DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS;

AND ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS, BY EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST WRITERS:

TOGETHER WITH

A History of the Language, and an English Grammar.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

WITH NUMEROUS CORRECTIONS,

AND WITH THE ADDITION OF SEVERAL THOUSAND WORDS,

AS ALSO WITH ADDITIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE, AND TO THE GRAMMAR,

By the Rev. H. J. TODD, M.A. F.S.A.

CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY,

AND KEEPER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S RECORDS.

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1818.

A

DICTIONARY



OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Where this mark * *follows the word, it signifies that such word is not to be found in the Dictionary of Dr. Johnson.*

Where this mark † *follows the word, it signifies that addition or alteration is made in respect either to the etymology, or definition, or example, of the word given by Dr. Johnson.*

I.

I, Is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant; though, since the vowel and consonant differ in their form as well as sound, they may be more properly accounted two letters.

I vowel has a long sound, as *fine, thine*, which is usually marked by an *e* final: and a short sound, as *fin, thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a dipthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double *e, ee*: thus *field, yield*, are spoken as *feeld, yeeld*; except *friend*, which is spoken *frend*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail, neigh*; and to *o* makes a mingled sound, which approaches more nearly to the true notion of a dipthong, or sound composed of the sounds of two vowels, than any other combination of vowels in the English language, as *oil, coin*. The sound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expressed by *y*.

J consonant has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*; as, *jade, jet, jill, jolt, just*.

I.† *pronoun personal.* [*ik*, Gothick; ic, Saxon; *ich*, Dutch; *ig, eg*, Icel. *ego*, Lat. ἐγω, Gr.]

I, gen. &c. *me*; plural *we*, gen. &c. *us*.
Sax. ic dat. &c. *me*; plural pe, dat. &c. uƿ.
Goth. *ik* gen. *meina*; plural *weis*, dat. &c. *uns, unsis*.

1. The pronoun of the first person, *myself*.

I do not like these several councils, *I*. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

There is none greater in this house than *I*. *Gen.* xxxix. 9.

Be of good cheer, it is *I*; be not afraid. *St. Matt.* xiv. 27.

What shall *I* do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own?
I shall like beasts or common people die,
Unless you write my elegy. *Cowley.*

Hence, and make room for *me*! *Cowley.*

When chance of business parts *us* two,
What do our souls, I wonder, do? *Cowley.*

Thus, having pass'd the night in fruitless pain,
I to my longing friends return again. *Dryden, Æn.*

Of night impatient *we* demand the day,
The day arrives, and for the night *we* pray. *Blackmore.*

2. *Me* is in the following passage written for *I*.

There is but one man whom she can have, and that is *me*. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

3. *I* is more than once in *Shakspeare* written for *ay*, or *yes*. Dr. Johnson. — It was usual in the time of Shakspeare, and later, to write the affirmative article *ay* in the form of *I*, and was not merely poetical custom.

Hath Romeo slain himself? Say thou but *I*,
And that bare vowel, *I*, shall poison more
Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice. *Shakspeare.*

Did your letters pierce the queen?
— *I*, sir; she took 'em and read 'em in my presence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakspeare,*

I, now the spheres are in their tunes again. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

There cannot be imagined an example more exactly suiting, more closely applicable to his intent, which was not to discredit and dishearten his followers, by comparing, *I*, and preferring the cunning of an ordinary fellow. *Chillingworth, Works,* (ed. 1704,) p. 381.

4. *I*, prefixed to a word, is common in our old language, as well as *y*; as *ibrought, ibuilt, ybuilt*,

yblessed; and is the Saxon prepositive particle ʒe. It is merely a redundancy.

To JA'BBER.† *v. n.* [*gabbaren*, Dutch. See *To* GAB, and *To* GABBLE. *Jabber* is old in our language; though Dr. Johnson maintains it only by the modern authority of Swift.] To talk idly; to prate without thinking; to chatter.

Censynge, Latyne *jabberinge*, and wawlynge, accordynge to the office of saynt Antonynes personage.
Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543,) fol. 43. b.

We scorn, for want of talk, to *jabber*
Of parties. *Swift.*

JA'BBERER. *n. s.* [from *jabber*.] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

Out cant the Babylonian labourers
At all their dialects of *jabberers*. *Hudibras.*

JA'BBERMENT.* *n. s.* [from *jabber*.] Idle talk; prate.

We are come to his farewell, which is to be a concluding taste of his *jabberment* in the law. *Milton, Colasterion.*

JA'BBERNOWL.* See JOBBERNOWL.

JA'CENT. *adj.* [*jacens*, Lat.] Lying at length.

So laid, they are more apt in swagging down to pierce than in the *jacent* posture. *Wotton, Architect.*

JACI'NTH. *n. s.* [for *hyacinth*, as *Jerusalem* for *Hierusalem*.]

1. The same with hyacinth.
2. A gem of a deep reddish yellow approaching to a flame colour, or the deepest amber. *Woodward.*

JACK.† *n. s.* [probably by mistake from *Jaques*, which in French is *James*. Dr. Johnson. — *Jak*, *Jaky*, old French. Kelham. — I know not how it has happened, that, in the principal modern languages, *John*, or its equivalent, is a name of contempt, or at least of slight. So the Italians use *Gianni*, from whence *zany*; the Spaniards *Juan*, as *bobo Juan*, a foolish *John*; the French *Jean*, with various additions; and in English, when we call a man a *John*, we do not mean it as a title of honour. Chaucer uses *Jacke fool*, as the Spaniards do *bobo Juan*; and I suppose *Jack ass* has the same etymology. Tyrwhitt.]

1. The diminutive of *John*. Used as a general term of contempt for saucy or paultry fellows.

I know some pepper-nosed dame
Will term me fool and saucy *Jack*,
That dare their credit so defame,
And lay such slanders on their back.
H. Gifford, Posie of Gilliflowers, (1580.)

Since every *Jack* became a gentleman,
There's many a gentle person made a *Jack*.
Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.

You will perceive that a *Jack* guardant cannot office me from my son Coriolanus. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I have in my mind
A thousand raw tricks of these bragging *Jacks*
Which I will practise. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Every *Jack* slave hath his belly-full of fighting, and I must go up and down like a cock that nobody can match.
Shakspeare, Cymb.

A company of scoffers and proud *Jacks* are commonly conversant and attendant in such places.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 291.

I met some *Jack* lords going into my grove, but I think I have nettled them! *Bp. Ward, Pope's Life of Ward*, p. 47.

Such, especially if they are broken gamesters, I still say are no better than *Jack* gent.
Bp. Parker, Rehears. Transpr. p. 480.

2. The name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots.

Foot-boys, who had frequently the common name of *Jack* given them, were kept to turn the spit, or to pull off their masters' boots; but when instruments were invented for both those services, they were both called *jacks*. *Watts, Logick.*

3. An engine which turns the spit.

The excellencies of a good *jack* are, that the *jack* frame be forged and filed square; that the wheels be perpendicularly and strongly fixed on the squares of the spindles; that the teeth be evenly cut, and well smoothed; and that the teeth of the worm-wheel fall evenly into the groove of the worm.
Moxon, Mech. Ex.

The ordinary *jacks*, used for roasting of meat, commonly consist but of three wheels. *Wilkin's Math. Magick.*

A cookmaid, by the fall of a *jack* weight upon her head, was beaten down. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Some strain in rhyme; the muses on their racks
Scream, like the winding of ten thousand *jacks*. *Pope.*

4. A young pike. [perhaps from the Lat. *jaculum*. Skinner.]

No fish will thrive in a pond where roach or gudgeons are, except *jacks*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

5. A coat of mail. [old French *jaque*, or *jake*; Germ. *jacke*; Dutch, *jack*; Ital. *giacco*.] A coat of mail; a kind of military coat put over the coat of mail.

The residue were on foot, well furnished with *jack* and skull, pike, dagger, bucklers made of board, and slicing swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*

6. A cup of waxed leather. See BLACK-JACK.

Small *jacks* we have in many ale-houses of the city and suburbs, tipt with silver.
Heywood, Drunkard opened, &c. (1635,) p. 45.

Dead wine, that stinks of the borrachio, sup
From a foul *jack*, or greasy maple-cup. *Dryden, Pers.*

7. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.

'Tis as if one should say, that a bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plain bowling green, will run necessarily in a direct motion; but if it be made with a byass, that may decline it a little from a straight line, it may acquire a liberty of will, and so run spontaneously to the *jack*. *Bentley.*

8. A part of the musical instruments called a virginal, a harpsichord, a spinet.

In a virginal, as soon as ever the *jack* falleth, and toucheth the string, the sound ceaseth. *Bacon.*

Those *jacks* that nimble leap
To kiss the tender inward of thy hand. *Shakspeare, Sonn.*

Your teeth did dance like virginal *jacks*. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

It plays on the harpsicon the while, whose *jacks* are the pebble-stones, checking the little waves as strings.
Parth. Sacra. p. 210.

9. The male of animals.

A *jack* ass, for a stallion, was bought for three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three shillings and four pence. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

10. A support to saw wood on. *Ainsworth.*

11. The colours or ensign of a ship. *Ainsworth.*

Nothing was to be seen aloft but ensigns, *jacks*, streamers, and the heads of sailors. *Drummond, Trav.* p. 71.

12. In Yorkshire, half a pint. Grose. A quarter of a pint. Pegge.

13. A cunning fellow who can turn to any thing, in the following phrase.

Jack of all trades, show and sound;
An inverse burse, an exchange under ground. *Cleaveland.*

14. Used by Shakspeare for *Jack with the lantern*.

Monster, your fairy, which, you say, is a harmless fairy, has done little better than played the *Jack* with us.
Shakspeare, Tempest.

JACK *Boots*. *n. s.* [from *jack*, a coat of mail.] Boots which serve as armour to the legs.

A man on horseback, in his breeches and *jack boots*, dressed up in a commode and a night-rail. *Spectator.*

JACK *by the Hedge*. *n. s.* Erysimum.

Jack by the hedge is an herb that grows wild under hedges, is eaten as other sallards are, and much used in broth. *Mortimer.*

JACK *of the Clock-house.* * *n. s.* The little man that strikes the quarters in a clock, *jacquelet.* Cotgrave. This kind of automaton may yet be seen in some of our market-towns, as well as at St. Dunstan's Church in London.

My time
Runs posting on in Bolingbroke's proud joy,
While I stand fooling here, his *Jack o' the clock.*
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

Is this your *Jack o' the clock-house?* —
Will you strike, sir? *Beaum. and Fl. Coxcomb.*

JACK *Pudding.* *n. s.* [*jack* and *pudding.*] A zany; a merry Andrew.

Every *jack pudding* will be ridiculing palpable weaknesses which they ought to cover. *L'Estrange.*

A buffoon is called by every nation by the name of the dish they like best: in French *jean potage,* and in English *jack pudding.* *Guardian.*

Jack pudding, in his party-colour'd jacket,
Tosses the glove, and jokes at every packet. *Gay.*

JACK *Sauce.* * *n. s.* An impudent fellow; a saucy Jack. *Huloet and Minsheu.*

His reputation is as arrant a villain, and a *Jack sauce.*
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

JACK *with a Lantern.* † An *ignis fatuus.* See IGNIS FATUUS.

It treats of subjects of a vague nature, and is of a mere *Jack-lantern* nature, neither here nor there!
The Student, ii. 352.

He has played *Jack with a lanthern,* he has led us about like an *ignis fatuus,* by which travellers are decoyed into the mire. *Johnson, Note on Shakspeare's Tempest.*

JA'CKALENT. † *n. s.* [*Jack in Lent,* a poor starved fellow. Dr. Johnson. — This is not so. A *Jack-o-Lent* was a puppet formerly thrown at in Lent, like shrove-cocks. Neither is Dr. Johnson's definition of a "simple, sheepish fellow" applicable to the solitary example which he cites from Shakspeare. It is there applied to Falstaff's page, little Robin, an intelligent lad, in a joking manner.] A sort of puppet.

You little *jackalent,* have you been true to us? —
— Ay, I'll be sworn. *Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

On an Ash-Wednesday,
Where thou didst stand six weeks the *Jack o' Lent,*
For boys to hurl three throws a penny at thee.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

Push-pin is too high for him; he is fit for no other employment than to catch shadows and *jackalents;* for though they are meer nothings, yet to children they appear as it were something. *Bp. Parker, Rehear. Transpr.* p. 204.

JACKA'L. *n. s.* [*chacal,* Fr.] A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion.

The Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking chase-guns through our sterns they send:
Close by their fireships, like *jackals* appear,
Who on their lions for the prey attend. *Dryden.*

The mighty lyon, before whom stood the little *jackal,* the faithful spy of the king of beasts. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

JA'CKANAPES. † *n. s.* [*jack* and *ape.* Dr. Johnson.— I find it no where used, according to Dr. Johnson's first definition, for a monkey or ape. The second sense, applied to a coxcomb or impertinent person, is very old in our language. In an ancient ballad, about 1399, *Jack Nape* or *Napes* is satirically used in six of the stanzas, and is supposed by Mr. Ritson to be a nickname for John Holland, duke of Exeter, or Thomas Holland, duke of Surrey. See Ritson's Anc. Songs, 1790, p. 59. Mr. Ritson gives us no further information. It seems to me probable, that *Jack Napes,* or *Jack-a-Napes,* was first applied to some mimick; whence the application to an affected fellow. Skelton says,

"He grins and he gapes,
"As it were *Jack Napes.*" *Poems,* p. 160.

And Bale, "He played *Jacke-a-napes,* swearynge by his tenne bones." Yet a Course at the Romish Foxe, 1543, fol. 92. And nearly a century afterwards, "Like a come-aloft *jacanapes.*" Sheldon's Miracles of Antichrist, 1616, p. 24. And so Marston, "Down, *Jack-an-apes* from thy feign'd royalty." Scourge of Villany, B. 3. Sat. 9. (1599.) This naturally refers us to the tricks of the *ape;* and the corruption of *Jack Napes* is easily accounted for by the various writing or pronunciation of that word. *Ape* is a word of great antiquity.]

1. Monkey; an ape.
2. A coxcomb; an impertinent.

Which is he?
— That *jackanapes* with scarfs. *Shakspeare.*

People wondered how such a young upstart *jackanapes* should grow so pert and saucy, and take so much upon him. *Arbuthnot.*

JA'CKASS. * See the etymology of JACK, and Dr. Johnson's ninth definition of that word.

JACKDA'W. † *n. s.* [from *jack* and *daw,* Dr. Johnson says; calling it "a *cock* daw." — It is the Teut. *gacke,* the "menedula" or *daw,* with the addition of our own word.] A species of the crow.

Not all unlyke unto Esope's *chough,* whom we commonly call *Jacke dawe.* *Bale, Yet a Course,* &c. (1543,) fol. 87.

To impose on a child to get by heart a long scroll of phrases, without any ideas, is a practice fitter for a *jackdaw* than for any thing that wears the shape of man. *Watts.*

JA'CKET. *n. s.* [*jaquette,* Fr.]

1. A short coat; a close waistcoat.

In a blue *jacket,* with a cross of red. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

And hens, and dogs, and hogs are feeding by;
And here a sailor's *jacket* hangs to dry. *Pope.*

2. *To beat one's* JACKET, is to beat the man.

She fell upon the *jacket* of the parson, who stood gaping at her. *L'Estrange.*

JA'CKETED. * *adj.* [from *jacket.*] Wearing a jacket. *Huloet.*

JA'COB'S *Ladder.* *n. s.* Polemonium; the same with Greek valerian.

JA'COB'S *Staff.* † *n. s.*

1. A pilgrim's staff. [from St. *Jacob,* or *James,* the pretended patron of pilgrims.]
2. Staff concealing a dagger.
3. A cross staff; a kind of astrolabe.

Reach then a soaring quill that I may write,
As with a *Jacob's staff* to take her height.
Cleaveland, Hec. to his Mistress, p. 11.

Why on a sign no painter draws
The full-moon ever, but the half,
Resolve that with your *Jacob's staff* *Hudibras,* ii. iii.

JA'COBIN, or JA'COBINE. * *n. s.* [Fr. *Jacobin,* from the Lat. *Jacobus,* as having some pretended reference or allusion to St. *James.*]

1. A friar of the order of St. Dominick; a gray or white friar.

Now I am Robert, now Robin,
Now frere Minor, now *Jacobin.* *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 6338.

This king went in danger of his life, a long while sought by a capuchin; — who at length was taken, and executed, together with another *Jacobine* for the same crime. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

2. One of an execrable faction in the late French democratical revolution, distinguished by their hatred of religion, monarchy, and social order; so called from their meeting at the church of St. *Jacobus*, or a monastery of the *Jacobin* friars; one who approves or maintains the principles of such.

With the *Jacobins* of France, vague intercourse is without reproach; marriage is reduced to the vilest concubinage; children are encouraged to cut the throats of their parents; mothers are taught that tenderness is no part of their character. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

We are not to conclude that all, who are not *Jacobins*, are conscientiously attached to the established church. *Bp. Horsley, Charge.*

JA'COBIN.* } *adj.* Of the principles of modern
JACOBI'NICAL. } Jacobins.

They knew from the beginning that the *Jacobin* party was not confined to that country. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

JA'COBINISM.* *n. s.* The principles of a modern Jacobine.

When to these establishments of regicide, of *jacobinism*, and of atheism, you add the correspondent system of manners, no doubt can be left on the mind of a thinking man, concerning their determined hostility to the human race. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

May the more recent spirit of *jacobinism* have a still quicker termination. *Mason, Note to Isis.*

To JA'COBINIZE.* *v. a.* To infect with Jacobinism.

France was not then *jacobinized*. *Burke.*

JA'COBINE. *n. s.* A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainsworth.*

JA'COBITE.* *n. s.*

1. One of a sect of hereticks, who were anciently a branch of the Eutychians, and are still subsisting in the Levant.

The *Jacobites* took their denomination from one Jacob, a Syrian, who began to disseminate his doctrines in the East about the close of the sixth century. His sect are sometimes distinguished by the name of Monophysites, the progeny of the Eutychians, who asserted the single nature of Christ, in opposition to the orthodox, who maintained that his nature was twofold, human and divine. *Professor White's Serm. Notes*, p. ix.

2. One attached to the cause of king James the second after his abdication, and to his line. [from *Jacobus*, Lat. for *James*.]

He is writing an epigram to a young virgin, who knits very well: It is a thousand pities he is a *Jacobite*; but his epigram is by way of advice to this damsel, to knit all the actions of the Pretender, and the duke of Burgundy's last campaign, in the clock of a stocking. *Tatler*, No. 3.

JA'COBITE.* *adj.* [from the noun.] Of the principles of Jacobites.

The whole tory party was become avowedly *jacobite*. *Ld. Bolingbroke.*

JA'COBITISM.* *n. s.* The principles of a Jacobite.

The spirit of *Jacobitism*, which had obtained in both our Universities before the year 1745, was far from being quite extinguished in 1748. *Mason, Note to Isis.*

JACO'BUS.* *n. s.* [Lat.] A gold coin, worth twenty-five shillings, so called from king James the first of England, in whose reign it was struck.

The women have taken a fancy to prefer guineas and *jacobusses*. *L'Estrange, Tr. of Quevedo*, p. 273.

JA'CKSMITH.* *n. s.* [*jack* and *smith*.] A maker of the engine called a jack.

Tompion, the celebrated watchmaker, was originally a *jacksmith*. *Malone, Note on Dryden*, i. ii. 49.

JA'CTANCY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *jactance*, *jactancie*, Encombe; *jactantia*, Lat.] Boasting. *Cockeram.*

JACTITA'TION. *n. s.* [*jactito*, Lat.]

1. Tossing; motion; restlessness; heaving.

If the patient be surprised with *jactitation*, or great oppression about the stomach, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey.*

2. A term in the canon law for a false pretension to marriage.

To JA'CULATE.* *v. a.* [Latin, *jaculo*.] To dart. *Cockeram.*

JACULA'TION.† *n. s.* [*jaculatio*, Lat.] The act of throwing missive weapons.

It was well and strongly strung with 36 barrels of gunpowder, great and small, for the more violent *jaculation*, vibration, and speed of the arrows. *Dean King, Serm.* 5. *Nov.* 1608, p. 20.

So hills amid the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro with *jaculation* dire. *Milton, P. L.*

JA'CULATORY.* *adj.* [from *To jaculate*; Fr. *jaculatoire*.]

1. Throwing out. *Bullokar.*

2. Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; ejaculatory.

Jaculatory prayers are the nearest dispositions to contemplation. *Sp. Conq. Maxims of Myst. Divinity*, (1651,) p. 81.

JADE.† *n. s.* [The etymology of this word is doubtful: Skinner derives it from *gaad*, a goad or spur. Dr. Johnson. — Hickes and Serenius observe that the Icel. *jalkr*, or *jaelkr*, is an aged horse; from *jad*, loss of teeth.]

1. A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a worthless nag; and sometimes a vicious horse.

Alas, what wights are these that load my heart!
I am as dull as Winter-starved sheep,
Tir'd as a *jade* in overloaden cart. *Sidney.*

When they should endure the bloody spur,
They fall their crest, and, like deceitful *jades*,
Sink in the trial. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
With torchstaves in their hand; and their poor *jades*
Lob down their heads, dropping the head and hips. *Shakspeare.*

If we kick when your honour spur us,
We are knaves and *jades!* *Beaum. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.*

So have I seen with armed heel,
A wight bestride a commonweal,
While still the more he kick'd and spurr'd,
The less the sullen *jade* has stirr'd. *Hudibras.*

The plain nag came upon the trial to prove those to be *jades* that made sport with him. *L'Estrange.*

False steps but help them to renew their race,
As, after stumbling, *jades* will mend their pace. *Pope.*

2. A sorry woman. A word of contempt noting sometimes age, but generally vice.

There follow'd fast at hand two wicked hags: —
The squyre, arriving, fiercely in his arms
Snatch'd first the one, and then the other *jade*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Shall these, these old *jades*, past the flower
Of youth, that you have, pass you? *Chapman.*

But she, the cunning'st *jade* alive,
Says, 'tis the ready way to thrive. *Stepney.*

Get in, hussy: now will I personate this young *jade*, and discover the intrigue. *Southern, Innocent Adultery.*

In diamonds, pearl, and rich brocades,
She shines the first of batter'd *jades*,
And flutters in her pride. *Swift.*

3. A young woman: in irony and slight contempt.

You see now and then some handsome young *jades* among them: the sluts have very often white teeth and black eyes. *Addison.*

JADE. *n. s.* A species of stone.

The *jade* is a species of the jasper, and of extreme hardness. Its colour is composed of a pale blueish grey, or ash-colour, and a pale green, not

uniform. It appears dull and coarse on the surface, but it takes a very elegant polish. It is used by the Turks for handles of sabres. *Hill.*

To JADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary: applied originally to horses.

With his banners, and his well-paid ranks,
The ne'er-yet-beaten horse of Parthia
We've *jaded* out o' the field. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

It is good in discourse to vary and intermingle speech of the present occasion with arguments; for it is a dull thing to tire and *jade* any thing too far. *Bacon.*

If fleet dragon's progeny at last
Proves *jaded*, and in frequent matches cast
No favour for the stallion we retain,
And no respect for the degen'rate strain. *Dryden, Juv.*

The mind once *jaded*, by an attempt above its power, is very hardly brought to exert its force again. *Locke.*

There are seasons when the brain is overtired or *jaded* with study or thinking; or upon some other accounts animal nature may be languid or cloudy, and unfit to assist the spirit in meditation. *Watts, Logick.*

2. To overbear; to crush; to degrade; to harass, as a horse that is ridden too hard.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus *jaded* by a piece of scarlet,
Farewell nobility. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

3. To employ in vile offices.

The honourable blood
Must not be shed by such a *jaded* groom.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

4. To ride; to rule with tyranny.

I do not now fool myself, to let imagination *jade* me: for every reason excites to this. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

To JADE. *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink.

Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they do not last: they are promising in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the prosecution. *South.*

JA'DERY.* *n. s.* [from *jade.*] Jadish tricks.

Seeks all foul means
Of boisterous and rought *jadery*, to disseat
His lord that kept it bravely.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

JA'DISH. *adj.* [from *jade.*]

1. Vitious; bad, as an horse.

That hors'd us on their backs, to show us
A *jadish* trick at last, and throw us. *Hudibras.*
When once the people get the *jadish* trick
Of throwing off their king, no ruler's safe. *Southern.*

2. Unchaste; incontinent.

'Tis to no boot to be jealous of a woman; for if the humour takes her to be *jadish*, not all the locks and spies in nature can keep her honest. *L'Estrange.*

To JAG.† *v. a.* [*gagau*, slits or holes, Welsh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw.

To avaunce your flesh, you cut and *jagge* your clothes.
Old Morality of Lusty Juventus, (temp. Edw. VI.)

To what end doe we *jagge* and gash the garments, that are sewed together to cover our bodies?
Transl. of Bullinger's Serm. p. 239.

Some leaves are round, some long, some square, and many *jagged* on the sides. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The banks of that sea must be *jagged* and torn by the impetuous assaults, or the silent underminings of waves; violent rains must wash down earth from the tops of mountains.
Bentley.

An alder-tree is one among the lesser trees, whose younger branches are soft, and whose leaves are *jagged.* *Watts.*

JAG. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation.

The figure of the leaves is divided into so many *jaggs* or escallops, and curiously indented round the edges. *Ray.*

Take off all the staring straws, twigs, and *jaggs* in the hive, and make them as smooth as possible.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

JA'GGEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *jagged.*] The state of being denticulated; unevenness.

First draw rudely your leaves, making them plain, before you give them their veins or *jaggedness.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

JA'GGY. *adj.* [from *jag.*] Uneven; denticulated.

His tow'ring crest was glorious to behold;
His shoulders and his sides were scal'd with gold;
Three tongues he brandish'd when he charg'd his foes;
His teeth stood *jaggy* in three dreadful rows. *Addison.*
Amid those angles, infinitely strain'd,
They joyful leave their *jaggy* salts behind. *Thomson.*

JAIL.† *n. s.* [*geol*, Welsh: *geole*, or rather *gaiole*, Fr. *gieol*, Su. Goth. But see GAOL.] A gaol; a prison; a place where criminals are confined. It is written either *gaol* or *jail*, but commonly by latter writers *jail.*

Away with the dotard, to the *jail* with him. *Shakspeare.*

A dependant upon him paid six thousand pounds ready money, which, poor man, he lived to repent in a *jail.*
Clarendon.

He sigh'd and turn'd his eyes, because he knew
'Twas but a larger *jail* he had in view. *Dryden.*
One *jail* did all their criminals restrain,
Which now the walls of Rome can scarce contain. *Dryden.*

JA'ILBIRD. *n. s.* [*jail* and *bird.*] One who has been in a jail.

JA'ILER. *n. s.* [from *jail.*] A gaoler; the keeper of a prison.

Seeking many means to speak with her, and ever kept from it, as well because she shunned it, seeing and disdaining his mind, as because of her jealous *jailors.* *Sidney.*

This is as a *jailer*, to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakspeare*

His pow'r to hollow caverns is confin'd;
There let him reign, the *jailer* of the wind;
With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call,
And boast and bluster in his empty hall. *Dryden, Æn.*
Palamon, the prisoner knight,
Restless for woe, arose before the light;
And, with his *jailer's* leave, desir'd to breathe
An air more wholesome than the damp beneath. *Dryden.*

JAKES.† *n. s.* [Of uncertain etymology. Dr. Johnson.—From the Lat. *cacare*; Sax. cac-hure, a privy. Minsheu, Skinner, and Lye.—Or, perhaps, from the Lat. *jacio, jactus*, thrown into, cast into.] A privy; a little house accommodated with a place to receive the excrements; "a common draught." Huloet. Dr. Johnson's examples of this word exhibit it as a noun having the plural number only; but it was used in the singular, having the same form.

Such therefore is this house;—and not this *jakes*, built upon men's traditions with mouldy and rotten wood.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 200.

I will tread this unbolted villain into mortar, and daub the walls of *jakes* with him. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

From thence, as from an infernal *jakes*, do issue the most infamous vices, and execrable actions that can be committed by men. *Hewyt, Serm.* (1658,) p. 141.

Their sordid avarice rakes
In excrements, and hires the very *jakes.* *Dryden, Juv.*

Some have fished the very *jakes* for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

JA'LAP. *n. s.* [*jalap*, Fr. *jalapium*, low Lat.] A medicinal drug.

Jalap is a firm and solid root, of a wrinkled surface, and generally cut into slices, heavy, and hard to break; of a faintish smell, and of an acrid and nauseous taste. It had its name *jalapium*, or *jalapa*, from Xalapa, a town in New Spain, in the

neighbourhood of which it was discovered; though it is now principally brought from the Madeiras. It is an excellent purgative where serous humours are to be evacuated. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

JAM.† *n. s.* [I know not whence derived.]

1. A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

2. A sort of frock for children.

The long muslin dress, usually worn in India, both by Hindoos and Mahomedans, is called *janmah;* whence the dress well known in England, and worn by children, is usually called a *jam.* *Hodges's Travels*, p. 3.

3. A thick bed of stone, which hinders the work of the lead-miners, when they are pursuing the veins of ore. The language of the lead-miners in Mendip. *Chambers.*

To JAM.* *v. a.* [I know not the etymology.]

1. To squeeze closely; to enclose any object between two bodies, so as to render it immovable.

2. To render firm by treading, as cattle do the land they are foddered on. North. *Grose.*

JAMA'ICA *Pepper.** See ALLSPICE.

JAMB. *n. s.* [*jambe*, Fr. a *leg.*] Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.

No timber is to be laid within twelve inches of the foreside of the chimney *jambs.* *Moxon, Mech. Exer.*

JA'MBEUX.* *n. s.* [Fr. *jambes.* See GIAMBEUX.] Armour for the legs.

One for his legs and knees provided well,
With *jambeux* arm'd, and double plates of steel.
Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.

JAMBE'E.* *n. s.* A name formerly for a fashionable sort of cane.

Sir Timothy, yours is a true *jambee;* and esquire Empty's only a plain dragon. — This virtuoso has a parcel of *jambees* now growing in the East Indies. *Tatler*, No. 142.

IA'MBICK. *n. s.* [*iambique*, Fr. *iambicus*, Lat.] Verses composed of iambick feet, or a short and long syllable alternately: used originally in satire, therefore taken for satire.

In thy felonious heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dies:
Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen *iambicks*, but mild anagram. *Dryden.*

IA'MBICK.* *adj.* Composed of iambick feet.

Aristotle observes, that the *iambick* verse in the Greek tongue was the most proper for tragedy; because, at the same time that it lifted up the discourse from prose, it was that which approached nearer to it than any other kind of verse.
Addison, Spect. No. 39.

JANE.* *n. s.*

1. A coin of Genoa. Skinner. "Dear enough a *jane.*" Chaucer.

I could not give her many a *jane.* *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. vii. 58.

2. A kind of fustian; a word still in use. Whether from *Genoa*, or, as Fuller derives it, from *Jan*, i. e. *Jena*, in Saxony, (in his Worthies, under Lancashire,) I am unable to say.

Two yards of *jeyne* fustiane to lyne a dublet for Mr. John, 20*d.* *Talbot Accounts*, 1580.

To JA'NGLE.† *v. n.* [*jangler*, old Fr. Skinner.] To altercate; to quarrel; to bicker in words. Now a low word; formerly much used by our old writers; and in the sense of to prate, to babble, which Dr. Johnson has wholly overpassed.

1. To prate; to talk idly or maliciously.

My son, be thou none of tho
To *jangle*, and tell tales so. *Gower, Conf. Am.* b. 3.
Of sundry doutes thus they *jangle* and trete.
Chaucer, Squ. Tale.

Wife is not in the Scriptures called an impediment or necessary evil, as certain poets and beastly men, who hated women, have foolishly *jangled.* *Transl. of Bullinger's Serm.* p. 224.

Whether any have used to commune, *jangle*, and talk in the church. *Articles of Visitation by Abp. Cranmer.*

A vain humour he hath in building, bragging, *jangling*, spending, gaming. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* To the Reader.

A *jangling* noise of words unknown. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To quarrel; to bicker in words.

Good wits will be *jangling;* but, gentles agree,
This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his book-men. *Shakspeare, Love's L. Lost.*

There is no errour which hath not some appearance of probability resembling truth, which when men, who study to be singular, find out, straining reason, they then publish to the world matter of contention and *jangling.* *Ralegh.*

To JA'NGLE. *v. a.* To make to sound untunably.

Now see that noble and that sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells *jangled* out of tune and harsh.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Ere Gothick forms were known in Greece,
And in our verse ere monkish rhimes
Had *jangled* their fantastick chimes. *Prior.*

JA'NGLE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *jangle.*]

1. Prate; babble.

This sompnour — was ful of *jangles*, —
And ever enquering upon every thing. *Chaucer. Fr. Tale.*

2. Discordant sound.

The mad *jangle* of Matilda's lyre. *The Mæviad.*

JA'NGLER.† *n. s.* [from the verb; old Fr. *jangleur.*] A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow; a prater.

A tongue cutteth friendship all atwo:
A *jangler* is to God abhominable. *Chaucer, Mancip. Tale.*

News-carriers, *janglers*, and such like idle companions.
Brewer, Com. of Lingua.

JAN'GLING.* *n. s.* [from *jangle.*]

1. Babble; mere prate.

The end of the commandment is charity out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned; from which some having swerved, have turned aside unto vain *jangling*, [ματαιολογία, vain discourse,] desiring to be teachers of the law; understanding neither what they say, nor whereof they affirm. 1 *Tim.* i. 6.

2. Dispute; altercation; quarrel.

So far am I glad it did so sort,
As this their *jangling* I esteem a sport. *Shakspeare.*

They lose their respect towards us from this *jangling* of ours.
Guardian, No. 73.

JA'NITOR.* *n. s.* [Latin.] A door-keeper; a porter.

The *janitor* of the starry hall drove away slumbers.
Warton, Notes on Milton's Sm. Poems.

JA'NIZARY.† *n. s.* [A Turkish word. "*Janizar* apud Turcas significat *novum ordinem.* Nam *Jani* est *novum*, et *Zar ordo;* ideò autem dictus ordo ille NOVUS, quia illum ultimum Turcæ invenerunt. Alii *Janizaros* dictos volunt, quasi *janitores*, quia semper proximi sunt ad Imperatorem, certè proximiores aliis." Critopuli Emendat. et Animadv. in Meursii Gloss. p. 26.] One of the guards of the Turkish king.

His grand vizier, presuming to invest
The chief imperial city of the West,
With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise;
The standard's lost, and *janizaries* slain,
Render the hopes he gave his master vain. *Waller.*

Next follow his best footmen, called *janizaries*, taken young from their Christian parents, (parallel to the Roman prætorian soldiers,) being the guard of the grand signior's person.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 283.

JANIZA'RIAN.* *adj.* [from *janizary.*] Of the command or government of janizaries.

I never shall so far injure the *janizarian* republick of Algiers, as to put it in comparison for every sort of crime, turpitude, and oppression, with the jacobin republick of Paris.
Burke on a Regicide Peace.

JA'NNOCK. *n. s.* [probably a corruption of *bannock.*] Oat bread. A northern word.

JA'NSENISM.* *n. s.* The doctrine of Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres, in Flanders; which made no great noise in the world till after the death of its author in 1638. It related chiefly to grace and freewill. To his work, which was published after his death, he had been induced by the controversy at the beginning of the seventeenth century, between the Jesuits and Dominicans, concerning the nature and necessity of divine grace.

JA'NSENIST.* *n. s.* One who espouses the opinions of Jansen.

He was a *Jansenist:* he hated the Jesuits. *Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time*, an. 1671.

JA'NTY.† *adj.* [corrupted from *gentil*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — But see GENT. Such also is the Teut. *jent*, pretty. Dr. Jamieson has observed, that Bailey gives what seems the proper sense of this word, viz. "romping, wanton;" and he barely notices Dr. Johnson's definition of "showy, fluttering." Append. to his Etym. Dict. But Dr. Johnson is right; and Bailey's sense must be sought elsewhere than in our authors of note. I confirm Dr. Johnson's sense by four examples, to which "romping and wanton" can have no claim.] Showy; fluttering; finical.

Not every one that brings from beyond seas a new gin, or other *janty* device, is therefore a philosopher. *Hobbes Considered*, (1662.)

This sort of woman is a *janty* slattern; she hangs on her clothes, plays her head, and varies her posture. *Spectator.*

Such *janty* scribblers are justly laughed at for their sonnets on Phillis and Chloris, and fantastical descriptions in them. *Tatler*, No. 9.

A *janty* limp is the present beauty. *Tatler*, No. 77.

What though they dress so fine and *janty*? *Warton, Oxf. Newsm. Verses*, (1760.)

JA'NTINESS. *n. s.* [from *janty.*] Airiness; flutter; genteelness.

A certain stiffness in my limbs entirely destroyed that *jauntiness* of air I was once master of. *Addison, Spect.*

JA'NUARY. *n. s.* [*Januarius*, Lat.] The first month of the year, from *Janus*, to whom it was, among the Romans, consecrated.

January is clad in white, the colour of the earth at this time, blowing his nails. This month had the name from Janus, painted with two faces, signifying providence. *Peacham.*

JAPA'N. *n. s.* [from *Japan* in Asia, where figured work was originally done.] Work varnished and raised in gold and colours. It is commonly used with another substantive, and therefore may be considered as an adjective.

The poor girl had broken a large *japan* glass, of great value, with a stroke of her brush. *Swift.*

To JAPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To varnish, and embellish with gold and raised figures.

For not the desk with silver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor standish well *japann'd*, avails
To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

2. To black and gloss shoes. A low phrase.

The god of fire
Among these generous presents joins his part,
And aids with soot the new *japanning* art. *Gay, Trivia.*

JAPA'NNER. *n. s.* [from *japan.*]

1. One skilled in japan work.

2. A shoeblacker. So called because he makes the shoes shine.

The poor have the same itch;
They change their weekly barber, weekly news,
Prefer a new *japanner* to their shoes *Pope, Horace.*

To JAPE.* *v. n.* [Icel. *geipa*, to utter foolish or light words; to jest: allied to the verb *gibe*, old Fr. *gaber*. Lye deduces it from the Armor. *goap*, irrisio, *goapat*, irridere; whence, he adds, the Fr. *gaber.*] To jest. Obsolete.

To *japen* he began. *Chaucer, Prol. to Sir Thopas.*

To JAPE.* *v. a.*

1. To cheat; to impose upon. [Sax. geap, cunning, crafty.

Thus hath he *japed* thee ful many a yere. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

2. To sport with; to wanton with. In both senses obsolete.

JAPE.* *n. s.* [Icel. *geip.*] A jest; a trick. Obsolete.

He had a *jape* of malice in the dark. *Chaucer, Coke's Prol.*

JA'PER.* *n. s.* [from *jape.*] A jester; a buffoon. Obsolete.

After this cometh the sinne of *japers*, that ben the devils apes. *Chaucer, Pers. Tale.*

They ben but jugglers and *japers*. *P. Ploughman's Creed.*

To JAR.† *v. n.* [from eoppe, anger, Saxon; or *guerre*, war, French; or *garren*, old Teutonick, to clamour.]

1. To strike together with a kind of short rattle.

The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a *jarring* sound, and harshly rung. *Dryden.*
My knees tremble with the *jarring* blow. *Gay.*

2. To strike or sound untunably and irregularly.

O, you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abused nature:
The untun'd and *jarring* senses, O, wind up,
Of this child-changed father! *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
I perceive you delight not in musick.
— Not a whit, when it *jars* so. *Shakspeare.*
A string may *jar* in the best master's hand,
And the most skilful archer miss his aim. *Roscommon.*
He keeps his temper'd mind, serene and pure,
And every passion aptly harmoniz'd
Amid a *jarring* world. *Thomson, Summer.*

3. To strike or vibrate regularly; to repeat the same sound or noise.

My thoughts are minutes, and with sighs they *jar*. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

The owl shrieking, the toads croaking, the minutes *jerring*, and the clock striking twelve. *Kyd, Spanish Trag.* (1601.)

He hears no waking clocke, nor watch to *jarre*. *Heywood, Troja Britann.* iv. 107. (1609.)

4. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be inconsistent.

At last, though long, our *jarring* notes agree. *Shakspeare.*
For orders and degrees
Jar not with liberty, but well consist. *Milton, P. L.*
Venalus concluded his report:
A *jarring* murmur fill'd the factious court:
As when a torrent rolls with rapid race,
The flood, constrain'd within a scanty space,
Roars horrible. *Dryden, Æn.*

5. To quarrel; to dispute.

When those renowned noble peers of Greece,
Through stubborn pride, among themselves did *jar*,
Forgetful of the famous golden fleece,
Then Orpheus with his harp their strife did bar. *Spenser.*

They must be sometimes ignorant of the means conducing to those ends, in which alone they can *jar* and oppose each other. *Dryden.*

To JAR.* *v. a.*

1. To make to jar, or sound untunably.

When once they [bells] *jar* and check each other, either jangling together, or striking preposterously, how harsh and unpleasing is that noise? *Bp. Hall, Occas. Medit.* § 80.

2. To shake; to agitate.

JAR. † *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of rattling vibration of sound.

In *r*, the tongue is held stiffly at its whole length, by the force of the muscles; so as when the impulse of breath strikes upon the end of the tongue, where it finds passage, it shakes and agitates the whole tongue, whereby the sound is affected with a trembling *jar*. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

2. Harsh sound; discord.

Harsh ill-sounding *jars*
Of clamorous sin, that all our musick mars.
Milton, at a Solemn Musick, (MS. reading.)

3. A repetition of the noise made by the pendulum of a clock. See the third sense of the verb.

I love thee not a *jar* o' the clock behind
What lady she her lord. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

4. Clash of interests or opinions; discord; debate.

He maketh war, he maketh peace again,
And yet his peace is but continual *jar*:
O miserable men, that to him subject are! *Spenser, F. Q.*

Nath'less, my brother, since we passed are
Unto this point, we will appease our *jar*. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

Force would be right; or rather right and wrong,
Between whose endless *jar* justice presides,
Would lose their names, and so would justice too. *Shakspeare.*

5. A state in which a door unfastened may strike the post; half opened; that is, on the turn; *gyrus*, Lat. a turning about; ȝyꞃan, Sax. to turn.

The chaffering with dissenters, and dodging about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-*jar*, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

6. An earthen vessel. [Spanish, *jarro*; Ital. *giarro.*]

About the upper part of the *jar* there appeared a good number of bubbles. *Boyle.*

He mead for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the *jars*. *Dryden.*

Warriors welter on the ground,
Whilst empty *jars* the dire defeat resound. *Garth.*

To JA'RBLE.* *v. a.* To bemire. A northern word. Dr. Johnson says it is *jable*. See *To* JAVEL. The Yorkshire Glossary, and the still more northern pronunciation in Cumberland, *jarble*.

JA'RDES. *n. s.* [French.] Hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. This distemper in time, will make the horse halt, and grow so painful as to cause him to pine away, and become light-bellied. It is most common to managed horses, that have been kept too much upon their haunches. *Farrier's Dict.*

To JA'RGLE.* *v. n.* [Su. Goth. *jerga.*] To emit a shrill or harsh sound.

Oh, Hercules! ———
Thy mother could for thee thy cradle set
Her husband's rusty iron corselet;
Whose *jargling* sound might rock her babe to rest.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 4.

JA'RGON. † *n. s.* [*jargon*, Fr. *gergon*, Ital. Perhaps, as Serenius observes, from the Su. Goth. *jerga*, "eadem oberrare chorda." Formerly we had the verb in the sense of prate or chatter; and I find no occurrence of the substantive so early as that of the verb in the following lines from Gower's fifth book of his Confessio Amantis:

"Whan he thiꝛ tongue refte,
"A littell part thereof he lefte;
"But she withall no worde maie sowne,
"But chitre, and as a byrde *jargowne*."

The French have the verb *jargonner.*] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish.

Nothing is clearer than mathematical demonstration, yet let one, who is altogether ignorant in mathematicks, hear it, and he will hold it to be plain fustian or *jargon*. *Bp. Bramhall.*

From this last toil again what knowledge flows?
Just as much, perhaps, as shews
That all his predecessors' rules
Were empty cant, all *jargon* of the schools. *Prior.*

During the usurpation an infusion of enthusiastick *jargon* prevailed in every writing. *Swift.*

JARGONE'LLE. *n. s.* A species of pear. See PEAR.

JA'RRING.* *n. s.* [from *jar.*] Quarrel; dispute.

Polygamy occasions perpetual *jarrings*, and jealousies.
Burnet, Life of Ld. Rochester, p. 113.

JA'SHAWK. *n. s.* [probably *ias* or *eyas* hawk.] A young hawk. *Ainsworth.*

JA'SMINE. *n. s.* [*gelsiminum*; *jasmin*, French. It is often pronounced *jessamine.*] A creeping shrub with a fragrant flower.

Thou like the harmless bee, mayst freely range;
From *jasmine* grove to grove may'st wander. *Thomson.*

JA'SMINE *Persian.* *n. s.* A plant. A species of lilac.

JASP. † } *n. s.* [*jaspe*, Fr. *iaspis*, Lat.] A hard stone
JA'SPER. } of a bright, beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white, found in masses of various sizes and shapes. It is capable of a very elegant polish, and is found in many parts of the East Indies, and in Egypt, Africa, Tartary, and China.
Hill, Mat. Med.

The floor of *jasp* and emeraude was dight.
Spenser, Vis. of Bellay.

The basis of *jasper* is usually of a greenish hue, and spotted with red, yellow, and white. *Woodward, Met. Foss.*

The most valuable pillars about Rome are four columns of oriental *jasper* in St. Paulina's chapel, and one of transparent oriental *jasper* in the Vatican library. *Addison on Italy.*

IATROLE'PTICK. *adj.* [*iatraleptique*, Fr. ἰαλρὸς and ἀλείφω, Gr.] That which cures by anointing.

To JA'VEL, or JA'BLE. † *v. a.* To bemire; to soil over with dirt through unnecessary traversing and travelling. This word is still retained in Scotland and the northern counties. Dr. Johnson. — To *jarble*, as I before observed, is our northern word. Nevertheless, *jable*, in our old language, is found for *javel*. See the substantive. Of its etymology I am ignorant.

JA'VEL. † *n. s.* [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering or dirty fellow.

What, thu *jabell*, canst not have to do?
Thu and thi company shall not depart,
Tyll of our distavys ye have take part.
Mystery of Candlemas-Day, (1512.)

When as Time, flying with wings swift,
Expired had the term that these two *javels*
Should tender up a reckoning of their travels.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Sir Thomas More, preparing himself for execution, put on his best apparel, which the lieutenant compelled him to put off again, saying, That he who should have them was but a *javel*. What, says Sir Thomas, shall I account him a *javel*, who shall this day do me so great a benefit?
More, Life of Sir Tho. More.

JA'VELIN. *n. s.* [*javeline*, Fr.] A spear or half pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse. It had an iron head pointed.

Others, from the wall, defend
With dart and *javelin*, stones and sulphurous fire;
On each hand slaughter and gigantick deeds. *Milton, P. L.*

She shakes her myrtle *javelin*; and, behind,
Her Lycian quiver dances in the wind. *Dryden, Æn.*

Flies the *javelin* swifter to its mark,
Launch'd from the vigour of a Roman arm? *Addison, Cato.*

JAUM.* *n. s.* The language of carpenters, and also of our northern counties, for *jamb.* See JAMB. It was formerly written *jaumb.*

To JAUNCE.* *v. n.* [Fr. *jancer*, "to jaunt, an old word." Cotgrave.] To bustle about; to jaunt. This is the true reading in the following passage, which Dr. Johnson has converted into *jaunting*, and affixed as an authority to *jaunt.*

I was not made a horse,
And yet I bear a burden like an ass,
Spurgall'd and tir'd by *jauncing* Bolingbroke.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

JA'UNDICE. *n. s.* [*jaunisse, jaune*, yellow, Fr.] A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood: and sometimes, especially in hard drinkers, they are so indurated as never after to be opened, and straighten the motion of the blood so much through that viscus as to make it divert with a force great enough into the gastrick arteries, which go off from the hepatick, to break through them, and drain into the stomach; so that vomiting of blood, in this distemper, is a fatal symptom. *Quincy.*

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster?
Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the *jaundice*
By being peevish? *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
Those were thy thoughts, and thou could'st judge aright,
Till int'rest made a *jaundice* in thy sight. *Dryden.*
The eyes of a man in the *jaundice* make yellow observations on every thing; and the soul, tinctured with any passion, diffuses a false colour over the appearances of things. *Watts.*

JA'UNDICED. *adj.* [from *jaundice.*] Infected with the jaundice.

All seems infected, that th' infected spy,
As all looks yellow to the *jaundic'd* eye. *Pope.*

To JAUNT.† *v. n.* [originally *jaunce*; Fr. *jancer*, an old word. See *To* JAUNCE.] To wander here and there; to bustle about. It is now always used in contempt or levity.

O, my back, my back!
Beshrew your heart for sending me about,
To catch my death with *jaunting* up and down.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

JAUNT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Ramble; flight; excursion. It is commonly used ludicrously, but solemnly by Milton.

Our Saviour meek, and with untroubled mind,
After his aery *jaunt*, though hurried sore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest. *Milton, P. R.*
He sends me out on many a *jaunt*,
Old houses in the night to haunt. *Hudibras.*
They parted, and away posts the cavalier in quest of his new mistress: his first *jaunt* is to court. *L'Estrange.*
If you are for a merry *jaunt*, I'll try for once who can foot it farthest. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*
Thus much of the scheme of my design in this part have I run over, and led my reader a long and tedious *jaunt*, in tracing out these metallick and mineral bodies. *Woodward.*

2. The felloc of a wheel. [Fr. *jante.*]

JA'UNTINESS. See JANTINESS.

JA'UNTY.* See JANTY.

JAW.† *n. s.* [*joue*, a cheek, Fr. whence *jowbone*, or *cheekbone*, then *jaw.* Dr. Johnson.—This word, it must be observed, was formerly written *chaw.* "The *chaw* bone. The *chawes.*" Barret's Alv. 1580. The etymon of the verb *chaw* will therefore, perhaps, be more satisfactory. See *To* CHAW. Serenius notices the Sax. ȝeaȝl, mandibula, maxilla; and the Icel. *jagl*, dens molaris.]

1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed.

A generation whose teeth are as swords, and their *jaw* teeth as knives to devour the poor. *Prov.* xxx. 14.
The *jaw* bones, hearts, and galls of pikes are very medicinable. *Walton, Angler.*
Piso, who probably speaks Aristotle's meaning, saith, that the crocodile doth not only move his upper *jaw*, but that his nether *jaw* is immoveable. *Grew, Museum.*
More formidable hydra stands within,
Whose *jaws* with iron teeth severely grin. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. The mouth.

My tongue cleaveth to my *jaws*, and thou hast brought me into the dust of death. *Psalm* xxii. 15.
My bended hook shall pierce their slimy *jaws.* *Shakspeare.*
A smeary foam works o'er my grinding *jaws*,
And utmost anguish shakes my labouring frame. *Rowe.*

3. In low language, gross abuse.

To JAW.* *v. a.* In low language, to abuse grossly; used also in Scotland, "to assault one with coarse raillery." Dr. Jamieson.

JA'WED.* *adj.* [from *jaw.*] Denoting the appearance of the jaws.

Jawed like a jetty. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 124.

JA'WFALL.* *n. s.* [*jaw* and *fall.*] Depression of the jaw; figuratively, depression of mind or spirits. So CHAP-FALLEN.

We find the Jews—desperately sick of this vertiginous disease; for they had their dukes, or leaders;—and for a time they had an inter-regnum, and no king in Israel, beside divers other horrid *jawfalls* in government.
Dr. M. Griffith, Fear of God and the King, (1660,) p. 81.

To JAWN.* *v. n.* [See CHAUN, and *To* CHAUN.] To open.

Stop his *jawning* chaps.
Marston, Scourge of Vill. i. 3. (1599.)

JA'WY.* *adj.* [from *jaw.*] Relating to the jaws.

The dewlaps and the *jawy* part of the face
Gayton on D. Quix. p. 42.

JAY.† *n. s.* [named from his cry. Skinner, and Dr. Johnson.—The bird has much the same name in other languages; *gay, gaey*, old Teut. *gay, geay*, Fr. *kaa*, Dan. "The *jay*, that chattering bird, which has found its way into so many languages, is nothing but the *jaw*; and it might easily be proved, that all its various names are derived from this idea." Whiter, Etymolog. Mag. p. 192. Isidore supposes the Latin name of this bird, *graculus*, to be derived from *garrulitas*, its prating.] A bird; *piaglandaria.*

Two sharp-winged sheers,
Decked with diverse plumes, like painted *jays*,
Were fixed at his back, to cut his airy ways. *Spenser, F. Q.*
We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross watery pumpion—we'll teach him to know turtles from *jays.*
Shakspeare.
What, is the *jay* more precious than the lark,
Because his feathers are more beautiful? *Shakspeare.*
I am highly delighted to see the *jay* or the thrush hopping about my walks. *Spectator.*
Admires the *jay* the insect's gilded wings?
Or hears the hawk, when Philomela sings? *Pope.*

JA'ZEL. *n. s.* A precious stone of an azure or blue colour. *Dict.*

I'BIS.* n. s. The name of an Egyptian bird, approaching to the stork-kind.

A certain bird called *ibis*, about the banks of the Nile, first taught the Egyptians the way of administering clysters; for this bird has been often observed, by means of his crooked bill intromitted into the anus, to inject salt-water, as with a syringe, into its own bowels, and thereby to exonerate its paunch when too much obstructed. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 232.

ICE.† n. s. [ıſ, Sax. *eyse*, Dutch; *is*, Swed. allied, as Lye thinks, to the Icel. *isiaki*, large fragments of ice.]

1. Water or other liquor made solid by cold.

You are no surer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the *ice*,
Or hailstone in the sun. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Thou art all *ice*, thy kindness freezes. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

If I should ask whether *ice* and water were two distinct species of things, I doubt not but I should be answered in the affirmative. *Locke.*

2. Concreted sugar.

3. *To break the* ICE. To make the first opening to any attempt.

If you *break the ice*, and do this feat,
Achieve the elder, set the younger free
For our access, whose hap shall be to have her,
Will not so graceless be to be ingrate. *Shakspeare.*

Thus have I *broken the ice* to invention, for the lively representation of floods and rivers necessary for our painters and poets. *Peacham on Drawing.*

After he'd a while look'd wise,
At last *broke* silence and the *ice*. *Hudibras.*

To ICE.† v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice.

'Tis chrystal, friend, *ic'd* in the frozen sea. *P. Fletcher, Pisc. Eclog.* v. 11.

2. To cover with concreted sugar; to cover as with sugar.

Noise, and passion, and hardy confidence, *iced* over with some sanctimonious pretences, can engage the affections of the vulgar more than ingenuity and real moderation. *Puller, Moder. of the Ch. of Eng.* Pref. (1679.)

3. To chill; to freeze.

I'CEBUILT.* adj. [*ice* and *build*.] Formed of heaps of ice.

Where shaggy forms o'er *icebuilt* mountains roam. *Gray, Progr. of Poesy.*

I'CEHOUSE. n. s. [*ice* and *house*.] A house in which ice is reposited against the warm months.

I'CELANDER.* n. s. A native of Iceland.

The aspirations of the consonants, so frequent in the English, are the leading marks to a Northern derivation; so that an *Icelander*, hearing this in the mouth of an Englishman, will go no farther than to his own language, and is sure to find either the same word, or the root of it, with very few alterations. *Serenius, Pref. to his Eng. and Sw. Dict.*

ICHNE'UMON.† n. s. [ἰχνεύμων, Gr.] A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

The crocodile—is awed by none more than the *ichneumon*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 364.

The *ichneumon* makes it the whole business of his life to break the eggs of the crocodile. *Addison, Spect.* No. 126.

ICHNEU'MONFLY. n. s. A sort of fly.

The generation of the *ichneumonfly* is in the bodies of caterpillars, and other nymphæ of insects. *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

ICHNOGRA'PHICAL.* adj. [from *ichnography*; Fr. *ichnographique*.] Representing a certain plot of ground.

Perrault has assisted the text with a figure, or *ichnographical* plot. *Evelyn*, ii. i. 1.

Here you have the *ichnographical* plan of the temple of Janus. *Drummond, Trav.* p. 116.

ICHNO'GRAPHY.† n. s. [ἴχνος and γράφω, Gr. *ichnographic*, Fr.] A ground-plot.

The inspection alone of those curious *ichnographies* of temples and palaces. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 268.

It will be more intelligible to have a draught of each front in a paper by itself, and also to have a draught of the ground-plot or *ichnography* of every story in a paper by itself. *Moxon.*

I'CHOR. n. s. [ἰχὼρ, Gr.] A thin watery humour like serum. *Quincy.*

Milk, drawn from some animals that feed only upon flesh, will be more apt to turn rancid and putrify, acquiring first a saline taste, which is a sign of putrefaction, and then it will turn into an *ichor*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

I'CHOROUS. adj. [from *ichor*.] Serous; sanious; thin; undigested.

The lung-growth is imputed to a superficial sanious or *ichorous* exulceration. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The pus from an ulcer of the liver, growing thin and *ichorous*, corrodes the vessels. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ICHTHYO'LOGY. n. s. [*ichthyologie*, Fr. ἰχθυολογία, from ἰχθὺς and λέγω, Gr.] The doctrine of the nature of fish.

Some there are, as camels and sheep, which carry no name in *ichthyology*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ICHTHYO'PHAGY. n. s. [ἰχθὺς and φάγω, Gr.] Diet of fish; the practice of eating fish.

I'CICLE. n. s. [from *ice*.] A shoot of ice commonly hanging down from the upper part.

If distilled vinegar or aqua-fortis be poured into the powder of loadstone, the subsiding powder, dried, retains some magnetical virtue; but if the menstruum be evaporated to a consistence, and afterwards doth shoot into *icicles*, or crystals, the loadstone hath no power upon them. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

From locks uncomb'd, and from the frozen beard,
Long *icicles* depend, and crackling sounds are heard. *Dryden.*

The common dropstone consists principally of spar, and is frequently found in form of an *icicle*, hanging down from the tops and sides of grottos. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

I'CINESS. n. s. [from *icy*.] The state of generating ice.

I'CING.* n. s. [from *ice*.] A covering of concreted sugar.

The splendid *iceing* of an immense historick plumb-cake, was embossed with a delicious basso-relievo of the destruction of Troy. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 492.

I'CKLE.* n. s. In the north of England, an icicle. *Grose.*

Be she constant, be she fickle,
Be she fire, or be she *ickle*. *Cotton, Joys of Marriage*, (1689.)

I'CON. n. s. [εἰκὼν, Gr.] A picture or representation.

Boysardus, in his tract of divination, hath set forth the *icons* of these ten, yet added two others. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Some of our own nation, and many Netherlanders, whose names and *icons* are published, have deserved good commendation. *Hakewill on Providence.*

ICO'NOCLAST.† n. s. [*iconoclaste*, Fr. εἰκονοκλάστης, Gr.] A breaker of images.

Pope Stephen IV. in 768 condemned this council in a synod of Italian bishops, who asserted the honour of images against the eastern *iconoclasts*. *Young on Idolatrous Corrupt.* ii. 275.

ICONOCLA'STICK.* adj. [from *iconoclast*.] Breaking or destroying images.

I have sometimes reflected for what reason the Turks should appoint such marks [niches in their mosques] to direct their faces towards, in prayer. And if I may be allowed to conjecture, I believe they did it at first in testimony of their *iconoclastick* principle; and to express to them both the reality of the Divine presence there, and at the same time also its invisibility. *Maundrell, Trav.* p. 15.

Most of those [statues] at York were destroyed in the first emotion of *iconoclastic* zeal.
Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 44.

ICONO'GRAPHY.* *n. s.* [εἰκὼν and γράφω, Gr. *iconographie*, Fr.] A description of pictures, statues, and similar monuments of ancient art.

ICONO'LATER.* *n. s.* [εἰκων and λάτρος, Gr. *iconolâtre*, Fr.] A worshipper of images; a name given by the iconoclasts to the Romanists.

ICONO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*iconologie*, Fr. εἰκὼν and λέγω, Gr.] The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICTE'RICAL. *n. s.* [*icterique*, Fr. *icterus*, Lat.]

1. Afflicted with the jaundice.

In the jaundice the choler is wanting, and the *icterical* have a great sourness, and gripes with windiness. *Floyer.*

2. Good against the jaundice.

ICTHYO'LOGY.* See ICHTHYOLOGY.

I'CY. *adj.* [from *ice.*]

1. Full of ice; covered with ice; made of ice; cold; frosty.

But my poor heart first set free,
Bound in those *icy* chains by thee.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The season's difference; as the *icy* phang,
And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind. *Shakspeare.*

He relates the excessive coldness of the water they met with in Summer in that *icy* region, where they were forced to winter. *Boyle.*

Bear Britain's thunder, and her cross display
To the bright regions of the rising day;
Tempt *icy* seas, where scarce the waters roll,
Where clearer flames glow round the frozen pole. *Pope.*

2. Cold; free from passion.

Thou would'st have never learn'd
The *icy* precepts of respect. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

3. Frigid; backward.

If thou do'st find him tractible to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;
If he be leaden, *icy*, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

ICY-PE'ARLED.* *adj.* Studded with pearls, as it were, of ice.

So mounting up in *icy-pearled* car,
Through middle empire of the freezing air
He wander'd long. *Milton, Death of a Fair Infant.*

I'D. Contracted for *I would.*

IDE'A. *n. s.* [*ideé*, Fr. ἰδέα, Gr.] Mental image.

Whatsoever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call *idea.* *Locke.*

The form under which these things appear to the mind, or the result of our apprehension, is called an *idea.* *Watts.*

Happy you that may to the saint, your only *idea*,
Although simply attir'd, your manly affection utter. *Sidney.*

Our Saviour himself, being to set down the perfect *idea* of that which we are to pray and wish for on earth, did not teach to pray or wish for more than only that here it might be with us, as with them it is in heaven. *Hooker.*

Her sweet *idea* wander'd through his thoughts. *Fairfax.*

I did infer your lineaments,
Being the right *idea* of your father,
Both in your form and nobleness of mind.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

How good, how fair,
Answering his great *idea!* *Milton, P. L.*

If Chaucer, by the best *idea* wrought,
The fairest nymph before his eyes he set. *Dryden.*

IDE'AL.† *adj.* [*ideal.* Fr. Cotgrave.] Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the senses.

There is a two-fold knowledge of material things; one real, when the thing, and the real impression thereof on our senses, is perceived; the other *ideal*, when the image or idea of a thing, absent in itself, is represented to and considered on the imagination. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

To IDE'ALIZE.* *v. n.* [from *ideal.*] To form ideas.

Others attributed it [religion] to meditation and wonder on the beauty and magnificence of nature, or the forebodings and expectations of futurity congenial to man, or their natural propensity to *idealize.*
Maty, Acc. of Meiner's Hist. of All Religions, (1786.)

IDE'ALLY. *adv.* [from *ideal.*] Intellectually; mentally.

A transmission is made materially from some parts, and *ideally* from every one. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To IDE'ATE.* *v. a.* [from *idea.*] To fancy; to form in idea.

Letters mingle souls;
For thus friends absent speak: this ease controuls
The tediousness of my life: But for these
I could *ideate* nothing which could please.
Donne to Sir H. Wotton, Poems, p. 146.

What good statesmen would they be, who should *ideate* or fancy such a commonwealth?
Knott, Charity by Cath. P. 1. ch. 2. in Chillingworth.

IDE'NTICAL. } *adj.* [*identique*, Fr.] The same;
IDE'NTICK. } implying the same thing; comprising the same idea.

The beard's th*e identick* beard you knew,
The same numerically true. *Hudibras.*

Their majus is *identical* with magis. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Those ridiculous *identical* propositions, that faith is faith, and rule is a rule, are first principles in this controversy of the rule of faith, without which nothing can be solidly concluded either about rule or faith. *Tillotson, Serm.*

If this pre-existent eternity is not compatible with a successive duration, as we clearly and distinctly perceive that it is not, then it remains, that some being, though infinitely above our finite comprehensions, must have had an *identical*, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God. *Bentley, Serm.*

IDE'NTICALLY.* *adv.* [from *identical.*] With sameness.

In artificial things the introduction of a new form makes not the matter to be *identically* different from what it was.
Ross on Sir K. Digby.

IDE'NTICALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *identical.*] Sameness.

IDENTIFICA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *To identify.*] Production of sameness; proof of identity.

Shep. He may then be able, for aught we know to the contrary, to join the soul or spirit of man to himself.

Deck. Not so as to make but one person of both; such an *identification* I take to be impossible.

Shep. You make take it to be so; but I am sure you cannot prove it. *Skelton, Deism Revealed, Dial.* vi.

I am not ready to admit the *identification* of the Romish faith with Gospel faith. *Bp. Watson, Charge.*

To IDE'NTIFY.* *v. a.* [from *identick*, and the Lat. *fio.*]

1. To prove sameness.

All indictments must set forth the christian name, surname, and addition of the state and degree, mystery, town, or place, and the county of the offender: and all this to *identify* his person. *Blackstone.*

2. To make the same: as, his cause is *identified* with mine.

IDE'NTITY. *n. s.* [*identité*, French; *identitas*, school Latin.] Sameness; not diversity.

There is a fallacy of equivocation from a society in name, inferring an *identity* in nature: by this fallacy was he deceived that drank aqua-fortis for strong water. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Certainly those actions must needs be regular, where there is an *identity* between the rule and the faculty. *South, Serm.*

Considering any thing as existing, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of *identity* and diversity. *Locke.*

By cutting off the sense at the end of every first line, which must always rhyme to the next following, is produced too frequent an *identity* in sound, and brings every couplet to the point of an epigram. *Prior.*

IDES. *n. s.* [*ides*, Fr. *idus*, Lat.] A term anciently used among the Romans, and still retained in the Romish kalendar. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July and October, in which it is the 15th day, because in these four months it was six days before the nones, and in the others four days.

A soothsayer bids you beware the *ides* of March. *Shakspeare.*

IDIO'CRASY. *n. s.* [*idiocrase*, Fr. ἴδιος and κρᾶσις, Gr.] Peculiarity of constitution

IDIOCRA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *idiocrasy*.] Peculiar in constitution.

I'DIOCY. *n. s.* [ἰδιωτεία.] Want of understanding.

I stand not upon their *idiocy* in thinking that horses did eat their bits. *Bacon.*

I'DIOM. *n. s.* [*idiome*, Fr. ἰδίωμα, Gr.] A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular cast of a tongue; a phrase; phraseology.

He did romanize our tongue, leaving the words translated as much Latin as he found them; wherein he followed their language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours. *Dryden.*

Some that with care true eloquence shall teach,
And to just *idioms* fix our doubtful speech. *Prior.*

IDIOMA'TICAL.† } *adj.* [from *idiom*.] Peculiar to a
IDIOMA'TICK. } tongue; phraseological.

Since phrases used in conversation contract meanness by passing through the mouths of the vulgar, a poet should guard himself against *idiomatick* ways of speaking. *Spectator.*

Milton mistakes the *idiomatical* use and meaning of "munditiæ." *Warton, Notes on Milton's Sm. Poems.*

IDIO'PATHY.† *n. s.* [*idiopathie*, Fr. ἴδιος and πάθος, Gr.]

1. A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Quincy.*

2. Peculiar affection or feeling.

Men are so full of their own fancies and *idiopathies*, that they scarce have the civility to interchange any words with a stranger. *More, Song of the Soul, Pref. to P. ii.*

An elephant hath his *idiopathy*, and a man his, at the hearing of a pipe: a cat, and an eagle, at the sight of the sun. *More, Song &c. Notes, p. 429.*

IDIOSY'NCRASY. *n. s.* [*idiosynacrase*, Fr. ἴδιος, σύν, and κρασις, Gr.] A peculiar temper or disposition of body not common to another. *Quincy.*

Whether quails, from any *idiosyncrasy* or peculiarity of constitution, do innocuously feed upon hellebore, or rather sometimes but medicinally use the same. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The understanding also hath its *idiosyncrasies*, as well as other faculties. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

I'DIOT.† *n. s.* [*idiot*, Fr. *idiota*, Lat. ἰδιώτης, Gr. Dr. Johnson. — The Greek word means originally a private person, and next an illiterate one. "Initio, sapientiæ studium maximam partem tantùm inter magnos viros, publicâ authoritate præditos, versabatur. Unde τοῖς ΠΟΛΙΤΕΥΟΜΕΝΟΙΣ oppositi οἱ ΙΔΙΩΤΑΙ, *quia plerique privati indocti ferè sunt*." Hornii Hist. Philosophica, lib. 3. cap. 3. So Knatchbull: "Things not understood of them who are but *ideots* and understand no other than their mother tongue." Annot. on 1 Cor. xiii. 13. Lastly, it came to denote what follows.] A fool: a natural; a changeling; one without the powers of reason.

Life is a tale,
Told by an *idiot*, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

What else doth he herein, than by a kind of circumlocution tell his humble suppliants that he holds them *idiots*, or base wretches, not able to get relief? *Ralegh, Essays.*

Who me and my calamities deride. *Sandys.*

Many *idiots* will believe that they see what they only hear. *Dennis.*

IDIO'TICAL.* } *adj.* [from *idiot*.]
IDIO'TICK. }

1. Plain; familiar; not learned.

The language of the sublimest authors of Greece is, upon occasion, *idiotical* and vulgar. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* i. 271.

2. Stupid; foolish.

The stupid succession persisted to the last, in maintaining that the sun, moon, and stars, were no bigger than they appear to the eye; and other such *idiotic* stuff, against mathematical demonstration. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 49.

I'DIOTCY.* See IDIOCY.

I'DIOTISM.† *n. s.* [*idiotisme*, Fr. ἰδιωτισμός, Gr.]

1. Peculiarity of expression; mode of expression peculiar to a language.

It is the manner of that exquisite edition to set all the *idiotisms* of either language, and divers readings, in the margin. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 139.

Scholars sometimes in common speech, or writing, in their native language, give terminations and *idiotisms* suitable to their native language unto words newly invented. *Hale.*

We may have lost some of the *idiotism* of that language, in which it was spoken. *Dryden, Life of Plutarch.*

2. Folly; natural imbecillity of mind.

The wisdom of this world is *idiotism*;
Strength a week reed. *Decker, Com. of Old Fortunatus.*

To come to the knowledge of his own stolidity, *idiotism*, and gullishness. *Tr. of Boccalini*, (1626,) p. 97.

The running that adventure is the greatest *idiotism*, the most deplorable, woeful simplicity in the world. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 578.

If he should fall into absolute *idiotism*, and have no will, he must then be no person. *Skelton, Deism Rev. Dial.* vi.

It matters not whether our good-humour be construed by others into insensibility, or even *idiotism*; it is happiness to ourselves; and none but a fool would measure his satisfaction by what the world thinks of it. *Goldsmith, Ess.* iii.

To I'DIOTIZE.* *v. n.* [from *idiot*.] To become stupid.

It looks as if the heads of the greatest men *idiotized*, when they meet together. *Persian Letters*, L. 109.

I'DLE.† *adj.* [ydel, idel, Sax. Mr. H. Tooke considers it as the past participle of aidlian, irritum facere. The German *eitel*, in the sense of vain, useless, it may be added, is an old word. Such is our early usage of *idle*. "Feith without werkis is *ydel*." Wicliffe. St. James, ii. 20. "In *idel*," i. e. in *vain*. Chaucer.]

1. Lazy; averse from labour.

The tale of the bricks, which they did make heretofore, you shall lay upon them; you shall not diminish aught thereof; for they be *idle*. *Exod.* iv. 8.

For shame, so much to do, and yet *idle*. *Bull.*

2. Not engaged; affording leisure.

For often have you writ to her; and she in modesty,
Or else for want of *idle* time, could not again reply. *Shakspeare.*

3. Unactive; not employed.

Why stand ye here all the day *idle*? They say unto him, Because no man hath hired us. *St. Matt.* xx. 6.

No war or battle's sound
Was heard the world around,
The *idle* spear and shield were high up hung. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

Children generally hate to be *idle*; all the care then is, that their busy humour should be constantly employed in something of use to them. *Locke.*

Supposing, among a multitude embarked in the same vessel, there are several that, in a tempest, will rather perish than work; would it not be madness in the rest to stand *idle*, and rather chuse to sink than do more than comes to their share? *Addison.*

4. Useless; vain; ineffectual.

They astonish'd, all resistance lost,
All courage; down their *idle* weapons dropp'd. *Milton, P. L.*
And threatening France, plac'd like a painted Jove,
Held *idle* thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*
Where was then
The power that guards the sacred lives of kings?
Why slept the lightning and the thunderbolts,
Or bent their *idle* rage on fields and trees,
When vengeance call'd 'em here? *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

5. Unfruitful; barren: not productive of good.

Of antres vast, and desarts *idle*,
It was my hint to speak. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
The murmuring surge,
That on the unnumber'd *idle* pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
He was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow weeds,
Darnel, and all the *idle* weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
A poor and *idle* sin. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

6. Trifling; of no importance: as, an *idle* story.

Suffice it then, thou money god, quoth he,
That all thine *idle* offers I refuse;
All that I need I have: what needeth me
To covet more than I have cause to use? *Spenser, F. Q.*

This answer is both *idle* in regard of us, and also repugnant to themselves. *Hooker.*

They are not, in our estimation, *idle* reproofs, when the authors of needless innovations are opposed with such negatives, as that of Leo: how are these new devices brought in, which our fathers never knew? *Hooker.*

His friend smil'd scornful, and, with proud contempt,
Rejects as *idle* what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden.*

An *idle* reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave before. *Swift.*

He wishes to recall the precious hours he has spent in trifles, and loitered away in idle unprofitable diversions. *Rogers.*

To IDLE.† *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To lose time in laziness and inactivity.

These did no hurt, were sober, but went *idleing* about the grove with their hands in their pocketts, and telling the number of the trees there. *Aubrey, Anecd.* ii. 429.

Yet free from this poetick madness,
Next page he says, in sober sadness,
That she and all her fellow-gods
Sit *idling* in their high abodes. *Prior.*

2. To play lightly.

A lover may bestride the gossomers
That *idle* in the wanton summer air,
And yet not fall; so light is vanity. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

To I'DLE.* *v. a.* To waste idly; to consume unprofitably.

If you have but an hour, will you improve that hour instead of *idling* it away? *Ld. Chesterfield.*

IDLEHE'ADED. *adj.* [*idle* and *head.*]

1. Foolish; unreasonable.

These *idleheaded* seekers resorted thither. *Carew.*

2. Delirious; infatuated.

Upon this loss she fell *idleheaded*, and to this very day stands near the place still. *L'Estrange.*

I'DLELY.* *adv.* [Sax. ıdelıce.] So our ancestors wrote *idly*. See several examples in IDLY.

I'DLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *idle.* Sax. ıdelneſſe. Not very often found in the plural; at least not an instance occurs in Dr. Johnson's examples. Thomson uses it.]

1. Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion from labour.

Nor is excess the only thing by which sin breaks men in their health, and the comfortable enjoyment of themselves; but many are also brought to a very ill and languishing habit of body by mere *idleness*, and *idleness* is both itself a great sin, and the cause of many more. *South, Serm.*

2. Absence of employment.

All which yet could not make us accuse her, though it made us pine away for spight, to lose any of our time in so troublesome an *idleness*. *Sidney.*

He fearing *idleness*, the nurse of ill,
In sculpture exercis'd his happy skill. *Dryden, Ovid.*

Nature being liberal to all without labour, necessity imposing no industry or travel, *idleness* bringeth forth no other fruits than vain thoughts and licentious pleasures. *Ralegh.*

3. Omission of business.

Ten thousand harms, more than the ills I know,
My *idleness* doth hatch. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

4. Unimportance; trivialness.

To the English court assemble now,
From every region, apes of *idleness*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
At last these puling *idlenesses* laid
Aside, frequent and full the dry divan
Close in firm circle, and set ardent in
For serious drinking. *Thomson, Autumn.*

5. Inefficacy; uselessness.

6. Barrenness; worthlessness.

Either to have it sterile with *idleness*, or manured with industry. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

7. Unreasonableness; want of judgement; foolishness; madness.

There is no heat of affection but is joined with some *idleness* of brain. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

IDLEPA'TED.* *adj* [*idle* and *pate.*] Idleheaded; stupid.

Let him be found never so *idlepated*, he is still a grave drunkard. *Overbury, Charact.* sign. O. 3.

I'DLER. *n. s.* [from *idle.*] A lazy person; a sluggard.

Many of these poor fishermen and *idlers*, that are commonly presented to his majesty's ships, are so ignorant in sea-service as that they know not the name of a rope. *Ralegh.*

Thou sluggish *idler*, dilatory slave. *Irene.*

I'DLESBY.* *n. s.* [from *idle.*] An inactive or lazy person.

I know not whether among those "nihil agentes," *idlesbys*, or "malè agentes," ill spenders of their time, I should place the newsmonger, and amorous trifler, that spendeth his forenoons on his glass and barber. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* p. 301.

I'DLY.† *adv.* [from *idle.* Sax. ıdelıce.]

1. Lazily; without employment.

A yong jentleman, or a yong maide, that liveth welthily and *idlely*. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

I will slay myself,
For living *idly* here in pomp and ease. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

2. Foolishly; in a trifling manner.

To rave or speak *idlely* in sickness. *Barret, Alv.*

He hath *idlely* gone about the bush a little. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clerg.* p. 161.

And modern Asgil, whose capricious thought
Is yet with stores of wilder notions fraught,
Too soon convinc'd, shall yield that fleeting breath,
Which play'd so *idly* with the darts of death. *Prior.*

3. Carelessly; without attention.

In a theatre, the eyes of men,
After a well-grac'd actor leaves the stage,
Are *idly* bent on him that enters next,
Thinking his prattle to be tedious. *Shakspeare, K. Rich. II.*
But shall we take the muse abroad,
To drop her *idly* on the road?
And leave our subject in the middle,
As Butler did his bear and fiddle? *Prior.*

4. Ineffectually; vainly.

Let this and other allegations, suitable unto it, cease to bark any longer *idly* against the truth, the course and passage whereof it is not in them to hinder. *Hooker.*

I'DOL. *n. s.* [*idole*, Fr. εἴδωλον, *idolum*, Lat.]

1. An image worshipped as God.

They did sacrifice upon the *idol* altar, which was upon the altar of God. *1 Mac.* i. 59.

A nation from one faithful man to spring,
Him on this side Euphrates yet residing,
Bred up in *idol* worship. *Milton, P. L.*

The apostle is there arguing against the gnosticks who joined in the *idol* feasts, and whom he therefore accuses of participating of the *idol* god. *Atterbury.*

2. A counterfeit.

Woe to the *idol* shepherd that leaveth the flock. *Zech.* ii. 17.

3. An image.

Never did art so well with nature strive,
Nor ever *idol* seem'd so much alive;
So like the man, so golden to the sight;
So base within, so counterfeit and light. *Dryden.*

4. A representation. Not in use.

Men beholding so great excellence,
And rare perfection in mortality,
Do her adore with sacred reverence,
As th' *idol* of her maker's great magnificence. *Spenser, F. Q.*

5. One loved or honoured to adoration.

He's honoured and lov'd by all;
The soldier's god, and people's *idol.* *Denham, Sophy.*

IDO'LATER.† *n. s.* [*idolatre*, Fr. *idololatra*, Lat.]

1. One who pays divine honours to images; one who worships for God that which is not God.

The state of *idolaters* is two ways miserable: first, in that which they worship they find no succour; and secondly, at his hands, whom they ought to serve, there is no other thing to be looked for but the effects of most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, dereliction in this world, and in the world to come confusion. *Hooker,*

An astrologer may be no Christian; he may be an *idolater* or a pagan; but I would hardly think astrology to be compatible with rank atheism. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. Simply, an adorer; a great admirer.

Jonson was an *idolater* of the ancients. *Hurd.*

IDO'LATRESS.* *n. s.* [from *idolater.*] She who worships idols.

They would not treat, unless he first acknowledged his father to be a tyrant, and his mother an *idolatress.* *Howell, Lett.* iv. 43.

Whose heart, though large,
Beguil'd by fair *idolatresses*, fell
To idols foul. *Milton, P. L.*

IDOLA'TRICAL.* *adj.* [from *idolatry.*] Tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry.

We have in our church no publique worshipping of idols, no heathenish or *idolatrical* sacrifice. *Bp. Hoper, Exam. as to Apparel,* sign. xxx. 4.

To IDO'LATRIZE.† *v. a.* [from *idolater.*]

1. To worship idols. *Ainsworth.*

2. To adore.

Apollo easily perceived, that Lipsius did manifestly *idolatrize* Tacitus. *Tr. of Boccalini,* (1626,) p. 17.

To IDO'LATRIZE.* *v. n.* To offer idolatrous worship.

How should either swearing, or blaspheming, or *idolatrizing*, be sin, if there were not a God, against whom they were committed? *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 41.

And as the Persians did *idolatrize*
Unto the sun. *Browne, Brit. Past.* i. 1.

Succeeding ages would *idolatrize*,
And as his numbers, so his reliques prize.
Valentine on the Death of Donne.

IDO'LATROUS. *adj.* [from *idolater.*] Tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry, or the worship of false gods.

Neither may the pictures of our Saviour, the apostles, and martyrs of the church, be drawn to an *idolatrous* use, or be set up in churches to be worshipped. *Peacham on Drawing.*

IDO'LATROUSLY. *adv.* [from *idolatrous.*] In an idolatrous manner.

Not therefore whatsoever idolaters have either thought or done; but let whatsoever they have either thought or done *idolatrously*, be so far forth abhorred. *Hooker.*

IDO'LATRY. *n. s.* [*idolatrie*, Fr. *idololatria*, Lat.] The worship of images; the worship of any thing as God which is not God.

Thou shalt be worship'd, kiss'd, lov'd and ador'd;
And, were there sense in his *idolatry*,
My substance should be statued in thy stead. *Shakspeare.*

Idolatry is not only an accounting or worshipping that for God which is not God, but it is also a worshipping the true God in a way unsuitable to his nature; and particularly by the mediation of images and corporeal resemblances. *South.*

The kings were distinguished by judgements or blessings, according as they promoted *idolatry*, or the worship of the true God. *Addison, Spect.*

I'DOLISH.* *adj.* [from *idol.*] Idolatrous.

They have stuffed their *idolish* temples with the wasteful pillage of your estates. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

I'DOLISM.* *n. s.* [from *idol.*] Idolatrous worship; defence of idolatrous worship.

How wilt thou reason with them, how refute
Their *idolisms*, traditions, paradoxes? *Milton, P. R.*

I'DOLIST. *n. s.* [from *idol.*] A worshipper of images. A poetical word.

I to God have brought
Dishonour, obloquy, and op'd the mouths
Of *idolists* and atheists. *Milton, S. A.*

To I'DOLIZE.† *v. a.* [from *idol.*]

1. To worship idolatrously.

The reason Theodoret assigns for God's changing the diet of men from the fruits of the earth to the flesh of animals is, that, foreknowing they would *idolize* his creatures, he might aggravate the absurdity, and make it the more ridiculous to do so, by their consuming at their tables what they sacrificed to at their altars. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 246.

2. To love or reverence to adoration.

Those who are generous, humble, just and wise,
Who not their gold, nor themselves *idolize.* *Denham.*

Parties, with the greatest violation of Christian unity, denominate themselves, not from the grand author and finisher of our faith, but from the first broacher of their *idolized* opinions. *Decay of Piety.*

I'DOLIZER.* *n. s.* [from *idolize.*] One who loves or reverences to adoration.

The *idolizers* of monarchy, with equal flattery, have attributed the same prerogative to temporal princes. *Mannyngham, Disc.* (1681,) p. 132.

Though I be not such an *idolizer* of antiquity as Harris, yet they have great charms for me. *Warburton to Hurd,* Lett. 38.

I'DOLOUS.* *adj.* [from *idol.*] Idolatrous. Obsolete.

Was not this, thinke you, good wholsom counsel of this *idolous* byshop? *Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot.* P. i. fol. 90. b.

IDO'NEOUS. *adj.* [*idoneus*, Lat.] Fit; proper; convenient; adequate.

You entangle, and so fix their saline part, by making them corrode some *idoneous* body. *Boyle.*

An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void "de jure & facto," and then it ought to be conferred on an *idoneous* person. *Ayliffe.*

I'DYL. *n. s.* [εἰδύλλιον, Gr. *idyllium*, Lat.] A small short poem.

I. E. for *id est*, or, *that is.*

That which raises the natural interest of money, is the same that raises the rent of land, *i. e.* its aptness to bring in yearly, to him that manages it, a greater overplus of income above his rent, as a reward to his labour. *Locke.*

JE'ALOUS. *adj.* [*jaloux*, Fr.]

1. Suspicious in love.

To both these sisters have I sworn my love:
Each *jealous* of the other, as the stung
Are of the adder. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Wear your eye thus; not *jealous*, nor secure:
I would not have your free and noble nature,
Out of self-bounty, be abus'd: look to't. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the virtuous creature, that hath the *jealous* fool to her husband! *Shakspeare.*

A *jealous* empress lies within your arms,
Too haughty to endure neglected charms. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

2. Emulous; full of competition.

I could not, without extreme reluctance, resign the theme of your beauty to another hand: give me leave to acquaint the world that I am *jealous* of this subject. *Dryden.*

3. Zealously cautious against dishonour.

I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hosts. *1 Kings*, xix. 10.

4. Suspiciously vigilant.

I am *jealous* over you with godly jealousy. *2 Cor.* ii. 2.

His apprehensions, as his *jealous* nature had much of sagacity in it, or his restless and mutinous humour, transported him. *Clarendon.*

5. Suspiciously careful.

Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and *jealous* of the honour of the English nation; yet his cruelties and parricides weighed down his virtues. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

They, *jealous* of their secrets, fiercely oppos'd
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar
Protesting fate supreme. *Milton, P. L.*

How nicely *jealous* is every one of us of his own repute, and yet how maliciously prodigal of other men's? *Dec. of Piety.*

6. Suspiciously fearful.

'Tis doing wrong creates such doubts as these;
Renders us *jealous*, and destroys our peace. *Waller.*

While the people are so *jealous* of the clergy's ambition, I do not see any other method left for them to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves acceptable to the laity. *Swift.*

JE'ALOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *jealous.*] Suspiciously; emulously; with suspicious fear, vigilance or caution. *Sherwood.*

JE'ALOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *jealous.*] The state of being jealous; rivalry; suspicion; suspicious vigilance.

Nor is it hard for thee to preserve me amidst the unjust hatred and *jealousness* of too many, which thou hast suffered to prevail upon me. *King Charles.*

JE'ALOUSY.† *n. s.* [*jealousie*, Fr. from *jealous.*]

1. Suspicion in love.

But gnawing *jealousy*, out of their sight
Sitting alone, his bitter lips did bite. *Spenser, F. Q.*

How all the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash-embrac'd despair;
And shuddering fear, and green-ey'd *jealousy!*
O love, be moderate; allay thine extasy. *Shakspeare.*

Why did you suffer Jachimo,
Slight thing of Italy,
To taint his noble heart and brain
With needless *jealousy?* *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Small *jealousies*, 'tis true, inflame desire;
Too great, not fan, but quite blow out the fire. *Dryden.*

2. Suspicious fear.

The obstinacy in Essex, in refusing to treat with the king, proceeded only from his *jealousy*, that when the king had got him into his hands, he would take revenge upon him. *Clarendon.*

3. Suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

O how hast thou with *jealousy* infected
The sweetness of affiance! *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Jealousy is the fear or apprehension of superiority. *Shenstone.*

To JEER.† *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] To scoff; to flout; to make mock.

He with the Romans was esteemed so
As silly *jeering* idiots are with kings,
For sportive words, and uttering foolish things. *Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.*

The merry world did on a day,
With his trainbands and mates, agree
To meet together where I lay,
And all in sport to *jeer* at me. *Herbert.*

A *jeering* reprover is like a *jeering* judge, than which there cannot be imagined, either in nature or manners, a thing more odious and intolerable. *South, Serm.* vii. 150.

To JEER. *v. a.* To treat with scoffs.

My children abroad are driven to disavow me, for fear of being *jeered*. *Howel, Eng. Tears.*

JEER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mock.

Midas, expos'd to all their *jeers*,
Had lost his art, and kept his ears. *Swift.*

They tipt the forehead in a *jeer*,
As who should say — she wants it here;
She may be handsome, young and rich;
But none will burn her for a witch. *Swift.*

JE'ERER.† *n. s.* [from *jeer.*] A scoffer; a scorner; a mocker.

They are the *jeerers*, mocking, flouting Jacks. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

This would be brave matter
Unto the *jeerers*. *Ibid.*

There you nam'd the famous *jeerer*. *Beaum. and Fl. Nice Valour.*

JE'ERING.* *n. s.* [from *jeer.*] Mockery.

Abstain from dissolute laughter, petulant uncomely jests, loud talking, and *jeering*, which are called indecencies and incivilities. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

JE'ERINGLY. *adv.* [from *jeering.*] Scornfully; contemptuously; in mock; in scoff.

He *jeeringly* demandeth, whether the sonorous rays are refracted? *Derham.*

JE'GGET. *n. s.* A kind of sausage. *Ainsworth.*

JEHO'VAH.† *n. s.* The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the Name of God Almighty, but by my name *Jehovah* was I not known to them. *Exod.* vi. 3.

Jehovah, who in one night, when he pass'd
From Egypt marching, equall'd with one stroke
Both her first-born and all her bleating gods. *Milton, P. L.*

JEJU'NE. *adj.* [*jejunus*, Lat.]

1. Wanting; empty; vacant.

Gold is the only substance which hath nothing in it volatile, and yet melteth without much difficulty: the melting sheweth that it is not *jejune*, or scarce in spirit. *Bacon.*

2. Hungry; not saturated.

In gross and turbid streams there might be contained nutriment, and not in *jejune* or limped water. *Brown.*

3. Dry; unaffecting; deficient in matter.

You may look upon an inquiry made up of meer narratives, as somewhat *jejune*. *Boyle.*

JEJU'NENESS. *n. s.* [from *jejune.*]

1. Penury; poverty.

Causes of fixation are, the even spreading both parts, and the *jejuneness* or extreme comminution of spirits. *Bacon.*

2. Dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention.

JEJU'NITY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *jejunitas.*] Barrenness or dryness of style. *Cockeram.*

Pray extend your Spartan *jejunity* to the length of a competent letter. *Bentley, Lett.* p. 261.

JE'LLIED. *adj.* [See GELLY.] Glutinous; brought to a state of viscosity.

The kiss that sips
The *jellied* philtre of her lips. *Cleaveland.*

JE'LLY. *n. s.* [*gelatinum*, Lat. See GELLY, which is the proper orthography.]

1. Any thing brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity.

They, distill'd
Almost to *jelly* with th' effect of fear,
Stand dumb, and speak not to him. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar in the gelly.

The desert came on, and *jellies* brought. *King.*

That *jelly's* rich, this malmsey healing;
Pray dip your whiskers. *Pope, Sat. of Horace.*

JE'LLY-BAG.* *n. s.* A bag through which gelly is distilled.

An epigram, if smart and good,
In all its circumstances shou'd
Be like a *jelly-bag*: —
Make it at top both wide and fit,
To hold a budget-full of wit,
And point it at the end. *Student*, i. 76. (1750.)

JE'MMINESS.* *n. s.* [from *jemmy*.] Spruceness. A colloquial expression; not used in serious writing.

JE'MMY.* *adj.* [perhaps from *gimp*; or from *gimcrack*, in the sense of a smart fellow. See GIMP, and GIMCRACK.] Spruce. A low word.

To this race of words I must refer our vulgar term *jemmy*; a *jemmy* fellow, &c. and our quaint though familiar phrase *gim-crack*. *Whiter, Etymol. Magn.* p. 359.

Gimm, neatly trimmed; perhaps the new word *jemmy* should be *gimmy*. *Pegge.*

JE'NNETING. *n. s.* [corrupted from *Juneting*, an apple ripe in *June*.] A species of apple soon ripe, and of a pleasant taste. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

JE'NNET. *n. s.* [See GENET.] A Spanish horse.

The Spanish king presents a *jennet*,
To shew his love. *Prior.*

To JE'OPARD.† *v. a.* [See JEOPARDY.] To hazard; to put in danger.

Many one *jeopardeth* his best joint to maintain himself in sumptuous raiment. *Homilies*, B. ii.

Zebulun and Naphtali were a people that *jeoparded* their lives unto the death. *Judges*, v. 18.

He had been accused of Judaism, and did boldly *jeopard* his body and life for the religion of the Jews. 2 *Mac.*

JE'OPARDER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] One who puts to hazard. *Sherwood.*

JE'OPARDOUS.† *adj.* [from *jeopardy*.] Hazardous; dangerous.

The *jeopardous* time is at hand. *Bale on the Revel.* sign. B. i. b.

Moved or solicited to some *jeopardous* course. *Gataker, Spiritual Watch*, p. 98.

JE'OPARDOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *jeopardous*.] In danger; dangerously. *Huloet.*

JE'OPARDY.† *n. s.* [This word is supposed to be derived from *j'ai perdu*, or *jeu perdu*. Skinner, Junius, and Dr. Johnson. — I had made the same remark as Mr. Bagshaw, and Mr. Malone, that this word is rather a corruption of *jeu parti*; which, Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed, is properly a game in which the chances are exactly even. Hence it came to signify any thing uncertain or hazardous. See also Du Cange in V. JOCUS PARTITUS.] Hazard; danger; peril.

And would ye not poor fellowship expel,
Myself would offer you t' accompany,
In this adventure's chanceful *jeopardy*. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

Why stand we in *jeopardy* every hour? 1 *Cor.* xv. 30.

Thy rage shall burn thee up, and thou shalt turn
To ashes ere our blood shall quench that fire:
Look to thyself, thou art in *jeopardy*. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

We may impute to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty, or at least a casualty or *jeopardy*. *Bacon.*

To JERK.† *v. a.* [ȝeрæccan, Sax. corrigere. Lye and Dr. Johnson. — *Hreckia*, Icel. pulsare, or *jarke*, pes feriens. Serenius.] To strike with a quick smart blow; to lash. It is sometimes written *yerk*.

I lack iniquity
Sometimes to do me service: nine or ten times
I thought to've *jerk'd* him here under the ribs. *Shakspeare.*

Bastings heavy, dry, obtuse,
Only dulness can produce;
While a little gentle *jerking*
Sets the spirits all a working. *Swift.*

To JERK. *v. n.* To strike up: to accost eagerly. This seems to be the meaning in this place, but is mere cant.

Nor blush, should he some grave acquaintance meet;
But, proud of being known, will *jerk* and greet. *Dryden.*

JERK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A smart quick lash.

Contemn the silly taunts of fleering buffoonry; and the *jerks* of that wit, that is but a kind of confident folly. *Glanville.*

Wit is not the *jerk* or sting of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis: — neither is it so much the morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, but more sparingly used by Virgil. *Dryden, Lett. to Sir R. Howard.*

2. A sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or starts.

Well run Tawney, the abbot's churl;
His jade gave him a *jerk*,
As he would have his rider hurl
His hood after the kirk. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

Lobsters use their tails as fins, wherewith they commonly swim backwards by *jerks* or springs, reaching ten yards at once. *Grew.*

JE'RKER.* *n. s.* [from *jerk*.] One who strikes with a quick smart blow; a whipper; a lasher. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

JE'RKIN.† *n. s.* [cyрtelkin, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — Dutch, *jurk*, a frock.] A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat.

A man may wear it on both sides, like a leather *jerkin*. *Shakspeare.*

Unless we should expect that nature should make *jerkins* and stockings grow out of the ground, what could she do better than afford us wool? *More, Antid. against Atheism.*

Imagine an ambassadour presenting himself in a poor frize *jerkin*, and tattered cloaths, certainly he would have but small audience. *South, Serm.*

Then strip thee of thy carnal *jerkin*.
And give thy outward fellow a firking. *Hudibras.*

I walked into the sea, in my leathern *jerkin*, about an hour before high water. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

JE'RKIN. *n. s.* A kind of hawk. Ainsworth. This should be written *gyrkin*.

JE'RSEY.† *n. s.* [from the island of *Jersey*, where much yarn is spun.] Fine yarn of wool.

She doth sit, and stockings knit
Of *jarsy* and of woollen. *Evans's Old Ballads*, i. 179.

JERU'SALEM *Artichoke.* *n. s.* Sunflower, of which it is a species.

Jerusalem artichokes are increased by small off-sets, and by quartering the roots. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

JESS. *n. s.* [*gect*, French; *getto*, Italian.] A short strap of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist. *Hanmer.*

If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her *jesses* were my dear heartstrings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

JE'SSAMINE. *n. s.* [See JASMINE.] A fragrant flower.

Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed;
Her neck, like to a bunch of cullambines;
Her breast like lillies, ere their leaves be shed;
Her nipples, like young blossom'd *jessamines*. *Spenser.*

JESSE.* *n. s.* A large brass candlestick, branched into many sconces, hanging down in the middle of a church or choir; so called from the similitude of the branches, at its invention, to those of the

"arbor *Jessæ*," the branch or genealogical tree of *Jesse*. *Cowel.*

Je'ssed.* *adj.* [from *jess.*] Having jesses on; an heraldick term.

***To* JEST.†** *v. n.* [*gesticulor*, Lat. Dr. Johnson.—Goth. *gys*, irrisio. Serenius.]

1. To divert or make merry by words or actions.

Jest not with a rude man, lest thy ancestors be disgraced. *Ecclus.* viii. 4.

Fear you the boar, and go so unprovided?
—You may *jest* on; but I do not like these several councils. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

2. To play a part in a mask. Obsolete.

As gentle and as jocund, as to *jest*,
Go I to fight. *Shakspeare, K. Rich. II.*

Jest.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter.

But is this true, or is it else your pleasure,
Like pleasant travellers to break a *jest*
Upon the company you overtake? *Shakspeare.*

As for *jest*, there be certain things which ought to be privileged from it; namely, religion, matters of state, and great persons. *Bacon.*

No man ought to have the less reverence for the principles of religion, or for the holy Scriptures, because idle and profane wits can break *jests* upon them. *Tillotson.*

He had turn'd all tragedy to *jest*. *Prior.*

When you the dullest of dull things have said,
And then ask pardon for the *jest* you made. *Young.*

2. The object of jests; laughing-stock.

If I suspect without cause, why then make sport at me? then let me be your *jest*, I deserve it. *Shakspeare.*

3. Manner of doing or speaking feigned, not real; ludicrous, not serious; game, not earnest.

That high All-seer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earnest what I begg'd in *jest*. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

When his play-fellows chose him their king, he spoke and did those things in *jest*, which would have become a king in earnest. *Grew.*

4. A mask. Obsolete.

He promis'd us in honour of our guest,
To grace our banquet with some pompous *jest*. *Kid, Span. Tragedy.*

5. A gest; an action. See Gest.

The *jests* or acts of princes or captains. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 204.

Je'ster. *n. s.* [from *jest.*]

1. One given to merriment and pranks.

The skipping king, he rambled up and down
With shallow *jesters*, and rash bavin wits;
Soon kindled, and soon burnt. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. One given to sarcasm.

Now, as a *jester*, I accost you,
Which never yet one friend hath lost you. *Swift.*

3. Buffoon; jackpudding. A *jester*, or licensed scoffer, was kept at court to the time of Charles the First.

Another sort of like loose fellows do pass up and down, amongst gentlemen, by the name of *jesters*; but are, indeed, notable rogues, and partakers not only of many stealths, but also privy to many traitorous practices. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Je'sting.* *n. s.* [from *jest.*] Utterance of sarcasms or jests.

Neither filthiness, nor foolish talking, nor *jesting*, which are not convenient. *Ephes.* v. 4.

Je'sting-stock.* *n. s.* A laughing-stock; an object of derision.

An ape, quoth she, and *jesting-stock*
Is man to God in skye,

As oft as he doth trust his wit
Too much, presuming hie. *Googe, Zodiake of Life*, (1565,) sign. Q. iii.

Je'stingly.* *adv.* [from *jesting.*] In jest; with merriment.

If he be unmarried, and sojourn, he never talks with any woman alone, but in the audience of others, and that seldom, and then also in a serious manner, never *jestingly* or sportfully. *Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. 9.

When his daughter-in-law [Sir Henry Spelman's] returned home from visiting her neighbours, he would always ask her what of antiquity she had heard or observed, and if she brought home no such account, he would chide her, *jestingly*. *Aubrey, Anecd.* ii. 541.

JE'SUIT.* *n. s.* [Fr. *Jesuite.*] One of a religious and learned order, founded by Ignatius Loyola, a Spanish military man, in the sixteenth century; which presumed to take the name of the *Society of Jesus*. "This society having been erected on purpose to fight the Pope's battles, not with prayers, and tears, and monastick addresses, but with learning, policy, and address; its members are not, by its constitution, bound to have a choir for the performance of divine offices, neither have they one any where: nor are they bound to attend processions; nor to use any of the monastick austerities, which would interrupt their studies, or might render their address less agreeable to all sorts of people; and for that reason the other orders will hardly allow the *Jesuits* to be monasticks or religious." Dr. Geddes's Tracts, vol. iii. p. 434. edit. 1730. The word, in our language, has been applied to men of great cunning, craft, and deceit; whence the common word *jesuitical*.

They think it as unsafe to commit religion and liberty to their arbitrating as to a synagogue of *Jesuits*. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.* B. 2.

We justly reproach the *Jesuits*, who have adapted all Christianity to temporal and political views, for maintaining a position so repugnant to the laws of nature, morality, and religion, that an evil may be committed for the sake of good, which may arise from it. *Addison, Freeholder*, No. 7.

Je'suited.* *adj.* [from the noun.] Conforming to the principles of the Jesuits.

Our *jesuited* papists have a disease that holds them much like this of the beggar. *Dr. White, Serm.* (1615,) p. 29.

At Rome the pope's nuncio, and her *jesuited* mother here. *Milton, Eiconocl.* § 7.

Je'suitess.* *n. s.* A woman adopting the principles of the Jesuits.

These forward women usurp upon the fashions of their husbands, and will have their faces seen as well as their voices heard; as the *Jesuitesses* of late time dared both to attempt and practise, till the late restraint of pope Urban curbed and suppressed them. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 237.

Jesui'tical.* } **Jesui'tick.** } *adj.* [from *jesuit.*] Belonging to a Jesuit; denoting a Jesuit; and thence, in our language, equivocating, imposing upon.

The place is so full and clear, that all the miserable and strained evasions of the *jesuitical* gainsayers cannot elude it. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 276.

Though for fashion's sake called a parliament, yet by a *jesuitical* sleight not acknowledged, though called so. *Milton, Eiconocl.* § 13.

The direction of our attention here is but a *jesuitical* juggle. *More, Antid. against Idolatry*, ch. 2.

Detesting those *jesuitick* principles. *Dryden.*

Jesui'tically.* *adv.* [from *jesuitical.*] Craftily.

This is full out as *jesuitically* contrived, as the other was said and thought to be. *Echard, Observ. Answ. Cont. of the Cler.* Pref.

JE'SUITISM.* n. s. The principles and doctrine of the Jesuits.

Puritanism — is only reformed *Jesuitism*, as *Jesuitism* is nothing else but popish puritanism. *South, Serm.* v. 219.

JET.† n. s. [ȝaȝat, Saxon; *get*, Dutch; *gagates*, Lat. Formerly our word was *geat*, or *jeat*. So Barret and Fuller write it.]

1. *Jet* is a very beautiful fossil, of a firm and very even structure, and of a smooth surface; found in masses, seldom of a great size, lodged in clay. It is of a fine deep black colour, having a grain resembling that of wood. It is confounded with cannal-coal, which has no grain, and is extremely hard; and the *jet* is but moderately so. *Hill.*

Black, forsooth; coal-black, as *jet*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

There is more difference between thy flesh and hers, than between *jet* and ivory. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

The bottom clear,
Now laid with many a fet,
Of seed pearl, ere she bath'd her there,
Was known as black as *jet*. *Drayton.*

One of us in glass is set,
One of us you'll find in *jet*. *Swift.*

Under flowing *jet*,
The neck slight shaded. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. [*Jet*, Fr.] A spout or shoot of water.

Prodigious 'tis, that one attractive ray
Should this way bend, the next an adverse way!
For should th' unseen magnetick *jets* descend
All the same way, they could not gain their end. *Blackmore.*

Thus the small *jet*, which hasty hands unlock,
Spurts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

3. A yard. Obsolete.

What orchard unrobbed escapes?
Or pullet dare walk in their *jet*? *Tusser, Husbandry.*

4. Drift; scope. *Get*, or *jet*, was anciently used for *fashion*; as by Chaucer, and Hoccleve.

The true *jet* of the argument was to be drawn from precedent. *Wyndham.*

To JET.† v. n. [*jetter*, Fr. *yta*, Icel. exire, trudere; from the Su. Goth. *ut*, extrà, foras.]

1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude; to jut out.

Think you not how dangerous
It is to *jet* upon a prince's right? *Shakspeare.*

The west end yields a right magnificent aspect, by reason of an eminency of land *jetting* out farther than the rest. *Blount, Voyage to the Levant*, (1650,) p. 17.

2. To strut; to agitate the body by a proud gait; "to *jette* lordly through the streets, that men may see them." *Barret.*

Another sort *jetting* up and down, to wayte when my ladie shall be readye to see a cast of their office. *Confut. of N. Shaxton*, (1546,) sign. G. vi.

Uncomely walking, and *jetting* up, and down, and overthwart the church. *Homilies*, B. ii.

Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him: how he *jets* under his advanced plumes. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Amongst the chastest dames thou *jett'st* it now,
With honesty stamp'd on thy haughty brow. *Fanshaw, Tr. of Past. Fido.*

3. To jolt; to be shaken. [*Jetter*, Fr.]

Upon the *jetting* of a hackney-coach she was thrown out of the hinder seat against a bar of iron in the forepart. *Wiseman.*

JE'TSAM. } n. s. [*jetter*, Fr.] Goods or other
JE'TSON. } things which, having been cast over board in a storm, or after shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore, and belong to the lord admiral. *Bailey.*

JE'TTEE.* n. s. [Fr. *jettee*, "a jettie or juttie, a bearing out or leaning over in buildings; also, the bank of a ditch, &c." Cotgrave. Dr. Johnson has not noticed this substantive in any shape. Shakspeare has *jutty*. See JUTTY. His elder, Skelton, humorously describes a person "jawed like a *jetty*." Poems, p. 124. And Cotgrave, we see, gives it *jettie* or *juttie*. Why the English form should of late have been abandoned for the French, no good reason can be assigned.]

1. A projection of part of any building. See JUTTY.

An out-butting or *jettie* of a house, that jetties out farther than any other part of the house. *Florio, in V. Sporto, Ital. Dict.* (1598.)

2. A kind of pier; a mole projected into the sea.

A curious harbour, formed by three stone *jetties*, carried out a good way into the sea. *Smollet.*

They found the demolition at Dunkirk entirely at a stand; instead of demolition, they found construction; for the French were then at work on the repair of the *jettees*. *Burke, Obs. on the State of the Nat.* (1769.)

Some *jettees* and piers of defence, ill placed, had been made. *Pref. to Smeaton's Reports*, (1797.)

JE'TTER.* n. s. [from *To jet.*] A spruce fellow; one who struts. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

JE'TTY. adj. [from *jet.*]

1. Made of jet.
2. Black as jet.

The people about Capo Negro, Cefala, and Madagascar, are of a *jetty* black. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Her hair
Adown her shoulders loosely lay display'd,
And in her *jetty* curls ten thousand Cupids play'd. *Prior.*

Nigrina black, and Merdamante brown,
Vied for his love in *jetty* bowers below. *Pope.*

To JE'TTY.* v. n. [Fr. *jetter.*] To jut. See JETTEE.

An out-butting — of a house, that *jetties* out farther than any other part of the house. *Florio, Ital. Dict.* (1598.)

JEW.* n. s. [from *Judah.*] An Hebrew; an Israelite. "Since their return from the Babylonian captivity, they lost, in great measure, the name of Israelites, and were called *Jews*, from Judah, their principal tribe, which made up the chief of the captives in Babylon, and consequently of those who returned from thence." Collyer, Sacred Interpr. vol. i. ch. 16.

The learned Chrysostome, in a sermon against the *Jews*, tells them this fact [the vain attempt to rebuild the temple] was then fresh in the memories even of their young men, that it happened but twenty years ago, and that it was attested by all the inhabitants of Jerusalem, where they might still see the marks of it in the rubbish of that work, from which the *Jews* desisted in so great a fright, and which even Julian had not the courage to carry on. This fact, which is in itself so miraculous, and so indisputable, brought over many of the *Jews* to Christianity; and shews us, that after our Saviour's prophecy against it, the temple could not be preserved from the plough passing over it, by all the care of Titus, who would fain have prevented its destruction, and that instead of being re-edified by Julian, all his endeavours towards it did but still more literally accomplish our Saviour's prediction, that not one stone should be left upon another. *Addison on the Chr. Rel.* § 8.

As rich as a JEW.* A proverbial phrase.

We are apt to say, in a proverbial way, *as rich as a Jew*; but the Jews, take them in general, are not a rich people. There have been always some few among them that were immensely wealthy, and it was from the observation of these few that the proverb arose. *Pegge, Anonym.* v. 20.

JE'WEL. n. s. [*joyaux*, Fr. *jeweelen*, Dutch.]

1. Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are adorned with precious stones.

Here, wear this *jewel* for me; 'tis my picture. *Shakspeare.*

They found him dead, and cast into the streets,
An empty casket, where the *jewel*, life,
By some damn'd hand was robb'd and ta'en away.
Shakspeare.

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and a portable pleasure, such an one as he carries about in his bosom, without alarming either the eye or envy of the world; a man putting all his pleasures into this one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one *jewel*. *South.*

2. A precious stone; a gem.

Jewels too, stones, rich and precious stones,
Stol'n by my daughter! *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
Proud fame's imperial seat
With *jewels* blaz'd, magnificently great. *Pope.*

3. A name of fondness; an appellation of tender regard.

Bid farewell to your sisters.
— Ye *jewels* of our father, with wash'd eyes
Cordelia leaves you. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

JEWEL-HOUSE, or *Office*. *n. s.* The place where the regal ornaments are reposited.

The king has made him master of the *jewel-house*.
Shakspeare.

To JE'WEL.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress or adorn with jewels.

You are as well *jewell'd* as any of them: your ruff and linen about you is much more pure than theirs.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

JE'WEL-LIKE.* *adj.* [*jewel* and *like*.] Brilliant as a jewel.

Her eyes as *jewel-like*,
And cas'd as richly. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

JE'WELLER. *n. s.* [from *jewel*.] One who trafficks in precious stones.

These grains were as like little dice as if they had been made by a *jeweller*. *Boyle.*

The price of the market to a *jeweller* in his trade is one thing; but the intrinsick worth of a thing to a man of sense is another. *L'Estrange.*

I will turn *jeweller*: I shall then deal in diamonds, and all sorts of rich stones. *Addison.*

JE'WESS.* *n. s.* [from *Jew*.] An Hebrew woman.

Felix came with his wife Drusilla, which was a *Jewess*.
Acts, xxiv. 24.

There will come a Christian by,
Will be worth a *Jewess'* eye. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

JE'WISH.* *adj.* Denoting a Jew; relating to the Jews.

Not giving heed to *Jewish* fables. *Tit.* i. 14.

It was customary with the Jews to be called by a *Jewish* name among their own countrymen, and by another among the Gentiles. Hence we find Thomas called Didymus, St. John, xi. 16., and Tabitha called Dorcas, Acts, ix. 36., and Saul had the Roman name of Paul. *Collyer, Sacr. Interpreter.*

JE'WISHLY.* *adv.* [from *Jewish*.] In a Jewish manner.

And howsoe'er French kings most Christian be,
Their crowns are circumcis'd most *Jewishly*.
Donne, Poems, p. 86.

JE'WISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *Jewish*.] The religious rites of the Jews.

These faithlesse fonde newe-fanglers would bring us again from the fayth unto paganisme, and unto the old *Jewishness*.
Martin, Marr. of Pr. (1554,) sign. L. iii. b.

JE'WRY.* *n. s.*

1. Judea.

In *Jewry* is God known. *Ps.* lxxvi. 1

2. A district inhabited by Jews; whence probably the street so called in London. The word is very old in this sense.

There was in Asie, in a great citee,
Amonges Christen folke a *jewerie*. *Chaucer, Prior. Tale.*

JEWS-EAR.† *n. s.* [from its resemblance of the human ear. Skinner, and Dr. Johnson. — "The *arbor Judæ* is thought to be that whereon *Judas* hanged himself, and not upon the elder tree as it is vulgarly said. Gerardes Herbal, edit. Johnson, p. 1428. I am clear that the mushrooms or excrescencies of the elder tree, called *auriculæ Judæ* in Latin, and commonly rendered *Jews' ears*, ought to be translated *Judas' ears* from the popular superstition above mentioned." Brand, Pop. Antiq. ii. 587. n.] A fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variously hollowed cup; from an inch to two inches in length, and about two thirds of its length in breadth. Its sides in many places run into the hollow, so as to represent in it ridges like those of the human ear. It generally grows on the lower parts of the trunks of elder trees decaying. The common people cure themselves of sore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

An herb called *jews-ear* groweth upon the lower parts of elder, and sometimes ashes: in warm water it swelleth, and openeth extremely. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

JEWS-HARP.† *n. s.* [The Jews-trump, or, as it is more generally pronounced, the Jew-trump, seems to take its name from the nation of the Jews, and is vulgarly believed to be one of their instruments of musick. — But, upon enquiry, you will not find any such musical instrument as this described by the authors that treat of the Jewish musick. In short, this instrument is a mere boy's play-thing, and incapable in itself of being joined either with a voice or any other instrument; and I conceive the present orthography to be a corruption of the French *jeutrump*, a trump to play with. And in th Belgick, or Low-Dutch, from whence come many of our toys, a *trump* is a rattle for children. Sometimes they will call it a *Jews-harp*; and another etymon given of it is *Jaws-harp*, because the place where it is played upon is between the jaws! Pegge, Anonym. i. 82.] A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth, which gives a sound by the motion of a broad spring of iron, which, being struck by the hand, plays against the breath.

JEWS-MALLOW. *n. s.* [*corchorus*, Latin.] Ranwolf says it is sown in great plenty about Aleppo as a pot-herb, the Jews boiling the leaves of this plant to eat it with their meat. *Miller.*

JEWS-STONE. *n. s.* An extraneous fossil, being the clavated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure, oblong and rounded, swelling in the middle, and gradually tapering to each end; generally about three quarters of an inch in length, and half an inch in diameter. It is ridged and furrowed alternately, in a longitudinal direction; and its colour is a pale dusky grey, with a faint cast of dusky redishness. It is found in Syria.
Hill, Mat. Med.

JEWS-TRUMP.* See JEWS-HARP.

As playing on a gittern, or a *jews-trump*.
Beaum. and Fl. Lov. Progress.

JE'ZEBEL.* *n. s.* Formerly employed to denote a forward, impertinent woman; and perhaps not yet wholly disused.

You are to know, sir, that a *jezebel* (so called by the neighbourhood from displaying her pernicious charms at her win-

dow) has a thousand little tricks, and fooleries, to attract the eyes of all the idle young fellows in the neighbourhood. *Spectator*, No. 175.

Having myself observed a nest of *jezebels* near the temple, who make it their diversion to draw up the eyes of young templars, that at the same time they may see them stumble in an unlucky gutter which runs under the window. *Ibid.*

IF.† *conjunction.* [ᵹıꝼ; Saxon; the imperative of the Goth. *gifan* and Sax. ᵹıꝼan, to give, to concede, to allow. Skinner and Ray have preceded, in this deduction at least from the Saxon, Mr. Horne Tooke; who, however, has abundantly illustrated it by examples from our ancient writers, who used *gif* and *yef*, where we now employ *if* as well as the verb *give*, the word *that* being generally understood or implied in the former case; and then the meaning being, "*allow that*, *grant that*, the thing be so:" which senses we annex to *give*. *God gif*, God grant that; a very old expression. Yet it may not be omitted, that *if* has existence in the Gothick language without the deduction named by Mr. Tooke, or the possibility of such deduction, as noticed by Dr. Jamieson under the Scottish *gif*. The old word is *gau*, and *jabai*; to the former the Sax. ᵹu, *if*, corresponds. These have no connection with the word *give*. Mr. Tooke should have shewn why there was none. The Icelandick *if* is also the hypothetical particle; which, as well as the Goth. conjunctions, Serenius, and Ihre connect with the Su. Goth. *jef*, doubt, exception. I shall not say with Mr. Callander, that "to derive *if* from *gif*, as some writers have done, is ridiculous;" yet I would not overpass the pretensions of *if* as a radical word.]

1. Suppose it be so, or it were so, that. A hypothetical particle.

Absolute approbation, without any cautions, qualifications, *ifs*, or ands. *Hooker.*

If that rebellion
Came like itself, in base and abject routs;
I say, *if* damn'd commotion so appear'd,
In his true, native, and most proper shape,
You, reverend father, and these noble lords,
Had not been here. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

If they have done this deed, my noble lord.
— *If!* talk'st thou to me of *ifs*? Thou art a traitor. *Shakspeare.*

Thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be beneath, *if* that thou hearken unto the commandment of the Lord thy God. *Deut.* xxviii. 14.

This seeing of all things, because we can desire to see all things, Malbranche makes a proof that they are present to our minds; and *if* they be present, they can no ways be present but by the presence of God, who contains them all. *Locke.*

This infallibility upon supposition, amounts to this, that *if* a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

All of them suppose the apostle to have allowed the Epicurean maxims to be good; *if* so be there were no resurrection. *Atterbury.*

Tisiphone, that oft hast heard my pray'r,
Assist, *if* Oedipus deserve thy care. *Pope, Statius.*

2. Whether or no.

Uncertain *if* by augury, or chance;
But by this easy rise they all advance. *Dryden.*

She doubts *if* two and two make four:
It can't — it may be — and it must;
To which of these must Alma trust?
Nay, further yet they make her go,
In doubting *if* she doubts or no. *Prior.*

3. Allowing that; suppose it be granted that.

Such mechanical circumstances, *if* I may so call them, were not necessary to the experiments. *Boyle.*

4. Though. Not usual.

They themselves decreed
Their own revolt, not I; *if* I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault. *Milton, P. L.*

I'Faith.* *adv.* [an abbreviation of *in faith.*] Indeed; truly. See the adverb Faith.

I'faith, I'll eat nothing; I thank you as much as though I did. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Then I feague it away *i'faith*. *D. of Buckingham, Rehearsal.*

IGNA'RO.* *n. s.* [Latin.] A contemptuous term of elder days for a blockhead.

It was intolerable insolence in such *ignaroes* to challenge this for popery, which they understood not. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* (1625,) p. 296.

No man can be such an *ignaro*, as to imagine his sinews to be made of wire, or his body to be immured in brass. *Hewyt, Serm.* (1658,) p. 96.

I'gneous. *adj.* [*igneus*, Lat.] Fiery; containing fire; emitting fire; having the nature of fire.

That the fire burns by heat, leaves us still ignorant of the immediate way of *igneous* solutions. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

To I'gnify.* *v. a.* [*ignis* and *fio*, Lat.] To form into fire.

The *ignified* part of matter was formed into the body of the sun. *Stukely, Palæogr. Sacra*, p. 20.

Igni'fluous.* *adj.* [*ignifluus*, Lat.] Flowing with fire. *Cockeram.*

Igni'potent. *adj.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Lat.] Presiding over fire.

Vulcan is call'd the power *ignipotent*. *Pope, Homer.*

I'GNIS FATUUS.† *n. s.* [Latin.] Will with the wisp; Jack with the lanthorn.

Vapours arising from putrified waters are usually called *ignes fatui*. *Newton, Opticks.*

An *ignis fatuus*, that bewitches
And leads men into pools and ditches. *Hudibras*, i. 1.

Scared and guided by the *ignis fatuus* of popular superstition. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 32.

To I'GNITE.† *v. a.* [from *ignis*, fire, Lat.] To kindle; to set on fire. A chymical term.

Take good firm chalk, *ignite* it in a crucible, and then powder it. *Grew, Museum.*

The *ignited* particles hasten to dip themselves in the neighbouring stream. *Sir H. Sheere, in Ld. Halifax's Miscell.* p. 10.

Plato, in his Timæus, enumerating the *ignited* juices, names wine in the first place. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 212.

To I'gnite.* *v. n.* To become red hot. A term of chymistry.

Igni'tion. *n. s.* [*ignition*, Fr. from *ignite.*] The act of kindling, or of setting on fire.

The laborant stirred the kindled nitre, that the *ignition* might be presently communicated. *Boyle.*

Those black circular lines we see on dishes, and other turned vessels of wood, are the effects of *ignition*, by the pressure of an edged stick upon the vessel turned nimbly in the lathe. *Ray.*

Igni'tible. *adj.* [from *ignite.*] Inflammable; capable of being set on fire. Not in use.

Such bodies only strike fire which have sulphur or *ignitible* parts. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Igni'vomous. *adj.* [*ignivomus*, Lat.] Vomiting fire.

Vulcanos and *ignivomous* mountains are some of the most terrible shocks of the globe. *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

Ignobi'lity.* *n. s.* [Lat. *ignobilitas.*] Want of magnanimity.

To locke up the gates of true knowledge, from them that affectuously seketh it to the glory of God, is a property belongynge only to the hypocrytysh Pharisees and false lawers. A more signe of *ignobylytie* can not be sene, then to hyde such noble monumentes. *Bale, in Leland's Newe Year's Gift.*

IGNO'BLE. *adj.* [*ignoble*, Fr. *ignobilis*, Lat.]

1. Mean of birth; not noble; not of illustrious race.

As when in tumults rise th' *ignoble* crowd,
Mad are their motions, and their tongues are loud. *Dryden.*

2. Worthless; not deserving honour. Used of things or persons.

The noble isle doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal stock graft with *ignoble* plants.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

IGNO'BLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *ignoble.*] Want of dignity; want of splendour: as, "*ignobleness* of birth." *Ainsworth.*

IGNO'BLY. *adv.* [from *ignoble.*] Ignominiously; meanly; dishonourably; reproachfully; disgracefully.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious, titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly! *Milton, P. L.*
Here, over-match'd in fight; in heaps they lie;
There scatter'd o'er the fields *ignobly* fly. *Dryden, Æn.*

IGNOMI'NIOUS. *adj.* [*ignominieux*, Fr. *ignominiosus*, Lat.] Mean; shameful; reproachful; dishonourable. Used both of persons and things.

They, with pale fear surpriz'd,
Fled *ignominious.* *Milton, P. L.*
Cethegus, though a traitor to the state,
And tortur'd, 'scap'd this *ignominious* fate. *Dryden, Juv.*
They gave, and she transferr'd the curs'd advice,
That monarchs should their inward soul disguise;
By *ignominious* arts, for servile ends,
Should compliment their foes, and shun their friends. *Prior.*

Nor has this kingdom deserved to be sacrificed to one single rapacious, obscure, *ignominious* projector. *Swift.*

IGNOMI'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ignominious.*] Meanly; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; reproachfully.

It is some allay to the infamy of him who died *ignominiously* to be buried privately. *South.*

I'GNOMINY. *n. s.* [*ignominie*, Fr. *ignominia*, Lat.] Disgrace; reproach; shame; infamy; meanness; dishonour.

Strength from truth divided, and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise
And *ignominy;* yet to glory aspires,
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton, P. L.*

Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat, yours with *ignominy* after conquest. *Addison.*

I'GNOMY.* *n. s.* This barbarous abbreviation of *ignominy* occurs very often in our old authors; and is not merely a poetical licence.

Thy *ignomy* sleep with thee in the grave! *Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV.* P. I.

Sprinkling the terms of honour wholly on the one part, and of hatred and *ignomy* on the other. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

They are paid in their own coin; they are with *ignomy* repaid reproach. *Bp. Richardson on the O. Test.* p. 286.

IGNORA'MUS.† *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. *Ignoramus* is a word properly used by the grand inquest impanelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick; and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to their consideration, when they mislike their evidence as defective or too weak to make good the presentment: the effect of which word so written is, that all farther inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered without farther answer. *Cowel.*

2. A foolish fellow; a vain uninstructed pretender. A low word, Dr. Johnson says. — South uses it with good effect, and probably adopted it from the character of *Ignoramus* in the facetious Latin comedy of that name, first printed in 1630, the keen and admirable satire in which is exactly suitable to South's turn of mind.

If ever you find an *ignoramus* in place and power, and can have so little conscience and so much confidence as to tell him to his face, that he has a wit and an understanding above all the world beside; — I dare undertake, that, as fulsome a dose as you give him, he shall readily take it down, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing! *South, Serm.* ii. 335.

As if, forsooth, there could not be so much as a few houses fired, a few ships taken, or any other calamitous accident befall this little corner of the world, but that some apocalyptick *ignoramus* must presently find and pick it out of some abused, martyred prophecy of Ezekiel, Daniel, or the Revelation. *South, Serm.* v. 57.

I'GNORANCE. *n. s.* [*ignorance*, Fr. *ignoratio*, Lat.]

1. Want of knowledge; unlearnedness.

If all the clergy were as learned as themselves are that most complain of *ignorance* in others, yet our book of prayer might remain the same. *Hooker.*

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*
Still banish your defenders, till at length
Your *ignorance* deliver you,
As most abated captives, to some nation
That won you without blows! *Shakspeare.*
If we see right, we see our woes;
Then what avails it to have eyes?
From *ignorance* our comfort flows,
The only wretched are the wise. *Prior.*

2. Want of knowledge respecting some particular thing.

It is in every body's power to pretend *ignorance* of the law. *Sherlock.*

3. Want of knowledge discovered by external effect. In this sense it has a plural.

Forgive us all our sins, negligences, and *ignorances.* *C. Pray.*
Punish me not for my sins and *ignorances.* *Tob.* iii. 2.

I'GNORANT. *adj.* [*ignorant*, Fr. *ignorans*, Lat.]

1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstructed; unenlightened.

So foolish was I and *ignorant*, I was as a beast. *Ps.* lxxiii.
Thy letters have transported me beyond
This *ign'rant* present time, and I feel now
The future in the instant. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
In such business
Action is eloquence, and the eyes of th' *ignorant*
More learned than the ears. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He that doth not know those things which are of use for him to know, is but an *ignorant* man, whatever he may know besides. *Tillotson.*

Fools grant whate'er ambition craves,
And men, once *ignorant*, are slaves. *Pope.*

2. Unknown; undiscovered. This is merely poetical.

If you know aught, which does behove my knowledge
Thereof to be inform'd, imprison't not
In *ignorant* concealment. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

3. Without knowlege of some particular.

Let not judges be so *ignorant* of their own right, as to think there is not left to them, as a principal part of their office, a wise application of laws. *Bacon, Ess.*

O visions ill foreseen! Better had I
Liv'd *ignorant* of future! so had borne
My part of evil only. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Unacquainted with. In a good sense.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden.*

5. Ignorantly made or done. Unusual.

His shipping,
Poor *ignorant* baubles, on our terrible seas
Like egg-shells mov'd. *Shakspeare.*

I'GNORANT.† *n. s.* One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed.

Let this dross carry what price it will
With noble *ignorants.* *B. Jonson, Forest.*

Look into the private closets of their devout *ignorants*, what difference shall you find between the image and the suppliant? *Bp. Hall, Quo vadis?*

Did I for this take pains to teach
Our zealous *ignorants* to preach! *Denham.*

I'GNORANTLY. *adv.* [from *ignorant.*] Without knowledge; unskilfully; without information.

The greatest and most cruel foes we have,
Are those whom you would *ignorantly* save. *Dryden.*

When a poet, an orator, or a painter has performed admirably, we sometimes mistake his blunders for beauties, and are so *ignorantly* fond as to copy after them. *Watts.*

To IGNO'RE.† *v. a.* [*ignorer*, Fr. *ignoro*, Lat.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. This word Boyle endeavoured to introduce; but it has not been received, Dr. Johnson says. Boyle, however, is guiltless of the introduction; for the word occurs in our lexicography long before Boyle wrote. Thus Cotgrave renders the Fr. *ignorer* "to *ignore*;" and so Sherwood defines *ignore* "to be ignorant of." But it is a word not worthy to be used.

I *ignored* not the stricter interpretation, given by modern criticks to divers texts, by me alleged. *Boyle.*

Philosophy would solidly be established, if men would more carefully distinguish those things that they know from those that they *ignore*. *Boyle.*

IGNO'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*ignoscibilis*, Lat.] Capable of pardon. *Dict.*

IGNO'TE.* *adj.* [Lat. *ignotus.*] Unknown. Like *ignore*, a very pedantick word, and not to be received.

A traveller passing through the confines of *ignote* countries. *Sir M. Sandys, Ess.* (1634,) p. 1.

Shall such very *ignote* and contemptible pretenders be allowed a place among the most renowned of poetick writers? *Phillips, Theatr. Poet.* (1675,) Pref.

JIB.* *n. s.* [In naval language.] The foremost sail of a ship.

To JIB.* *v. a.* To shift a boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other.

To JIBE.* See *To* GIBE.

JI'CKAJOG.* *n. s.* [a cant word, from *jog*; sometimes pronounced *jigjog*.] A shake; a push.

An some writer (that I know) had had but the penning o' this matter, he would ha' made you such a *jickajog* i' the booths, you should ha' thought an earthquake had been i' the Fair. *B. Jonson, Barth. Fair, Induct.*

JI'FFY.* *n. s.* [used, as it should seem, in Scotland, seriously; by us, only in ludicrous writing or speaking. Dr. Jamieson considers it as a corruption of *gliff.*] An instant; a moment.

And then shall each Paddy, who once on the Liffy
Perchance held the helm of some mackarel hoy,
Hold the realm of the state, and dispense in a *jiffy*
More fishes than ever he caught when a boy! *Rejected Addresses.*

JIG.† *n. s.* [*giga*, Italian; *geige*, Teut. *gige*, Dan. and *gigia*, Icel. a fiddle; and the old Fr. *gige*, or *gigue*, "sorte d' instrument de musique à vent." Roquefort. Chaucer uses *gigges* in the sense of "irregular sounds produced by the wind." Tyrwhitt. The French instrument, borrowed from the northern, is considered by Menage as a sort of fiddle; whence the application of the word to the tune or dance.]

1. A light careless dance, or tune.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, instead of their warlike musick, he appointed to them certain lascivious lays and loose *jigs*; by which he so mollified and abated their courage, that they forgot their former fierceness. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As fiddlers still,
Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will
Thrust one more *jig* upon you. *Donne.*

All the swains that there abide,
With *jigs* and rural dance resort. *Milton, Comus.*

The muses blush'd to see their friends exalting
Those elegant delights of *jig* and vaulting. *Fenton.*

They wrote to her friends in the country, that she should dance a *jig* next October in Westminster-hall. *Arbuthnot.*

Another Phœbus, thy own Phœbus reigns,
Joys in my *jigs*, and dances in my chains. *Pope.*

2. A ludicrous composition; a ballad; a song. Obsolete.

Posterity shall know that you dare, in these *jig* given times, to countenance a legitimate poem. *B. Jonson.*

A worthy story, howsoever writ,
For language, modest mirth, conceit, or wit,
Meets oftentimes with the sweet commendation
Of "hang't, 'tis scurvy!" when for approbation
A *jig* shall be clapp'd at, and every rhime
Prais'd and applauded by a clamorous chime.
Beaum. and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn, Prol.

To JIG.† *v. n.* [from the noun. Old Fr. *giguer.*] To dance carelessly; to dance. Expressed in contempt.

With earnest endeavour pushed forward to gaming, *jigging*, wassailing, and mixed dancing. *Milton, of Ref. in Eng.* B. 2.

As for the *jigging* part and figures of dances, I count that little. *Locke.*

JI'G-MAKER.† *n. s.* [*jig* and *maker.*] One who dances or plays merrily; or who writes songs and ballads.

Your only *jig-maker*! what should a man do but be merry? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

JI'GGER.* *n. s.* [from *jig.*]

1. One that jigs. *Ash.*

2. In naval language, a machine to hold on the cable, when it is heaved into the ship by the revolution of the windlass. *Chambers.*

JI'GGISH.* *adj.* [from *jig.*] Disposed or suitable to a jig.

She is never sad, and yet not *jiggish*. *Habington's Castara*, sign. A. 8.

This man makes on the violin a certain *jiggish* noise, to which I dance. *Spectator*, No. 276.

A kit is more *jiggish* than the fiddle itself, and never sounds but to a dance. *Tatler*, No. 157.

JI'GGUMBOB. *n. s.* [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack; a slight contrivance in machinery.

He rifled all his pokes and fobs
Of gimcracks, whims, and *jiggumbobs*. *Hudibras.*

JILL.* *n. s.* This is the old form of writing *gill*, a contemptuous name for a woman. See the sixth sense of GILL.

Be merry, but with modesty,
Lest some men blame thy honesty:
Let manners thine be pleasant still;
With Jacks yet do not play the *Jill*.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrams, (1577)

JILL-FLIRT.* *n. s.* A giddy, light, or wanton woman. See the sixth sense of GILL.

We are infested with a parcel of *jilflirts*, who are not capable of being mothers of brave men; for the infant partakes of the temper and disposition of its mother. *Guardian*, No. 26.

JILT.† *n. s.* [*gilia*, Icelandick, to entrap in an amour. Lye. Perhaps from *giglot*, by contraction; or *gillet*, or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name for a woman. 'Tis also called *jillet* in Scotland. Dr. Johnson.—It may be from the Sax. ȝæȝl, ȝal, wanton. See the sixth sense

of Gill. For, in the use of *gill* or *jill* by our old authors, it is evident, that the word first signified a loose or wanton woman; whence its softened application to her who cheats her lover.]

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him.

Avoid both courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the *jilt*,
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To throw herself away on fools. *Otway, Orphan.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

When love was all an easy monarch's care,
Jilts rul'd the state, and statesmen farces writ. *Pope.*

To Jilt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another.

Tell who loves who;
And who is *jilted* for another's sake. *Dryden, Juv.*

Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is *jilted;* bring witnesses of the falsehood of his mistress, and three kind words of hers shall invalidate all their testimonies. *Locke.*

To Jilt. *v. n.* To play the jilt; to practise amorous deceits.

She might have learn'd to cuckold, *jilt*, and sham,
Had Covent-garden been at Surinam. *Congreve.*

Ji'mmers.* *n. s.* Jointed hinges. Bailey. A northern word. Grose. See Gimmer.

Jimp.* *adj.* Neat; handsome; elegant of shape. See Gimp. Used in Scotland, and in the north of England; and sometimes pronounced *jim.*

To JI'NGLE.† *v. n.* [A word made from *jangle*, or copied from the sound intended to be expressed. Dr. Johnson.—It is the same as to *gingle*, where see the etymology.] To clink; to sound with a kind of sharp rattle.

What should the wars do with these *jingling* fools? *Shakspeare.*

With noises
Of roaring, shrieking, howling, *jingling* chains,
We were awak'd. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

You ne'er with *jingling* words deceive the ear;
And yet, on humble subjects, great appear. *Smith.*

What crowds of these, impenitently bold,
In sounds and *jingling* syllables grown old! *Pope.*

To Ji'ngle.* *v. a.* To shake so that a shrill noise may be made.

The bells she *jingled*, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

Ji'ngle. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any clink, or sharp rattle.

2. It is used, I think, improperly, to express the correspondence of sound in the effects of rhyme.

Vulgar judges are nine parts in ten of all nations, who call conceits and *jingles* wit. *Dryden, Fab.* Pref.

3. Any thing sounding; a rattle; a bell.

If you plant where savages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and *jingles*, but use them justly. *Bacon, Ess.*

Ji'ppo.* *n. s.* [Fr. *juppe.*] A waistcoat; a jacket; a kind of stays worn by ladies. This unnoticed word is near enough to the parent French, which has long been absurdly converted into *jump.* See the third sense of Jump.

Over all this they wear a *jippo*, not unlike the *jippo's* worn by the French ladies. *Hist. Descript. of the Kingdom of Macasar,* (1701,) p. 80.

Ile. *n. s.* [corrupted from *aisle*, Fr.] A walk or alley in a church or publick building. Properly *aile.*

Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,
And arches widen, and long *iles* extend. *Pope.*

Ile. *n. s.* [*aisle*, Fr.] An ear of corn. *Ainsworth.*

ILE'US. *n. s.* [Lat.]

An *ileus*, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is really either a circumvolution, or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

I'LEX. *n. s.* [Lat.]

The *ilex*, or great scarlet oak, thrives well in England, is a hardy sort of tree, and easily raised of acorns. The Spaniards have a sort they call enzina; the wood of which, when old, is finely chambletted, as if it were painted. *Mortimer.*

I'liack. *adj.* [*iliacus*, Lat.] Relating to the lower bowels.

The *iliack* passion is a kind of convulsion in the belly.

I'liack *Passion.* A kind of nervous colick, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above; whence it is also called the volvulus, from *volvo*, to roll.

Those, who die of the *iliack passion*, have their bellies much swelled. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Ilk.† *adj.* [elc, Saxon.] The same. It is still retained in Scotland, and the north of England; and denotes each: as, *ilk ane of you*, every one of you. It also signifies, the same; as, *Mackintosh of that ilk*, denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same; as, Mackintosh of Mackintosh.

Shepherds, should it not yshend
Your roundels fresh, to hear a doleful verse
Of Rosalind, (who knows not Rosalind?)
That Colin made? *ilk* can I you rehearse. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

ILL.† *adj.* [contracted from *evil*, and retaining all its senses. Dr. Johnson.—Icel. *illr;* Sueth. (Kon. Styr.) *ill*, malus, perversus. Vox antiquissima. Serenius.]

1. Bad in any respect; contrary to good, whether physical or moral; evil. See Evil.

There's some *ill* planet reigns;
I must be patient, till the Heavens look
With an aspect more favourable. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Of his own body he was *ill*, and gave
The clergy *ill* example. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* seat; but *ill* ways, *ill* markets, and *ill* neighbours. *Bacon, Ess.*

Some, of an *ill* and melancholy nature, incline the company to be sad and ill-disposed: others, of a jovial nature, dispose them to be merry. *Bacon.*

2. Sick; disordered; not in health. I know not that *evil* is ever used in this sense, Dr. Johnson says. The Teut. *evel* often denotes *disease.* See Kilian in V. Evel. This sense of *ill* is to be referred to *ail*, which is the Goth. *aglo*, tribulation; Sax. *adl*, disease.

You wish me health in very happy season;
For I am on the sudden something *ill.* *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

I have known two towns of the greatest consequence lost, by the governours falling *ill* in the time of the sieges. *Temple.*

Ill. *n. s.*

1. Wickedness; depravity; contrariety to holiness.

Ill, to man's nature, as it stands perverted, hath a natural motion strongest in continuance. *Bacon.*

Young men to imitate all *ills* are prone;
But are compell'd to avarice alone:
For then in virtue's shape they follow vice. *Dryden, Juv.*
Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the *ill*. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

2. Misfortune; misery.

Who can all sense of others *ills* escape,
Is but a brute at best in human shape. *Tate, Juv.*
Though plung'd in *ills* and exercis'd in care,
Yet never let the noble mind despair;
When prest by dangers, and beset with foes,
The gods their timely succour interpose;
And when our virtue sinks, o'erwhelm'd with grief,
By unforeseen expedients bring relief. *A. Philips.*

Ill. *adv.*

1. Not well; not rightly in any respect.

Ill at ease, both she and all her train
The scorching sun had borne, and beating rain. *Dryden.*

2. Not easily; with pain; with difficulty.

Thou desir'st
The punishment all on thyself! alas!
Bear thine own first; *ill* able to sustain
His full wrath, whose thou feel'st as yet least part,
And my displeasure bear'st so *ill*. *Milton.*
Ill bears the sex a youthful lover's fate,
When just approaching to the nuptial state. *Dryden.*

Ill, † substantive or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition, which may be easily understood by the following examples. *Johnson.*

When the *substantive* is compounded, the compound word mostly wants explanation; because the two words, when separated, seldom retain the same meaning, which they have when joined. But this is not the case with compounds of the *adverb*; they only require explanation, when the sense happens to be altered by the composition. *Mason.*

Ill. *substantive.*

Dangerous conjectures in *ill* breeding minds. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

I have an *ill* divining soul:
Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb. *Shakspeare.*
No look, no last adieu before he went!
In an *ill* boding hour to slaughter sent. *Dryden, Æn.*
I know
The voice *ill* boding, and the solemn sound. *Philips.*

The wisest prince on earth may be deceived by the craft of *ill* designing men. *Swift, Examiner.*

Your *ill* meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,
Appointed to await me thirty spies,
Who, threatening cruel death, constrain'd the bride
To wring from me and tell to them my secret. *Milton, S. A.*
A spy distinguish'd from his airy stand,
To bribe whose vigilance, Ægisthus told
A mighty sum of *ill* persuading gold. *Pope.*

Ill. *adverb.*

There sounded an *ill* according cry of the enemies, and a lamentable noise was carried abroad. *Wisd.* xviii. 10.

My colleague,
Being so *ill* affected with the gout,
Will not be able to be there in person. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*
The examples
Of every minute's instance, present now,
Have put us in these *ill* beseeming arms. *Shakspeare.*
Lead back thy Saxons to their ancient Elbe:
I would restore the fruitful Kent, the gift
Of Vortigern, or Hengist's *ill* bought aid. *Dryden.*
We simple toasters take delight
To see our women's teeth look white;
And every saucy *ill* bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*

The ungrateful treason of her *ill* chosen husband overthrows her. *Sidney.*

Envy, how does it look? How meagre and *ill* complexioned? It preys upon itself, and exhausts the spirits. *Collier.*

There grows,
In my most *ill* compos'd affection such
A stanchless avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
To what end this *ill* concerted lye,
Palpable and gross? *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Our generals at present are such as are likely to make the best use of their numbers, without throwing them away on any *ill* concerted projects. *Addison on the War.*

The second daughter was a peevish, froward, *ill* conditioned creature as ever was. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

No Persian arras hides his homely walls
With antick vests, which, through their shady fold,
Betray the streaks of *ill* dissembled gold. *Dryden, Virg.*
You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most step-mothers,
Ill ey'd unto you. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*
I see thy sister's tears,
Thy father's anguish, and thy brother's death,
In the pursuit of our *ill* fated loves. *Addison, Cato.*
Others *ill* fated are condemn'd to toil
Their tedious life. *Prior.*

Plain and rough nature, left to itself, is much better than an artificial ungratefulness, and such studied ways of being *ill* fashioned. *Locke.*

Much better, when I find virtue in a fair lodging, than when I am bound to seek it in an *ill* favoured creature, like a pearl in a dunghill. *Sidney.*

Near to an old *ill* favoured castle they meant to perform their unknightly errand. *Sidney.*

If a man had but an *ill* favoured nose, the deep thinkers would contrive to impute the cause to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

I was at her house the hour she appointed.
—— And you sped, sir?
—— Very *ill* favouredly. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

They would not make bold, as every where they do, to destroy *ill* formed and mis-shaped productions. *Locke.*

The fabled dragon never guarded more
The golden fleece, than he his *ill* got store. *Dryden, Juv.*
Bid him employ his care for these my friends,
And make good use of his *ill* gotten power,
By shelt'ring men much better than himself. *Addison, Cato.*
Ill govern'd passions in a prince's breast,
Hazard his private and the publick rest. *Waller.*

That knowledge of theirs is very superficial and *ill* grounded. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Ill grounded passions quickly wear away;
What's built upon esteem can ne'er decay. *Walsh.*
Hither, of *ill* join'd sons and daughters born,
First from the ancient world these giants came. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor has he erred above once by *ill* judged superfluity. *Garth, Ovid.*

Did you never taste delicious drink out of an *ill* looked vessel? *L'Estrange.*

The match had been so *ill* made for Plexirtus, that his *ill* led life would have tumbled to destruction, had there not come fifty to his defence. *Sidney.*

These are the product
Of those *ill* mated marriages thou saw'st,
Where good with bad were match'd. *Milton, P. L.*
The works are weak, the garrison but thin,
Dispirited with frequent overthrows,
Already wavering on their *ill* mann'd walls. *Dryden.*
He will not hear me out!
Was ever criminal forbid to plead?
Curb their *ill* manner'd zeal. *Dryden.*

It is impossible for the most *ill* minded, avaritous, or cunning clergyman to do the least injustice to the meanest cottager, in any bargain for tythes. *Swift.*

Soon as th' *ill* omen'd rumour reach'd his ear,
Who can describe th' amazement in his face! *Dryden.*

The eternal law of things must not be altered, to comply with his *ill* ordered choice. *Locke.*

When you expose the scene,
Down the *ill* organ'd engines fall,
Off fly the vizards. *Swift.*

For Phthia fix'd is my return;
Better at home my *ill* paid pains to mourn,
Than from an equal here sustain the publick scorn. *Dryden.*
There motly images her fancy strike,
Figures *ill* pair'd, and similies unlike. *Pope.*
Sparta has not to boast of such a woman;
Nor Troy to thank her, for her *ill* plac'd love. *Dryden.*

I shall direct you, a task for which I take myself not to be *ill* qualified, because I have had opportunities to observe the follies of women. *Swift.*

Actions are pleasing or displeasing, either in themselves, or considered as a means to a greater and more desirable end: the eating of a well seasoned dish, suited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight itself that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end; to which the consideration of the pleasure there is in health and strength may add a new gust, able to make us swallow an *ill* relished potion. *Locke.*

Blushes, *ill* restrain'd, betray
Her thoughts intentive on the bridal day. *Pope, Odyssey.*
Behold the fruit of *ill* rewarded pain. *Dryden.*
The god inform'd
This *ill* shap'd body with a daring soul. *Dryden.*

There was plenty enough, but the dishes were *ill* sorted: whole pyramids of sweetmeats for boys and women; but little of solid meat for men. *Dryden.*

It does not belong to the priest's office to impose this name in baptism: he may refuse to pronounce the same, if the parents give them ludicrous, filthy, or *ill* sounding names. *Ayliffe.*

Ill spirited Wor'ster, did we not send grace,
Pardon and terms of love to all of you? *Shakspeare.*
From thy foolish heart, vain maid, remove
An useless sorrow, and an *ill* starr'd love. *Prior.*
Ah, why th' *ill* suiting pastime must I try?
To gloomy care my thoughts alone are free:
Ill the gay sports with troubled hearts agree. *Pope, Odyssey.*

Holding of *ill* tasted things in the mouth will make a small salivation. *Grew.*

The maid, with downcast eyes, and mute with grief,
For death unfinish'd and *ill* tim'd relief,
Stood sullen to her suit. *Dryden, Ovid.*

How should opinions, thus settled, be given up, if there be any suspicion of interest or design, as there never fails to be, where men find themselves *ill* treated? *Locke.*

That boldness and spirit which lads get amongst their playfellows at school, has ordinarily a mixture of rudeness and *ill* turned confidence; so that these misbecoming and disingenuous ways of shifting in the world must be unlearned. *Locke.*

IL, before words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*.

ILLA'CERABLE.* *adj.* [*illacerabilis*, Lat.] That cannot be torn. *Cockeram.*

ILLA'CRYMABLE. *adj.* [*illacrymabilis*, Lat.] Incapable of weeping. *Dict.*

ILLA'PSE.† *n. s.* [*illapsus*, Lat.]

1. Gradual emission or entrance of one thing into another.

What ravishing transports now
Seize on that intellect! how doth it glow
With fresh *illapses* of the purest light!
J. Hall on the Death of Ld. Hastings, Lac. Mus. (1650.)

The prophetick *illapses* could never grace an impure soul. *Spenser on Vulg. Proph.* (1665,) p. 40.

As a piece of iron red hot, by reason of the *illapse* of the fire into it, appears all over like fire; so the souls of the blessed, by the *illapse* of the divine essence into them, shall be all over divine. *Norris.*

2. Sudden attack; casual coming.

Life is oft preserved
By the bold swimmer in the swift *illapse*
Of accident disastrous. *Thomson, Summer.*
Passion's fierce *illapse*
Rouses the mind's whole fabrick.
Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. 2.

To ILLA'QUEATE.† *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Lat.] To entangle; to entrap; to ensnare. *Cockeram.*

I am *illaqueated*, but not truly captivated into your conclusion. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

They, that take upon them to be the only absolvers from sin, are themselves held fast in the snares of eternal death; and do as necessarily *illaqueate* all others therein whom they proselyte to their religion. *More, Antid. against Idolatry*, Pref.

ILLAQUEA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *illaqueate*.]

1. The act of catching or ensnaring.

The word in Matthew doth not only signify suspension, or pendulous *illaqueation*, but also suffocation. *Brown.*

They wholly gave themselves up to learn to wrangle, and arts of *illaqueation*. *Evelyn to Bp. Nicolson, Nic. Ep. Corr.* i. 140.

2. A snare; any thing to catch another; a noose.

ILLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*illatio*, Lat.] Inference; conclusion drawn from premises.

Which might be inferred by those, that were rather apt to make evil than good *illations* of our proceeding.
Bacon, Report in the H. of Com. 5 *Jac.*

Herein there seems to be a very erroneous *illation* from the indulgence of God unto Cain, concluding an immunity unto himself. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Illation so orders the intermediate ideas as to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. *Locke.*

I'LLATIVE.† *adj.* [*illatus*, Lat.] Relating to illation or conclusion.

There is a great deal of difference between a mere *illative* necessity, which consists only in the logical consequence of one thing upon another, and between a causal necessity, which efficiently and antecedently determines and puts the faculty upon working. *South, Serm.* viii. 89.

In common discourse or writing such casual particles as *for*, *because*, manifest the act of reasoning as well as the *illative* particles *then* and *therefore*. *Watts.*

I'LLATIVE.* *n. s.* That which denotes illation or conclusion.

This [word] FOR that leads the text in, is both a relative, and an *illative*; referring to what he had said in the foregoing words; and inferring a necessary consequence of the one clause upon the other: "Purge out the old leaven; FOR Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us." *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 186.

I'LLATIVELY.* *adv.* [from *illative*.] By illation or conclusion.

Most commonly taken *illatively*.
Bp. Richardson on the O. Test. p. 434.

ILLA'UDABLE.† *adj.* [*illaudabilis*, Lat.] Unworthy of praise or commendation. This word is not coined by Milton; for it exists in the vocabularies of Cockeram and Bullokar, more than half a century before the publication of Paradise Lost.

Strength from truth divided and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise. *Milton, P. L.*

You, my lord, have, I fear, been awed into a restraint of your genius in that point, by that ill-understood, (or otherwise) ill-grounded, and *illaudable* maxim of Mr. Pope:
"For fools admire, but men of sense approve."
Delany, Observ. on Ld. Orrery, p. 102.

ILLA'UDABLY. *adv.* [from *illaudable*.] Unworthily; without deserving praise.

It is natural for all people to form, not *illaudably*, too favourable a judgement of their own country. *Broome.*

ILLE'CEBROUS.* *adj.* [*illecebrosus*, Lat.] Full of allurements. Not in use.

Not the *illecebrous* delectations of Venus, but the valiant acts and noble affairs of princes. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 19.

The study is elegant, and the matter *illecebrous*, that is to say, swete to the reader. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 120. b.

ILLE'GAL. *adj.* [*in* and *legalis*, Lat.] Contrary to law.

No patent can oblige the subject against law, unless an *illegal* patent passed in one kingdom can bind another, and not itself. *Swift.*

ILLEGA'LITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *illegalité*.] Contrariety to law.

To ILLU'DE.† *v. a.* [*illuder*, Fr. *illudo*, Lat.] To deceive; to mock; to impose on; to play upon; to torment by some contemptuous artifice of mockery.

Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strait,
And falsed oft his blow, t'*illude* him with such bait.
Spenser, F. Q.

If the solitariness of these rocks do not *illude* me.
Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix. iv. 1.

In vain we measure this amazing sphere,
While its circumference, scorning to be brought
Ev'n into fancy'd space, *illudes* our vanquish'd thought. *Prior.*

To ILLU'ME. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.]

1. To enlighten; to illuminate.

When yon same star, that's westward from the pole
Had made his course, t' *illume* that part of heav'n,
Where now it burns. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. To brighten; to adorn.

The mountain's brow,
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betokens. *Thomson, Summer.*

To ILLU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr. *lumen*, Lat.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light.

Do thou vouchsafe with thy love-kindling light,
To *illuminate* my dim and dulled eyn. *Spenser.*

No painting can be seen in full perfection, but as all nature is *illuminated* by a single light. *Wotton.*

He made the stars,
And set them in the firmament of heaven,
To *illuminate* the earth and rule the night. *Milton, P. L.*

Reason our guide, what can she more reply
Than that the sun *illuminates* the sky;
Than that night rises from his absent ray,
And his returning lustre kindles day? *Prior.*

2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.

3. To enlighten intellectually with knowlege or grace.

Satan had no power to abuse the *illuminated* world with his impostures. *Sandys, Travels.*

When he *illuminates* the mind with supernatural light, he does not extinguish that which is natural. *Locke.*

4. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.

5. To illustrate.

My health is insufficient to amplify these remarks, and to *illuminate* the several pages with variety of examples. *Watts.*

ILLU'MINATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Enlightened.

That famous and truly *illuminate* doctor, Francis Junius, the glory of Leyden. *Bp. Hall, Epist.* D. 1. E. 7.

A precise, pure, *illuminate* brother! *B. Jonson, Fox.*

He hath an understanding so *illuminate*, as he is like to prove the best scholar of all his brethren.
Harington, Br. View of the Church, p. 96.

ILLU'MINATE.* *n. s.* One pretending to be enlightened with superiour knowledge; as certain hereticks of the sixteenth century, called *illuminati*, affected to be; and as other fanciful persons, the hermetical philosophers, called *Rosicrucians*, were sometimes denominated. In our own times, we have had *illuminati*, so calling themselves, assembling, in several parts of Europe, to promote plans against religion and social order; and endeavouring, by every method, to seduce the poor and the ignorant, as well as the rich and learned, into their secret machinations. England soon discovered, that these mock philosophers offered a stone instead of bread, and darkness visible instead of one cheering ray of light. Their execrable labours have been here exposed to detestation and contempt; but Europe yet mourns over the misery and ruin which those labours have occasioned. It is remarkable, that *illuminate*, as a noun substantive, in our language, is very old in a sense of contempt or reprehension; implying, that those who assumed the name, took too much upon them.

Another pestilent sect there was, not long since, of *Illuminati* in Arragon, whose founders were a hypocritical crew of their priests; who, affecting in themselves and their followers a certain angelical purity, fell suddenly to the very counterpoint of justifying bestiality. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

These new *illuminates* have such cogging shifts with them.
Watson, Quodlibets of State, (1602,) p. 44.

Not unlike the refined and quaint *illuminates* of our time.
Loe, Blisse of Br. Beauty, (1614,) p. 15.

Such *illuminates* are our classical brethren!
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. (1625,) p. 16.

ILLUMINA'TI.* [Latin.] See the substantive ILLUMINATE.

ILLUMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*illuminatio*, Lat. *illumination*, Fr. from *illuminate*.]

1. The act of supplying with light.

2. That which gives light.

The sun is but a body illightened, and an *illumination* created. *Ralegh, Hist.*

3. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy.

Flow'rs are strew'd, and lamps in order plac'd,
And windows with *illuminations* grac'd. *Dryden, Pers.*

4. Brightness; splendour.

The illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the *illumination* which a bright genius giveth to his work.
Felton on the Classicks.

5. Infusion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace.

Hymns and psalms are such kinds of prayer as are not conceived upon a sudden; but framed by meditation beforehand, or by prophetical *illumination* are inspired. *Hooker.*

We have forms of prayer imploring God's aid and blessing for the *illumination* of our labours, and the turning them into good and holy uses. *Bacon.*

No holy passion, no *illumination*, no inspiration, can be now a sufficient commission to warrant those attempts which contradict the common rules of peace. *Sprat, Serm.*

ILLU'MINATIVE. *adj.* [*illuminatif*, Fr. from *illuminate*.] Having the power to give light.

What makes itself and other things be seen, being accompanied by light, is called fire: what admits the *illuminative* action of fire, and is not seen, is called air. *Digby on Bodies.*

ILLU'MINATOR.† *n. s.* [from *illuminate*.]

1. One who gives light.

Chaucer, writing his poesies in English, is of some called the first *illuminator* of the English tongue.
Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 7.

2. One whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

Illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton.*

To ILLU'MINE.† *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light.

His understanding was *illumined* with the beams of divine truth. *Price, Prince Henry's Annivers.* (1613,) p. 12.

To confirm his words, outflew
Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs
Of mighty cherubims: the sudden blaze
Far round *illumin'd* hell. *Milton, P. L.*

What in me is dark,
Illumine! what is low, raise and support! *Milton, P. L.*

2. To decorate; to adorn.

To Cato, Virgil paid one honest line;
O let my country's friends *illumine* mine. *Pope.*

ILLU'SION. *n. s.* [*illusio*, Latin; *illusion*, French.] Mockery; false show; counterfeit appearance; errour.

That, distill'd by magick flights,
Shall raise such artificial sprights,

As, by the strength of their *illusion*,
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

There wanted not some about him that would have persuaded him that all was but an *illusion*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

So oft they fell
Into the same *illusion*; not as man,
Whom they triumph'd, once laps'd. *Milton, P. L.*

An excuse for uncharitableness, drawn from pretended inability, is of all others the most general and prevailing *illusion*. *Atterbury.*

Many are the *illusions* by which the enemy endeavours to cheat men into security, and defeat their salvation. *Rogers.*

To dream once more I close my willing eyes;
Ye soft *illusions*, dear deceits, arise! *Pope.*

We must use some *illusion* to render a pastoral delightful; and this consists in exposing the best side only of a shepherd's life, and in concealing its miseries. *Pope.*

ILLU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *illusus*, Lat.] Deceiving by false show.

The heathen bards, who idle fables drest,
Illusive dreams in mystick forms exprest. *Blackmore.*

While the fond soul
Wrapt in gay visions of unreal bliss,
Still paints the *illusive* form. *Thomson, Spring.*

ILLU'SIVELY.* *adv.* [from *illusive.*] In a deceptious manner.

ILLU'SIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *illusive.*] Deception; false appearance. *Ash.*

ILLU'SORY. *adj.* [from *in* and *lusorius*, Lat. *illusoire*, Fr.] Deceiving; fraudulent.

Subtilty, in those who make profession to teach or defend truth, hath passed for a virtue: a virtue indeed, which, consisting for the most part in nothing but the fallacious and *illusory* use of obscure or deceitful terms, is only fit to make men more conceited in their ignorance. *Locke.*

To ILLU'STRATE.† *v. n.* [*illustro*, Lat. *illustrer*, Fr.]

1. To brighten with light.

Then let us borrow from the glorious sun
A little light to *illustrate* this act
More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 7.

Being *illustrated* by the sun, it [the front of the house] might yield the more graceful aspect. *Wotton on Architecture.*

2. To brighten with honour.

Matter to me of glory! whom their hate
Illustrates, when they see all regal power
Given me to quell their pride. *Milton, P. L.*

Thee she enroll'd her garter'd knights among,
Illustrating the noble list. *Philips.*

3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate.

Authours take up popular conceits, and from tradition unjustifiable, or false, *illustrate* matters of undeniable truth. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRA'TION. *n. s.* [*illustration*, Fr. from *illustrate.*] Explanation; elucidation; exposition. It is seldom used in its original signification for material brightness.

Whoever looks about him will find many living *illustrations* of this emblem. *L'Estrange.*

Space and duration, being ideas that have something very abstruse and peculiar in their nature, the comparing them one with another may perhaps be of use for their *illustration*. *Locke.*

ILLU'STRATIVE.† *adj.* [from *illustrate.*] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

They play much upon the simile, or *illustrative* argumentation, to induce their enthymemes unto the people. *Brown.*

Purging and pruning with all industry,
What's dead or useless, less demonstrative,
What's dull or flaccid, nought *illustrative*.
More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 41.

We should suppose this also an additional *illustrative* note.
Biblioth. Bibl. Oxf. i. 47.

ILLU'STRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *illustrative.*] By way of explanation.

Things are many times delivered hieroglyphically, metaphorically, *illustratively*, and not with reference to action.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

ILLU'STRATOR.* *n. s.* [Latin; *illustrateur*, Fr.] One who illustrates, brightens, clears, or beautifies. *Cotgrave.*

ILLU'STRIOUS.† *adj.* [*illustris*, Lat. *illustre*, Fr.]

1. Bright; shining.

Shaking his *illustrious* tresses. *Sandys, Ovid.* B. 2.

His locks behind,
Illustrious on his shoulders fledge with wings,
Lay waving round. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Conspicuous; noble; eminent for excellence.

In other languages the most *illustrious* titles are derived from things sacred. *South.*

Of every nation, each *illustrious* name,
Such toys as those have cheated into fame. *Dryden, Juv.*

ILLU'STRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *illustrious.*] Conspicuously; nobly; eminently.

He disdained not to appear at festival entertainments, that he might more *illustriously* manifest his charity. *Atterbury.*

You carrying with you all the world can boast,
To all the world *illustriously* are lost. *Pope.*

ILLU'STRIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *illustrious.*] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

ILLUXU'RIOUS.* *adj.* [*in* and *luxurious.*] Not luxurious.

The widow Vanhomrigh and her two daughters quitted the *illuxurious* soil of their native country, for the more elegant pleasures of the English court. *Ld. Orrery on Swift*, p. 104.

ILL-WILL.* *n. s.* [*ill* and *will.*] Disposition to envy or hatred.

Thereby he may gather
The ground of your *ill-will*, and so remove it.
Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.

Ros. Why look you so upon me?
Pheb. For no *ill-will* I bear you. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

ILL-WI'LLER.* *n. s.* One who wishes or intends ill to another.

If I were a man, I would fight for you; sure you have some *ill-willers*; I would slay them.
Beaum. and Fl. Cupid's Revenge.

Having usually many *ill-willers*, many disaffected malecontents. *Barrow, Works*, i 93.

I'M. Contracted from *I am.*

IM is used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters. What is *im* in Latin, when it is not negative, is often *em* in French; and our writers, as the Latin or French occurs to their minds, use *im* or *em*: formerly *im* was more common, and now *em* seems to prevail.

I'MAGE. *n. s.* [*image*, Fr. *imago*, Lat.]

1. Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; a statue; a picture.

Whose is this *image* and superscription? *St. Matt.* xxii. 20.

The one is too like an *image*, and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's oldest son, ever more talking. *Shakspeare.*

Thy brother I,
Even like a stony *image*, cold and numb. *Shakspeare.*

The *image* of a deity may be a proper object for that which is but the *image* of a religion. *South.*

Still must I be upbraided with your line;
But your late brother did not prize me less,
Because I could not boast of *images*. *Dryden.*

2. An idol; a false god.

Manasseh set the carved *image* in God's house.
2 *Chron.* xxxiii. 7.

3. A copy; representation; likeness.

Long may'st thou live,
To bear his *image* and renew his glories! *Shakspeare.*
I have bewept a worthy husband's death,
And liv'd by looking on his *images:*
But now two mirrours of his princely semblance
Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
He made us to his *image* all agree:
That *image* is the soul, and that must be,
Or not the maker's *image*, or be free. *Dryden.*

4. Semblance; show; appearance.
Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary,
They have travell'd all night! Mere fetches,
The *images* of revolt. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
This is the man should do the bloody deed:
The *image* of a wicked heinous fault
Lives in his eye. *Shakspeare, K. John.*
The face of things a frightful *image* bears,
And present death in various forms appears. *Dryden, Æn.*

5. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind; a picture drawn in the fancy.
The *image* of the jest
I'll shew you here at large. *Shakspeare.*
Outcasts of mortal race! can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*
When we speak of a figure of a thousand angles, we may have a clear idea of the number one thousand angles; but the *image*, or sensible idea, we cannot distinguish by fancy from the *image* of a figure that has nine hundred angles. *Watts.*

IMAGE-WORSHIP.* *n. s.* The worship of images or idols.
They are endeavouring to make proselytes, who are startled at *image-worship.* *Trapp, Popery truly stated,* P. i.
In 787 another council met at Constantinople first, and was afterwards translated to Nice, in which the decree of the former synod was exploded, and *image-worship* first established in the church. This council was called, by the empress Irene, a bigotted image-worshipper. *Bp. Bull, Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome.*

To I'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine.
How are immaterial substances to be *imaged*, which are such things whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*
Image to thy mind
How our forefathers to the Stygian shades
Went quick. *Philips.*
His ear oft frighted with the *imag'd* voice
Of heav'n, when first it thunder'd. *Prior.*
Fate some future bard shall join
In sad similitude of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And *image* charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

I'MAGERY.† *n. s.* [from *image.*]
1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues.
Of marble stone was cut
An altar, carv'd with cunning *imagery.* *Spenser, F. Q.*
When in those oratories might you see
Rich carvings, portraitures, and *imagery;*
Where every figure to the life express'd
The godhead's pow'r. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*
Your gift shall two large goblets be
Of silver, wrought with curious *imagery,*
And high emboss'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Show; appearance.
Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties and fantastick *imagery.* *Bp. Taylor.*
What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean?
Secluded from the world, and all its care,
Hast thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear. *Prior.*
All the visionary beauties of the prospect, the paint and *imagery* that attracted our senses, fade and disappear. *Rogers.*

3. Forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.
It might be a mere dream which he saw; the *imagery* of a melancholick fancy, such as musing men mistake for a reality. *Atterbury.*

4. Representations in writing; such descriptions as force the image of the thing described upon the mind.
I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery.* *Dryden.*

5. Form; make.
They are our brethren, and pieces of the same *imagery* with ourselves. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 53.

IMA'GINABLE. *adj.* [*imaginable*, Fr. from *imagine.*] Possible to be conceived.
It is not *imaginable* that men will be brought to obey what they cannot esteem. *South.*
Men, sunk into the greatest darkness *imaginable*, retain some sense and awe of a Deity. *Tillotson.*

IMA'GINANT. *adj.* [*imaginant*, Fr.] Imagining; forming ideas.
We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either upon the body *imaginant*, or upon another body. *Bacon.*

IMA'GINANT.* *n. s.* One who is prone to form strange ideas.
Fascination is the power and act of imagination, intensive upon other bodies, than the body of the *imaginant.*
Bacon, Adv. of Learning, B. 2.
The air of common report, or the single testimony of some superstitious and melancholy *imaginant.*
Spencer on Prodigies, (1665,) p. 223.

IMA'GINARY. *adj.* [*imaginaire*, Fr. from *imagine.*] Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination.
False sorrow's eye,
Which, for things true, weeps things *imaginary.* *Shakspeare.*
Expectation whirls me round:
The *imaginary* relish is so sweet,
That it enchants my sense. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*
Fortune is nothing else but a power *imaginary*, to which the successes of human actions and endeavours were for their variety ascribed. *Ralegh, Hist.*
Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I suffer,
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures? *Addison, Cato.*

IMAGINA'TION. *n. s.* [*imaginatio*, Lat. *imagination*, Fr. from *imagine.*]
1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others.
Imagination I understand to be the representation of an individual thought. *Imagination* is of three kinds: joined with belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that which is past; and of things present, or as if they were present: for I comprehend in this *imagination* feigned and at pleasure, as if one should imagine such a man to be in the vestments of a pope, or to have wings. *Bacon.*
Our simple apprehension of corporal objects, if present, is sense; if absent, *imagination:* when we would perceive a material object, our fancies present us with its idea. *Glanville.*
O whither shall I run, or which way fly
The sight of this so horrid spectacle,
Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold!
For dire *imagination* still pursues me. *Milton, P. L.*
Where beams of warm *imagination* play,
The memory's soft figures melt away. *Pope.*

2. Conception; image of the mind; idea.
Sometimes despair darkens all her *imaginations;* sometimes the active passion of love cheers and clears her invention.
Sidney.
Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil;
And, for unfelt *imaginations,*
They often feel a world of restless cares.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
Better I were distract,
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs;
And woes, by wrong *imaginations*, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
His *imaginations* were often as just as they were bold and strong. *Dennis.*

3. Contrivance; scheme.

Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their *imaginations* against me. *Lam.* iii. 60.

4. An unsolid or fanciful opinion.

We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which *imagination*, the idea of space, of itself leads us. *Locke.*

IMA'GINATIVE. *adj.* [*imaginatif*, Fr. from *imagine*.] Fantastick; full of imagination.

Witches are *imaginative*, and believe oft times they do that which they do not. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Lay fetters and restraints upon the *imaginative* and fantastick part, because our fancy is usually pleased with the entertainment of shadows and gauds. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

To IMA'GINE. *v. a.* [*imaginer*, Fr. *imaginor*, Lat.]

1. To fancy; to paint in the mind.

Look what notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring them, I pray thee, with *imagin'd* speed. *Shakspeare.*

What are our ideas of eternity and immensity but the repeated additions of certain ideas of *imagined* parts of duration and expansion, with the infinity of number, in which we can come to no end of addition? *Locke.*

2. To scheme; to contrive.

They intended evil against thee, they *imagined* a mischievous device. *Ps.* xxi. 11.

IMA'GINER. *n. s.* [from *imagine*.] One who forms ideas.

The juggler took upon him to know that such an one should point in such a place of a garter that was held up; and still he did it, by first telling the *imaginer*, and after bidding the actor think. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

IMA'GINING.* *n. s.* [from *imagine*.] Fancy; imagination.

Present fears
Are less than horrible *imaginings*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To IMBA'LM.* See *To* EMBALM.

IMBA'RGO.* See EMBARGO.

IMBA'RMENT.* *n. s.* Bar or opposition. See *To* EMBAR.

Only her povertie was the maine *imbarment* of her marriage. *Tr. of Boccace*, (1620,) p. 110.

To IMBA'RK.* See *To* EMBARK.

To IMBA'RN.* *v. a.* [from *barn*.] To lay up in a barn.

If a farmer hath both a fair harvest, and that also well inned and *imbarned*, and continuing safe there, yet if God give him not the grace to use and utter this well, all his advantages are to his loss. *Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. 30.

To IMBA'SE.* *v. a.* To debase. See *To* EMBASE.

They that *imbase* coin and metals, and obtrude them for perfect and natural. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, § 8. ch. 4.

To IMBA'SE.* *v. n.* To sink in value.

The books of the learned themselves, by ambitiously heaping up the conceits and authorities of other men, increase much in the bulk, but do as much *imbase* in true value. *Hales, Rem.* p. 35.

To IMBA'STARDIZE.* *v. a.* [from *bastardize*.] To convict of being a bastard, or degenerate.

The rest, *imbastardized* from the ancient nobleness of their ancestors, are ready to fall flat. *Milton, Eiconoclast.* Pref.

To IMBA'THE.* *v. a.* [from *bathe*.] To bathe all over. Not of Milton's coinage, as I long since had an opportunity of proving.

Fear had taught to barre
Hot kisses from desire to press too farre,
To *imbathe* themselves. *Tasso's Aminta Engl.* (1628,) A. i. S. 1.
And gave her to his daughters to *imbathe*
In nectar'd lavers, strew'd with asphodel. *Milton, Comus.*

Methinks a sovran and reviving joy must needs rush into the bosom of him that reads or hears, and the sweet odour of the returning gospel *imbathe* his soul with the fragrancy of Heaven. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.* B. 1.

IMBE'CILE.† *adj.* [*imbecillis*, Lat. *imbecille*, Fr.] Weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.

We were, in respect to God, *imbecile* and lost. *Barrow, Works*, vol. ii. S. 22.

To IMBE'CILE.† *v. a.* [from the adjective. This word is corruptly written *embezzle*. Dr. Johnson. —This is not the fact. *Embezzle*, or *imbezzle*, is formed from a very different word. See *To* EMBEZZLE. Our old lexicography defines "to *imbesil*, to purloin," but not to weaken. See Bullokar's Expositor. Bishop Jeremy Taylor uses the verb before us, *imbecile*, simply in the sense of *weaken*, without any allusion to injustice, which Dr. Johnson affixes to it in the example from that great man's "Holy Living;" but a second from his "Holy Dying" will prove what I assert.] To weaken a stock or fortune by clandestine expences or unjust appropriations; simply, to weaken.

Princes must in a special manner be guardians of pupils and widows, not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their states *imbeciled*. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

It is a sad calamity, that the fear of death should so *imbecill* man's courage and understanding. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, § 7. ch. 3.

IMBECI'LITY. *n. s.* [*imbecillité*, Fr.] Weakness; feebleness of mind or body.

A weak and imperfect rule argueth *imbecility* and imperfection. *Hooker.*

No *imbecility* of means can prejudice the truth of the promise of God herein. *Hooker.*

We that are strong must bear the *imbecility* of the impotent, and not please ourselves. *Hooker.*

That way we are contented to prove, which, being the worse in itself, is notwithstanding now, by reason of common *imbecility*, the fitter and likelier to be brooked. *Hooker.*

Strength would be lord of *imbecility*,
And the rude son would strike his father dead. *Shakspeare.*

Imbecility, for sex and age, was such as they could not lift up a hand against them. *King Charles.*

When man was fallen, and had abandoned his primitive innocence, a strange *imbecility* immediately seized and laid hold of him. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

IMBE'DDED.* See EMBEDDED.

A number of glands *imbedded* in the cellular substance. *Outlines of Anatomy*, ch. 1. § ult.

IMBE'LLICK.* *adj.* [*in* and *bellicus*, Lat.] Not warlike. See BELLICK. *Cockeram.*

The *imbellick* peasant, when he comes first to the field, shakes at the report of a musket. *Junius, Sin Stigmat.* (1639,) p. 423.

To IMBE'ZZLE.* *v. a.* To steal; to purloin; to take from. See *To* EMBEZZLE.

He could, by his providence, preserve the books so written from being *imbezzled* or corrupted. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. iii.

IMBE'ZZLEMENT.* *n. s.* Theft. See EMBEZZLEMENT.

I must require you to use diligence in presenting specially those purloinings and *imbezzlements*, which are of plate, vessels, or whatsoever within the king's house. *Bacon, Charge, &c.* p. 15.

To IMBI'BE.† *v. a.* [*imbibo*, Lat. *imbiber*, Fr.]

1. To drink in; to draw in.

A pot of ashes will receive more hot water than cold, forasmuch as the warm water *imbibeth* more of the salt. *Brown.*

The torrent merciless *imbibes*
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes. *Swift.*
Illumin'd wide
The dewy-skirted clouds *imbibe* the sun. *Thomson, Autumn.*

2. To admit into the mind.

Those, that have *imbibed* this errour, have extended the influence of this belief to the whole gospel, which they will not allow to contain any thing but promises. *Hammond.*

It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from custom. *Locke.*

Conversation with foreigners enlarges our minds, and sets them free from many prejudices we are ready to *imbibe* concerning them. *Watts, Improv. of the Mind.*

3. To drench; to saturate; to soak. This sense, though unusual, perhaps unexampled, is necessary in English, unless the word *imbue* be adopted, which our writers seem not willing to receive. Dr. Johnson.—Cotgrave translates the French *imbibé* into "*imbued*, moistened, soaked, or drunk in." But see *To* IMBUE.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and indissolvable in water; and this earth, *imbibed* with more acid, becomes a metallick salt. *Newton.*

IMBI'BER. *n. s.* [from *imbibe.*] That which drinks or sucks.

Salts are strong *imbibers* of sulphureous steams. *Arbuthnot.*

IMBIBI'TION. *n. s.* [*imbibition*, Fr. from *imbibe.*] The act of sucking or drinking in.

Most powders grow more coherent by mixture of water than of oil: the reason is the congruity of bodies, which maketh a perfecter *imbibition* and incorporation. *Bacon.*

Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communication of substance, but in moisture not; and to all madefaction there is required an *imbibition.* *Bacon.*

A drop of oil, let fall upon a sheet of white paper, that part of it, which, by the *imbibition* of the liquor, acquires a greater continuity and some transparency, will appear much darker than the rest; many of the incident beams of light being now transmitted, that otherwise would be reflected. *Boyle.*

To IMBI'TTER. *v. a.* [from *bitter.*]

1. To make bitter.

2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy.

Let them extinguish their passions which *imbitter* their lives, and deprive them of their share in the happiness of the community. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Is there any thing that more *imbitters* the enjoyments of this life than shame. *South.*

3. To exasperate.

IMBI'TTERER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] That which makes bitter.

The fear of death has always been considered as the greatest enemy of human quiet, the polluter of the feast of happiness, and the *embitterer* of the cup of joy. *Johnson in Taylor's Serm.*

To IMBLA'ZON.* *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.] To adorn with figures of heraldry. See *To* EMBLAZON.

To describe races and games,
Or tilting furniture, *imblazon'd* shields. *Milton, P. L.*

IMBLA'ZONRY.* See EMBLAZONRY.

To IMBO'DY. *v. a.* [from body.]

1. To condense to a body.

2. To invest with matter; to make corporeal.

An opening cloud reveals
An heavenly form *embodied*, and array'd
With robes of light. *Dryden.*

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to immaterialized spirits, yet it is more than our *imbodied* souls can bear without lassitude. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

3. To bring together into one mass or company; to incorporate.

I by vow am so *imbodied* yours,
That she which marries you must marry me. *Shakspeare.*

Never since created, man
Met such *imbodied* force, as nam'd with these,
Could merit more than that small infantry
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton, P. L.*

Under their head *imbodied* all in one. *Milton, P. L.*

Then Clausus came, who led a num'rous band
Of troops *imbodied* from the Sabine land. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. To enclose. Improper.

In those strata we shall meet with the same metal or mineral *imbodied* in stone, or lodged in coal, that elsewhere we found in marle. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

To IMBO'DY. *v. n.* To unite into one mass; to coalesce.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and imbrutes, till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being. *Milton, Comus.*

The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow to-day, put together in your mind, *imbody* and run into one. *Locke.*

To IMBO'IL. *v. n.* [from *boil.*] To exestuate; to effervesce; to move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron. Not now in use.

With whose reproach and odious menace,
The knight *imboiling* in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and gan soon unbrace
His grasping hold *Spenser, F. Q.*

To IMBO'LDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To raise to confidence; to encourage.

'Tis necessary he should die:
Nothing *imboldens* sin so much as mercy. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something *imboldened* me to this unseasoned intrusion. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

I was the more *imboldened*, because I found I had a soul congenial to his. *Dryden.*

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Imbolden'd by despair, he stood at bay. *Dryden, Æn.*

Their virtues and superior genius *imboldened* them, in great exigencies of state, to attempt the service of their prince and country out of the common forms. *Swift.*

IMBO'NITY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *bonitas*, Lat.] Want of goodness. See BONITY.

All fears, griefs, suspicions, discontents, *imbonities*, insuavities, are swallowed up and drowned in this Euripus, this Irish sea. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 215.

To IMBO'RDER.* *v. a.* [from *border.*] To terminate; to bound.

Thick-woven arborets, and flowers
Imborder'd on each bank. *Milton, P. L.*

To IMBO'SK.* *v. n.* [*imboscare*, Ital. "to enter a wood, to lay in ambush, to take shelter as a deer doth." Florio, 1598.] To lie concealed.

They seek the dark, the bushy, the tangled forest; they would *imbosk.* *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.* B. 1.

To IMBO'SS.* See *To* EMBOSS.

To IMBO'SOM. *v. a.* [from *bosom.*]

1. To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to hide under any cover.

The Father infinite,
By whom in bliss *imbosom'd* sat the Son. *Milton, P. L.*

Villages *imbosom'd* soft in trees,
And spiry towns by surging columns mark'd. *Thomson.*

2. To admit to the heart, or to affection.

But glad desire, his late *imbosom'd* guest,
Yet but a babe, with milk of sight he nurst. *Sidney.*

Who glad t' *imbosom* his affection vile,
Did all she might, more plainly to appear. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To IMBO'UND. *v. a.* [from *bound.*] To enclose; to shut in.

That sweet breath,
Which was *imbounded* in this beauteous clay. *Shakspeare.*

To IMBO'W.† *v. a.* [from *bow.* The word at first was *embow.* See what is noticed, in respect to the orthography, in EMBOW.] To arch; to vault.

Imbowed windows be pretty retiring places for conference: they keep both the wind and sun off. *Bacon.*

To IMBO'WEL.* See *To* EMBOWEL. Donne writes it *imbowel.*

To IMBO'WER.† *v. a.* [from *bower.*] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.

You whom highest heaven *imbowers*,
Praise the Lord with all your powers. *Sandys, Ps.* cxlvii.
A shady bank,
Thick over-head with verdant roof *imbower'd.* *Milton, P. L.*
And stooping thence to Ham's *imbowering* walks,
In spotless peace retir'd. *Thomson.*

To IMBO'WER.* *v. n.* See *To* EMBOWER.

IMBO'WMENT. *n. s.* [from *imbow.*] Arch; vault.

The roof all open, not so much as any *imbowment* near any of the walls left. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To IMBO'X.* *v. a.* [*emboister*, *emboiter*, Fr. whence to *emboss*, for *embox*, in the sense of *enclose.* See the third sense of EMBOSS.] To shut or close up as in a box. *Colgrave, and Sherwood.*

To IMBRA'ID.* *v.a.* [See *To* EMBRAID.] To upbraid. Obsolete. *Huloet.*

To IMBRA'NGLE. *v. a.* To entangle. A low word.

With subtle cobweb cheats
They're catch'd in knotted law like nets;
In which, when once they are *imbrangled*,
The more they stir, the more they're tangled. *Hudibras.*

IMBRE'D.* *adj.* [from *breed.*] Generated within. See INBRED.

To be wise, that is, to search the truth, is a disposition *imbred* in every man. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 288.

I'MBRICATE.* *adj.* [*imbricatus*, from *imbrex*, Latin.] Laid one under another.

Two rows on each side of the belly consist of larger scales, ovate and *imbricate.* *Russell, Acc. of Indian Serpents*, p. 7.

I'MBRICATED. *adj.* [*imbricatus*, Latin.] Indented with concavities; bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.

IMBRICA'TION. *n. s.* [*imbrex*, Latin.] Concave indenture.

All is guarded with a well-made tegument, adorned with neat *imbrications*, and many other fineries. *Derham.*

To IMBRO'WN.† *v. a.* [Ital. *imbrunir.*] To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud.

Where the morning sun first warmly smote
The open field, and where the unpierc'd shade
Imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton, P. L.*
The foot grows black that was with dirt *imbrown'd*,
And in thy pocket gingling halfpence sound. *Gay.*
Another age shall see the golden ear
Imbrown the slope, and nod on the parterre. *Pope.*
Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly stands. *Pope.*

To IMBRU'E. *v. a.* [from *in* and *brue.*]

1. To steep; to soak; to wet much or long. This seems indifferently written with *im* or *em.* I have here sustained both modes of writing.

Thou mad'st many hearts to bleed
Of mighty victors, with wide wounds *embrued*,
And by thy cruel darts to thee subdued. *Spenser.*
There streams a spring of blood so fast
From those deep wounds, as all *embrued* the face
Of that accursed caitiff. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

The merciless Turks, *embrued* with the Christian blood, were weary of slaughter, and began greedily to seek after the spoil. *Knolles, Hist.*

At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew,
Whose arrows in my blood their wings *imbrue.* *Sandys.*
Lucius pities the offenders,
That would *embrue* their hands in Cato's blood. *Addison.*
Lo! these hands in murder are *imbrued*,
Those trembling feet by justice are pursu'd. *Prior.*

There, where two ways in equal parts divide,
The direful monster from afar descry'd
Two bleeding babes depending at her side;
Whose panting vitals, warm with life, she draws,
And in their hearts *embrues* her cruel claws. *Pope.*
His virgin sword Ægysthus' veins *imbrued;*
The murd'rer fell, and blood aton'd for blood. *Pope.*

A good man chuses rather to pass by a verbal injury than *imbrue* his hands in blood. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. To pour; to emit moisture. Obsolete.

Some bathed kisses, and did oft *embrue*
The sugar'd liquor through his melting lips. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To IMBRU'TE.† *v. a.* [from *brute.* Ital. *imbruttare.*] To degrade to brutality.

We find how far natural corruption, improved with ignorance and want of education or religion, can *imbrute* the manners of men. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions*, ch. 16.

I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast, and, mix'd with beastial slime,
This essence to incarnate and *imbrute.* *Milton, P. L.*

To IMBRU'TE. *v. n.* To sink down to brutality.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and *imbrutes*, till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being. *Milton, Comus.*

To IMBU'E.† *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Latin. This word, which seems wanting in our language, has been proposed by several writers, but not yet adopted by the rest. *Imbu*, French, the participial adjective is only used.] To tincture deep; to imbibe or soak with any liquor or die.

Her face with blushing shamefac'dness *imbued.* *Sandys, Ovid*, B. i.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastick learning; among whom I expect it will have a fairer passage, than among those that are deeply *imbued* with other principles. *Digby.*

Clothes which have once been thoroughly *imbued* with black, cannot well afterwards be dyed into lighter colour. *Boyle.*

Where the mineral matter is great, so as to take the eye, the body appears *imbued* and tinctured with the colour. *Woodward.*

To IMBU'RSE.† *v. a.* [*bourse*, French.] To stock with money. This should be *emburse*, from *embourser*, French. The word is old in our lexicography; and Sherwood defines it "to purse up."

IMITABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*imitabilis*, Latin.] The quality of being imitable.

According to the multifariousness of this *imitability*, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

I'MITABLE. *adj.* [*imitabilis*, Latin; *imitable*, Fr.]

1. Worthy to be imitated; deserving to be copied.

How could the most base men, and separate from all *imitable* qualities, attain to honour but by an observant slavish course. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

As acts of parliament are not regarded by most *imitable* writers, I account the relation of them improper for history. *Hayward*

2. Possible to be imitated; within reach of imitation.

The characters of men placed in lower stations of life, are more useful, as being *imitable* by greater numbers. *Atterbury.*

To I'MITATE. *v. a.* [*imitor*, Latin; *imiter*, French.]

1. To copy; to endeavour to resemble.

We *imitate* and practise to make swifter motions than any out of your muskets. *Bacon.*

Despise wealth, and *imitate* a god. *Cowley.*

I would caress some stable-man of note,
And *imitate* his language and his coat. *Bramston, Man of Taste.*

2. To counterfeit.

This hand appear'd a shining sword to wield,
And that sustain'd an *imitated* shield. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.

For shame! what, *imitate* an ode! *Gay.*

IMITA'TION. *n. s.* [*imitatio*, Lat. *imitation*, Fr.]

1. The act of copying; attempt to resemble.

2. That which is offered as a copy.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a lively *imitation* of it, either in poetry or painting, must produce a much greater; for both these arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but of the best nature. *Dryden.*

3. A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestick for foreign.

In the way of *imitation*, the translator not only varies from the words and sense, but forsakes them as he sees occasion; and, taking only some general hints from the original, runs division on the groundwork. *Dryden.*

I'MITATIVE. *adj.* [*imitativus*, Lat.]

1. Inclined to copy; as, Man is an *imitative* being.

2. Aiming at resemblance; as, Painting is an *imitative* art.

3. Formed after some original.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace. *Dryden.*

I'MITATOR. *n. s.* [Lat. *imitateur*, French.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another.

Imitators are but a servile kind of cattle, says the poet. *Dryden.*

I'MITATORSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *imitator*.] The office or employment of an imitator.

My soul adores judicial scholarship;
But when to servile *imitatorship*
Some spruce Athenian pen is prentized,
'Tis worse than apish. *Marston, Scourge of Vil.* iii. 9.

IMMA'CULATE. *adj.* [*immaculatus*, Lat. *immaculé*, Fr.]

1. Spotless; pure; undefiled.

To keep this commandment *immaculate* and blameless, was to teach the gospel of Christ. *Hooker.*

His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles;
His love sincere, his thoughts *immaculate*. *Shakspeare.*

The king, whom catholicks count a saint-like and *immaculate* prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*

Were but my soul as pure
From other guilts as that, Heaven did not hold
One more *immaculate*. *Denham, Sophy.*

2. Pure; limpid.

Thou clear, *immaculate*, and silver fountain,
From whence this stream, through muddy passages,
Hath had his current and defil'd himself. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

IMMA'CULATELY.* *adv.* [from *immaculate*.] Without blemish; purely.

IMMA'CULATENESS.* *n. s.* [from *immaculate*.] Purity; innocence.

Candour and *immaculateness* of conversation. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 140.

IMMA'ILED.* *adj.* [from *mail*.] Wearing mail or armour.

Swarms
Of men *immail'd*. *Browne, Brit. Past.* ii. 4.

IMMA'LLEABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *malleus*, a hammer, Latin.] Not to be wrought upon; not to be impressed.

Oh the stiffness of a Romish zeal! how *immalleable* does it render their stony natures to the force of all humane impressions! *Memoirs of Sir Edmonbury Godfrey*, (1682,) p. 79.

To IMMA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from *manacle*.] To fetter; to confine.

Thou canst not touch the freedom of my mind
With all thy charms, although this corporal rind
Thou hast *immanacled*. *Milton, Comus.*

IMMA'NE.† *adj.* [*immanis*, Latin.] Vast; prodigiously great. Dr. Johnson takes no further notice of the word, and gives no example. It is, by our old writers, often coupled with *cruelty*, to denote excessive or monstrous cruelty; and Cockeram defines *immane*, cruel, wild. See also IMMANELY.

Doth it not appertain to the just judgement of God to avenge such *immane* cruelties? *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist*, (1616,) p. 179.

Those *immane* cruelties, which divers have exercised upon men's dead bodies. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 207.

Immane Arcturus, weeping Pleiades,
Orion, who with storms plows up the seas. *Sandys, Job*, p. 15.

What *immane* difference is there between the twenty-fourth of February, and commencement of March? *Evelyn*, B. i. ch. 17. § 3.

IMMA'NELY.* *adv.* [from *immane*.] Monstrously; cruelly.

They have not done the same by the power of miracles and integrity of life, but only by dint of sword, which did so *immanely* and barbarously make havock of them, to the destruction of some millions. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist*, p. 178.

A man of excessive strength, valiant, liberal, and fair of aspect, but *immanely* cruel. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 1.

I'MMANENCY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *maneo*, Lat.] Internal dwelling.

The *immanency* and inherency of this power in Jesus is evident in this, that he was able to communicate it to whom he pleased. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

I'MMANENT. *adj.* [*immanent*, Fr. *in* and *maneo*, Lat.] Intrinsick; inherent; internal.

Judging the infinite essence by our narrow selves, we ascribe intellections, volitions, and such like *immanent* actions, to that nature which hath nothing in common with us. *Glanville.*

What he wills and intends once, he willed and intended from all eternity; it being grossly contrary to the very first notions we have of the infinite perfections of the Divine Nature to state or suppose any new *immanent* act in God. *South.*

IMMA'NIFEST. *adj.* [*in* and *manifest*.] Not manifest; not plain. Not in use.

A time not much unlike that which was before time, *immanifest* and unknown. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

IMMA'NITY.† *n. s.* [*immanitas*, Lat. *immanité*, Fr. A word very common in Shakspeare's time, and since; but Dr. Johnson has no other example than the single one from Shakspeare; and the commentators on the poet, explaining its meaning, have yet left it unsupported by any other instance.] Barbarity; savageness.

It was both impious and unnatural,
That such *immanity* and bloody strife
Should reign among professors of one faith. *Shakspeare.*

Maximinus, for the *immanity* of his mind and doings, was usually termed Cyclops, Busiris, Phalaris, Typhon. *Dean King, Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 1608, p. 25.

We shall be then most assured to taste of their fierce *immanities*. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist*, p. 138.

A belluine kind of *immanity* never ranged so among men. *Howell, Lett.* iii. 15.

The poet brings in his goddess blaming the rusticks for their *immanity*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 333.

IMMARCE'SSIBLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *marcesco*, Latin; *immarcessible*, old Fr. Cotgrave, and Roquefort.] Unfading.

So minister discipline, that you forget not mercy; that when the Chief Shepherd shall come, you may receive the *immarcessible* crown of glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Form of Consecr. of Bishops*, (1629.)

This crown, which Thou hast laid up for me, is *immarcessible*. *Bp. Hall, Med. of the Love of Christ*, § 11.

They were inflamed with the desire of enlarging the kingdom of Christ here, and of obtaining that *immarcessible* crown hereafter. *More on the Seven Churches*, ch. 3.

If the prize which we expect in the race of our imperfect obedience be an *immarcessible* crown. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

Not for a garland of flowers, but for wreaths of *immarcessible* glory. *Hallywell, Melampr.* p. 105.

IMMA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *martial.*] Not warlike.

My powers are unfit,
Myself *immartial.* *Chapman, Odyssey.*

To IMMA'SK.✝ *v. a.* [*in* and *mask.*] To cover; to disguise.

I have cases of buckram for the nonce, to *immask* our noted outward garments. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

With thy deity
Shade and *inmaske* the errors of my pen.
Marston, Pigm. Image, Address to Good Opinion, (1598.)

IMMA'TCHABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *matchable.*] Not matchable; peerless.

Where learned More and Gardiner I met,
Men in those times *immatchable* for wit.
Mir. for Mag. p. 530.

IMMATE'RIAL. *adj.* [*immateriel*, Fr. *in* and *materia*, Lat.]

1. Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of matter.

Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual, the glorious inhabitants of those sacred palaces, where there is nothing but light and immortality; no shadow of matter for tears, discontentments, griefs, and uncomfortable passions to work upon; but all joy, tranquillity, and peace, even for ever and ever, do dwell. *Hooker.*

As then the soul a substance hath alone,
Besides the body, in which she is confin'd;
So hath she not a body of her own,
But is a spirit, and *immaterial* mind. *Davies.*

Those *immaterial* felicities we expect, suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*

No man that owns the existence of an infinite spirit can doubt of the possibility of a finite spirit; that is, such a thing as is *immaterial*, and does not contain any principle of corruption. *Tillotson.*

2. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation. This sense has crept into the conversation and writings of barbarians; but ought to be utterly rejected.

IMMATERIA'LITY.✝ *n. s.* [from *immaterial.*] Incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter.

There are sicknesses that walk in darkness, and there are exterminating angels that fly wrapt up in the curtains of *immateriality.*
Bp. Taylor, Funer. Serm. on the Countess of Carbery.

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a spirit, we infer its *immateriality*, and thence its immortality. *Watts.*

IMMATE'RIALLY. *adv.* [from *immaterial.*] In a manner not depending upon matter.

The visible species of things strike not our senses *immaterially*; but streaming in corporal rays do carry with them the qualities of the object from whence they flow, and the medium through which they pass. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

IMMATE'RIALIST.* *n. s.* [from *immaterial.*] One who professes immateriality.

Dr. George Berkeley became founder of a sect, called *immaterialists.* *Swift, Lett. to Ld. Carteret.*

IMMATE'RIALIZED. *adj.* [from *in* and *materia*, Lat.] Distinct from matter; incorporeal.

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to *immaterialized* spirits, yet is it more than our imbodied souls can bear without lassitude. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

IMMATE'RIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *immaterial.*] Distinctness from matter.

IMMATE'RIATE.✝ *adj.* [*in* and *materia*, Lat.] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; wanting body.

It is a virtue which may be called incorporeal and *immateriate*, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

After a long inquiry of things immerse in matter, I interpose some object which is *immateriate*, or less materiate; such as this of sounds. *Bacon.*

Philo makes all *immateriate* beings to be created in this first day. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 144.

IMMATU'RE.✝ *adj.* [*immaturus*, Lat.]

1. Not ripe.

Immature or unripe hopes. *Dr. Jackson, Works*, iii. 529.

2. Not perfect; not arrived at fulness or completion.

The land enterprize of Panama was an ill measured and *immature* counsel, grounded upon a false account, that the passages were no better fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

This is your time for faction and debate,
For partial favour, and permitted hate:
Let now your *immature* dissension cease,
Sit quiet. *Dryden.*

3. Hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time.

How were we affected here in England for Prince Henry's *immature* death! *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 163.

We are pleased, and call not that death *immature*, if a man lives till seventy. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

IMMATU'RELY.✝ *adv.* [from *immature.*] Too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion.

They ripen though you crop them *immaturely.*
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 333.

Had not his thread of life been *immaturely* cut, he might have surpassed the age of any of his royal ancestors.
Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Ch. I. p. 110.

Must noble Hastings *immaturely* die?
Dryden on the Death of Ld. Hastings.

IMMATU'RENESS.✝ } *n. s.* [from *immature.*] Unripeness; incompleteness; a state short of completion.
IMMATU'RITY. }

In state, many things at first are crude and hard to digest, which time and deliberation can supple and concoct: but in religion, wherein is no *immaturity*, nothing out of season, it goes far otherwise. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 1.

I might reasonably expect a pardon from the ingenious for faults committed in an *immaturity* of age and judgement. *Glanville.*

IMMEABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*immeabilis*, Lat.] Want of power to pass. So it is used in the example; but it is rather, incapability of affording passage.

From this phlegm proceed white cold tumours, viscidity, and consequently *immeability* of the juices. *Arbuthnot.*

IMMEA'SURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *measure.*] Immense; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive.

Churches reared up to an height *immeasurable*, and adorned with far more beauty in their restoration than their founders before had given them. *Hooker.*

From the shore
They view'd the vast *immeasurable* abyss,
Outrageous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild. *Milton, P. L.*

Immeasurable strength they might behold
In me, of wisdom nothing more than mean. *Milton, S. A.*

What a glorious show are those beings entertained with, that can see such tremendous objects wandering through those *immeasurable* depths of ether? *Addison, Guardian.*

Nor friends are there, nor vessels to convey,
Nor oars to cut the *immeasurable* way. *Pope, Odyssey.*

IMMEA'SURABLY. *adv.* [from *immeasurable.*] Immensely; beyond all measure.

The Spaniards *immeasurably* bewail their dead. *Spenser.*

There ye shall be fed, and fill'd
Immeasurably; all things shall be your prey. *Milton, P. L.*

IMMEA'SURED.* *adj.* [*in* and *measure.*] Exceeding common measure.

Geaunts, and such dreadful wights,
As far exceeded men in their *immeasur'd* mights.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. x. 8.

Immecha'nical. *adj.* [*in* and *mechanical.*] Not according to the laws of mechanicks.

We have nothing to do to show any thing that is *immechanical*, or not according to the established laws of nature. *Cheyne.*

Nothing will clear a head possessed with immechanical notions. *Mead.*

Imme'diacy. *n. s.* [from *immediate.*] Personal greatness; power of acting without dependance. This is a harsh word, and sense peculiar, I believe, to Shakespeare.

He led our powers,
Bore the commission of my place and person,
The which *immediacy* may well stand up,
And call itself your brother. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

IMME'DIATE. *adj.* [*immediat*, French; *in* and *medius*, Latin.]

1. Being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them; proximate; with nothing intervening.

Moses mentions the *immediate* causes of the deluge, the rains and the waters; and St. Peter mentions the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens. *Burnet.*

2. Not acting by second causes.

It is much to be ascribed to the *immediate* will of God, who giveth and taketh away beauty at his pleasure. *Abbot.*

3. Instant; present with regard to time. Prior therefore should not have written *more* immediate.

Immediate are my needs, and my relief
Must not be tost and turn'd to me in words,
But find supply *immediate.* *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Death denounc'd that day,
Which he presumes already vain, and void,
Because not yet inflicted, as he fear'd,
By some *immediate* stroke. *Milton, P. L.*

But she, howe'er of victory sure,
Contemns the wreath too long delay'd;
And arm'd with more *immediate* power,
Calls cruel silence to her aid. *Prior.*

Imme'diately. *adv.* [from *immediate.*]

1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event.

God's acceptance of it, either *immediately* by himself, or mediately by the hands of the bishop, is that which vests the whole property of a thing in God. *South.*

2. Instantly; at the time present; without delay.

Her father hath commanded her to slip
Away with Slender, and with him at Eaton
Immediately to marry. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Imme'diateness. *n. s.* [from *immediate.*]

1. Presence with regard to time.
2. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

Imme'dicable.† *adj.* [*immedicable*, French; *immedicabilis*, Latin.] Not to be healed; incurable.

For which *immedicable* blow,
Due to that time, me dooming heaven ordain'd,
Wherein confusion absolutely reign'd. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 522.

Wherein had concurred such abundance of malignant humours, that it might truly be said, it was *immedicable.* *Tr. of Boccalini*, (1626,) p. 136.

My griefs ferment and rage,
Nor less than wounds *immedicable*,
Rankle and fester, and gangrene
To black mortification. *Milton, S. A.*

Immelo'dious.* *adj.* [*in* and *melodious.*] Not melodious; unmusical.

My lute, be as thou wast, when thou didst grow
With thy green mother in some shady grove,
When *immelodious* winds but made thee move.
Drummond, Sonn. to his Lute.

Imme'morable.† *adj.* [*immemorabilis*, Latin.] Not worth remembering; unworthy of remembrance. *Huloet, and Bullokar.*

IMMEMO'RIAL. *adj.* [*immemorial*, French; *in* and *memoria*, Latin.] Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

All the laws of this kingdom have some memorials in writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for some obtained their force by *immemorial* usage or custom. *Hale.*

By a long *immemorial* practice, and prescription of an aged thorough-paced hypocrisy, they come to believe that for a reality, which, at first practice of it, they themselves knew to be a cheat. *South.*

Immemo'rially.* *adv.* [from *immemorial.*] Beyond memory.

Both word and thing being *immemorially* known in Greece. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 50.

IMME'NSE. *adj.* [*immense*, Fr. *immensus*, Lat.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

O goodness infinite! goodness *immense!*
That all this good of evil shall produce! *Milton, P. L.*

As infinite duration hath no relation unto motion and time, so infinite or *immense* essence hath no relation unto body; but is a thing distinct from all corporeal magnitude, which we mean when we speak of immensity, and of God as of an *immense* being. *Grew.*

Imme'nsely. *adv.* [from *immense.*] Infinitely; without measure.

We shall find that the void space of our system is *immensely* bigger than all its corporeal mass. *Bentley.*

Imme'nseness.* *n. s.* [from *immense.*] Unbounded greatness.

The *immenseness* of whose excellencies [is] too highly raised for us. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 43.

The *immenseness* of the victory, and the consequences that might have attended it. *Ld. Clarendon, Life*, ii. 512.

Imme'nsity. *n. s.* [*immensité*, French.] Unbounded greatness; infinity.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating, as often as we will, any idea of space, we get the idea of *immensity.* *Locke.*

He that will consider the *immensity* of this fabrick, and the great variety that is to be found in this inconsiderale part of it which he has to do with, may think that in other mansions of it there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

All these illustrious worlds,
And millions which the glass can ne'er descry,
Lost in the wilds of vast *immensity*,
Are suns, are centers. *Blackmore, Creation.*

Immensurabi'lity. *n. s.* [from *immensurable.*] Impossibility to be measured.

IMME'NSURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *mensurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be measured.

Imme'nsurate.* *adj.* [*in* and *mensuratus*, Lat.] Unmeasured.

It fell into an *immensurate* distance from it.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. ii. (1654,) p. 168.

To **Imme'rge.**† *v. a.* [*immergo*, Latin.]

1. To put under water.
2. To keep in a state of intellectual depression.

Their heads are gross, their souls are *immerged* in matter, and drowned in the moistures of an unwholsome cloud.
Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1653,) p. 208.

IMME'RIT. *n. s.* [*immerito*, Latin.] Want of worth; want of desert. This is a better word than *demerit*, which is now used in its stead.

When I receive your lines, and find there expressions of a passion, reason and my own *immerit* tell me it must not be for me. *Suckling.*

Imme'rited.* *adj.* [Lat. *immeritus.*] Not deserved.

Those, on whom I have in the plenteousest manner showered my bounty and *immerited* favour, have darted on me.
King Charles, in the Princely Pelican, p. 279.

IMME'RITOUS.* adj. [Lat. immeritus.] Undeserving; of no value.

A frothy, *immeritous*, and undeserving discourse. *Milton, Colasterion.*

To IMME'RSE. *v. a.* [*immersus*, Latin.]

1. To put under water.

2. To sink or cover deep.

He stood
More than a mile *immers'd* within the wood;
At once the wind was laid. *Dryden.*

They observed that they were *immersed* in their rocks, quarries, and mines, in the same manner as they are at this day found in all known parts of the world. *Woodward.*

3. To keep in a state of intellectual depression.

It is a melancholy reflection, that our country, which, in times of popery, was called the nation of saints, should now have less appearance of religion in it than any other neighbouring state or kingdom; whether they be such as continue still *immersed* in the errors of the church of Rome, or such as are recovered out of them. *Addison, Freeholder.*

We are prone to engage ourselves with the business, the pleasures, and the amusements of this world: we give ourselves up too greedily to the pursuit, and *immerse* ourselves too deeply in the enjoyments of them. *Atterbury.*

It is impossible to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply *immersed* in the enjoyments of this. *Atterbury.*

IMME'RSE. *adj.* [*immersus*, Latin.] Buried; covered; sunk deep.

After long inquiry of things *immerse* in matter, I interpose some object which is immateriate, or less materiate; such as this of sounds, that the intellect may become not partial. *Bacon.*

IMME'RSION.† *n. s.* [*immersio*, Latin; *immersion*, French.]

1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface.

Achilles's mother is said to have dipped him, when he was a child, in the river Styx, which made him invulnerable all over, excepting that part which the mother held in her hand during this *immersion*. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. The state of sinking below the surface of a fluid.

If it were true, that, all the swallows which inhabit a country, plunge into the water or land annually in October, and rise from their subaqueous bed in the following April; there must have been frequent opportunities of observing them, either in the instant of their *immersion*, or, what is much more curious, in the moment of their emersion, or during their long repose at the bottom of the pool. *Tr. of Buffon's Hist. of Birds.*

3. The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.

Many persons, who, through the heat of their lusts and passions, through the contagion of ill example, or too deep an *immersion* in the affairs of life, swerve from the rules of their holy faith; yet would, upon extraordinary warning, be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury.*

It was the Platonic doctrine, that humane souls or minds descended from above, and were sowed in generation, that they were stunned, stupified, and intoxicated by this descent and *immersion* into animal nature. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 313.

IMMETHO'DICAL.† *adj.* [*in* and *methodical.*] Confused; being without regularity; being without method.

Rude, harsh, *immethodical*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 711.

The unskilful and *immethodical* teaching of their pastor. *Milton, Means to remove Hirelings out of the Church.*

The nature of their work required, that they should first begin with *immethodical* collections, and indigested experiments, before they go on to finish and compose them into arts. *Sprat, Hist. of the R. Soc.* p. 319.

M. Bayle compares the answering of an *immethodical* author to the hunting of a duck; when you have him full in your sight, he gives you the slip, and becomes invisible. *Addison.*

IMMETHO'DICALLY.† *adv.* [from *immethodical.*] Without method; without order.

The Spirit of God does nothing *immethodically*, nor in vain. *More on the Seven Churches*, p. 12.

IMMETHO'DICALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *immethodical.*] Want of method or order; confusion.

To IMME'W.* *v. a.* To mew or coop up; to confine. See *To* EMMEW.

My soul is free as ambient air,
Although my baser part's *immew'd*;
Whilst loyal thoughts do still repair
To accompany my solitude.
Song in Lloyd's Memoirs, (1668,) p. 96.

To I'MMIGRATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *immigro.*] To enter or pass into; to go to dwell in some place. *Cockeram.*

They *immigrate* into the wishes they utter. *Novels, &c.* (1668,) p. 67.

IMMIGRA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *immigratio.*] An entering or passing into a place.

Hitherto I have considered the Saracens either at their *immigration* into Spain about the ninth century, or at the time of the crusades, as the first authors of romantic fabling among the Europeans. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* vol. i. sign. C. 3. b.

The *immigrations* of the Arabians into Europe, and the crusades, produced numberless accounts, partly true and partly fabulous, of the wonders seen in the eastern countries. *Ibid.* p. 101.

I'MMINENCE.† *n. s.* [from *imminent.*] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger. A word not in use, Dr. Johnson says. Formerly it was *imminency*, as in the enlarged Expositor of Bullokar; and perhaps is not yet disused.

I do not speak of flight, of fear, of death;
But dare all *imminence*, that gods and men
Address their dangers in. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

I'MMINENT. *adj.* [*imminent*, Fr. *imminens*, Lat.] Impending; at hand; threatening. Always in an ill sense.

What dangers at any time are *imminent*, what evils hang over our heads, God doth know, and not we. *Hooker.*

Three times to-day
You have defended me from *imminent* death. *Shakspeare.*

These she applies for warnings and portents
Of evils *imminent*; and on her knee
Hath begg'd, that I will stay at home to-day. *Shakspeare.*

To them preach'd
Conversion and repentance, as to souls
In prison, under judgements *imminent*. *Milton, P. L.*

Men could not sail without *imminent* danger and inconveniences. *Pope.*

To IMMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*in* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix; to unite.

Some of us, like thee, through stormy life
Toil'd, tempest-beaten, ere we could attain
This holy calm, this harmony of mind,
Where purity and peace *immingle* charms. *Thomson, Summer.*

IMMINU'TION.† *n. s.* [from *imminuo*, Latin.] Diminution; decrease.

Without any addition, *imminution*, or alteration. *Bp. Cosin, Canon of Scripture*, p. 14.

These revolutions are as exactly uniform as the earth's are, which could not be, were there any place for chance, and did not a Providence continually oversee and secure them from all alteration or *imminution*. *Ray on the Creation.*

IMMISCIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *immiscible.*] Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMI'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *miscible.*] Not capable of being mingled. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

IMMI'SSION.† *n. s.* [*immissio*, Latin.] The act of sending in; contrary to emission.

To God must be ascribed these stirrings, these breakings; whether, by a just but efficacious permission, as sins; or by a just *immission*, as punishments. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 76.

Transient *immisions*, and representations of the ideas of things future to the imagination. *South, Serm.* iii. 416.
His *immission* of a pestilence upon the Grecians. *Hallywell, Melampr.* p. 101.

To IMMI'T.† *v. a.* [*immitto*, Latin.] To send in; to inject.
But grant an entire efficacy to this balsamic liquor, [oil or juice of cedar,] thus clysterwise *immitted* into the intestines; yet — medicines, this way exhibited to the dead, immediately flow out again. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, (1705,) p. 273.

IMMI'TIGABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *mitigo*, Lat.] Not to be softened.
Did she mitigate these *immitigable*, these iron-hearted men? *Harris.*

To IMMI'X.† *v. a.* [*in* and *mix*.] To mingle.
Salt nitrous humours, which are *immixed* with the mass of the blood. *Ferrand, Love Melanch.* (1640,) p. 341.
Reason — *immixed* and contempered with the soul. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions*, ch. 17.
Samson, with these *immix'd*, inevitably
Pull'd down the same destruction on himself. *Milton.*

IMMI'XABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *mix*.] Impossible to be mingled.
Fill a glass sphere with such liquors as may be clear, of the same colour, and *immixable*. *Wilkins.*

IMMI'XT.* *adj.* [Lat. *immixtus*.] Unmixed. This seems to be an improper usage of the word; yet formerly was not thought so.
The most ancient and *immixt* people in the universe. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 377.
It doth steady stand, all-uniform,
Pure, pervious, *immixt*, innocuous, mild. *More, Song of the Soul*, i. ii. 22.

IMMOBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*immobilité*, French, from *immobilis*, Latin.] Unmovableness; want of motion; resistance to motion.
The course of fluids through the vascular solids must in time harden the fibres, and abolish many of the canals; from whence driness, weakness, *immobility*, and debility of the vital force. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

IMMO'DERACY.* *n. s.* [from *immoderate*.] Excess.
The strength of delight is in its seldomness or rarity, and sting in its satiety: mediocrity is its life, and *immoderacy* its confusion. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* ii. 1.

IMMO'DERATE. *adj.* [*immoderé*, Fr. *immoderatus*, Lat.] Excessive; exceeding the due mean.
One means, very effectual for the preservation of health, is a quiet and chearful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or distracted with *immoderate* cares. *Ray on the Creation.*

IMMO'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *immoderate*.] In an excessive degree.
Immoderately she weeps for Tybalt's death. *Shakspeare.*
The heat weakened more and more the arch of the earth, sucking out the moisture that was the cement of its parts, drying it *immoderately*, and chapping it. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

IMMO'DERATENESS.* *n. s.* [from *immoderate*.] Want of moderation.
Doth Solomon speak this of honey's excess only, and not of *immoderateness* in general? *Shelford, Learned Disc.* p. 85.
Adversaries join together in reproaching us for this moderation; and, by their *immoderateness* in so doing, do also justify the moderation of our church. *Puller, Moderat. of the Ch. of Engl.* p. 41.

IMMODERA'TION.† *n. s.* [*immoderation*, Fr. from *immoderate*.] Want of moderation; excess.
There was an *immoderation* and fault in anger. *Hammond, Pract. Catech.* ii. § 6.
It may very well suit with the *immoderations* of the times. *Gregory, Notes on Script.* ch. 26.
Their sin proceeded from themselves; — and consists in the abuse of his fatherly indulgence by a wilful *immoderation* and excess. *Hallywell, Melampr.* p. 10.

IMMO'DEST.† *adj.* [*immodeste*, Fr. *in* and *modest*.]
1. Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity.
She railed at herself, that she should be so *immodest* to write to one that she knew would flout her. *Shakspeare.*
So dangerous a thing is an ignorant and indiscreet preacher, and a bold, *immodest* auditor. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 225.
More *immodest* was the pretence of the dean of Norwich's conversion [to popery] about two years since. *The Missionaries' Arts Discovered*, (1688,) p. 61.
2. Unchaste; impure.
Immodest deeds you hinder to be wrought;
But we proscribe the least *immodest* thought. *Dryden.*
3. Obscene.
'Tis needful that the most *immodest* word
Be look'd upon, and learn'd; which, once attain'd,
Comes to no farther use
But to be known and hated. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense. *Roscommon.*
4. Unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

IMMO'DESTLY.* *adv.* [from *immodest*.] In a shameless or immodest manner.
He would have us live soberly; — not wantonly, not *immodestly*, not incontinently. *Woolton, Chr. Manual*, (1576,) sign. L. iii. b.
This these Corinthian women (conceiting themselves, when they prayed or prophesied in the church, to be acting the part of she-priests, uttering oracles like the Pythiæ, or celebrating sacrifice as the Mænades or Bacchæ,) were so fond as to imitate; and accordingly cast off their veils, and discovered their faces *immodestly* in the congregation; and thereby (as the apostle speaks) dishonoured their heads. *Mede, Diatr.* p. 259.

IMMO'DESTY.† *n. s.* [*immodestie*, Fr. from *immodest*.]
1. Want of delicacy; impudence.
I beseech your grace to assist us; or else the *immodesty* of his competitor will bear down this most honest and bashful creature. *Ld. Keeper Williams, in* 1624, *Cabala*, p 94.
I am thereby led into an *immodesty* of proclaiming another work, which I have long devoted to the service of my country. *Wotton on Architecture, Rem.* p. 71.
2. Want of modesty; indecency.
It was a piece of *immodesty*. *Pope.*

To I'MMOLATE.† *v. a.* [*immolo*, Lat. *immoler*, Fr.]
1. To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.
These courtiers of applause being oftentimes reduced to live in want, these costly trifles so ingrossing all that they can spare, that they frequently enough are forced to *immolate* their own desires to their vanity. *Boyle.*
2. To offer in sacrifice. *Huloet.*
Their Gentile forefathers used to *immolate* their children to the old red dragon. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 158.
Now *immolate* the tongues, and mix the wine,
Sacred to Neptune and the powers divine. *Pope, Odyssey.*

IMMOLA'TION. *n. s.* [*immolation*, Fr. from *immolate*.]
1. The act of sacrificing.
In the picture of the *immolation* of Isaac, or Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy. *Brown.*
2. A sacrifice offered.
We make more barbarous *immolations* than the most savage heathens. *Decay of Piety.*

I'MMOLATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *immolator*.] One that offers in sacrifice. *Huloet.*

IMMO'MENT. *adj.* [*in* and *moment*.] Trifling; of no importance or value. A barbarous word.
I some lady-trifles have reserv'd,
Immoment toys, things of such dignity
As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakspeare.*

IMMOME'NTOUS.* *adj.* [*in* and *momentous*.] Unimportant. A proper word; but perhaps of very recent adoption.
Our newspapers cease to assert the Austrian defeat *immomentous*. *Seward, Lett.* vi. 236.

IMMO'RAL. *adj.* [*in* and *moral*.]

1. Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; as, a flatterer of vice is an *immoral* man.
2. Contrary to honesty; dishonest: as, desertion of a calumniated friend is an *immoral* action.

IMMORA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *immoral.*] Dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue.

Such men are put into the commission of the peace who encourage the grossest *immoralities*, to whom all the bawds of the ward pay contribution. *Swift.*

IMMORI'GEROUS.* *adj.* [*immorigerus*, Latin.] Rude; uncivil. *Cockeram.*

IMMORI'GEROUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *immorigerous.*] Disobedience.

All degrees of delay are degrees of *immorigerousness* and unwillingness. *Bp. Taylor, Gr. Exemplar*, P. I.

IMMO'RTAL. *adj.* [*immortalis*, Lat.]

1. Exempt from death; being never to die.

To the king eternal, *immortal*, invisible, the only wise God, be glory for ever. *1 Tim.* i. 17.

Her body sleeps in Capulet's monument,
And her *immortal* part with angels lives. *Shakspeare.*

There was an opinion in gross, that the soul was *immortal.* *Abbot, Descript. of the World.*

The Paphian queen,
With gored hand, and veil so rudely torn,
Like terror did among the *immortals* breed,
Taught by her wound that goddesses may bleed. *Waller.*

2. Never ending; perpetual.

Give me my robe, put on my crown: I have
Immortal longings in me. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

IMMORTA'LITY. *n. s.* [*immortalité*, Fr. from *immortal.*]

1. Exemption from death; life never to end.

This corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal, *immortality.* *1 Corinth.* xv.

Quaff *immortality* and joy. *Milton, P. L.*

He the *immortality* of souls proclaim'd,
Whom th' oracle of men the wisest nam'd. *Denham.*

His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be destroyed; which is impossible, from the immutability of God, and the nature of his *immortality.* *Cheyne.*

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a spirit, we infer its immateriality, and thence its *immortality.* *Watts.*

2. Exemption from oblivion.

IMMO'RTALLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] So as never to die.

IMMORTALIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *immortalize*; Fr. *immortalisation.*] An immortalizing. *Cotgrave.*

To IMMO'RTALIZE.† *v. a.* [*immortaliser*, Fr. from *immortal.*]

1. To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death.

For mortal things desire their like to breed,
That so they may their kind *immortalize.* *Davies, Nosce Teipsum.*

Muster not the want of issue among your greatest afflictions, as those do, that cry, Give me children, or else my name dies; the poorest way of *immortalizing* that can be, and as natural to a cobler as a prince. *Osborne, Adv. to a Son*, p. 70.

Christ is risen from the grave, having conquered death by dying; and is ascended into the pure and peaceable habitations of glory: Therefore all his members, who are united to Him in the inseparable bands of faith and love, shall feel the effects of his powerful life, in *immortalizing* their very bodies. *Hallywell, Saving of Souls*, p. 103.

2. To exempt from oblivion.

Drive them from Orleans, and be *immortaliz'd.* *Shakspeare.*

Revenge — by fresh returns of provocation brings in, what has in vain been attempted in nature, a kind of "perpetual motion" in malice, and *immortalizes* quarrels and contentions. *Norris on the Beatitudes*, p. 185.

To IMMO'RTALIZE. *v. n.* To become immortal. This word is, I think, peculiar to Pope.

Fix the year precise,
When British bards begin to *immortalize.* *Pope.*

IMMO'RTALLY. *adv.* [from *immortal.*] With exemption from death; without end.

There is your crown;
And he that wears the crown *immortally*,
Long guard it yours! *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow *immortally* in his sensual pleasures! *Bentley.*

IMMORTIFICA'TION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *mortification.*] Want of subjection of the passions.

It mingles violence with industry, and fury with zeal, — and violence with desires, and *immortifications* in all the appetites and prosecutions of the soul. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1653,) p.134.

IMMOVABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *immovable.*] Incapability of being removed.

IMMO'VABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *movable.*]

1. Not to be forced from its place.

We shall not question his removing the earth, when he finds an *immovable* base to place his engine upon. *Brown.*

2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law.

When an executor meddles with the *immovable* estate, before he has seized on the moveable goods, it may be then appealed from the execution of sentence. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

3. Unshaken; unaffected.

How much happier is he, who, centring on himself, remains *immovable*, and smiles at the madness of the dance about him! *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

IMMOV'ABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *immovable.*] The state or quality of being immovable. *Ash.*

IMMO'VABLY. *adv.* [from *immovable.*] In a state not to be shaken.

Immovably firm to their duty, when they could have no prospect of reward. *Atterbury.*

IMMU'ND.* *adj.* [*immonde*, Fr. *immundus*, Lat.] Unclean. Not now in use.

Through their own nastiness and sluttishness, *immund*, and sordid manner of life, they suffer their air to putrify, and themselves to be choaked up. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 81.

IMMUNDI'CITY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *immondicité.*] Uncleanness; impurity.

Nor is there any moral *immundicity* of a more dangerous insinuation, than this of wanton discourse. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 138.

IMMU'NITY. *n. s.* [*immunité*, Fr. *immunitas*, Lat.]

1. Discharge from any obligation.

Of things harmless whatsoever there is, which the whole church doth observe, to argue for any man's *immunity* from observing the same, it were a point of most insolent madness. *Hooker.*

2. Privilege; exemption from onerous duties.

Granting great *immunities* to the commons, they prevailed so far as to cause Palladius to be proclaimed successor. *Sidney.*

Simon sent to Demetrius, to the end he should give the land an *immunity*, because all that Tryphon did was to spoil. *1 Mac.* xiii. 34.

The laity invidiously aggravate the rights and *immunities* of the clergy. *Sprat, Serm.*

3. Freedom.

Common apprehensions entertain the antidotal condition of Ireland, conceiving only in that land an *immunity* from venomous creatures. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

But this annex'd condition of the crown,
Immunity from errours, you disown. *Dryden.*

To IMMU'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *murus*, Lat. *emurer*, old French, so that it might be written *emmure.*] To enclose within walls; to confine; to shut up; to imprison.

Pity, you ancient stones, these tender babes,
Whom envy hath *immur'd* within your walls! *Shakspeare.*

One of these three contains her heav'nly picture;
And shall I think in silver she's *immur'd!* *Shakspeare.*

At the first descent on shore he was not immured with a wooden vessel, but he did countenance the landing in his long boat. *Wotton.*

Lysimachus *immured* it with a wall. *Sandys, Travels.*

Though a foul foolish prison her *immure*
On earth, she, when escap'd, is wise and pure. *Denham.*

Immu're. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wall; an enclosure, as in Shakspeare, but perhaps no where else.

Their vow is made
To ransack Troy; within whose strong *immures*
The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris sleeps. *Shakspeare, Prol. Tr. and Cress.*

Immu'sical. *adj.* [*in* and *musical.*] Inharmonious; wanting proportion of sound.

All sounds are either musical, which are ever equal, or *immusical*, which are ever unequal, as the voice in speaking, and whisperings. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

We consider the *immusical* note of all swans we ever beheld or heard of. *Brown.*

Immutabi'lity.† *n. s.* [*immutabilitas*, Lat. *immutabilité*, Fr. from *immutable.*] Exemption from change; invariableness; unchangeableness.

To shew unto the heirs of promise the *immutability* of his counsel. *Heb.* vi. 17.

The *immutability* of God they strive unto, by working after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*

His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be destroyed; which is impossible, from the *immutability* of God. *Cheyne, Philos. Principles.*

The Egyptians are the healthiest people of the world, by reason of the *immutability* of their air. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 147.

IMMU'TABLE. *adj.* [*immutabilis*, Lat.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

By two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lye, we have a strong consolation. *Heb.* vi.

Thy threatenings, Lord, as thine, thou may'st revoke;
But if *immutable* and fix'd they stand,
Continue still thyself to give the stroke,
And let not foreign foes oppress thy land. *Dryden.*

Immu'tableness.* *n. s.* [from *immutable.*] Unchangeableness.

Immu'tably. *adv.* [from *immutable.*] Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably.

His love is like his essence, *immutably* eternal. *Boyle.*

Immuta'tion.* *n. s.* [Lat. *immutatio.*] Change; alteration.

Lo, what delightful *immutations*
On her soft flowing vest we contemplate. *More, Song of the Soul*, i. i. 23.

Strong and violent hath been the *immutation* which sudden joy hath wrought in the body. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions*, ch. 21.

IMP.† *n. s.* [*imp*, Welsh, a shoot, a sprout, a sprig. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Steevens and Mr. Chalmers give the same etymon. "But Mr. Steevens needed not to have travelled to Wales," says Mr. H. Tooke, "for that which he might have found at home. Our language has absolutely nothing from the Welsh. *Imp* is the past participle of the Sax. impan, to plant, to graft." Div. of Purl. ii. 311. — Without stopping to notice here the sweeping assertion as to the Welsh language, which will be considered in another part of this dictionary, I may add that the Germ. *impfen*, is also to graft; and that the earliest usage of our word, is in the sense of the shoot of a tree.]

1. A graff, scion, or sucker; "an *imp*, or young slip of a tree." *Barret.*

Of feble trees there comen wretched *imps*. *Chaucer, Monk's Prol.*

Boughs, branches, twigs, yoong *imps*, sprayes, and buds. *Newton, Herbal to the Bible*, 1587.

2. A son; the offspring; progeny; a youth.

That most noble *imp*, the prince's grace, your most dear son. *Ld. Cromwell to K. Hen. VIII.*

And thou, most dreaded *imp* of highest Jove,
Fair Venus' son! *Spenser, F. Q.*

That faire city, wherein make abode
So many learned *imps*, that shoot abrode,
And with their braunches spred all Britany. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The tender *imp* was weaned from the teat. *Fairfax.*

A lad of life, an *imp* of fame. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Loath them as the most basely-begotten *imps*. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Proving
A toward *imp*, I call'd him home. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

3. A subaltern devil; a puny devil. In this sense it is still retained.

In this our age, the church of England is vexed with two horrible *impes* and messengers of our enemie Sathan. *Anderson, Expos. upon Benedictus*, (1573,) fol. 28. b.

Such we deny not to be the *imps* and limbs of Satan. *Hooker.*

The serpent — after long debate irresolute
Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose,
Fit vessel, fittest *imp* of fraud, in whom
To enter, and his dark suggestions hide
From sharpest sight. *Milton, P. L.*

As soon as you can hear his knell,
This god on earth turns d——l in hell;
And, lo! his ministers of state,
Transform'd to *imps*, his levee wait. *Swift.*

To **Imp.**† *v. a.* [*impio*, to engraff, Welsh; impan, Sax. *impfen*, Germ.]

1. To plant; to graft. It was formerly also used as a verb neuter. Now wholly obsolete.

Thus taught and prechid hath Reson;
But Love yspilte hath her sermon,
That was so *impid* in my thought,
That her doctrine I set at nought. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 5137.

Lesynges I *imped*,
Tyll they beare leaves of smowthe speach. *Vision of P. Ploughman*, fol. 22. b.

2. To lengthen or enlarge with any thing adscititious. It is originally a term used by falconers, who repair a hawk's wing with adscititious feathers.

If then we shall shake off our slavish yoke,
Imp out our drooping country's broken wings. *Shakspeare.*

This bird was hatched in the council of Lateran, fully plumed in the council of Trent, and now lately hath her feathers *imped* by the modern casuists. *Bp. Hall, Old Relig.* ch. 13. § 1.

New rebellions raise
Their hydra heads, and the false North displays
Her broken league to *imp* their serpent-wings. *Milton, Sonnet.*

Help, ye tart satirists to *imp* my rage
With all the scorpions that should whip this age. *Cleaveland.*

With cord and canvas from rich Hamburgh sent,
His navy's molted wings he *imps* once more. *Dryden.*

New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
Till shooting out with legs, and *imp'd* with wings,
The grubs proceed to bees with pointed stings. *Dryden.*

The Mercury of heaven, with silver wings
Imp'd for the flight, to overtake his ghost. *Southern.*

I'mpacable.* *adj.* [Lat. *impacatus.*] Not to be softened or appeased.

Freed from bands of *impacable* fate,
And power of death, they live for aye above. *Spenser, Ruins of Time.*

To **Impa'ct.** *v. a.* [*impactus*, Lat.] To drive close or hard.

They are angular; but of what particular figure is not easy to determine, because of their being *impacted* so thick and confusedly together. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To **Impa'int.** *v. a.* [*in* and *paint.*] To paint; to decorate with colours. Not in use.

Never yet did insurrection want
Such water-colours to *impaint* his cause. *Shakspeare.*

To IMPA'IR. *v. a.* [*empirer*, to make worse, French. Skinner.] To diminish; to injure; to make worse; to lessen in quantity, value, or excellence. See *To* EMPAIR.

To change any such law, must needs, with the common sort, *impair* and weaken the force of those grounds whereby all laws are made effectual. *Hooker.*

Objects divine
Must needs *impair* and weary human sense. *Milton, P. L.*
That soon refresh'd him weary'd, and repair'd
What hunger, if aught hunger had *impair'd*,
Or thirst. *Milton, P. R.*
Nor was the work *impair'd* by storms alone,
But felt the approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*
In years he seem'd, but not *impair'd* by years. *Pope.*

To IMPA'IR. *v. n.* To be lessened or worn out.

Flesh may *impair* quoth he, but reason can repair. *Spenser, F. Q.*

IMPA'IR.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Diminution; decrease. Not now used.

The ladies think it a most desperate *impair* to their quickness of wit. *B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

A loadstone, kept in undue position, that is, not lying on the meridian, or with its poles inverted, receives in longer time *impair* in activity and exchange of faces, and is more powerfully preserved by site than dust of steel. *Brown.*

I'MPAIR.* *adj.* [*impar*, Lat.] Unsuitable. Obsolete.

What he has, he gives, what thinks, he shews;
Yet gives he not till judgement guide his bounty,
Nor dignifies an *impair* thought with breath.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

Nor is it more *impaire* to an honest and absolute man. *Chapman, Tr. of the Shield of Homer*, (1598,) Pref.

IMPA'IRER.* *n. s.* [from *impair.*] That which impairs.

Immoderate labour and immoderate study are equally the *impairers* of health. *Warburton.*

IMPA'IRMENT.† *n. s.* [from *impair.* Diminution; injury.

Cold and moist are the qualities which worke an *impairment* in the reasonable part. *Carew, Trial of Wits*, (1594.)

His posterity, at this distance, and after so perpetual *impairment*, cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's conception, that thought to obscure himself from his Creator in the shade of the garden. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

IMPA'LATABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *palatable.*] Not suitable to the palate; not pleasing to the taste; disagreeable.

To IMPA'LE.* See *To* EMPALE.

IMPA'LEMENT.* See EMPALEMENT.

To IMPA'LLID.* *v. a.* [from *pallidus*, Lat.] To make pale.

It [Envy] is the green-sickness of the soul, that, feeding upon coals and puling rubbish, *impallids* all the body to a hectick leanness. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 56.

To IMPA'LM.* *v. a.* [*empalmer*, Fr. *in* and *palma*, Lat.] To seize or take into the hand; to grasp. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

IMPALPABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *impalpable.*] The state or quality of not being perceived by touch.

He [pope Gregory the Great] and Eutychius, the patriarch of Constantinople, had a curious dispute, whether the bodies of the righteous, after the resurrection, should be solid, or thinner than the air? Gregory was for the palpability, and Eutychius for the *impalpability*; and the dispute ended, as it is to be supposed, in a grievous quarrel. *Jortin, Remarks on Ecc. Hist.* vol. 3. p. 170. (ed. 1805.)

IMPA'LPABLE.† *adj.* [*impalpable*, Fr. *in* and *palpable.*]

1. Not to be perceived by touch.

If beaten into an *impalpable* powder, when poured out, it will emulate a liquor, by reason that the smallness of the parts do make them easy to be put into motion. *Boyle.*

2. Not coarse or gross.

His own religion, from its simple and *impalpable* form, was much less exposed to the ridicule of scenic exhibition. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 200.

IMPA'NATE.* *adj.* [*impanatus*, low Lat. from *in* and *panis.*] Embodied in bread. See IMPANATION.

This speech meaneth not that the body of Christ is *impanate*. *Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner*, fol. 369.

To IMPA'NATE.* *v. a.* [*impanatus*, low Lat.] To embody with bread.

If the elements really contain such immense treasures, what need have we to look up to the natural body above? or what have we to do but to look down to those *impanated* riches, to the elements ennobled with all graces and virtues, and replenished with that very divinity which makes the humanity so considerable? *Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist*, p. 64.

IMPANA'TION.* *n. s.* [*impanation*, Fr. from *impanatus*, low Lat.] A supposed subsistence of the body of Christ with the species of bread in the Lord's Supper. See CONSUBSTANTIATION.

Forasmuch as he is joyned to the bread but sacramentally, there followeth no *impanation* thereof; no more than the Holy Ghost is inaquate, that is to say, made of water, being sacramentally joyned to the water in baptisme. *Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner*, p. 368.

Some have imagined that our Lord's divinity becomes personally united with the elements, as well as with his own natural body, having in that sense two personal bodies. This conceit has sometimes gone under the name of "assumption," as it imports the Deity's assuming the elements into a personal union; and sometimes it has been called *impanation*, a name following the analogy of the word "incarnation." *Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist*, p. 34.

IMPA'NNEL.* See EMPANNEL.

To IMPA'RADISE.† *v. a.* [*imparadisare*, Italian.] To put in a place or state resembling paradise in felicity.

This *imparadised* neighbourhood made Zelmane's soul cleave unto her, both through the ivory case of her body, and the apparel which did overcloud it. *Sidney, Arc.*

For there that soul *imparadized* lies. *Davies, Wit's Pilgrim.* sign N. i. b.

O my bright lovely brooke, whose name doth bear the sound
Of God's first garden-plot, the *imparadized* ground.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 30.

All my souls be
Emparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I understand, and grow, and see. *Donne, Poems*, p. 20.
Thus these two,
Imparadis'd in one another's arms,
The happier Eden, shall enjoy their fill
Of bliss on bliss. *Milton, P. L.*

IMPA'RALLELED.* *adj.* [*in* and *parallel.*] Not to be paralleled; unmatched.

That this dear price should be paid for a little wild mirth, or gross and corporal pleasure, is a thing of such *imparalleled* folly, that if there were not too many instances before us, it might seem incredible. *Burnet, Life of Ld. Rochester*, p. 168.

IMPA'RDONABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *pardonable.*] Irremissable.

Not that it is in its nature *impardonable*. *South, Serm.* x. 323.

IMPA'RITY.† *n. s.* [*imparitas, impar*, Lat.]

1. Inequality; disproportion.

Some bodies are hard, some soft: the hardness is caused chiefly by the jejuneness of the spirits, and their *imparity* with the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.

What verity is there in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man, by even and odd; and so by parity or *imparity* of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes on either side of their bodies? *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. Difference in degree either of rank or excellence.

He, who by the hand of his holy Apostle, founded this

church of Crete in Titus, and his elders, in a meet and decent *imparity* and subordination, would maintain his own ordinance amongst us also. *Abp. Sancroft, Serm.* p. 54.

To IMPA'RK.† *v. a.* [*in* and *park.*] To enclose with a park; to sever from a common. The orthography seems to be *empark.* See *To* EMPARK.

IMPA'RLANCE.* See EMPARLANCE.

To IMPA'RT.† *v. a.* [*impartir*, old Fr. to give, Lacombe; *impertio*, Lat.]

1. To grant: to give.

High state and honours to others *impart*,
But give me your heart. *Dryden.*

2. To make known; to show by words or tokens.

Gentle lady,
When first I did *impart* my love to you,
I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

As in confession the revealing is for the ease of a man's heart, so secret men come to the knowledge of many things, while men rather discharge than *impart* their minds. *Bacon.*

Thou to me thy thoughts
Wast wont, I mine to thee was wont to *impart.* *Milton, P. L.*

3. To communicate; to grant as to a partaker.

I find thee knowing of thyself;
Expressing well the spirit within thee free,
My image, not *imparted* to the brute. *Milton, P. L.*

IMPA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*impartial*, Fr. *in* and *partial.*] Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice; just. It is used as well of actions as persons: an *impartial* judge; an *impartial* sentence.

Success I hope, and fate I cannot fear:
Alive or dead, I shall deserve a name;
Jove is *impartial*, and to both the same. *Dryden, Æn.*

IMPA'RTIALIST.* *n. s.* [from *impartial.*] One who is impartial.

I am professedly enough an *impartialist.*
Boyle, Style of H. Script. p. 76.

IMPARTIA'LITY. *n. s.* [*impartialité*, French; from *impartial.*] Equitableness; justice; indifference.

A pious and well disposed will gives not only diligence, but also *impartiality* to the understanding in its search into religion, which is absolutely necessary to give success unto our inquiries into truth; it being scarce possible for that man to hit the mark, whose eye is still glancing upon something beside it. *South.*

IMPA'RTIALLY. *adv.* [from *impartial.*] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiassed judgement; without regard to party or interest; justly; honestly.

Since the Scripture promises eternal happiness and pardon of sin, upon the sole condition of faith and sincere obedience, it is evident, that he only can plead a title to such a pardon, whose conscience *impartially* tells him that he has performed the required condition. *South.*

IMPA'RTIBLE. *adj.* [*impartible*, Fr. from *impart.*] Communicable; to be conferred or bestowed. This word is elegant, though used by few writers.

The same body may be conceived to be more or less *impartible* than it is active or heavy. *Digby.*

IMPA'RTMENT.* *n. s.* [from *impart.*] Communication of knowledge; disclosure. Not in use.

It beckons you to go away with it,
As if it some *impartment* did desire
To you alone. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

IMPA'SSABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *passable.*] Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious.

There are in America many high and *impassable* mountains, which are very rich. *Ralegh.*

Over this gulf
Impassable, impervious; let us try,
To found a path from hell to that new world. *Milton, P. L.*

When Alexander would have passed the Ganges, he was told by the Indians that all beyond it was either *impassable* marshes, or sandy desarts. *Temple.*

IMPA'SSABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *impassable.*] Incapability of admitting passage.

As no carts used to come here by reason of the *impassableness* of the boggy soil, it is a common proverb, That all the carts which come to Crowland were shod with silver.
Crutwell, Tour through Gr. Brit. (Lincolnshire.)

IMPASSIBI'LITY.† *n. s.* [*impassibilité*, Fr. from *impassible.*] Exemption from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.

These bodies of ours shall come out of their graves with all their parts entirely as they now are; altered indeed, I confess, in quality, in agility, in glory and splendour, in *impassibility.*
Hales, Rem. Serm. at the End, p. 22.

Two divinities might have pleaded their prerogative of *impassibility*, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand. *Dryden, Æn.* Dedic.

IMPA'SSIBLE.† *adj.* [*impassible*, Fr. *in* and *passio*, Lat.] Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain.

This most pure part of the soul, and (as Aristotle sayeth) divine, *impassible*, and incorruptible, is named in Latin "intellectus." *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 201.

After Thy resurrection and knowledge of Thine *impassible* condition, it was not strange for them to talk of Thy kingdom.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. The Crucifixion.

If the upper soul check what is consented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope that, after a few years of sensuality, that rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, drop into a perpetual *impassible* nothing, take a long progress into a land where all things are forgotten, this would be some colour. *Hammond.*

Secure of death I should contemn thy dart,
Though naked and *impassible* depart. *Dryden.*

IMPA'SSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *impassible.*] Impassibility; exemption from pain.

How shameless a partiality is it, thus to reserve all the sensualities of this world, and yet cry out for the *impassibleness* of the next? *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

To IMPA'SSION.† *v. a.* [*in* and *passion.*] To move with passion; to affect strongly. See *To* EMPASSION. Milton's *empassion'd*, so given by Dr. Johnson, should be *impassion'd*, as it is here, and not as an adjective, as Dr. Johnson has pronounced it.

So, standing, moving, or to highth upgrown,
The tempter, all *impassion'd*, thus began. *Milton, P. L.*

In the *impassion'd* man,
Concealing art with art, the poet sunk.
Thomson, Liberty, P. ii.

IMPA'SSIONATE.* *adj.*

1. Strongly affected. See EMPASSIONATE.

2. Without feeling; free from passion.

A kind of stupidity or *impassionate* hurt.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 191.

These reproaches we may take coolly and calmly, as that Stoick philosopher did, who whilst he was discoursing of being free from passions, (it being the doctrine of that sect, that a wise man should be *impassionate*,) a rude fellow spat purposely in his face; and when he was asked, whether he were not angry, answered, No, truly, I am not angry, but I doubt whether I should not be angry at such an abuse; but there is a God that will not put up our contumelies so; we strike his servants on earth, and he feels it in heaven.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 123.

To IMPA'SSIONATE.* *v. a.* [from *impassion.*] To affect powerfully.

It is evident in the Gospel, that our Saviour Christ was one while deeply *impassionated* with sorrow.
More, Conj. Cabb. (1653.) p. 203.

IMPA'SSIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *passive.*] Exempt from the agency of external causes.

She told him what those empty phantoms were,
Forms without bodies, and *impassive* air. *Dryden, Æn.*
Pale suns, unfelt at distance, roll away;
And on the *impassive* ice the lightnings play. *Pope.*

IMPA'SSIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *impassive.*] The state of being impassive.

We find all those figurings of apathy and *impassiveness* to prove but coloured and fruitless conceptions. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 62.

IMPASTA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *imposte.*] A mixture of divers materials of different colours, and consistencies, baked or bound together with some cement, and hardened either by the air or fire. *Chambers.*

To IMPA'STE.† *v. a.* [*empaster*, Fr.]

1. To knead or make into dough or paste; to paste; to concrete as into paste.

Horridly trick'd
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,
Bak'd and *impasted* with the parching streets. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. [In painting.] To lay on colours thick and bold.

IMPA'TIBLE.* *adj.* [*impatibilis*, Lat.] Intolerable; not to be borne. *Cockeram.*

IMPA'TIENCE.† *n. s.* [*impatience*, Fr. *impatientia*, Lat.]

1. Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering.

All the power of his wits has given way to his *impatience*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The experiment I resolved to make was upon thought, and not rashness or *impatience*. *Temple.*

2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion.

Fie! how *impatience* lowereth in your face! *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

3. Inability to suffer delay; eagerness.

No further with your din
Express *impatience*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

The longer I continued in this scene, the greater was my *impatience* of retiring from it. *Hurd.*

IMPA'TIENT.† *adj.* [*impatient*, Fr. *impatiens*, Lat.]

1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear: with *of.*

Fame, *impatient of* extremes, decays
Not more by envy than excess of praise. *Pope.*

2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.

The tortur'd savage turns around
And flings about his foam, *impatient of* the wound. *Dryden.*

3. Vehemently agitated by some painful passion; with *at* before the occasion: with *of*, impatience is referred more to the thing; with *at*, to the person.

To be *impatient at* the death of a person, concerning whom it was certain he must die, is to mourn because thy friend was not born an angel. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

4. Hot; hasty.

The *impatient* man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him. *Addison, Spect.*

5. Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay: with *for* before the thing desired.

The mighty Cæsar waits his vital hour,
Impatient for the world, and grasps his promis'd power. *Dryden.*

On the seas prepar'd the vessel stands;
Th' *impatient* mariner thy speed demands. *Pope, Odyssey.*

6. Not to be borne.

Ay me! deare lady, which the ymage art
Of ruefull pity and *impatient* smart. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. i. 44.

IMPA'TIENT.* *n. s.* One who is not able to bear pain; one who is violently agitated by passion.

I have heard and seen some ignorant *impatients*, when they have found themselves to smart with God's scourge, cast a sullen frown back upon him, with *Cur me cædis?* *Seasonable Serm.* p. 39.

IMPA'TIENTLY.† *adv.* [from *impatient.*]

1. With rage, under uneasiness.

Foaming at the mouth, *impatiently* he raves. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 18.

2. Passionately; ardently.

He considered one thing so *impatiently*, that he would not admit any thing else to be worth consideration. *Clarendon.*

3. Eagerly; with great desire.

IMPATRONIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [*impatronisation*, Fr. from *impatronize.*] An absolute mastery, seigniory, or possession of. Cotgrave, and Sherwood. See *To* IMPATRONIZE.

To IMPA'TRONIZE. *v. a.* [*impatroniser*, Fr. *in* and *patronize.*] To gain to one's self the power of any seigniory. This word is not usual.

The ambition of the French king was to *impatronize* himself of the duchy. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To IMPA'WN. *v. a.* [*in* and *pawn.*] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge.

Go to the king, and let there be *impawn'd*
Some surety for a safe return again. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence shall incite us to;
Therefore take heed how you *impawn* our person,
How you awake the sleeping sword of war. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

To IMPE'ACH.† *v. a.* [*empecher*, Fr.]

1. To hinder; to impede. This sense is little in use. Dr. Johnson. — Where used, by our old authors, it is most frequently and properly *empeach*. See *To* EMPEACH.

His sons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his life. *Davies.*

If they will *impeach* the purposes of an army, which they have no reason to think themselves able to resist, they put themselves out of all expectation of mercy. *Hayward.*

A defluxion on my throat *impeached* my utterance. *Howell.*

2. To accuse by publick authority.

They were both *impeached* by a house of commons. *Addison.*

Great dissentions were kindled between the nobles and commons on account of Coriolanus, whom the latter had impeached. *Swift.*

3. To bring into question.

You do *impeach* your modesty too much,
To leave the city, and commit yourself
Into the hands of one that loves you not. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

IMPE'ACH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Hindrance; let; impediment.

Why, what an intricate *impeach* is this!
If here you hous'd him, here he would have been;
If he were mad, he would not plead so coldly. *Shakspeare.*

IMPE'ACHABLE. *adj.* [from *impeach.*] Accusable; chargeable.

Had God omitted by positive laws to give religion to the world, the wisdom of his providence had been *impeachable*. *Grew.*

IMPE'ACHER. *n. s.* [from *impeach.*] An accuser; one who brings an accusation against another.

Many of our fiercest *impeachers* would leave the delinquent to the merciful indulgence of a Saviour. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

IMPE'ACHMENT. † *n. s.* [*empechement*, Fr.]

1. Hindrance; let; impediment; obstruction. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says. But it has always been used, as Mr. Ritson also has observed, in the same sense, as a legal word in deeds: as, without *impeachment* of waste, i. e. without restraint or *hindrance* of waste. It should be written, in this sense, *empeachment*.

Tell us what things, during your late continuance there, are most offensive, and the greatest *impeachment* to the good government thereof. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Tell thy king, I do not seek him now;
But could be willing to march on to Calais,
Without *impeachment*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Neither is this accession of necessity any *impeachment* to Christian liberty, or ensnaring of men's consciences. *Sanderson.*

2. Publick accusation; charge preferred.

The king, provok'd to it by the queen,
Devis'd *impeachments* to imprison him. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

The lord Somers, though his accusers would gladly have dropped their *impeachment*, was instant with them for the prosecution. *Addison.*

The consequences of Coriolanus's *impeachment* had like to have been fatal to their state. *Swift.*

3. Imputation; reproach.

He said, that Proteus, your son, was meet,
And did request me, to importune you,
To let him spend his time no more at home,
Which would be great *impeachment* to his age,
In having known no travel in his youth.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. Ver.

To IMPE'ARL.† *v. a.* [*emperler*, Fr. "to *imperle*, to deck, or set thick with pearls." Cotgrave.]

1. To form in resemblance of pearls.

Innumerable as the stars of night,
Or stars of morning, dewdrops, which the sun
Impearls on every leaf, and every flower. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To decorate as with peals.

The dews of the morning *impearl* every thorn, and scatter diamonds on the verdant mantle of the earth. *Digby to Pope.*

IMPECCABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*impeccabilité*, Fr. from *impeccable*.] Exemption from sin; exemption from failure.

Infallibility and *impeccability* are two of his attributes. *Pope.*

IMPE'CCABLE.† *adj.* [*impeccable*, Fr. *in* and *pecco*, Lat.] Exempt from possibility of sin.

If we honour the man, must we hold his pen *impeccable*? *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 43.

Thou makest no man so acceptable, as that Thou makest him *impeccable*. *Donne, Devot.* p. 592.

That man pretends he never commits any act prohibited by the word of God, and then that were a rare charm to render him *impeccable*, or that is the means of consecrating every sin of his. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

God is infallible, *impeccable*, and absolutely perfect. *Skelton, Deism Revealed*, Dial. iv.

IMPE'CCANCY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *impeccance*.] Impeccability.

Holy spirits dignified, from their purity and *impeccancy*. *Waterhouse on Fortescue*, p. 218.

To IMPE'DE.† *v. a.* [*impedio*, Lat. Considered by Heylin, in 1656, as an uncouth and unusual word.] To hinder; to let; to obstruct.

All the forces are mustered to *impede* its passage. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

The way is open, and no stop to force
The stars return, or to *impede* their course. *Creech, Manilius.*

IMPE'DIMENT.† *n. s.* [*impedimentum*, Lat.]

1. Any obstruction to passage; as, a stake, or sharp instrument, to retard the progress of an enemy: a military term. This primary sense of the word [*in* and *pedes*, Lat.] is overlooked by Dr. Johnson.

The children of Israel had prepared for war, and had shut up the passages of the hill country, and had fortified all the tops of the high hills, and had laid *impediments* in the champaign countries. *Judith*, v. 1.

2. Hindrance; let; obstruction; opposition.

The minds of beasts grudge not at their bodies comfort, nor are their senses letted from enjoying their objects: we have the *impediments* of honour, and the torments of conscience. *Sidney.*

What *impediments* there are to hinder it, and which were the speediest way to remove them. *Hooker.*

The life is led most happily wherein all virtue is exercised without *impediment* or let. *Hooker.*

But for my tears,
The moist *impediments* unto my speech,
I had forestall'd this dear and deep rebuke. *Shakspeare.*

May I never
To this good purpose, that so fairly shews,
Dream of *impediment*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

They bring one that was deaf, and had an *impediment* in his speech. *St. Mark*, vii. 32.

Fear is the greatest *impediment* to martyrdom; and he that is overcome by little arguments of pain, will hardly consent to lose his life with torments. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

Free from the *impediments* of light and noise,
Man, thus retir'd, his nobler thoughts employs. *Waller.*

To IMPE'DIMENT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To obstruct; to hinder.

Lest Themistocles, out of hatred to his person, should have withstood and *impedimented* a general good. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions*, ch. 15.

IMPEDIME'NTAL.* *adj.* [from *impediment*.] Hindering; causing obstruction.

The *impedimental* stain which intercepts her fruitive love. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. ii. (1654,) p. 132.

To I'MPEDITE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *impedio*, *impeditus*.] To retard; to obstruct.

When diseases do not — *impedite* any faculty. *Maynwaring, Preserv. of Health*, (1670,) p. 25.

IMPEDI'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *impeditio*.] Hindrance. *Cockeram.*

I'MPEDITIVE.* *adj.* [from *impedite*.] Causing hindrance; having power to obstruct.

There are other cases concerning things unlawful by accident, in respect to the evil effect of the same; to wit, as they may be *impeditive* of good, or causative, or at the least (for we must use such words) occasionative of evil. *Bp. Sanderson on Promiss. Oaths*, iii. § 11.

To IMPE'L. *v. a.* [*impello*, Lat.] To drive on towards a point; to urge forward; to press on.

So Myrrha's mind, *impell'd* on either side,
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide. *Dryden, Ov.*

The surge *impell'd* me on a craggy coast. *Pope.*

Propitious gales
Attend thy voyage, and *impel* thy sails. *Pope, Odyss.*

A mightier pow'r the strong directions sends,
And sev'ral men *impels* to sev'ral ends;
This drives them constant to a certain coast. *Pope.*

IMPE'LLENT.† *n. s.* [*impellens*, Lat.] An impulsive power; a power that drives forward.

S. What do you mean by voluntary oaths?
C. Those that no other *impellent* but myself, or my own worldly gain or interest, extort from me. *Hammond, Pract. Catech.* ii. § 8.

How such a variety of motions should be regularly managed, in such a wilderness of passages, by mere blind *impellents* and material conveyances, I have not the least conjecture. *Glanville.*

IMPE'LLER.* *n. s.* [from *impel*.] One that impels or urges forward.

As if he were the great *impeller* and inducer of men to sin. *South, Serm.* iv. 85.

To IMPE'N.* *v. a.* [from *pen*.] To shut up; to enclose in a narrow place.

Like a sheep *impenn'd* in the fold. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 59.

He, whom the heaven of heavens cannot containe,
In narrow bowels doth *impent* remaine. *Fitzgeffry, Blessed Birth-day*, p. 16.

To IMPE'ND. *v. n.* [*impendeo*, Lat.]

1. To hang over.

Destruction sure o'er all your heads *impends*;
Ulysses comes, and death his steps attends. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. To be at hand; to press nearly. It is used in an ill sense.

It express[illegible] our deep sorrow for[illegible] [illegible]r lively sense of Go[illegible]s impending wrath. [illegible] *Serm.*

No story I unfold of publick woes,
Nor bear advices of *impending* foes. *Odyssey.*

IMPE'NDENCY.* *n. s.* [from *impendent.*] [illegible] state of hanging over.

The present *impendency* of God's judgements. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 492.

IMPE'NDENT. *adj.* [*impendens*, Lat.] Imminent; hanging over; pressing closely. In an ill sense.

If the evil feared or *impendent* be a greater sensible evil than the good, it over-rules the appetite to aversation. *Hale.*

Dreadful in arms, on Landen's glorious plain
Place Ormond's duke: *impendent* in the air
Let his keen sabre, comet-like, appear. *Prior.*

IMPE'NDENCE. *n. s.* [from *impendent.*] The state of hanging over; near approach.

Good sometimes is not safe to be attempted, by reason of the *impendence* of a greater sensible evil. *Hale.*

IMPENETRABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*impenetrabilité*, Fr. from *impenetrable.*]

1. Quality of not being pierceable, or permeable.

All bodies, so far as experience reaches, are either hard or may be hardened; and we have no other evidence of universal *impenetrability*, besides a large experience, without an experimental exception. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IMPE'NETRABLE.† *adj.* [*impenetrable*, Fr. *impenetrabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force.

Nothing almost escaped that he achieved not, were the thing never so difficile, or (as who saith) *impenitrable.* *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 73. b.

With hardening cold, and forming heat,
The Cyclops did their strokes repeat,
Before the *impenetrable* shield was wrought. *Dryden.*

2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.

Deep into some thick covert would I run,
Impenetrable to the stars or sun. *Dryden.*

The mind frights itself with any thing reflected on in gross: things, thus offered to the mind, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be wrapped up in *impenetrable* obscurity. *Locke.*

3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.

4. Not to be affected; not to be moved.

It is the most *impenetrable* cur
That ever kept with men.
—— Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with bootless prayers. *Shakspeare.*

Some will never believe a proposition in divinity, if any thing can be said against it: they will be credulous in all affairs of life, but *impenetrable* by a sermon of the gospel. *Bp. Taylor.*

IMPE'NETRABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *impenetrable.*] The state of being impenetrable. *Ash.*

IMPE'NETRABLY.† *adv.* [from *impenetrable.*] With hardness to a degree incapable of impression.

A cellar of strong sides, and *impenetrably* thick walls, dark and deep. *Dean King, Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 1608, p. 20.

Blunt the sense, and fit it for a skull
Of solid proof, *impenetrably* dull. *Pope.*

IMPE'NITENCE. } *n. s.* [*impenitence*, Fr. *in* and *peni-*
IMPE'NITENCY. } *tence.*] Obduracy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

Where one man ever comes to repent, a thousand end their days in final *impenitence.* *South.*

Before the revelation of the gospel the wickedness and *impenitency* of the heathens was a much more excusable thing, because they were in a great measure ignorant of the rewards of another life. *Tillotson.*

He will advance from one degree of wickedness and *impenitence* to another, till at last he becomes hardened without remorse. *Rogers.*

IMPE'NITENT. *adj.* [*impenitent*, Fr. *in* and *penitent.*] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate.

Our Lord in anger hath granted one impe[illegible] men's requests; as, on the other side, the Apostle's suit he hath of favour and mercy not granted. *Hooker.*

They died
Impenitent, and left a race behind
Like to themselves. *Milton, P. L.*

IMPE'NITENT.* *n. s.* One who neglects the duty of repentance.

When the reward of penitents, and punishment of *impenitents*, is once assented to as true, 'tis impossible but the mind of man should wish for the one, and have dislikes to the other. *Hammond.*

IMPE'NITENTLY. *adv.* [from *impenitent.*] Obdurately; without repentance.

The condition required of us is a constellation of all the gospel graces, every one of them rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakness, and perhaps with many sins, so they be not wilfully, and *impenitently* lived and died in. *Hammond.*

What crowds of these, *impenitently* bold,
In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,
Still run on poets! *Pope.*

IMPE'NNOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *penna*, Lat.] Wanting wings. This word is convenient, but, I think, not used.

It is generally received an earwigg hath no wings, and is reckoned amongst *impennous* insects; but he that shall with a needle put aside the short and sheathy cases on their back, may draw forth two wings, larger than in many flies. *Brown.*

To IMPE'OPLE.* *v. a.* [from *people.*] To form into a community. See *To* EMPEOPLE.

Thou hast helped to *impeople* hell. *Beaumont, Psyche*, xvi. 19.

I'MPERATE. *adj.* [*imperatus*, Lat.] Done with consciousness; done by direction of the mind.

The elicit internal acts of any habit may be quick and vigorous, when the external *imperate* acts of the same habit utterly cease. *South.*

Those natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation, yet they are done by the energy of the soul and instrumentality of the spirits, as well as those *imperate* acts, wherein we see the empire of the soul. *Hale.*

IMPE'RATIVE.† *adj.* [*imperatif*, Fr. *imperativus*, Lat.] Commanding; expressive of command.

He therefore instead of using an *imperative* style, by downright commanding such and such things, chose rather in a more gentle and condescending way to insinuate what was his will, and our duty. *Norris on the Beatitudes*, p. 239.

The verb is formed in a different manner, to signify the intention of commanding, forbidding, allowing, disallowing, intreating; which likewise, from the principal use of it, is called the *imperative* mood. *Clarke, Lat. Gramm*

IMPE'RATIVELY. *adv.* In a commanding style; authoritatively.

IMPERATO'RIAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *imperatorius.*] Commanding.

Moses delivered his law after an *imperatorial* way, by saying, Thou shalt not do this, and Thou shalt not do that. *Norris on the Beatitudes*, p. 239.

IMPERCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*imperceptible*, Fr. *in* and *perceptible.*] Not to be discovered; not to be perceived; small; subtle; quick or slow, so as to elude observation.

Some things are in their nature *imperceptible* by our sense; yea, and the more refined parts of material existence, which, by reason of their subtilty, escape our perception. *Hale.*

In the sudden changes of his subject with almost *imperceptible* connections, the Theban poet is his master. *Dryden.*

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling flames, or the gliding of a snake upon the ground: they must be almost *imperceptible* to the touch, and even. *Dryden.*

The alterations in the globe are very slight, and almost *imperceptible*, and such as tend to the benefit of the earth. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLE.* *n. s.* That which is not immediately perceived or discovered, on account of its smallness.

Microscopes bring to light shoals of living creatures in a spoonful of vinegar, &c. — I should be wonderfully pleased to see a natural history of *imperceptibles*, containing a true account of such vegetables and animals as grow and live out of sight. *Tatler*, No. 119.

IMPERCE'PTIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *imperceptible*.] The quality of eluding observation.

Many excellent things there are in nature, which, by reason of their subtilty and *imperceptibleness* to us, are not so much as within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLY. *adv.* [from *imperceptible*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

Upon reading of a fable we are made to believe we advise ourselves: the moral insinuates itself *imperceptibly*, we are taught by surprize, and become wiser and better unawares. *Addison.*

IMPERCI'PIENT.* *adj.* [*in* and *percipient*.] Not perceiving; not having the power of perception.

There is no supposing the soul to be *impercipient* in sleep, but by supposing the perceptivity of it to depend upon matter, which I have shewn in many places of this section to be a contradiction; or by supposing that it sleeps in its own nature. *Baxter on the Soul*, i. 349.

IMPERDIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *imperdible*.] State or quality of being imperdible. Derham somewhere uses it in his Physico-Theology.

IMPE'RDIBLE.* *adj.* [*imperditus*, Lat.] Not to be destroyed, or lost.

As they are harder in their acquisition, so are they more *imperdible* and steady in their stay. *Feltham, Serm. on Eccl.* ii. 11.

IMPE'RFECT. *adj.* [*imparfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Lat.]

1. Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective. Used either of persons or things.

Something he left *imperfect* in the state,
Which, since his coming forth, is thought of,
Which brought the kingdom so much fear and danger
That his return was most required. *Shakspeare.*

Opinion is a light, vain, crude, and *imperfect* thing, settled in the imagination; but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of reason. *B. Jonson.*

The middle action which produceth *imperfect* bodies, is fitly called, by some of the ancients, inquination or inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

The ancients were *imperfect* in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks. *Brown.*

Divers things we agree to be knowledge, which yet are so uneasy to be satisfactorily understood by our *imperfect* intellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure. *Boyle.*

A marcor is either *imperfect*, tending to a greater withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an intire wasting of the body, excluding all cure. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The still-born sounds upon the palate hung,
And died *imperfect* on the faultering tongue. *Dryden.*

As obscure and *imperfect* ideas often involve our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men. *Locke.*

2. Frail; not completely good: as, our best worship is *imperfect*.

To IMPE'RFECT.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make imperfect. Not in use.

Time, which perfects some things, *imperfects* also others. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* ii. 28.

IMPERFE'CTION. *n. s.* [*imperfection*, Fr. from *imperfect*.] Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral; whether of persons or things.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of *imperfection*; and that which is supposed behoveful unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious. *Hooker.*

The duke had taken to wife Anne Stanhope, a woman for many *imperfections* intolerable; but for pride monstrous. *Hayward.*

Imperfections would not be half so much taken notice of, if vanity did not make proclamation of them. *L'Estrange.*

The world is more apt to censure than applaud, and himself fuller of *imperfections* than virtues. *Addison, Spect.*

These are rather to be imputed to the simplicity of the age than to any *imperfection* in that divine poet. *Addison.*

IMPE'RFECTLY. *adv.* [from *imperfect*.] Not completely; not fully; not without failure.

Should sinking nations summon you away,
Maria's love might justify your stay;
Imperfectly the many vows are paid,
Which for your safety to the gods were made. *Stepney.*

Those would hardly understand language or reason to any tolerable degree; but only a little and *imperfectly* about things familiar. *Locke.*

IMPE'RFECTNESS.* *n. s.* [from *imperfect*.] Failure; defect.

The obscurity of things, and the *imperfectness* of our finite understandings. *Mannyngham, Disc.* (1681,) p. 70.

Their authority, joined to the knowledge of my own *imperfectness* in the language, over-ruled me. *Pope, Lett. to Mr. Bridges, cited by Dr. Warton.*

IMPE'RFORABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforo*, Lat.] Not to be bored through.

IMPE'RFORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Lat.] Not pierced through; without a hole.

Sometimes children are born *imperforate*; in which case a small puncture, dressed with a tent, effects the cure. *Sharp.*

IMPE'RFORATED.* *adj.* Closed up.

It happeneth sometimes in *imperforated* persons. *Brown, Vulg. Err.* vii. 16.

IMPERFORA'TION.* *n. s.* [Fr. *imperforation*, Cotgrave.] The state of being closed.

IMPE'RIAL. *adj.* [*imperial*, Fr. *imperialis*, Lat.]

1. Royal; possessing royalty.

Aim he took
At a fair vestal, throned in the West;
But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
Quench'd in the chaste beams of the watery moon,
And the *imperial* vot'ress passed on
In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakspeare.*

2. Betokening royalty; marking sovereignty.

My due from thee is this *imperial* crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

3. Belonging to an emperour or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical.

The main body of the marching foe
Against the *imperial* palace is design'd. *Dryden.*

You that are a sov'reign prince allay
Imperial power with your paternal sway. *Dryden.*

To tame the proud, the fetter'd slave to free,
These are *imperial* arts, and worthy thee. *Dryden, Æn.*

IMPE'RIALIST. *n. s.* [from *imperial*.] One that belongs to an emperour.

The *imperialists* imputed the cause of so shameful a flight unto the Venetians. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

IMPE'RIALIZED.* *adj.* [from *imperial*.] Belonging to an emperour.

The Romanists cast away the witness of all *imperialized* authors then living. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 160.

IMPE'RIALLY.* *adv.* [from *imperial*.] In a royal manner.

IMPE'RIALTY.* *n. s.* [from *imperial*.] Imperial power.

Which seventh cannot be your papacy; it must then of necessity be a short Roman *imperialty* or empire, which followed upon the destruction of the sixth. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist*, (1616,) p. 165.

To IMPE'RIL.* *v. a.* [from *peril.*] To bring into danger. See *To* EMPERIL.

Will I *imperil* the innocence and candour of the author, by this calumny? *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

The civil polity, and authority of the magistrate, is hereby endamaged and *imperilled.* *Waterhous, Apol. for Learning,* p. 35.

IMPE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*imperieux,* Fr. *imperiosus,* Lat.]

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command.

If it be your proud will
To shew the power of your *imperious* eyes. *Spenser.*

This *imperious* man will work us all
From princes into pages. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Not the *imperious* show
Of the full fortun'd Cæsar ever shall
Be brooch'd with me. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

He is an *imperious* dictator of the principles of vice, and impatient of all contradiction. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

How much I suffer'd, and how long I strove
Against the assaults of this *imperious* love! *Dryden.*

Recollect what disorder hasty or *imperious* words from parents or teachers have caused in his thoughts. *Locke.*

2. Powerful; ascendant; overbearing.

A man, by a vast and *imperious* mind, and a heart large as the sand upon the sea shore, could command all the knowledge of nature and art. *Tillotson.*

IMPE'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *imperious.*] With arrogance of command; with insolence of authority.

Who's there, that knocketh so *imperiously?* *Shakspeare.*

Who can abide, that, against their own doctors, six whole books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be under pain of a curse, *imperiously* obtruded upon God and his church. *Bp. Hall.*

It is not to insult and domineer, to look disdainfully, and revile *imperiously,* that procures an esteem from any one. *South.*

The sage, transported at the approaching hour,
Imperiously thrice thunder'd on the floor! *Garth, Dispensary.*

IMPE'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *imperious.*]

1. Authority; air of command.

So would he use his *imperiousness,* that we had a delightful fear and awe, which made us loth to lose our hopes. *Sidney.*

2. Arrogance of command.

Imperiousness and severity is but an ill way of treating men, who have reason of their own to guide them. *Locke.*

IMPE'RISHABLE.† *adj.* [*imperissable,* Fr. *in* and *perish.*] Not to be destroyed.

Devotion offers to transfigure our affections, from their impure and passive shapes, into immaculate and *imperishable* forms; and raise them up from infirmity to virtue; and make those desires, which have been the image of terrestrial figures, to bear only that of thecelestial. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 37.

We find this our empyreal form
Incapable of mortal injury,
Imperishable; and though pierc'd with wound,
Soon closing, and by native vigour heal'd. *Milton, P. L.*

IMPE'RIWIGGED.* *adj.* [*emperruqué,* Fr.] Wearing a periwig. Cotgrave, and Sherwood. See *To* PERIWIG.

IMPE'RMANENCE.* } *n. s.* [*in* and *permanence.*] Want
IMPE'RMANENCY. } of duration; instability.

Distilling, out of the serious contemplation of the mutability of all wordly happiness, a remedy against the evil of that fickleness and *impermanency.* *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 58.

Melancholy *impermanence* of human blessings! *Seward, Lett.* (1796,) iv. 264.

IMPERMEABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *impermeable.*] The state or quality of being impermeable.

Concerning the *impermeability* of glass by electricity. *Philos. Transact.* vol. 51. p. 313.

IMPE'RMEABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *permeable.*] That may not be passed through.

Lands that have a retentive or *impermeable* soil, should be differently constituted from those that have one less retentive or more permeable. *Kirwan, on Manures,* p. 54.

IMPE'RSONAL. *adj.* [*impersonel,* Fr. *impersonalis,* Lat.] Not varied according to the persons.

Impersonals be declined throughout all moods and tenses; a verb *impersonal* hath no nominative case before it. *Accidence.*

IMPERSONA'LITY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *personality.*] Indistinction of personality.

Junius is pleased to tell me, that he addresses himself to me personally. I shall be glad to see him. It is his *impersonality* that I complain of. *Sir W. Draper, Junius's Lett. Woodfall's edit.* i. 38.

IMPE'RSONALLY. *adv.* [from *impersonal.*] According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

To IMPE'RSONATE.* *v. a.* [from *personate.*] To personify.

The masques and pageantries of the age of Elizabeth were not only furnished by the heathen divinities, but often by the virtues and vices *impersonated.* *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 498.

Ella, thus figuratively, and with the introduction of Mastership *impersonated,* exhorts his heroes to battle. *Warton, Rowley Enq.* p. 15.

Some of these masques were moral dramas, where the virtues and vices were *impersonated.* *Hurd, Dial.*

IMPERSPICU'ITY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *perspicuity.*] Want of clearness or perspicuity.

Either very long, or very short, periods are subject to obscurity: one not opening and spreading the matter enough; the other overburdening the auditor's memory. Yet whoso will not lose the acuteness and elegancy in the one, or suffer the dismembring in the other, must in some things hazard the *imperspicuity* of his style. *Instructions for Oratory,* (Oxf. 1682,) p. 98.

IMPERSPI'CUOUS.* *adj.* [*in* and *perspicuous.*] Wanting clearness. *Bailey.*

IMPERSUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *persuasibilis,* Lat.] Not to be moved by persuasion.

Every pious person ought to be a Noah, a preacher of righteousness; and if it be his fortune to have as *impersuasible* an auditory, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet deliver his own soul, if he cannot benefit other men's. *Dec. of Piety.*

IMPE'RTINENCE.† } *n. s.* [*impertinence,* French; from
IMPE'RTINENCY. } *impertinent.*]

1. That which is of no present weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand; something not belonging to the subject.

Some though they lead a single life, yet their thoughts do end with themselves, and account future times *impertinencies.* *Bacon.*

O, matter and *impertinency* mix'd,
Reason and madness! *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. Troublesomeness; intrusion.

It will be said I handle an art no way suitable to my employments or fortune, and so stand charged with intrusion and *impertinency.* *Wotton on Architecture.*

We should avoid the vexation and *impertinence* of pedants, who affect to talk in a language not to be understood. *Swift.*

3. Trifle; thing of no value.

I envy your felicity, delivered from the gilded *impertinencies* of life, to enjoy the moments of a solid contentment. *Evelyn.*

Nothing is more easy than to represent as *impertinencies* any parts of learning, that have no immediate relation to the happiness or convenience of mankind. *Addison.*

There are many subtle *impertinencies* learnt in the schools, and many painful trifles, even among the mathematical theorems and problems. *Watts on the Mind.*

4. Sauciness; rudeness.

It often happens in publick assemblies, that a party who came thither together, or whose *impertinencies* are of an equal pitch, act in concert, and are so full of themselves as to give

disturbance to all that are about them. Sometimes you have a set of whisperers, who lay their heads together in order to sacrifice every body within their observation; sometimes a set of laughers, that keep up an insipid mirth in their own corner, and by their noise and gestures shew they have no respect for the rest of the company. *Spectator*, No. 168.

IMPE'RTINENT.† *adj.* [*impertinent*, Fr. *in* and *pertinens*, Lat.]

1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight.

The law of angels we cannot judge altogether *impertinent* unto the affairs of the church of God. *Hooker.*

The contemplation of things that are *impertinent* to us, and do not concern us, are but a more specious idleness. *Tillotson.*

2. Importunate; intrusive; meddling.

That spear directed by an *impertinent* malice, which opened his side, though it brought forth blood and water, caused no dolorous sensation; because the body was then dead. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 4.

3. Foolish; trifling; negligent of the present purpose.

'Tis not a sign two lovers are together, when there can be so *impertinent* as to enquire what the world does. *Pope.*

4. Rude; unmannerly.

The ladies, whom you visit, think a wise man the most *impertinent* creature living; therefore you cannot be offended, that they are displeased with you. *Spectator*, No. 148.

IMPE'RTINENT.† *n. s.*

1. A trifler; a meddler; an intruder; one who enquires or interposes where he has no right or call.

Governours would have enough to do to trouble their heads with the politicks of every meddling officious *impertinent*. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

2. A rude, unmannerly, or saucy person

There are another kind of *impertinents*, which a man is perplexed with in mixed company; and those are your loud speakers. *Spectator*, No. 148.

IMPE'RTINENTLY.† *adv.* [from *impertinent.*]

1. Without relation to the present matter.

I call not *impertinently* to mind, that one of my time had wit enough in Venice to become the civil head of that republick. *Sir H. Wotton, Surv. of Education.*

Yet more *impertinently* the Spanish describers, remembered before, account their longitude from east to west, utterly against all other geography. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1650,) p. 270.

Those moral virtues — are here brought in by St. Paul, I hope not *impertinently*, under this head, justice, and continence, and judgement to come. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 521.

2. Troublesomely; officiously; intrusively.

I have had joy given me as preposterously, and as *impertinently*, as they give it to men who marry where they do not love. *Sir J. Suckling.*

The blessedest of mortals, now the highest saint in the celestial hierarchy, began to be so *impertinently* importuned, that great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Hooker.*

Why will any man be so *impertinently* officious as to tell me all this is only fancy? If it is a dream, let me enjoy it. *Addison.*

3. Rudely; saucily.

IMPERTU'RBABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *perturb.*] Impossible to be disturbed; incapable of being disturbed. *Ash, from Dict. of Arts.*

IMPERTURBA'TION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *perturbation*; Lat. *imperturbatus.*] Calmness; tranquillity; freedom from perturbation.

In our copying of this equality and *imperturbation*, we must profess with the Apostle, we have not received the spirit of the world, but the Spirit which is of God. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 342.

To propose the acquisition of a complete knowledge of all things in this life, of an absolute *imperturbation* of mind, and constant infallibility, is no less vain. *Hen. Wharton, Serm.* (1698,) ii. 116.

IMPERTU'RBED.* *adj.* [*in* and *perturb.*] Undisturbed; calm. *Bailey.*

IMPE'RVIOUS. *adj.* [*impervius*, Lat.]

1. Unpassable; impenetrable.

Lest the difficulty of passing back
Stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf
Impassable, *impervious*; let us try
To found a path from hell to that new world. *Milton, P. L.*

We may thence discern of how close a texture glass is, since so very thin a film proved so *impervious* to the air, that it was forced to break the glass to free itself. *Boyle.*

The cause of reflection is not the impinging of light on the solid or *impervious* parts of bodies. *Newton, Opticks.*

A great many vessels are, in this state, *impervious* by the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

From the damp earth *impervious* vapours rise,
Increase the darkness, and involve the skies. *Pope.*

2. Inaccessible. Perhaps improperly used.

A river's mouth *impervious* to the wind,
And clear of rocks. *Pope, Odyss.*

IMPE'RVIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *impervious.*] Impenetrably; unpassably.

IMPE'RVIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *impervious.*] The state of not admitting any passage.

IMPERTRANSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *pertranseo*, Lat.] Impossibility to be passed through.

I willingly declined those many ingenious reasons given by others; as of the *impertransibility* of eternity, and impossibility therein to attain to the present limit of antecedent ages. *Hale.*

To **IMPE'STER.*** *v. a.* [*empestrer*, Fr.] To trouble; to harass; to entangle; to incumber; to pester. See *To* PESTER. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

IMPETI'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *impetigo*, Lat.] Scurfy; covered with small scabs.

I'MPETRABLE. *adj.* [*impetrabilis*, from *impetro*, Lat. *impetrable*, Fr.] Possible to be obtained. *Dict.*

To **I'MPETRATE.**† *v. a.* [*impetrer*, Fr. *impetro*, Lat.] To obtain by intreaty.

He hath *impetrated* reconciliation. *Abp. Usher, Letter* xxiii. *Life and Letters by Parr*, p. 50.

Impetrating this of God, that this penitential satisfaction may be so much blessed, as to restore some value of time thither, where I am to account for so much idle dissipation of it. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. Pref.

I'MPETRATE.* *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Obtained by application or intreaty.

The one might be as facilly *impetrate* as the other. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 227.

IMPETRA'TION.† *n. s.* [*impetration*, Fr. *impetratio*, from *impetro*, Lat.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty. Not much used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the authority, which indeed is excellent, of bishop Jeremy Taylor. But the word appears to have been common; and was also applied formerly to the pre-obtaining from the court of Rome benefices belonging to the king, which was prohibited.

The said cardinal did not know the *impetration* of the said bulls to have been to the contempt and prejudice of the king, or that it was against any statute. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 264.

Application and *impetration*, in this matter we have in hand, are of equal extent. *Abp. Usher, Lett.* xxiii.

The *impetration* of some favour. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. Pref.

The blessed sacrament is the mystery of the death of Christ, and the application of his blood which was shed for the remission of sins, and is the great means of *impetration*, and the meritorious cause of it. *Bp. Taylor.*

It is the greatest solemnity of prayer, the most powerful liturgy, and means of *impetration* in this world. *Bp. Taylor.*

I'MPETRATORY.* *adj.* [from *impetrate.*] Beseeching; obtaining by intreaty.

Alms are therefore effective to the abolition and pardon of our sins, because they are preparatory to, and *impetratory* of, the grace of repentance, and are fruits of repentance.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 3. ch. 2.

IMPETUO'SITY. *n. s.* [*impetuosité*, Fr. from *impetuous*.] Violence; fury; vehemence; force.

I will set upon Aguecheek a notable report of valour, and drive the gentleman into a most hideous opinion of his rage, skill, fury, and *impetuosity*. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

The whole intrigue was contrived by the duke, and so violently pursued by his spirit and *impetuosity*. *Clarendon.*

The mind gives not only licence, but incitation to the other passions to take their freest range, and act with the utmost *impetuosity*. *Dec. of Piety.*

IMPE'TUOUS.† *adj.* [*impetueux*, Fr. from *impetus*, Latin. This word Heylin, in 1656, enumerates among the uncouth and uncommon. But see IMPETUOUSLY.]

1. Violent; forcible; fierce.

Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood,
Rolling its course, design'd their country's good;
But oft the torrent's too *impetuous* speed,
From the low earth tore some polluted weed. *Prior.*

2. Vehement of mind; passionate.

The king, 'tis true, is noble, but *impetuous*. *Rowe.*

IMPE'TUOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *impetuous*.] Violently; vehemently: both of men and things.

Impatient of the wrong, *impetuously* he raves.
Drayton, Polyolb. (1622,) S. 1.

He would be — dissolutely wanton, *impetuously* self-willed.
Bp. Hall, Of Contentation, § 22.

They view the windings of the hoary Nar;
Through rocks and woods *impetuously* he glides,
While froth and foam the fretting surface hides. *Addison.*

IMPE'TUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *impetuous*.] Violence; fury; vehemence of passion.

I wish all words of rage might vanish in that breath that utters them; that as they resemble the wind in fury and *impetuousness*, so they might in transientness. *Decay of Piety.*

I'MPETUS.† *n. s.* [Latin.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort.

There is a sort of valour, which naturally springs out of the very crasis and temper of men's bodies; which is nothing else but a certain *impetus*, or brisk fermentation of the blood and spirits. *Scott, Serm. before the Artillery-Comp.* (1680.)

Why did not they continue their descent till they were contiguous to the sun, whither both mutual attraction and *impetus* carried them? *Bentley, Serm.* vii. (1692.)

IMPI'CTURED.* *adj.* [from *picture*.] Painted; impressed.

His pallid face, *impictured* with death,
She bathed oft. *Spenser, Astrophel.*

I'MPIER.* *n. s.* Our old word for *umpire*, which leads us to the Latin etymon, *impar*; and induces us to discard what Dr. Johnson, and those whom he has followed, propose as the root of *umpire*. See UMPIRE. Huloet thus defines the word, in the form now given. "*Impier*, or *umpier*, a judge or mediator taken to deem a matter debated."

To IMPI'ERCE.* *v. a.* [*in* and *pierce*.] To pierce through; to penetrate. See *To* EMPIERCE.

He feels those secret and *impiercing* flames.
Drayton's Moyses, (1604.)

Time may come, when deep *impierced* sting
Shall prick your heart; and it shall melt with sorrowing.
More, Song of the Soul, i. iii. 34.

IMPIE'RCEABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *pierce*.] Impenetrable; not to be pierced.

Exceeding rage inflam'd the furious beast; —
For never felt his *impierceable* breast
So wondrous force from hand of living wight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

IMPI'ETY. *n. s.* [*impiété*, French; *impietas*, Latin.]

1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion.

To keep that oath were more *impiety*
Than Jeptha's, when he sacrific'd his daughter. *Shakspeare.*

2. An act of wickedness; expression of irreligion. In this sense it has a plural.

If they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of those *impieties* for which they are now visited. *Shakspeare.*

Can Juno such *impieties* approve? *Denham.*

We have a melancholy prospect of the state of our religion: such amazing *impieties* can be equalled by nothing but by those cities consumed of old by fire. *Swift.*

To IMPI'GNORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pignus*, Latin.] To pawn; to pledge.

IMPIGNORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *impignorate*.] The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPI'NGE. *v. n.* [*impingo*, Latin.] To fall against; to strike against; to clash with.

Things are reserved in the memory by some corporeal exuviæ and material images, which, having *impinged* on the common sense, rebound thence into some vacant cells of the brain.
Glanville, Scepsis.

The cause of reflexion is not the *impinging* of light on the solid or impervious parts of bodies. *Newton, Opticks.*

To IMPI'NGUATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pingues*, Latin.] To fatten; to make fat.

Frictions also do more fill and *impinguate* the body than exercise; for that in frictions the inward parts are at rest. *Bacon.*

I'MPIOUS. *adj.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane; without reverence of religion.

That Scripture standeth not the church of God in any stead to direct, but may be let pass as needless to be consulted with, we judge it profane, *impious*, and irreligious to think. *Hooker.*

Cease then this *impious* rage. *Milton, P. L.*

Then lewd Auchemolus he laid in dust,
Who stain'd his stepdame's bed with *impious* lust. *Dryden.*

And *impious* nations fear'd eternal night. *Dryden.*

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the *impious* and irreligious. *South.*

When vice prevails, and *impious* men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison.*

Since after thee may rise an *impious* line,
Coarse manglers of the human face divine:
Paint on, till fate dissolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickell.*

They, *impious*, dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*

Grand mistakes in religion proceed from taking literally what was meant figuratively, from which several *impious* absurdities followed, terminating in infidelity. *Forbes.*

I'MPIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *impious*.] Profanely; wickedly.

The Roman wit, who *impiously* divides
His hero and his gods to different sides,
I would condemn. *Granville.*

I'MPIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *impious*.] Contempt of the duties of religion.

Men — even by nature are taught to hope of another life, from which neither ignorance nor *impiousness* can drive them.
Sir W. Cornwallis, Disc. on Seneca.

IMPLACABI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *implacable*.] Inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity; unappeasable malice.

What calamity happened to that most noble citie of Rome by the *implacabilitie*, or wrath insatiable, of these two captains!
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 101.

The powder project — with fury and *implacability* came to be resolved on by a pack of boutefeux.
Proceedings against Garnet, (1606,) D d. 2.

IMPLA'CABLE.† *adj.* [*implacabilis*, Lat. *implacable*, Fr.]

1. Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity.

His incensement is so *implacable*, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Darah bears a generous mind;
But to *implacable* revenge inclin'd;
A bounteous master, but a deadly foe. *Dryden.*

The French are the most *implacable* and the most dangerous enemies of the British nation. *Addison.*

2. Admitting no relief or ease; not to be assuaged. Dr. Johnson overpasses this sense.

O how I burne with *implacable* fyre! *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. vi. 44.

I burn
With scorching heat of *implacable* fire.
Brewer, Com. of Lingua, v. 15.

Their armour help'd their harm, crush'd in and bruis'd
Into their substance pent, which wrought them pain
Implacable, and many a dolorous groan. *Milton, P. L.*

IMPLA'CABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *implacable.*] The state of being implacable. *Ash.*

IMPLA'CABLY. *adv.* [from *implacable.*]

1. With malice not to be pacified; inexorably.

An order was made for disarming all the papists; upon which, though nothing was after done, yet it kept up the apprehensions in the people of dangers, and disinclined them from the queen, whom they begun every day more *implacably* to hate, and consequently to disoblige. *Clarendon.*

2. It is once used by Dryden in a kind of mixed sense of a tyrant's love.

I love,
And 'tis below my greatness to disown it:
Love thee *implacably,* yet hate thee too. *Dryden.*

To IMPL'ANT. *v. a.* [*in* and *planto,* Latin.] To infix; to insert; to place; to engraft; to settle; to set; to sow. The original meaning of putting a vegetable into the ground to grow is not often used.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whose chief part your worths *implanted* be? *Sidney.*

See, Father! what first-fruits on earth are sprung,
From thy *implanted* grace in man! *Milton, P. L.*

No need of publick sanctions this to bind,
Which Nature has *implanted* in the mind. *Dryden.*

There grew to the outside of the arytenoides another cartilage, capable of motion, by the help of some muscles that were *implanted* in it. *Ray.*

God, having endowed man with faculties of knowing, was no more obliged to *implant* those innate notions in his mind, than that, having given him reason, hands, and materials, he should build him bridges. *Locke.*

IMPLANTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*implantation,* Fr. from *implant.*] The act of setting or planting; the act of enfixing or settling.

This [is] more especially by the expressed way of insition or *implantation.* *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 48.

IMPLA'USIBLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *plausible.*] Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade.

So improbable, so *implausible* means for accomplishing so great effects. *Barrow, Works,* i. 343.

Nothing can better improve political school-boys than the art of making plausible or *implausible* harangues against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift.*

IMPLA'USIBLY.* *adv.* [from *implausible.*] Without show of probability.

To IMPLE'ACH.* *v. a.* [from *pleach.*] To interweave. See *To* PLEACH.

These talents of their hair,
With twisted metal amorously *impleach'd,*
I have receiv'd from many a several fair.
Shakspeare, Lover's Complaint.

To IMPLE'AD.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *emplaider.* See *To* EMPLEAD.] To accuse; to indict.

The honour of God seemeth violated by these invasions, since even the law of God is said to be *impleaded* by such aspersions. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. p. 127.

Righteousness in a judicial sense imports as much as a legal discharge, whereby the person *impleaded* becomes right in the court, or righteous. *Norris on the Beatitudes,* p. 91.

IMPLE'ADER.* *n. s.* [from *To implead.*] An accuser; one who indicts another.

Ye envious and deadly malicious, ye *impleaders* and action-threatners, how long shall the Lord suffer you in his house, in which dwelleth nothing but peace and charity!
Harmar, Transl. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 176.

The Gombette law, which was instituted by Gondebaud king of Burgundy in the year 501, allowed the expedient of duelling to those *impleaders,* whom the administered oath to offenders did not sufficiently satisfy for an obtaining of their resigned and voluntary acquittance from the cause complained of. *Hist. of Duelling,* p. 3.

IMPLE'ASING.* *adj.* [*in* and *please.*] Not pleasing; disagreeable.

A melancholy man is a strayer from the drove; one that nature made sociable, because she made him man; and a crazed disposition hath altered; *impleasing* to all, as all to him.
Overbury, Charact. (ed. 1627,) sign. G. 5. b.

To IMPLE'DGE.* *v. a.* [from *pledge.*] To gage; to pawn. *Sherwood.*

I'MPLEMENT. *n. s.* [*implementum,* from *impleo,* Latin.]

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants.

Unto life many *implements* are necessary; more, if we seek such a life as hath in it joy, comfort, delight, and pleasure. *Hooker.*

2. Instrument of manufacture; tools of a trade; vessels of a kitchen.

Wood hath coined seventeen thousand pounds, and hath his tools and *implements* to coin six times as much. *Swift.*

It is the practice of the eastern regions for the artists in metals to carry about with them the whole *implements* of trade, to the house where they find employment. *Broome.*

IMPLE'TION. *n. s.* [*impleo,* Latin.] The act of filling; the state of being full.

Theophrastus conceiveth, upon a plentiful *impletion,* there may succeed a disruption of the matrix. *Brown.*

I'MPLEX. *adj.* [*implexus,* Latin.] Intricate; entangled; complicated: opposed to *simple.*

Every poem is, according to Aristotle's division, either *simple* or *implex:* it is called *simple* when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex,* when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad.
Addison, Spect. No. 297.

To I'MPLICATE. *v. a.* [*impliquer,* Fr. *implico,* Latin.] To entangle; to embarrass; to involve; to infold.

The ingredients of saltpetre do so mutually *implicate* and hinder each other, that the concrete acts but very languidly. *Boyle.*

IMPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [*implicatio,* Lat. *implication,* French, from *implicate.*]

1. Involution; entanglement.

Three principal causes of firmness are the grossness, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of the component parts. *Boyle.*

2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.

Though civil causes, according to some men, are of less moment than criminal, yet the doctors are, by *implication,* of a different opinion. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

I'MPLICATIVE.* *adj.* [from *To implicate.*] Having implication.

I'MPLICATIVELY.* *adv.* [from *implicative.*] By implication.

In revealing the confession of these men, it is *implicatively* granted, their fault was not then to be punished, and so it appears no fault. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III.* (1646,) p. 102.

Virtually and *impliedly*, and by necessary consequence, it takes away clergy from the principal in all those cases, where it takes it from the accessary before.
Hale, H. P. C. ch. 49. V. sect. 2.

IMPLI'CIT.† *adj.* [*implicite*, Fr. *implicitus*, Latin.]

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated. This sense is rare, Dr. Johnson says, citing two examples of the word which he ascribes to Pope and Thomson; the latter of which belongs to Milton, and not to Thomson. The sence of "wrapped up" is what our old lexicography assigns to *implicit*. See Bullokar's Expositor, edit. 1656.

The humble shrub,
And bush with frizzled hair *implicit*. *Milton, P. L.* vii. 323.

Many of them [periods] together, if without connexions, are but *implicit* argumentation at most.
Instruct. for Oratory, Oxf. (1682,) p. 37.

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit*. *Pope.*

2. Inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed.

In the first establishments of speech there was an *implicit* compact, founded upon common consent, that such and such words should be signs, whereby they would express their thoughts one to another. *South.*

Our express requests are not granted, but the *implicit* desires of our hearts are fulfilled. *Smalridge.*

3. Resting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power; trusting without reserve or examination. Thus, by *implicit* credulity, I may believe a letter yet not opened, when I am confident of the writer's veracity.

There be false peaces or unities, when the peace is grounded but upon an *implicit* ignorance; for all colours will agree in the dark. *Bacon.*

No longer by *implicit* faith we err,
Whilst every man's his own interpreter. *Denham.*

IMPLI'CITLY. *adv.* [from *implicit*.]

1. By inference comprised, though not expressed.

The divine inspection into the affairs of the world doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth *implicitly* deny his existence: he may acknowledge what he will with his mouth, but in his heart he hath said there is no God. *Bentley.*

2. By connexion with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence or obedience.

My blushing muse with conscious fear retires,
And whom they like, *implicitly* admires. *Roscommon.*

Learn not to dispute the methods of his providence; but humbly and *implicitly* to acquiesce in and adore them.
Atterbury.

We *implicitly* follow in the track in which they lead us, and comfort ourselves with this poor reflection, that we shall fare as well as those that go before us. *Rogers.*

IMPLI'CITNESS.* *n. s.* [from *implicit*.] The state of being implicit; implication; dependance on the judgement or authority of another. *Scott.*

IMPLI'CITY.* *n. s.* [*implicité*, Fr. from *implicit*.] Entanglement; incumbrance; obscure involution.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

IMPLI'EDLY.* *adv.* [from the participle *implied*.] By inference comprised, though not expressed; by implication.

These informers, in this frontispiece before their several suggestions, *impliedly* undertake to make good three assertions.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. (1625,) p. 1.

IMPLORA'TION.* *n. s.* [old French, *imploration*; from *implore*.] Solicitation; supplication.

This *imploration* and worship is holy. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 250.

The three points, wherein they did pretend to have prevented his majesty's former *imploration* of their concurrence.
Sir H. Wotton, Dispatch in 1622, *Rem.* p. 541.

To IMPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*implorer*, Fr. *imploro*, Lat.]

1. To call upon in supplication; to solicit.

They ship their oars, and crown with wine
The holy goblet to the pow'rs divine,
Imploring all the gods that reign above. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. To ask; to beg.

Do not say 'tis superstition, that
I kneel, and then *implore* her blessing. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

IMPLO'RE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of begging; intreaty; solicitation. Not in use.

Urged sore
With piercing words and pitiful *implore*,
Him hasty to arise. *Spenser, F. Q.*

IMPLO'RER.† *n. s.* [from *implore*.] Solicitor. This is an old substantive; for it occurs in Sherwood's dictionary; but not in Shakspeare's Hamlet, as cited by Dr. Johnson; the true word there being *implorator*; a word not likely to be revived.

IMPLU'MED. *adj.* [*implumis*, Lat.] Without feathers. *Dict.*

IMPLU'MOUS.* *adj.* [*implumis*, Latin.] Naked of feathers. *Johnson in V. Unfeathered.*

To IMPLU'NGE.* *v. a.* [from *plunge*.] To plunge; to hurry into. See *To* EMPLUNGE.

He *implunged* himself in much just hatred for his unjust dealing. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 22.

Detestable crimes, which we finde the wicked have often been *implunged* into. *Hewyt, Serm.* p. 10.

To IMPLY'. *v. a.* [*impliquer*, French; *implico*, Latin.]

1. To infold; to cover; to entangle. Not in use.

His courage stout,
Striving to loose the knot that fast him ties,
Himself in straighter bonds too rash *implies*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

And Phœbus flying so most shameful sight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud *implies*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.

That it was in use among the Greeks, the word triclinium *implieth*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

What follows next is no objection; for that *implies* a fault.
Dryden.

Bows the strength of brawny arms *imply*,
Emblems of valour, and of victory. *Dryden.*

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implied*. *Sherlock.*

To IMPO'CKET.* *v. a.* [from *pocket*; Fr. *empocher*.] To put into the pocket.

The vulgar sort stood staring with their hands *impocketed*.
Carleton's Memoirs, p. 57.

To IMPO'ISON.† *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, Fr. It might be written *empoison*, Dr. Johnson says; which indeed it abundantly is. See *To* EMPOISON.]

1. To kill with poison.

A man by his own alms *impoison'd*,
And with his charity slain. *Shakspeare.*

2. To corrupt with poison.

One doth not know
How much an ill word doth *impoison* liking. *Shakspeare.*

IMPO'ISONMENT.* *n. s.* [from *impoison*.] Act of poisoning; state of being poisoned. See EMPOISONMENT.

The publick is already acquainted with the manner of Mr. Curll's *impoisonment*. *Pope, Deplor. Condit. of E. Curll.*

IMPO'LARILY. *adv.* [*in* and *polar*.] Not according to the direction of the poles. Little used.

Being *impolarily* adjoined unto a more vigorous loadstone, it will, in a short time, exchange its poles. *Brown.*

IMPO'LICY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *policy*.] Imprudence; indiscretion; want of forecast.

The schemes of Providence and nature are too deeply laid to be overthrown by man's *impolicy*. *Bp. Horsley, Serm.* (1793.)

IMPOLI'TE.* *adj.* [*in* and *polite.*] Not polite; rude.

I never saw such *impolite* confusion at any country wedding in Britain. *Drummond, Trav.* (Lett. 3. 1744,) p. 76.

IMPOLI'TENESS.* *n. s.* [from *impolite.*] Want of politeness.

The *impoliteness* of his manners seemed to attest his sincerity. *Ld. Chesterfield, Charact.*

IMPOLI'TICAL. } *adj.* [*in* and *politick.*] Imprudent; indiscreet; void of art or forecast.
IMPO'LITICK. }

He that exhorteth to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be *impolitick*; but rather to use all prudent foresight and circumspection, lest our simplicity be over-reach'd by cunning slights. *Hooker.*

IMPOLI'TICALLY.† } *adv.* [*in* and *political.*] Without art or forecast.
IMPO'LITICKLY. }

In the pursuits of their own remedies, they do it so *impoliticklγ*. *Bacon, Report. in Parl. 5. Jac.*

IMPO'NDEROUS. *adj.* [*in* and *ponderous.*] Void of perceptible weight.

It produces visible and real effects by *imponderous* and invisible emissions. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To IMPO'OR.* *v. a.* [from *poor.*] To make poor.

Neither waves, nor thieves, nor fire,
Nor have rots *impoor'd* this sire.
W. Browne, Shep. Pipe, Egl. iii.

IMPORO'SITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *porous.*] Absence of interstices; compactness; closeness.

The porosity or *imporosity* betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatness or smalness of the pores. *Bacon.*

IMPO'ROUS. *adj.* [*in* and *porous.*] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close of texture; completely solid.

It has its earthly and salinous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left *imporous*, and not discreted by atomical terminations. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

If atoms should descend plumb down with equal velocity, being all perfectly solid and *imporous*, they would never the one overtake the other. *Ray on the Creation.*

To IMPO'RT. *v. a.* [*importo*, Lat.]

1. To carry into any country from abroad: opposed to *export.*

For Elis I would sail with utmost speed,
To *import* twelve mares, which there luxurious feed. *Pope.*

2. To imply; to infer.

Himself not only comprehended all our necessities, but in such sort also framed every petition as might most naturally serve for many; and doth, though not always require, yet always *import* a multitude of speakers together. *Hooker.*

The name of discipline *importeth* not as they would fain have it construed; but the self-same thing it signifieth, which the name of doctrine doth. *Hooker.*

This question we now asked, *imported*, as that we thought this land a land of magicians. *Bacon.*

3. To produce in consequence.

Something he left imperfect in the state,
Which since his coming forth is thought of, which
Imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,
That his return was most requir'd. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. [*Importer, importe*, French. Impersonally.] To be of moment: as, it *imports*, it is of weight or consequence.

Her length of sickness, with what else more serious
Importeth thee to know, this bears. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Let the heat be such as may keep the metal perpetually molten; for that above all *importeth* to the work. *Bacon.*

Number in armies *importeth* not much, where the people is of weak courage. *Bacon.*

This to attain, whether heaven move, or earth,
Imports not, if thou reckon right. *Milton, P. L.*

It may *import* us in this calm to hearken more than we have done to the storms that are now raising abroad. *Temple.*

If I endure it, what *imports* it you? *Dryden.*

IMPO'RT.† *n. s.* [from the verb. Formerly the accent was constant on the last syllable of this word; in modern times, frequently on the first syllable, and certainly always so in the third meaning.]

1. Importance; moment; consequence.

What occasion of *import*
Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife? *Shakspeare.*
Some business of *import* that triumph wears
You seem to go with. *Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.*

When there is any dispute, the judge ought to appoint the sum according to the eloquence and ability of the advocate, and in proportion to the *import* of the cause. *Ayliffe.*

2. Tendency.

Add to the former observations made about vegetables a third of the same *import* made in mineral substances. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing brought from abroad; as, our *imports* ought not to exceed our exports.

What foreign *imports* may be necessary for clothing?
Bp. Berkeley, Querist, § 171.

IMPO'RTABLE.† *adj.* [old French, *importable.*] Unsupportable; not to be endured. A word accented by Spenser, from whose Fairy Queen Dr. Johnson gives the solitary example of it, on the first syllable. The poetick licence of Spenser is not to be followed, and the word is very common in our language. Dr. Johnson barely refers to the Apocrypha for its existence, without the citation.

That *importable* burden. *Chaucer, Test. of Love.*
His paines weren *importable*. *Chaucer, Monk's Tale.*

Beware of the *importable* burdens of the high-mynded Pharisees. *Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot.* P. I. fol. 32. b.

Venus — listeth to shew her *importable* vyolence.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 127. b.

So both attonce him charge on either syde
With hideous strokes and *importable* powre.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. viii. 35.

Thine angry threatening towards sinners is *importable*.
Prayer of Manasses, Pref. to the Books of Maccabees.

The tempest would be *importable*, if it beat always upon him from all sides. *Life of Firmin*, p. 80.

IMPO'RTANCE. *n. s.* [French.]

1. Thing imported or implied. Rare.

A notable passion of wonder appeared in them; but the wisest beholder, that knew no more but seeing, could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. Matter; subject. Not in use.

It had been pity you should have been put together with so mortal a purpose, as then each bore, upon *importance* of so slight a nature. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

3. Consequence; moment.

We consider
The *importance* of Cyprus to the Turks. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. *Pope.*

4. Importunity. An improper use peculiar to Shakspeare.

Maria writ
The letter at sir Toby's great *importance*;
In recompence whereof he hath married her. *Shakspeare.*

IMPO'RTANT. *adj.* [*important*, Fr.]

1. Momentous; weighty; of great consequence.

The most *important* and pressing care of a new and vigorous king was his marriage, for mediate establishment of the royal line. *Wotton.*

This superadds treachery to the crime: 'tis the falsifying the most *important* trust. *Decay of Piety.*

O then, what interest shall I make
To save my last *important* stake
When the most just have cause to quake. *Roscommon.*

The great *important* end that God designs religion for, the government of mankind, sufficiently shews the necessity of its being rooted deep in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence. *South.*

Examine how the fashionable practice of the world can be reconciled to the *important* doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*

Important truths still let your fables hold,
And moral mysteries with art unfold. *Granville.*

The *important* hour hath pass'd unheeded by. *Irene.*

2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy. This seems to be the meaning here.

He fiercely at him flew,
And with *important* outrage him assail'd;
Who soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,
And him with equal value countervail'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. Importunate. A corrupt use of the word. See IMPORTANCE.

Great France
My mourning and *important* tears hath pitied. *Shakspeare.*

IMPO'RTANTLY.* *adv.* [from *important.*] Weightily; forcibly.

This more *importantly* concerns us. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 582.

IMPORTA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *import.*]

1. The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad: opposed to *exportation.*

The king's reasonable profit should not be neglected upon *importation* and exportation. *Bacon.*

These mines fill the country with greater numbers of people than it would be able to bear, without the *importation* of corn from foreign parts. *Addison on Italy.*

The emperour has forbidden the *importation* of their manufactures into any part of the empire. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Simply, conveyance.

The instruments of the vital faculty, which serve for *importation* and reception of the blood and spirits. *Smith on Old Age,* p. 239.

IMPO'RTER. *n. s.* [from *import.*] One that brings in from abroad.

It is impossible to limit the quantity that shall be brought in, especially if the *importers* of it have so sure a market as the Exchequer. *Swift.*

IMPO'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *import.*] Of no moment or consequence. This is a word not in use, but not inelegant.

We less expect
That matter needless, of *importless* burthen,
Divide thy lips. *Shakspeare.*

IMPORTU'NACY.* *n. s.* [from *importunate.*] The act of importuning.

Art thou not asham'd
To wrong him with thy *importunacy?* *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

The multitude of suits, the confluence
Of suitors; then, their *importunacies.* *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

She would have by this time acquainted you with my *importunacy.* *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix.* iv. 7.

IMPO'RTUNATE.† *adj.* [*importunus,* Lat. *importune,* Fr.]

1. Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repulsed.

I was in debt to my *importunate* business; but he would not hear my excuse. *Shakspeare.*

They may not be able to bear the clamour of an *importunate* suitor. *Smalridge.*

A rule restrains the most *importunate* appetites of our nature. *Rogers.*

2. Troublesome; not easy to be borne. [*importunus,* Lat.] Obsolete.

Bethink you, how to the *importunate* accidents of this human life all the world is exposed. *Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint,* p. 142.

IMPO'RTUNATELY. *adv.* [from *importunate.*] With incessant solicitation; pertinaciously in petition.

Their pertinacy is such, that when you drive them out of one form, they assume another; and are so *importunately* troublesome, as makes many think it impossible to be freed from them. *Duppa, Rules of Devotion.*

IMPO'RTUNATENESS. *n. s.* [from *importunate.*] Incessant solicitation.

She with more and more *importunateness* craved, which, in all good manners, was either of us to be desired, or not granted. *Sidney.*

IMPO'RTUNATOR.* *n. s.* [from *importunate.*] An incessant solicitor, or demander.

Abnegators and dispensers against the law of God, but tyrannous *importunators* and exactors of their own. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

To IMPORTU'NE.† *v. a.* [*importuner,* Fr. *importunus,* Lat. Accented anciently on the second syllable.]

1. To teaze; to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest; to disturb by reiteration of the same request; to solicit earnestly.

They cry and call to love apace,
With prayers loud *importuning* the sky. *Spenser, Colin Clout.*

Against all sense you do *importune* her. *Shakspeare.*

If he espied any lewd gaiety in his fellow-servants, his master should straightways know it, and not rest free from *importuning,* until the fellow had put away his fault. *Carew.*

The highest saint in the celestial hierarchy began to be so impertinently *importuned,* that a great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Howell, Voc. For.*

There with my cries *importune* Heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

The bloom of beauty other years demands,
Nor will be gather'd by such wither'd hands:
You *importune* it with a false desire. *Dryden.*

Every one hath experimented this troublesome intrusion of some frisking ideas, which thus *importune* the understanding, and hinder it from being employed. *Locke.*

We have been obliged to hire troops from several princes of the empire, whose ministers and residents here have perpetually *importuned* the court with unreasonable demands. *Swift.*

2. To require; to render necessary.

We shall write to you
As time and our concerns shall *importune,*
How it goes with us. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

3. To import; to foretell. Not proper.

The sage wisard tells, as he has redd,
That it *importunes* death and doleful dreryhedd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

IMPORTU'NE.† *adj.* [*importun,* old Fr. *importunus,* Lat. It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.]

1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency.

All that charge did fervently apply,
With greedy malice and *importune* toil;
And planted there their huge artillery,
With which they daily made most dreadful battery. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Henry, king of England, needed not to have bestowed such great sums, nor so to have busied himself with *importune* and incessant labour, to compass my death and ruin, if I had been a feigned person. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. Troublesome; vexatious.

He is apaide with his fortune,
And for he n'ill be *importune*
Unto no wight, ne onerous. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 5632.

And th' armies of their creatures all, and some
Do serve to them, and with *importune* might
War against us, the vassals of their will. *Spenser.*

If the upper soul can check what is consented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope, that after a few years of sensuality, that *importune* rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, this would be some colour for that now persuasion. *Hammond.*

The same airs, which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are *importune*. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Certainly the just God cannot be so *importune* and unreasonable a master, as to enjoin us what is physically impossible, to expect to reap where he has not sown, to require bricks without allowance of straw. *Bentley, Serm.* ix.

3. Unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time.

No fair to thine
Equivalent, or second! which compell'd
Me thus, though *importune* perhaps, to come
And gaze and worship thee. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Cruel; inexorable. [*importunus*, Lat.]

The stroke of deth is *importune*, and can not be voyded. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* p. 33.

They did lament his luckless state,
And often blame the too *importune* fate. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. xii. 16.

IMPORTU'NELY. *adv.* [from *importune*.]

1. Troublesomely; incessantly.

The palmer bent his ear unto the noise,
To weet who called so *importunely*:
Again he heard a more efforced voice,
That bade him come in haste. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. Unseasonably; improperly.

The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows, are, with much importunity, but very *importunely* urged by the disciplinarians. *Sanderson.*

IMPORTU'NITY. *n. s.* [*importunitas*, Lat. *importunité*, Fr. from *importunate*.] Incessant solicitation.

Overcome with the *importunity* of his wife, a woman of a haughty spirit, he altered his former purpose. *Knolles.*

Thrice I deluded her, and turn'd to sport
Her *importunity*. *Milton, S. A.*

IMPO'SABLE. *adj.* [from *impose*.] To be laid as obligatory on any body.

They were not simply *imposable* on any particular man, farther than he was a member of some church. *Hammond.*

To IMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*imposer*, Fr. *impositum*, Lat.]

1. To lay on as a burthen or penalty.

It shall not be lawful to *impose* toll upon them. *Ezra*, vii.

If a son do fall into a lewd action, the imputation, by your rule, should be *imposed* upon his father. *Shakspeare.*

To tyrants others have their country sold,
Imposing foreign lords for foreign gold. *Dryden, Æn.*

On impious realms and barb'rous kings *impose*
Thy plagues, and curse them with such ills as those. *Pope.*

2. To enjoin as a duty or law.

What good or evil is there under the sun, what action correspondent or repugnant unto the law which God hath *imposed* upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep? *Hooker.*

There was a thorough way made by the sword for the *imposing* of the laws upon them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Thou on the deep *imposest* nobler laws,
And by that justice hath remov'd the cause. *Waller.*

Christianity hath hardly *imposed* any other laws upon us, but what are enacted in our natures, or are agreeable to the prime and fundamental laws of it. *Tillotson.*

Impose but your commands,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand hands. *Dryden.*

It was neither *imposed* on me, nor so much as the subject given me by any man. *Dryden.*

3. To fix on; to impute to.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we *impose* not on the second; or what we deny unto nature, we impute unto nativity itself. *Brown.*

4. To obtrude fallaciously.

Our poet thinks not fit
To *impose* upon you what he writes for wit. *Dryden.*

5. *To* IMPOSE *on.* To put a cheat on; to deceive.

Physicians and philosophers have suffered themselves to be so far *imposed upon* as to publish chymical experiments, which they never tried. *Boyle.*

He that thinks the name centaur stands for some real being, *imposes on* himself, and mistakes words for things. *Locke.*

6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chase, in order to carry the form to press.

IMPO'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Command; injunction. Not in use.

According to your ladyship's *impose*,
I am thus early come. *Shakspeare.*

IMPO'SER.† *n. s.* [from *impose*.]

1. One who enjoins as a law; one who lays any thing on another as a hardship.

The universities' sufferings might be manifested to all nations, and the *imposers* of these oaths might repent. *Walton.*

2. One who places or puts on.

The coronary thorns did not only express the scorn of the *imposers*, by that figure into which they were contrived; but did also pierce his tender and sacred temples to a multiplicity of pains, by their numerous acuminations. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 4.

IMPOSI'TION.† *n. s.* [*imposition*, French; *impositus*, Latin.]

1. The act of laying any thing on another.

The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the bishop, made more solemn by the *imposition* of hands. *Hammond.*

2. The act of annexing.

The first *imposition* of names was grounded, among all nations, upon future good hope conceived of children. *Camden.*

The *imposition* of the name is grounded only upon the predominancy of that element, whose name is ascribed to it. *Boyle.*

3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty.

Their determination is to trouble you with no more suit; unless you may be won by some other sort than your father's *imposition*, depending on the caskets. *Shakspeare.*

From *imposition* of strict laws, to free
Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear
To filial; works of law, to works of faith. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Constraint; oppression.

The constraint of receiving and holding opinions by authority was rightly called *imposition*. *Locke.*

A greater load has been laid on us than we have been able to bear, and the grossest *impositions* have been submitted to, in order to forward the dangerous designs of a faction. *Swift.*

Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occasion of strife, a narrow spirit, and unreasonable *impositions* on the mind and practice. *Watts on the Mind.*

5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.

It was therefore determined that we should dispose of the horse at the neighbouring fair; and, to prevent *imposition*, that I should go with him myself. *Goldsmith, Vic. of Wakefield*, i. 14.

6. A supernumerary exercise enjoined scholars as a punishment.

Impositions were supply'd,
To light my pipe, or sooth my pride. *Warton, Progress of Discontent.*

IMPO'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*impossibile*, Fr. *in* and *possible*.] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable.

It was *impossible* that the state should continue quiet. *2 Mac.*

With men this is *impossible*; but with God, all things are possible. *St. Matt.* xix. 26.

'Twere *impossible* for any enterprize to be lawful, if that which should legitimate it is subsequent to it. *Decay of Piety.*

Difficult it is, but not *impossible*. *Chillingworth.*

It is *impossible* the mind should be stopped any where in its progress in this space, how far soever it extends its thoughts. *Locke.*

We cannot believe it *impossible* to God to make a creature with more ways to convey into the understanding the notice of corporeal things than five. *Locke.*

I my thoughts deceive
With hope of things *impossible* to find. *Waller.*

IMPO'SSIBLE.* *n. s.* An impossibility.

To ben in aught espyid there,
That wist he well an *impossible* were.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. iii. 526.

I credit less
Than witches, which *impossibles* confess.
Donne, Poems, p. 71.

IMPOSSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*impossibilité,* Fr. from *impossible.*

1. Impracticability; the state of being not feasible.

Simple Philoclea, it is the *impossibility* that doth torment me; for unlawful desires are punished after the effect of enjoying, but impossible desires in the desire itself. *Sidney.*

Admit all these *impossibilities* and great absurdities to be possible and convenient. *Whitgift.*

Let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the firy sun,
Murdering *impossibility,* to make
What cannot be, slight work. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

They confound difficulty with *impossibility.* *South.*

Those who assert the *impossibility* of space existing without matter, must make body infinite. *Locke.*

When we see a man of like passions and weakness with ourselves going before us in the paths of duty, it confutes all lazy pretences of *impossibility.* *Rogers.*

2. That which cannot be done.

Though men do, without offence, wish daily that the affairs, which with evil success are past, might have fallen out much better; yet to pray that they may have been any other than they are, this being a manifest *impossibility* in itself, the rules of religion do not permit. *Hooker.*

Impossibilities! oh no, there's none,
Could I bring thy heart captive home. *Cowley.*

I'MPOST. *n. s.* [*impost, impôt,* French; *impositum,* Latin.] A tax: a toll; custom paid.

Taxes and *imposts* upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the hundred, he loseth in the shire. *Bacon, Ess.*

IMPO'STS. *n. s.* [*imposte,* Fr.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth. *Ainsworth.*

To IMPO'STHUMATE.† *v. n.* [from *imposthume.*] To form an abscess; to gather; to form a cyst or bag containing matter.

That high food of spiritual pride and confidence — will be sure to *impostumate* in the soul. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 574.

The bruise *imposthumated,* and afterwards turned to a stinking ulcer, which made every body shy to come near her. *Arbuthnot.*

To IMPO'STHUMATE.† *v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume.

Our vices *impostumate* our fames.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III. (1646,) p. 53.

I have lanced them to the quick, and not only let out the *impostumated* matter, but taken away the proud and dead flesh.
Dr. Griffith, Samaritan Revived, (1660,) p. 41.

They would not fly that surgeon, whose lancet threatens none but the *imposthumated* parts. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

IMPOSTHUMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *imposthumate.*] The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed.

He that maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious *impostumations.* *Bacon, Ess.*

IMPO'STHUME. *n. s.* [This seems to have been formed by corruption from *impostem,* as South writes it; and *impostem* to have been written erroneously for *apostem,* ἀπόςημα, an abscess.] A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.

Now rotten diseases, ruptures, catarrhs, and bladders full of *imposthumes,* make preposterous discoveries. *Shakspeare.*

An errour in the judgement is like an *impostem* in the head, which is always noisome, and frequently mortal. *South.*

Fumes cannot transude through the bag of an *imposthume.*
Harvey on Consumptions.

To IMPO'STHUME.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed an imposthume. *Huloet.*

To IMPO'STHUME.* *v. a.* To affect with an imposthume.

I did always foresee, that your *impostumed* stomach would belch forth some loathsome matter.
Hayward, Ans. to Doleman, ch. 5.

IMPO'STOR. *n. s.* [*imposteur,* Fr. from *impose; impositor,* Latin.] One who cheats by a fictitious character.

Shame and pain, poverty and sickness, yea death and hell itself, are but the trophies of those fatal conquests got by that grand *impostor,* the devil, over the deluded sons of men. *South.*

IMPO'STUME.* See IMPOSTHUME, and *To* IMPOSTHUME. The word was formerly written oftener without the *h* than with it.

IMPO'STURAGE.* *n. s.* [from *imposture.*] Imposition; cheat. Not now in use.

Many other practices of human art and invention, which help crookedness, lameness, dimness of sight, &c. no man is so foolish as to impute to the devil's invention, or to count them any hurtful *imposturage.*
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 127.

IMPO'STURE. *n. s.* [*imposteur,* Fr. *impostura,* Latin.] Cheat; fraud; supposititiousness; cheat committed by giving to persons or things a false character.

That the soul and angels have nothing to do with grosser locality, is generally opinioned; but who is it that retains not a great part of the *imposture,* by allowing them a definitive *ubi,* which is still but imagination? *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Open to them so many of the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without *imposture* or invidious reserve. *Evelyn.*

We know how successful the late usurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal against kingship; but when they found out the *imposture,* upon his aspiring to the same himself, he was presently deserted, and never able to crown his usurped greatness with that title. *South.*

Form new legends,
And fill the world with follies and *impostures.* *Irene.*

IMPO'STURED.* *adj.* [from *imposture.*] Having the nature of imposture.

What have vile I to do with noble day,
Which shews us heaven's fair face! that face which I
Wantonly scorn'd, and cast my love away
Upon *impostur'd* lust's foul mystery. *Beaumont, Psyche,* ii. 102.

IMPO'STUROUS.* *adj.* [from *imposture.*] Deceitful; cheating.

Twice my thoughts were prompted by mine eye to hold thy strictness false and *imposterous.* *Beaum. and Fl. Woman-Hater.*

A proud, lustful, *imposturous* villain.
More, Lett. ix. *Ward's Life of Dr. More,* p. 352.

I'MPOTENCE.† } *n. s.* [*impotence,* old French; *impo-*
I'MPOTENCY. } *tentia,* Latin.]

1. Want of power; inability; imbecillity; weakness.

Some were poor by *impotency* of nature; as young fatherless children, old decrepit persons, ideots, and cripples.
Sir J. Hayward.

Weakness, or the *impotence* of exercising animal motion, attends fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

God is a friend and a father, whose care supplies our wants, and defends our *impotence,* and from whose compassion in Christ we hope for eternal glory hereafter. *Rogers.*

This is not a restraint or *impotency,* but the royal prerogative of the most absolute King of kings; that he wills to do

nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing which is repugnant to his divine goodness. *Bentley.*

2. Ungovernableness of passion. A Latin signification; *animi impotentia.*

Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire,
Belike through *impotence*, or unaware,
To give his enemies their wish, and end
Them in his anger, whom his anger saves
To punish endless? *Milton, P. L.*

Yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my *impotence* of mind. *Dryden.*

3. Incapacity of propagation.

Dulness with obscenity must prove
As hateful, sure, as *impotence* in love. *Pope.*

I'MPOTENT. *adj.* [*impotent*, Fr. *impotens*, Latin.]

1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power.

We that are strong must bear the imbecillity of the *impotent*, and not please ourselves. *Hooker.*

Yet wealth is *impotent*
To gain dominion, or to keep it gain'd. *Milton, P. R.*

Although in dreadful whirls we hung,
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not slow to hear,
Nor *impotent* to save. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Disabled by nature or disease.

In those porches lay a great multitude of *impotent* folk, of blind, halt, and withered. *St. John*, v. 3.

There sat a certain man, *impotent* in his feet, being a cripple from his mother's womb, who never had walked. *Acts*, xiv.

I have learn'd that fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;
Delay leads *impotent* and snail-pac'd beggary. *Shakspeare.*

The *impotent* poor might be relieved, and the idle forced to labour. *Temple.*

3. Without power of restraint. [*Animi impotens.*]

With jealous eyes at distance she had seen,
Whisp'ring with Jove, the silver-footed queen;
Then, *impotent* of tongue, her silence broke,
Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. *Dryden.*

4. Without power of propagation.

He told beau Prim, who is thought *impotent*, that his mistress would not have him, because he is a sloven, and had committed a rape. *Tatler.*

I'MPOTENT.* *n. s.* One who languishes under disease.

Your task shall be
With all the fierce endeavour of your wit,
To enforce the pained *impotent* to smile.
Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.

I'MPOTENTLY.† *adv.* [from *impotent.*]

1. Without power.

The church of England is blessed with a true clergy, and glorious; and such a one, as his Italian generation may *impotently* envy and snarle at.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 96.

Proud Cæsar, 'midst triumphal cars,
The spoils of nations, and the pomp of wars,
Ignobly vain, and *impotently* great,
Shew'd Rome her Cato's figure drawn in state. *Pope.*

2. Without government of passion; extravagantly.

He loves her most *impotently*, and she loves not him.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 576.

The danger is of being *impotently* passionate.
More, Conj. Cabb. p. 203.

To IMPO'VERISH.* See *To* EMPOVERISH.

IMPO'VERISHMENT.* *n. s.* [from *impoverish.*] Cause of poverty; drain of wealth. See EMPOVERISHMENT.

It might tend to the state's *impoverishment*.
Proceedings against Garnet, (1606,) sign. H h.

The king afterward extended his bounty in so large and ample a manner, as procured his own *impoverishment*.
Sir A Weldon, Court of K. James, p. 4.

To IMPO'UND. *v. a.* [*in* and *pound*. See POUND.]

1. To enclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine.

The great care was rather how to *impound* the rebels, that none of them might escape, than that any doubt was made to vanquish them. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. To shut up in a pinfold.

England
Hath taken and *impounded* as a stray
The king. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a stray, and *impounded* him, with intention to restore him to the right owner. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

To IMPO'WER. See *To* EMPOWER.

IMPRACTICABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *impracticable.*] Impossibility.

IMPRA'CTICABLE. *adj.* [*impracticable*, Fr. *in* and *practicable.*]

1. Not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible.

Had there not been still remaining bodies, the legitimate offsprings of the antediluvian earth, 'twould have been an extravagant and *impracticable* undertaking to have gone about to determine any thing concerning it. *Woodward.*

To preach up the necessity of that which our experience tells us is utterly *impracticable*, were to affright mankind with the terrible prospect of universal damnation. *Rogers.*

2. Untractable; unmanageable; stubborn.

That fierce *impracticable* nature
Is govern'd by a dainty-finger'd girl. *Rowe.*

IMPRA'CTICABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *impracticable.*]

1. Impossibility.

I do not know a greater mark of an able minister than that of rightly adapting the several faculties of men, nor is any thing more to be lamented than the *impracticableness* of doing this. *Swift.*

2. Untractableness; stubbornness.

To I'MPRECATE. *v. a.* [*imprecor*, Lat.] To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRECA'TION. *n. s.* [*imprecatio*, Lat. *imprecation*, Fr. from *imprecate.*] Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished to another or himself.

My mother shall the horrid furies raise
With *imprecations*. *Chapman, Odyssey.*

Sir John Hotham, uncursed by any *imprecation* of mine, paid his own and his eldest son's heads. *King Charles.*

With *imprecations* thus he fill'd the air,
And angry Neptune heard th' unrighteous pray'r. *Pope.*

I'MPRECATORY. *adj.* [from *imprecate.*] Containing wishes of evil.

To IMPRE'GN.† *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno*, Lat. Lord Monboddo considered this word as coined by Milton; but it was common before his time, though Dr. Johnson found no example earlier than that of the poet.] To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality; to make pregnant.

The cane did again appear with a linen hanging thereat so grossly *impregned*, as it promised to be delivered of a most happy burthen. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quixote*, iv. 13.

Semele doth Bacchus bear,
Impregn'd of Jove *More, Song of the Soul*, i. i. 58.

In her ears the sound
Yet rung of his persuasive words, *impregn'd*
With reason, to her seeming. *Milton, P. L.*

The unfruitful rock itself, *impregn'd* by thee,
Forms lucid stones. *Thomson.*

IMPRE'GNABLE. *adj.* [*imprenable*. Fr.]

1. Not to be stormed; not to be taken.

Two giants kept themselves in a castle, seated upon the top of a rock, *impregnable*, because there was no coming to it but by one narrow path, where one man's force was able to keep down an army. *Sidney.*

Let us be back'd with God, and with the seas,
Which he hath given for fence *impregnable*,
And with their helps alone defend ourselves. *Shakspeare.*

Hast thou not him, and all
Which he calls his, inclosed with a wall
Of strength *impregnable?* *Sandys.*
There the capitol thou see'st,
Above the rest lifting his stately head
On the Tarpeian rock, her citadel
Impregnable. *Milton, P. R.*

2. Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected; invincible.

The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impregnable;* just like a rock, which, being plied continually by the waves, still throws them back again, but is not at all moved. *South.*

IMPRE'GNABLY. *adv.* [from *impregnable.*] In such a manner as to defy force or hostility.

A castle strongly seated on a high rock, joineth by an isthmus to the land, and is *impregnably* fortified. *Sandys.*

To IMPRE'GNATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno,* Lat.]

1. To fill with young; to make prolifick.

Hermaphrodites, although they include the parts of both sexes, cannot *impregnate* themselves. *Brown.*

Christianity is of so prolifick a nature, so apt to *impregnate* the hearts and lives of its proselytes, that it is hard to imagine that any branch should want a due fertility. *Decay of Piety.*

2. [*impregner,* Fr.] To fill; to saturate.

IMPRE'GNATE.† *adj.* [from the verb.] Impregnated; made prolifick.

The soul hereby grows (as it were) big, and *impregnate* with a temptation. *South, Serm.* vi. 155.

With native earth their blood the monsters mix'd;
The blood, endu'd with animating heat,
Did in the *impregnate* earth new sons beget. *Dryden.*

IMPREGNA'TION. *n. s.* [from *impregnate.*]

1. The act of making prolifick; fecundation.

They ought to refer matters unto counsellors, which is the first begetting or *impregnation;* but when they are elaborate in the womb of their counsel, and grow ripe to be brought forth, then they take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon.*

2. That with which any thing is impregnated.

What could implant in the body such peculiar *impregnations,* as should have such power? *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

3. [*Impregnation,* Fr.] Saturation. *Ainsworth.*

IMPREJU'DICATE. *adj.* [*in, præ,* and *judico,* Lat.] Unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.

The solid reason of one man with *imprejudicate* apprehensions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or aggregated testimony of many hundreds. *Brown.*

IMPREPARA'TION.† *n. s.* [*in* and *preparation.*] Unpreparedness; want of preparation.

Impreparation and unreadiness when they find in us, they turn it to the soothing up of themselves. *Hooker.*

It is our infidelity, our *impreparation,* that makes death any other than advantage. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

IMPRESCRI'PTIBLE.* *adj.* [old French, *imprescriptible.*] Without the compass of prescription: by no length of time to be aliened or lost. Such is Cotgrave's translation of *imprescriptible.* Coles gives the same definition of the word as an English one, Dict. 1685. It therefore is not modern in our language; though perhaps it was little regarded, till the late French democratical revolutionists had appended their's to words, the true import of which they grossly violated, "the rights of men and citizens." It appears to have been forgotten, when Johnson compiled his dictionary.

The end of every political association is the preservation of the natural and *imprescriptible* rights of man.
Nares, Rev. of the Fr. Declaration. &c. Ess. (1810,) ii. 156.

To IMPRE'SS.† *v. a.* [*impresser,* old French, to print: *impressum,* Lat.]

1. To print by pressure; to stamp.

When God from earth form'd Adam in the East,
He his own image on the clay *imprest.* *Denham.*
The conquering chief his foot *imprest*
On the strong neck of that destructive beast. *Dryden, Ovid.*

2. To fix deep.

We should dwell upon the arguments, and *impress* the motives of persuasion upon our own hearts, till we feel the force of them. *Watts.*

3. To mark; as impressed by a stamp.

So foul and ugly, that exceeding fear
Their visages *imprest,* when they approached near.
Spenser, F. Q.

4. To force into service. This is generally now spoken and written *press.*

[His] age has charms in it, [his] title more,
To pluck the common bosom on his side,
And turn our *impress'd* lances in our eyes
Which do command them. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
Great Burnam-wood to Dunsinane's high hill
Shall come against him.
—— That will never be:
Who can *impress* the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakspeare.*

Ormond should contribute all he could for the making those levies of men, and for *impressing* of ships. *Clarendon.*

I'MPRESS.† *n. s.* [from the verb. Dr. Johnson places the accent on the last syllable, according to the ancient pronunciation; but it is now most frequently placed on the first.]

1. Mark made by pressure.

This weak *impress* of love is as a figure
Trenched in ice, which with an hour's heat
Dissolves to water. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

They having taken the *impresses* of the insides of these shells with that exquisite niceness, as to express even the finest lineaments of them. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Effects of one substance on another.

How objects are represented to myself I cannot be ignorant; but in what manner they are received, and what *impresses* they make upon the differing organs of another, he only knows that feels them. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

3. Mark of distinction; stamp.

God, surveying the works of the creation, leaves us this general *impress* or character upon them, that they were exceeding good. *South.*

4. Device; motto. [*impresa,* Italian. And so our own word was formerly written either *impresa* or *imprese.*]

Impresas, and devices rare,
Of all her gallant knights. *Peacham, Min. Brit.* (1612.)
A gulling *imprese* for you at tilt. *B. Jonson, Epigr.* 73.
Imblazon'd shields,
Impreses quaint, caparisons and steeds. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Act of forcing any into service; compulsion; seizure. Now commonly *press.*

Ajax was here the voluntary, and you as under an *impress.*
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

Why such *impress* of shiprights, whose sore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Your ships are not well mann'd;
Your mariners are muliteers, reapers, people
Ingrost by swift *impress.* *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

6. Impression; image fixed in the mind.

That he should give himself up to meer inconsiderate imaginations, and casual *impresses,* chusing them for his guide, because they are the strongest, not truest!
More, Conj. Cabb. (1653,) p. 245.

IMPRESSIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *impressible.*] Capability of being impressed.

They [blue eyes] are sure signs of a tender *impressibility,* and sympathising disposition.
Philosoph. Lett. on Physiognomy, (1751,) p. 229.

IMPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *pressum*, Lat.] What may be impressed.

The differences of *impressible* and not *impressible*, figurable and not figurable, are plebeian notions. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

IMPRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*impressio*, Lat. *impression*, Fr.]

1. The act of pressing one body upon another.

Sensation is such an *impression* or motion, made in some part of the body, as produces some perception in the understanding. *Locke.*

2. Mark made by pressure; stamp.

Like to a chaos, or unlick'd bear whelp,
That carries no *impression* like the dam. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

3. Image fixed in the mind.

Were the offices of religion stript of all the external decencies, they would not make a due *impression* on the mind. *Atterbury.*

The false representations of the kingdom's enemies had made some *impression* in the mind of the successor. *Swift.*

4. Efficacious agency; operation; influence.

The king had made him high sheriff of Sussex, that he might the better make impression upon that county. *Clarendon.*

We lie open to the *impressions* of flattery, which we admit without scruple, because we think we deserve it. *Atterbury.*

Universal gravitation is above all mechanism, and proceeds from a divine energy and *impression*. *Bentley.*

There is a real knowledge of material things, when the thing itself, and the real action and *impression* thereof on our senses, is perceived. *Cheyne.*

5. Effect of an attack.

Such a defeat of near two hundred horse, seconded with two thousand foot, may surely endure a comparison with any of the bravest *impressions* in ancient times. *Wotton.*

6. Edition; number printed at once; one course of printing.

To be distracted with many opinions, makes men to be of the last *impression*, and full of change. *Bacon.*

For ten *impressions*, which his works have had in so many years, at present a hundred books are scarcely purchased once a twelvemonth. *Dryden.*

IMPRE'SSIVE.* *adj.* [from *impress*.]

1. Capable of being impressed; susceptible.

A soft and *impressive* fancy. *Spencer on Prodigies*, (1665,) p. 75.

No men more subject to such delusions, than men of devout affections, if of strong fancies, *impressive* tempers, and weak intellectuals. *Spencer, Van. of Vulg. Proph.* p. 70.

2. Capable of making impression; as, an *impressive* discourse.

IMPRE'SSIVELY.* *adv.* [from *impressive*.] In a powerful or impressive manner.

IMPRE'SSIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *impressive*.] The quality of being impressive.

IMPRE'SSURE. *n. s.* [from *impress*.] The mark made by pressure; the dint; the impression.

Lean but upon a rush,
The cicatrice and capable *impressure*
Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

I'MPREST.* *n. s.* [*imprestanza*, Ital. from *imprestare*, to lend or give before hand.] A kind of earnest money; money advanced; a loan.

IMPRE'VALENCY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *prevalence*.] Incapability of prevailing.

That nothing can separate God's elect from his everlasting love, he proves it by induction of the most powerful agents, and triumphs in the impotence and *imprevalency* of them all. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 276

*IMPRIMA'TUR.** *n. s.* [Latin.] A word formerly at the beginning of books, signifying *let it be printed*; a licence to print.

Sometimes five *imprimaturs* are seen together dialogue-wise in the piatza of one title-page. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

With what zeal and outrage have you asserted its [the press's] liberty from the bondage of *imprimaturs*, and the inquisition of prelates! *Bp. Parker, Repr. of Rehears. Transpr.* p. 191.

Thus shall my title pass a sacred seal,
Receive an *imprimatur* from above,
While angels shout, An infidel reclaim'd! *Young, Night Th.* 7.

IMPRI'MERY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *imprimerie*.] A print, or impression; also a printing-house, or the art of printing. *Coles.*

You have those conveniences for a great *imprimerie*, which other universities cannot boast of. *Ld. Arlington to Oxford University.*

*IMPRI'MIS.** *adv.* [Latin.] First of all.

To IMPRI'NT.† *v. a.* [*imprimer*, Fr.]

1. To mark upon any substance by pressure.

One and the same seal, *imprinted* upon pieces of wax of different colours. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

Having surveyed the image of God in the soul of man, we are not to omit those characters of majesty that God *imprinted* upon the body. *South.*

She amidst his spacious meadows flows;
Inclines her urn upon his fatten'd lands,
And sees his num'rous herds *imprint* her sands. *Prior.*

2. To stamp words upon paper by the use of types.

One of the said books so translated and *imprinted* may be had for every cathedral. *Act for Unif. of Pub. Prayers*, 14 Ch. II. ch. iv.

3. To fix on the mind or memory.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and *imprinting* passages, amongst compliments, which is of singular use. *Bacon.*

We have all those ideas in our understandings which we can make the objects of our thoughts, without the help of those sensible qualities which first *imprinted* them. *Locke.*

Retention is the power to revive again in our minds those ideas, which, after *imprinting*, have disappeared. *Locke.*

By familiar acquaintance he has got the ideas of those two different things distinctly *imprinted* on his mind. *Locke.*

4. To IMPRINT *in* is less proper.

When we set before our eyes a round globe, the idea *imprinted* *in* our mind is of a flat circle, variously shadowed. *Locke.*

I'MPRINT.* *n. s.* Designation of place, where a work is printed; "the *imprint*, as it is called in technical language, "E Typographeo Clarendoniano," or "At the Clarendon Press." Brit. Crit. Feb. 1790.

To IMPRI'SON. *v. a.* [*emprisonner*, Fr. *in* and *prison*.] To shut up; to confine; to keep from liberty; to restrain in place.

He *imprison'd* was in chains remediless;
For that Hippolytus' rent corse he did redress. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Now we are in the street, he first of all,
Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall;
And so *imprison'd* and hemm'd in by me,
Sells for a little state his liberty. *Donne.*

Try to *imprison* the resistless wind;
So swift is guilt, so hard to be confin'd. *Dryden.*

If a man *imprisons* himself in his closet, and employs reason to find out the nature of the corporeal world, without experiments, he will frame a scheme of chimeras. *Watts.*

It is not improbable, that all the virtual heat in the juices of vegetables, metals, and minerals may be owing to the action of the *imprisoned* rays. *Cheyne.*

IMPRI'SONMENT. *n. s.* [*emprisonnement*, Fr. from *imprison*.] Confinement; clausure; state of being shut in prison. It may be written *emprisonment*.

His sinews waxen weak and raw,
Through long *imprisonment* and hard constraint. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Which shall I first bewail,
Thy bondage or lost sight?
Thou art become, O worst *imprisonment*!
The dungeon of thyself. *Milton, S. A.*

From retentive cage
When sullen Philomel escapes, her notes
She varies, and of past *imprisonment*
Sweetly complains. *Philips.*

Count Serini, still close prisoner in this castle, lost his senses by his long *imprisonment* and afflictions. *Addison.*

It is well if they don't fix the brand of heresy on the man who is leading them out of their long *imprisonment*, and loosening the fetters of their souls. *Watts on the Mind.*

IMPROBABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *improbable.*] Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.

The difficulty and the *improbability* of attempting this successfully, is great. *Hammond.*

As to the *improbabilities* of a spirit appearing, I boldly answer him, that a heroick poet is not tied to the bare representation of what is true, or exceeding probable. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'BABLE. *adj.* [*improbable*, Fr. *improbabilis*, Lat. *in* and *probable.*] Unlikely; incredible.

This account of party-patches will appear *improbable* to those who live at a distance from the fashionable world. *Addison.*

IMPRO'BABLY. *adv.* [from *improbable.*]

1. Without likelihood.

2. In a manner not to be approved. Obsolete.

Aristotle tells us, if a drop of wine be put into ten thousand measures of water, the wine being overpowered, will be turned into water: he speaks very *improbably.* *Boyle.*

To I'MPROBATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *probo*, Lat.] Not to approve. *Ainsworth.*

IMPROBA'TION. *n. s.* [*improbatio*, Lat. *improbation*, Fr.] Act of disallowing. *Ainsworth.*

IMPRO'BITY. *n. s.* [*improbitas*, *improbus*, Lat.] Want of honesty; dishonesty; baseness.

He was perhaps excommunicable, yea, and cast out for notorious *improbity.* *Hooker.*

We balance the *improbity* of the one with the *improbity* of the other. *L'Estrange.*

IMPROFI'CIENCE.* *n. s.* [*in* and *proficience.*] Want of improvement.

This misplacing hath caused a deficience, or at least a great *improficience*, in the sciences themselves. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning*, B. 2.

IMPRO'FITABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *profitable.*] Not profitable; vain.

Secrete pastimes, privie dalyaunce, or other *improfitable* or wanton conditions. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 87.

A grave satire was sometimes no *improfitable* way of reproof. *Burnet, Life of Ld. Rochester*, p. 25.

To IMPROLI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *prolifick.*] To impregnate; to fecundate. A word not used.

A difficulty in eggs is, how the sperm of the cock *improlificates* and makes the oval conception fruitful. *Brown.*

*IMPRO'MPTU.** *n. s.* [French.] A brief extemporaneous, and often merry or witty, composition.

These [verses] were made extempore, and were as the French call them *impromptus.* *Dryden, Progr. of Satire.*

IMPRO'PER. *adj.* [*impropre*, Fr. *improprius*, Lat.]

1. Not well adapted; unqualified.

As every science requires a peculiar genius, so likewise there is a genius peculiarly *improper* for every one. *Burnet.*

2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end.

The methods used in an original disease would be very *improper* in a gouty case. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. Not just; not accurate.

He disappear'd, was rarify'd;
For 'tis *improper* speech to say he dy'd:
He was exhal'd. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'PERLY. *adv.* [from *improper.*]

1. Not fitly; incongruously.

2. Not justly; not accurately.

Improperly we measure life by breath;
Such do not truly live who merit death. *Dryden, Juv.*

They assuring me of their assistance in correcting my faults where I spoke *improperly*, I was encouraged. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'PERTY.* See IMPROPRIETY.

IMPROPI'TIOUS.* *adj.* [*in* and *propitious.*] Unfavourable; not propitious.

I am sorry to hear in the mean time, that your dreams were *impropitious.* *Wotton, Lett.* 1638, *Rem.* p. 574.

IMPROPO'RTIONABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *proportionable.*] Unfit; not proportionable.

I am a rhinoceros, if I had thought a creature of her symmetry could have dared so *improportionable* and abrupt a digression. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

IMPROPO'RTIONATE.* *adj.* [*in* and *proportionate.*] Not adjusted to.

The cavity is *improportionate* to the head. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 59.

To IMPRO'PRIATE.† *v. a.* [*in* and *proprius*, Lat.]

1. To convert to private use; to seize to himself.

For the pardon of the rest, the king thought it not fit it should pass by parliament; the better, being matter of grace, to *impropriate* the thanks to himself. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

A supercilious tyranny, *impropriating* the spirit of God to themselves. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.*

The magistrate is wont to ingross and *impropriate* this scripture to himself. *Hales, Rem.* p. 130.

2. To put the possessions of the church into the hands of laicks.

Those *impropriated* livings, which have now no settled endowment, and are therefore called not vicarages, but perpetual or sometimes arbitrary curacies; they are such, as belonged formerly to those orders who could serve the cure of them in their own persons, as the canons regular of the order of St. Austin; which being afterwards devolved into the hands of laymen, they hired poor curates to serve them, at the cheapest rate they could. *Wharton, Specimen of Burnet's Errors*, (1693,) p. 67.

IMPRO'PRIATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Devolved into the hands of laicks.

Mrs. Gulston being possessed of the *impropriate* parsonage of Bardwell in Suffolk, did procure from the king leave to annex the same to the vicarage. *Spelman.*

IMPROPRIA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *impropriate.*]

1. Exclusive possession.

The Gnosticks had, as they deemed, the *impropriation* of all divine knowledge. *Loe, Bliss of Br. Beauty*, (1614,) p. 29.

2. Alienation of the possessions of the church.

An *impropriation* is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house, though sometimes these terms are confounded. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Having an *impropriation* in his estate, he took a course to dispose of it for the augmentation of the vicarage. *Spelman.*

IMPRO'PRIATOR.† *n. s.* [from *impropriate.*]

1. One who seizes to himself.

I should condemn any man for a most unconscionable incloser and *impropriator*, that should take upon himself to give another leave to speak or write this or the like, which is as common for every one as the air which we breathe. *Dean Martin's Letters*, (1662,) p. 23.

2. A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church.

Where the vicar leases his glebe, the tenant must pay the great tythes to the rector or *impropriator.* *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

IMPROPRI'ETY.† *n. s.* [*impropriété*, Fr. from *improprius*, Lat. Anciently our word was *improperty*; as *property* was also used for *propriety*. "*Improperty*, when a word is brought into the talke having nothyng at al his owne proper signification." Sherrye, &c. fol. vi. b.] Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy; want of justness.

These mighty ones, whose ambition could suffer them to be called gods, would never be flattered into immortality; but the proudest have been convinced of the *impropriety* of that appellation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Many gross *improprieties*, however authorized by practice, ought to be discarded. *Swift.*

IMPROSPE'RITY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *prosperity.*] Unhappiness.

Some relicks of this feud—were long after the causes of the one family's almost utter extinction, and of the other's *improsperity*. *Naunton, Fragment. Regal. Knowles.*

IMPRO'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*in* and *prosperous.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; not successful.

This method is in the design probable, how *improsperous* soever the wickedness of men hath rendered the success of it. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Our pride seduces us at once into the guilt of bold, and punishment of *improsperous* rebels. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Seven revolving years are wholly run,
Since the *improsperous* voyage we begun. *Dryden, Æn.*

IMPRO'SPEROUSLY.† *adv.* [from *improsperous.*] Unhappily; unluckily; unsuccessfully; with ill fortune.

Thus like a rose by some unkindly blast,
'Mongst many buds that round about it grow,
The withering leaves *improsperously* doth cast,
Whilst all the rest their sovereign beauties shew:
Amidst this goodly sisterhood even so,
Nipt with cold death untimely did I fade. *Drayton, Legend of Matilda.*

This experiment has been but very *improsperously* attempted. *Boyle.*

IMPRO'SPEROUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *improsperous.*] Unhappiness; ill fortune.

That the *improsperousness*, ruin, perhaps of a whole kingdom, should be imputable to one such sin. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 513.

The effect of these threatenings of God we daily see in the strange *improsperousness* of ill gotten estates. *Whole Duty of Man,* xii. § 19.

IMPROVABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *improvable.*] Capability of improvement.

IMPRO'VABLE. *adj.* [from *improve.*] Capable of being advanced from a good to a better state; capable of melioration.

Adventures in knowledge are laudable, and the essays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints unto better. *Brown.*

We have stock enough, and that too of so *improvable* a nature, that is, capable of infinite advance ent. *Decay of Piety.*

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Animals are not *improvable* beyond their proper genius: a dog will never learn to mew, nor a cat to bark. *Grew.*

I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands, and am already planting woods and draining marshes. *Addison, Spect.*

IMPRO'VABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *improvable.*] Capableness of being made better.

Of the *improvableness* of attrition into contrition. *Hammond, Works,* i. 479.

IMPRO'VABLY. *adv.* [from *improvable.*] In a manner that admits of melioration.

To **IMPRO'VE.**† *v. a.* [*in* and *probus*: "*Quasi probum facere.*" Skinner.]

1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raise from good to better. We *amend* a *bad*, but *improve* a *good* thing. Dr. Johnson.—But it is also used in the general meaning of augmentation, without any reference to perfection. See the next sense.

I love not to *improve* the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead. *Denham.*

Heaven seems *improv'd* with a superior ray,
And the bright arch reflects a double day. *Pope.*

2. To augment; to encrease. Not noticed by any of our lexicographers.

Some unhappy suits in law, and waste of his fortune in those suits, made some impression upon his mind, which being *improved* by domestick afflictions, and those indulgences to himself which naturally attend those afflictions, rendered his age less reverenced than his youth had been. *Ld. Clarendon, Life,* i. 32.

This ill principle, which being thus habitually *improved*, and from personal corruptions spreading into general and national, is the cause of all the mischiefs and disorders, publick and private, which trouble and infest the world, is to be altered and corrected only by discipline. *South, Serm.* v. 17.

3. [*In* and *prove*; *improuver*, Fr. *improbo*, Lat.] To disprove; to censure. Now disused.

Though the prophet Jeremy was unjustly accused, yet doth not that *improve* any thing that I have said. *Whitgift.*

To **IMPRO'VE.** *v. n.* To advance in goodness.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence; virtues which become us, particularly in times of war. *Atterbury.*

IMPRO'VEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *improve.* Norm. Fr. *improwment.*]

1. Melioration; advancement of any thing from good to better.

Some virtues tend to the preservation of health, and others to the *improvement* and security of estates. *Tillotson.*

2. Act of improving; something added or changed for the better: sometimes with *on.*

The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and some few others, are *improvements on* the Greek poet. *Addison, Spect.*

3. Progress from good to better.

There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several *improvements* and decays. *Addison.*

4. Progress in any respect; encrease.

When the corruption of men's manners, by the habitual *improvement* of this vicious principle, comes from personal to be general and universal, so as to diffuse and spread itself over a whole community; it naturally and directly tends to the ruin and subversion of the government, where it so prevails. *South, Serm.* v. 17.

5. Instruction; edification.

I look upon your city as the best place of *improvement*: from the school we go to the university, but from the universities to London. *South.*

6. Effect of melioration.

Love is the greatest of human affections, and friendship the noblest and most refined *improvement* of love. *South.*

IMPRO'VER. *n. s.* [from *improve.*]

1. One that makes himself or any thing else better.

They were the greatest *improvers* of those qualifications with which courts used to be adorned. *Clarendon.*

The first started ideas have been examined, and many effectually confuted by the late *improvers* of this way. *Locke.*

Homer is like a skilful *improver*, who places a beautiful statue so as to answer several vistas. *Pope.*

2. Any thing that meliorates.

Chalk is a very great *improver* of most lands. *Mortimer.*

IMPROVI'DED. *adj.* [*improvisus*, Lat. *imprevu*, Fr.] Unforeseen; unexpected; unprovided against.

She suborned hath
This crafty messenger with letters vain,
To work new woe, and *improvided* scath,
By breaking off the band betwixt us twain. *Spenser.*

IMPRO'VIDENCE. *n. s.* [from *improvident.*] Want of forethought; want of caution.

Men would escape floods by running up to mountains; and though some might perish through *improvidence*, many would escape. *Hale.*

The *improvidence* of my neighbour must not make me inhuman. *L'Estrange.*

IMPRO'VIDENT. *adj.* [*improvidus*, Lat.] Wanting forecast; wanting care to provide.

Improvident soldiers, had your watch been good,
This sudden mischief never could have fall'n. *Shakspeare.*

When men well have fed, the blood being warm,
Then are they most *improvident* of harm. *Daniel.*

I shall conclude this digression, and return to the time when that brisk and *improvident* resolution was taken. *Clarendon.*

This were an *improvident* revenge in the young ones, whereby they must destroy themselves. *Brown.*

IMPRO'VIDENTLY.† *adv.* [from *improvident.*] Without forethought; without care.

Distracted in her course, *improvidently* rash.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 12.

Now we are in the street, he first of all,
Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall;
And so imprison'd, and hemm'd in by me,
Sells for a little state his liberty. *Donne, Poems*, p. 120.

We, in the stupidity of atheistical hearts, are so *improvidently* covetous. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 674.

IMPRÓVI'SION. *n. s.* [*in* and *provision.*] Want of forethought.

Her *improvision* would be justly accusable. *Brown.*

IMPRU'DENCE.† *n. s.* [*imprudence*, Fr. *imprudentia*, Lat.] Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest.

Where good with bad were match'd, who of themselves
Abhor to join; and, by *imprudence* mix'd,
Produce prodigious births of body or mind. *Milton, P. L.*

IMPRU'DENT. *adj.* [*imprudent*, Fr. *imprudens*, Lat.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent.

There is no such *imprudent* person as he that neglects God and his soul. *Tillotson.*

IMPRU'DENTLY.* *adv.* [from *imprudent.*] Without prudence; indiscreetly. *Sherwood.*

I'MPUDENCE.† } *n. s.* [*impudence*, Fr. *impudentia*,
I'MPUDENCY. } Lat. "*Impudence* in an Englishman is sullen and insolent; in a Scotchman it is untractable and rapacious; in an Irishman, absurd and fawning." Spect. No. 20.] Shamelessness; immodesty.

I ne'er heard yet
That any of these bolder vices wanted
Less *impudence* to gainsay what they did,
Than to perform it first. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

A woman, if she maintain her husband, is full of anger, *impudency*, and much reproach. *Ecclus.* xxv. 22.

Nor did Noah's infirmity justify Cham's *impudency*, or exempt him from that curse of being servant of servants.
King Charles.

Those clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny.
Locke.

I'MPUDENT. *adj.* [*impudent*, Fr. *impudens*, Lat.]

1. Shameless; wanting modesty.

It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come with such more than *impudent* sawciness from you, can thrust me from a level consideration. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

When we behold an angel, not to fear,
Is to be *impudent*. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

2. Unchaste; immodest.

I'MPUDENTLY. *adv.* [from *impudent.*] Shamelessly; without modesty.

At once assail
With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

Why should soft Fabius *impudently* bear
Names gain'd by conquest in the Gallick war?
Why lays he claim to Hercules his strain,
Yet dares be base, effeminate, and vain? *Dryden.*

IMPUDI'CITY.* *n. s.* [*impudicité*, Fr. *impudicitia*, Lat.] Immodesty.

They are so unacquainted with Rome's impurities and *impudicities.* *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr.* (1616,) p. 18.

That usual pride, levity, or *impudicity*, which they observed or suspected in many. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 115.

To IMPU'GN.† *v. a.* [*impugner*, Fr. *impugno*, Lat.] To attack; to assault by law or argument; to oppose; to resist.

You say, that in the olde church the truth of this mistery was never *impugned* openly.
Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 203.

To knights of great emprise
The charge of Justice given was in trust,
That they might execute her judgements wise,
And with their might beat downe licentious Lust,
Which proudly did *impugne* her sentence just. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Of a strange nature is the suit you follow;
Yet in such rule, that the Venetian law
Cannot *impugn* you. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Wise and careful commanders do not only cast how to *impugne*, oppress, and annoy an enemy, but also how to remove those helps which might be advantageous to him in his siege.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 248.

St. Hierom reporteth, that he saw one of these in his time; but the truth hereof I will not rashly *impugn*, or over-boldly affirm. *Peacham on Drawing.*

I cannot think myself engaged to discourse of lots, as to their nature, use, and allowableness; and that not only in matters of moment and business, but also of recreation, which is *impugned* by some, though better defended by others. *South.*

IMPUGNA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *impugn.* Fr. *impugnation.*] Opposition; resistance.

The fifth is a perpetual *impugnation*, and self-conflict; either part labouring to oppose and vanquish the other.
Bp. Hall, Of Contentation, § 18.

IMPU'GNER.† *n. s.* [from *impugn.*] One that attacks or invades.

To defend them from the pretended slanders of their *impugners.* *Fulke against Allen*, (1586,) p. 354.

The *impugners* of our English church.
Bp. Morton, Episcop. Asserted, p. 2.

Leaving excuseless those his wilful *impugners.*
Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.

IMPUI'SSANCE. *n. s.* [French.] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness.

As he would not trust Ferdinando and Maximilian for supports of war, so the *impuissance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occasions to accept of peace. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

I'MPULSE.† *n. s.* [*impulsus*, Lat. Formerly the accent was on the last syllable; it is now constantly on the first.]

1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another.

If these little *impulses* set the great wheels of devotion on work, the largeness and height of that shall not at all be prejudiced by the smallness of its occasion. *South.*

Bodies produce ideas in us manifestly by *impulse.* *Locke.*

Bodies, from the *impulse* of a fluid, can only gravitate in proportion to their surfaces, and not according to their quantity of matter, which is contrary to experience. *Cheyne.*

2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea impressed.

Mean time, by Jove's *impulse*, Mezentius arm'd,
Succeeded Turnus. *Dryden.*

These were my natural *impulses* for the undertaking; but there was an accidental motive, which was full as forcible.
Dryden.

Moses saw the bush burn without being consumed, and heard a voice out of it: this was something, besides finding an *impulse* upon his mind to go to Pharaoh, that he might bring his brethren out of Egypt. *Locke.*

3. Hostile impression.

Like two great rocks against the raging tide,
Unmov'd the two united chiefs abide,
Sustain th' *impulse*, and receive the war. *Prior.*

IMPU'LSION.† *n. s.* [*impulsion*, Fr. *impulsus*, Lat.]

1. The agency of body in motion upon body.

The motion in the minute parts of any solid body passeth without sound; for that sound that is heard sometimes is produced only by the breaking of the air, and not by the *impulsion* of the air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To the *impulsion* there is requisite the force of the body that moveth, and the resistance of the body that is moved; and if the body be too great, it yieldeth too little; and if it be too small, it resisteth too little. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The first beginning of all those motions, so moved by others, can be nothing else but only the *impulsion* of that one first Mover, which moveth of himself. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 225.

Influences, *impulsions*, or inclinations, — from the lights above. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 7.

2. Influence operating upon the mind.

My keeper with compassion mov'd to see,
How grief's *impulsions* in my breast did beate,
Thus silence broke. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 652.

But thou didst plead
Divine *impulsion*, prompting how thou might'st
Find some occasion to infest our foes. *Milton, S. A.*

He always opposed, upon the *impulsion* of conscience, all mutations in the church. *Ld. Clarendon, Life*, i. 97.

IMPU'LSIVE. *adj.* [*impulsif*, Fr. from *impulse.*] Having the power of impulse; moving; impellent.

Nature and duty bind him to obedience;
But those being placed in a lower sphere,
His fierce ambition, like the highest mover,
Has hurried with a strong *impulsive* motion
Against their proper course. *Denham, Sophy.*

What is the fountain or *impulsive* cause of this prevention of sin? It is perfectly free grace. *South.*

Poor men! poor papers! we and they
Do some *impulsive* force obey,
And are but play'd with, do not play. *Prior.*

IMPU'LSIVE.* *n. s.* Impellent cause or reason.

Notwithstanding all which motives and *impulsives*, Sir Thomas Overbury refused to be sent abroad. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 409.

IMPU'LSIVELY.* *adv.* [from *impulsive.*] By impulse.

The two ladies seemed much affected, and *impulsively* at the same time they both put their hands into their pockets. *Sterne.*

IMPU'NIBLY.* *adv.* [from *impunity.*] Without punishment.

Xenophon represents the opinion of Socrates, that — no man *impunibly* violates a law established by the gods. *Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 65.

IMPU'NITY. *n. s.* [*impunité*, Fr. *impunitas*, Lat.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment.

In the condition of subjects they will gladly continue, as long as they may be protected and justly governed, without oppression on the one side, or *impunity* on the other. *Davies.*

A general *impunity* would confirm them; for the vulgar will never believe, that there is a crime where they see no penalty. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Men, potent in the commonwealth, will employ their ill-gotten influence towards procuring *impunity*, or extorting undue favours for themselves or dependents. *Atterbury.*

IMPU'RE. *adj.* [*impur*, Fr. *impurus*, Lat.]

1. Defiled with guilt; unholy: of men.

No more can *impure* man retain and move
In that pure region of a worthy love,
Than earthly substance can unforc'd aspire,
And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*

2. Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed; unholy: of things.

Hypocrites austerely talk,
Condemning as *impure* what God has made
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Unchaste.

If black scandal, or foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your meer enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the *impure* blots and stains thereof. *Shakspeare.*

One could not devise a more proper hell for an *impure* spirit, than that which Plato has touched upon. *Addison.*

4. Feculent: foul with extraneous mixtures; drossy.

To IMPU'RE.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render foul or impure; to defile.

That other inundation scoured the world, this *impures* it. *Bp. Hall, Serm. Works*, ii. 269.

IMPU'RELY. *adv.* [from *impure.*] With impurity.

IMPU'RENESS.† } *n. s.* [*impureté*, Fr. *impuritas*, Lat.
IMPU'RITY. } from *impure.*]

1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness.

The soul of a man grown to an inward and real *impurity*. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* B. 2. ch. 6.

The act of a substantial *impureness* committed. *Ibid.*

2. Act of unchastity.

Foul *impurities* reigned among the monkish clergy. *Atterbury, Serm.*

3. Base admixture.

The *impureness* of mixed posterity. *Feltham, Res.* i. 85.

4. Feculent admixture.

Cleanse the alimentary duct by vomiting and clysters; the *impurities* of which will be carried into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

To IMPU'RPLE.† *v. a.* [*imporporare*, Ital. *empourprer*, Fr. See *To* EMPURPLE. But our old lexicography writes it *impurple*. See Sherwood's Dict.] To make red; to colour as with purple.

Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses smil'd. *Milton, P. L.*

IMPU'TABLE.† *adj.* [from *impute.*]

1. Chargeable upon any one; that of which one may be accused.

It is rather *imputable* to that prudent modesty, which so much becomes every sober woman. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 168.

That first sort of foolishness is *imputable* to them. *South.*

2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. Not proper.

If the wife departs from her husband, through any default of his, as on the account of cruelty, then he shall be compelled to allow her alimony; for the law deems her to be a dutiful wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and she is in nowise *imputable*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

IMPU'TABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *imputable.*] The quality of being imputable.

'Tis necessary to the *imputableness* of an action, that it be avoidable. *Norris.*

IMPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*imputation*, Fr. from *impute.*]

1. Attribution of any thing; generally of ill.

Trust to me, Ulysses;
Our *imputation* shall be oddly pois'd
In this wild action. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

If a son that is sent by his father about merchandize, do fall into some lewd action, the *imputation* of his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father. *Shakspeare.*

To use intellections and volitions in the infinite essence, as hypotheses, is allowable; but a rigorous *imputation* is derogatory to him, and arrogant in us. *Glanville Scepsis.*

I have formerly said that I could distinguish your writings from those of any others: 'tis now time to clear myself from any *imputation* of self-conceit on that subject. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes of good.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men with the *imputation* of being near their master. *Shakspeare.*

3. Censure; reproach.

Whatsoever happens, they also the least feel that scourge of vulgar *imputation*, which notwithstanding they deserve. *Hooker.*

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless imputations of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any *imputation* upon this matter. *Swift.*

4. Hint; slight notice.

Antonio is a good man.
— Have you heard any *imputation* to the contrary?
— No, no; my meaning is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

IMPU'TATIVE.† *adj.* [from *impute.*] That may impute.

In all things righteousness, acceptation, or sanctification, is free and *imputative.* *Tr. of Bullinger's Serm.* p. 1052.

The fourth is the *imputative* righteousness of Christ, either exploded or not rightly understood. *Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull.*

To IMPU'TE. *v. a.* [*imputer*, Fr. *imputo*, Lat.]

1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill; sometimes good.

It was *imputed* to him for righteousness. *Rom*, iv. 22.

Men in their innovations should follow the example of time, which innovateth but quietly, and by degrees scarce to be perceived, for otherwise whatsoever is new and unlooked for, ever mends some, and impairs others; and he that is holpen takes it for a fortune, and thanks the time; and he that is hurt for a wrong, *imputeth* it to the author. *Bacon, Essays.*

I made it by your persuasion, to satisfy those who *imputed* it to folly. *Temple.*

Impute your dangers to our ignorance. *Dryden.*

This obscurity cannot be *imputed* to want of language in so great a master of stile. *Locke.*

I have read a book *imputed* to lord Bathurst, called a dissertation on parties. *Swift.*

2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

Thy merit
Imputed shall absolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds. *Milton, P. L.*

IMPU'TER.† *n. s.* [from *impute.*] He that imputes. *Sherwood.*

IN.† *prep.* [*in*, Lat. in, Sax. *in*, Gothick.]

1. Noting the place where any thing is present; not without.

In school of love are all things taught we see;
There learn'd this maid of arms the ireful guise, *Fairfax.*

Is this place here not sufficient strong
To guard us *in*? *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

2. Noting the state or thing present at any time.

The other is only by errour and misconceit named the ordinance of Jesus Christ: no one proof is yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be so *in* very deed. *Hooker.*

Like one of two contending *in* a prize,
That thinks he hath done well *in* people's eyes. *Shakspeare.*

Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are *in* arms. *Shakspeare.*

Danger before, and *in*, and after the act,
You needs must grant, is great. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

However it be *in* knowledge, I may truly say it is of no use at all *in* probabilities; for the assent there, being to be determined by the preponderancy, after a due weighing of all the proofs on both sides, nothing is so unfit to assist the mind *in* that as syllogism. *Locke.*

God hath made our eternal and temporal interests, *in* most cases, very consistent. *Smalridge, Serm.*

None was so little *in* their friendships, or so much *in* that of those whom they had most abused. *Dunciad.*

3. Noting the time.

When we would consider eternity *a parte ante*, what do we but, beginning from ourselves and the present time we are *in*, repeat *in* our minds the ideas of years or ages past? *Locke.*

4. Noting power.

To feed men's souls, quoth he, is not *in* man. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

5. Noting proportion.

Let usury in general be reduced to five *in* the hundred, and let that rate be proclaimed to be free and current, *Bacon.*

I cannot but lament the common course, which, at least, nine *in* ten of those who enter into the ministry are obliged to enter. *Swift.*

6. According to.

In all likelihood I brought all my limbs out of the bed, which, 'tis probable, he has not done off the breach. *Collier.*

7. Concerning.

I only consider what he, who is allowed to have carried this argument farthest, has said *in* it. *Locke.*

8. For the sake. A solemn phrase.

Now *in* the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat does this our Cæsar feed,
That he is grown so great? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

In the name of the people,
And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Banish him our city. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Now *in* the name of honour, sir, I beg you
That I may see your father's death revenged *Dryden.*

9. Noting cause.

King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to fight *in* thy defence. *Shakspeare.*

10. Formerly in the sense of *on*; which was a common usage, and continued in Milton's time. Wicliffe and Chaucer so use it.

But she againe him *in* the shield did smite. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. iv. 16.

And *in* his necke
Her proud foot setting. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. iv. 40.

All who *in* vain things
Built their fond hopes of glory. *Milton, P. L.* iii. 448.

11. IN *that.* Because.

Some things they do *in that* they are men; *in that* they are wise men and christian men, some things; some things *in that* they are men misled, and blinded with errour. *Hooker.*

He cannot brook such disgrace well, as he shall run into; *in that* it is a thing of his own search. *Shakspeare.*

12. IN *as much.* Since; seeing that.

Those things are done voluntarily by us, which other creatures do naturally *in as much* as we might stay our doing of them if we would. *Hooker.*

IN. *adv.*

1. Within some place; not out.

How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and unconscionable person; especially if he be arrived at that consummate and robust degree of falshood as to play *in* and out, and show tricks with oaths, the sacredest bonds which the conscience of man can be bound with. *South.*

I fear me, you'll be *in* till then. *Shakspeare.*

2. Engaged to any affair.

We know the worst can come: 'tis thought upon:
We cannot shift being *in*, we must go on. *Daniel.*

These pragmatical flies value themselves for being *in* at every thing, and are found at last to be just good for nothing. *L'Estrange*

3. Placed in some state.

Poor rogues talk of court news,
Who loses and who wins; who's *in*, who's out. *Shakspeare.*

Must never patriot then declaim at gin,
Unless, good man, he has been fairly *in*? *Pope.*

4. Noting immediate entrance.

Go to thy fellows; bid them cover the table, serve *in* the meat, and we will come *in* to dinner. *Shakspeare.*

He's too big to go *in* there: what shall I do?
—Let me see't; I'll *in*, I'll *in*; follow your friend's advice, I'll *in*. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Winds.*

5. Into any place.

Next fill the hole with its own earth again,
And trample with thy feet, and tread it *in*. *Dryden.*

Is it not more eligible to come *in* with a smooth gale, than to be tossed at sea with a storm? *Collier.*

In the said cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of bivalve larger than could be introduced *in* at those holes. *Woodward.*

6. Close; home.

The posture of left-handed fencers is so different from that of the right handed, that you run upon their swords if you push forward; and they are *in* with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard. *Tatler.*

7. IN has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense, as in the Latin: so, *active* denotes that which *acts*, *inactive* that which does *not act*. *In* before *r* is changed into *r*; as *irregular*: before *l* into *l*; as *illative*: and into *m* before some other consonants; as *improbable*.

Inabi'lity. *n. s.* [*in* and *ability.*] Impuissance; impotence; want of power.

If no natural nor casual *inability* cross their desires, they always delighting to inure themselves with actions most beneficial to others, cannot but gather great experience, and through experience the more wisdom. *Hooker.*

Neither ignorance nor *inability* can be pretended; and what plea can we offer to divine justice to prevent condemnation? *Rogers.*

Ina'bstinence. *n. s.* [*in* and *abstinence.*] Intemperance; want of power to abstain; prevalence of appetite.

Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear, that thou may'st know
What misery the *inabstinence* of Eve
Shall bring on man. *Milton, P. L.*

Inabu'sively.* *adv.* [*in* and *abusively.*] Without abuse.

A state of mortality shall always want that infinite wisdom, and purity of intention which resideth in the Deity, and which makes power to consist *inabusively* only there, as in its proper sphere. *Ld. North, Light in the Way to Paradise,* (1682,) p. 91.

Inaccessibi'lity.* *n. s.* [from *inaccessible.*] State of being inaccessible.

That side, which flanks on the sea and haven, needs no art to fortify it, nature having supplied that with the *inaccessibility* of the precipice. *Butler, Rem.* i. 417.

INACCE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*inaccessible*, Fr. *in* and *accessible.*] Not to be reached; not to be approached.

Whate'r you are,
That in this desart *inaccessible*,
Under the shade of melancholy boughs,
Lose and neglect the creeping hours of time. *Shakspeare.*

Many other hidden parts of nature, even of a far lower form, are *inaccessible* to us. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

There shall we see the ends and uses of these things, which here were either too subtile for us to penetrate, or too remote and *inaccessible* for us to come to any distinct view of. *Ray.*

This part, which is so noble, is not altogether *inaccessible*; and that an easy way may be found to it, 'tis to consider nature and to copy her. *Dryden.*

Inacce'ssibly.* *adv.* [from *inaccessible.*] So as not to be approached.

Mr. Bryant supposes that this piece of recondite northern mythology was *inaccessibly* shut up in Spelman, Asser, &c. *Warton, Rowley Enq.* p. 61.

Ina'ccuracy.† *n. s.* [from *inaccurate.*] Want of exactness.

It does not then proceed from any peculiar irregularity, or difficulty of our language, that the general practice, both of speaking and writing it, is chargeable with *inaccuracy*. *Lowth.*

[There are] two small *inaccuracies* in this sentence. *Hurd on Addison's Spect.* No. 512.

INA'CCURATE.† *adj.* [*in* and *accurate.*] Not exact; not accurate. It is used sometimes of persons, but more frequently of performances.

The expression is plainly *inaccurate*. *Hurd on Addison's Spect.* No. 315.

Leland is also *inaccurate* at least, in representing the edition by Thynne as coming next after that by Caxton. *Tyrwhitt on Chaucer.*

Ina'ccurately.* *adv.* [from *inaccurate.*] Not correctly.

What may be used as an argument? Why, either the allegorical persons, or the beauty they have in such compositions. Very *inaccurately* expressed, take it which way you will. *Hurd on Addison's Spect.* No. 273.

Ina'ction.† *n. s.* [*inaction*, Fr. *in* and *action.*] Cessation from labour; forbearance of labour.

The times and amusements past are not more like a dream to me, than those which are present: I lie in a refreshing kind of *inaction*. *Pope.*

Ferments of the worst kind succeed to perfect *inaction*. *Bp. Berkeley, Maxims,* § 38.

INA'CTIVE.† *adj.* [*in* and *active.*]

1. Not busy; not diligent; idle; indolent; sluggish.

His [Rowe's] plays are musical and pleasing poems; but *inactive* and unmoving tragedies. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

Others are — doomed to lose four months in *inactive* obscurity. *Johnson, Rambler,* No. 124.

2. Unfavourable to activity.

Not the vain visions of *inactive* schools,
Not fancy's maxims, not opinion's rules,
E'er form'd the man, whose gen'rous warmth extends
T' enrich his country. *Shenstone.*

Ina'ctively. *adv.* [from *inactive.*] Idly; without labour; without motion; sluggishly.

In seasons of perfect freedom, mark how your son spends his time; whether he *inactively* loiters it away, when left to his own inclination. *Locke.*

Inacti'vity. *n. s.* [*in* and *activity.*] Idleness; rest; sluggishness.

A doctrine which manifestly tends to discourage the endeavours of men, to introduce a lazy *inactivity*, and neglect of the ordinary means of grace. *Rogers.*

Virtue, conceal'd within our breast,
Is *inactivity* at best. *Swift.*

To **INA'CTUATE.*** *v. a.* [from *actuate.*] To put into action.

The plastick in them is too highly awakened, to *inactuate* only an aerial body. *Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls,* p. 125.

Inactua'tion.* *n. s.* [from *inactuate.*] Operation.

They [the creatures] were then constituted in the *inactuation* and exercise of their noblest and most perfect powers. *Glanville. Pre-exist.* p. 113.

INA'DEQUATE. *adj.* [*in* and *adæquatus*, Latin.] Not equal to the purpose; defective; falling below the due proportion.

Remorse for vice
Not paid, or paid *inadequate* in price,
What farther means can reason now direct? *Dryden.*

Inadequate ideas are such, which are but a partial or incomplete representation of those archetypes to which they are referred. *Locke.*

Ina'dequately. *adv.* [from *inadequate.*] Defectively; not completely.

These pores they may either exactly fill, or but *inadequately*. *Boyle.*

Ina'dequateness.* *n. s.* [from *inadequate.*] Defect of proportion.

That may be collected generally from the *inadequateness* of the visible means to most notable productions. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. ii.

Inadequa'tion.* *n. s.* [*in* and *adequation,*] Want of exact correspondence.

The difference only arising from *inadequation* of languages. *Cit. in Puller's Moderat. of the Ch. of Eng.* p. 418.

Inadmi'ssible.* *adj.* [Fr. *inadmissible*; an old word in that language; but, in ours, of modern date. Mr. Malone attributes the introduction of it to William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham.] Not to be allowed, or admitted.

It must always be remembered, that bishop Lowth's version is designed for the learned: in one for vulgar use "sorec" for "choice vine," "ilex" for "green oak," &c. would be clearly *inadmissible*. *Abp. Newcome, Ess. on Bibl. Transl.* p. 303.

Inadve'rtence. } **Inadve'rtency.** } *n. s.* [*inadvertence*, French; from *inadvertent.*]

1. Carelessness; negligence; inattention.

There is a difference between them, as between *inadvertency* and deliberation, between surprise and set purpose. *South.*

From an habitual heedless *inadvertency*, men are so intent upon the present, that they mind nothing else. *L'Estrange.*

2. Act or effect of negligence.

Many persons have lain under great and heavy scandals, which have taken their first rise only from some *inadvertence* or indiscretion. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses and *inadvertencies*, are infinitely preferable to the works of an inferior kind of author, which are scrupulously exact. *Addison.*

INADVE'RTENT. *adj.* [*in* and *advertens*, Latin.] Negligent; careless.

INADVE'RTENTLY. *adv.* [from *inadvertent.*] Carelessly; negligently.

Aristotle mentions Telegonus as the son of Circe and Ulysses, who afterwards slew his father with the bone of a fish *inadvertently.* *Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

Worthy persons, if *inadvertently* drawn into a deviation, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

INADVE'RTISEMENT.* *n. s.* [*in* and *advertisement.*] Inadvertence.

Constant objects lose their hints, and steal an *inadvertisement*, upon us. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 10.

INAFFABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *inaffable.*] Reservedness in conversation. *Coles.*

INA'FFABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *affable.*] Reserved; sour; uncourteous; unpleasant in conversation. See AFFABLE. *Scott.*

INAFFECTA'TION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *affectation.*] The state of being void of affectation. *Scott.*

INAFFE'CTEDLY.* *adv.* [from *inaffected.*] Without affectation; "*inaffectedly*, done carelessly." Not in use. *Cockeram.*

INA'IDABLE.* *adj.* [from *in* and *aid.*] Not to be assisted.

Labouring art can never answer nature
From her *inaidable* estate. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

INA'LIENABLE.† *adj.* [*inalienable*, old Fr.] That cannot be alienated, or granted to another.

This grant or concession was made originally upon condition, that the said lands should be *inalienable.*
Hist. Descript. of the Kingdom of Macasar, (1701,) p. 88.

It [the land] was not originally *inalienable.*
Burke, Speech in Parl. (1772.)

INA'LIENABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The state of being inalienable. *Scott.*

INALIME'NTAL. *adj.* [*in* and *alimental.*] Affording no nourishment.

Dulcoration importeth a degree to nourishment; and the making of things *inalimental* to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit for making new victual. *Bacon.*

INA'LTERABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *alterable.*] Not to be changed or altered.

The heavens—being made of an incorruptible and *inalterable* quintessence. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 75.

INA'MIABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *amiable.*] Unpleasant; not to be beloved. *Cockeram.*

INA'MIABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *inamiable.*] Unloveliness; the want of amiable qualities. *Scott.*

INAMI'SSIBLE.† *adj.* [*inamissible*, French; *in* and *amissus*, Lat.] Not to be lost.

These advantages are *inamissible.* *Hammond.*

Fixed in an *inamissible* happiness. *Glanville, Pre-exist.* p. 68.

INAMI'SSIBLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *inamissible.*] The state of being inamissible. *Scott.*

INAMORA'TO.* *n. s.* [Ital. *innamorato.*] One in love. See ENAMORADO. It appears to have once had the English form of *inamorate*; for thus Cockeram gives it, in his old vocabulary, "*inamorates*, lovers." But *inamorato* has kept its ground down to our own times. It is usually a contemptuous expression.

Perfum'd *inamoratoes*!
Marston, Scourge of Villainy, (1599,) iii. 10.

All pretty fellows are also excluded to a man, as well as all *inamoratoes.* *Tatler*, No. 27.

Distracted *inamoratos*, either spiritual or sensual.
Bp. Lavington, Enth. of Methodists, vol. i. p. 57.

We are both worshippers and *inamoratos* of this mother of the gods, antiquity. *Warburton to Hurd*, Lett. 199.

INA'NE. *adj.* [*inanis*, Latin.] Empty; void. It is used licentiously for a substantive.

We sometimes speak of place in the great *inane*, beyond the confines of the world. *Locke.*

To INA'NIMATE.† *v. a.* [*in* and *animo*, Latin.] To animate; to quicken. This word is not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the poetical passage from Donne. Donne, however, was fond of the word.

There's a kind of world remaining still;
Though she, which did *inanimate* and fill
The world, be gone, yet in this last long night
Her ghost doth walk, that is, a glimmering light.
Donne, Poems, p. 204.

This child of mine, *inanimated* by your gracious acceptation.
Donne, Devot. Epist. Dedic.

Youth is their critical day, that judges them, that denominates them, that *inanimates* and informs them.
Donne, Devot. p. 338.

INA'NIMATE. } *adj.* [*inanimatus*, Latin: *inanimé*,
INA'NIMATED. } French.] Void of life; without animation.

The spirits of animate bodies are all in some degree kindled; but *inanimate* bodies have spirits no whit inflamed. *Bacon.*

The golden goddess, present at the prayer,
Well knew he meant th' *inanimated* fair,
And gave the sign of granting. *Dryden.*

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the *inanimate* bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves. *Bentley.*

Both require the constant influence of a principle different from that which governs the *inanimated* part of the universe.
Cheyne, Philos. Princip.

From roofs when Verrio's colours fall,
And leave *inanimate* the naked wall,
Still in thy song should vanquish'd France appear. *Pope.*

INANIMA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *To inanimate.*] Animation. Not usual.

We may well consider the body, before the soul came, before *inanimation*, to be without sin. *Donne, Devot.* p. 581.

INANI'TION.† *n. s.* [*inanition*, Fr. *inanis*, Lat.] Emptiness of body; want of fulness in the vessels of the animal.

Repletion and *inanition* may both do harm in two contrary extremes. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 235.

Weakness which attends fevers proceeds from too great fulness in the beginning, and too great *inanition* in the latter end of the disease. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INA'NITY.† *n. s.* [*inanité*, Fr. *inanis*, Lat.]

1. Emptiness; void space.

This opinion excludes all such *inanity*, and admits no vacuities, but so little ones as nobody whatever can come to, but will be bigger than they, and must touch the corporal parts which those vacuities divide. *Digby on Bodies.*

2. Vanity.

These fopperies are the chief of the effect. — Their *inanity* gives them weight and credit.
Florio, Tr. of Montaigne, (1613,) p. 42.

INA'PPETENCE.* *n. s.* [*in* and *appetence.*] Want of appetite.

Some squeamish and disrelished person takes a long walk to the physician's lodging to beg some remedy for his *inappetence.*
Boyle against Custom. Swear. p. 106.

INA'PPETENCY.† *n. s.* [*in* and *appetentia*, Lat.] Want of stomach or appetite. *Sherwood.*

INA'PPLICABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *applicable.*] Not to be put to a particular use.

INAPPLICABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *inapplicable.*] Unfitness for the particular purpose.

INAPPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [*inapplication*, Fr. *in* and *application.*] Indolence; negligence.

INA'PPOSITE.* *adj.* [*in* and *apposite.*] Ill placed; ill timed; not to the purpose.

INAPPREHE'NSIBLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *apprehensible.*] Not intelligible.

Those celestial songs to others *inapprehensible*, but not to those who were not defiled with women. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

INAPPREHE'NSIVE.* *adj.* [*in* and *apprehensive.*] Not noticing; regardless.

By faring deliciously every day men become senseless of the evils of mankind, *inapprehensive* of the troubles of their brethren, unconcerned in the changes of the world, and the cries of the poor, the hunger of the fatherless, and the thirst of widows. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1653,) p. 206.

INA'PTITUDE.* *n. s.* [*in* and *aptitude.*] Unfitness.

Hereby one may give a strong conjecture of the aptness or *inaptitude* of one's capacity to that study. *Howell, Lett.* (dat. 1619,) i. i. 9.

INA'QUATE.* *adj.* [*in* and *aquatus*, Lat.] Embodied in water. Not in use.

For as muche as he is joyned to the bread but sacramentally, there followeth no impanation thereof, no more than the Holy Ghost is *inaquate*, that is to say, made water, beyng sacramentally joyned to the water in baptisme. *Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner*, p. 368.

INAQUA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *inaquate.*] The state of being inaquate.

The second reason is almost as fondly handled, alludyng from impanation to *inaquation*. *Bp. Gardiner, Repl. to Abp. Cranmer*, p. 369.

INA'RABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *arabilis*, Latin.] Not capable of tillage. *Dict.*

To INA'RCH. *v. a.* [*in* and *arch.*]

Inarching is a method of grafting which is commonly called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is used when the stock and the tree may be joined: take the branch you would *inarch*, and, having fitted it to that part of the stock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on one side about three inches in length: after the same manner cut the stock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, so that they may join equally together that the sap may meet: then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the stock to admit it; so that when they are joined, the tongue will prevent their slipping, and the graft will more closely unite with the stock. Having thus placed them exactly together, tie them; then cover the place with grafting clay, to prevent the air from entering to dry the wound, or the wet from getting in to rot the stock: you should fix a stake into the ground, to which that part of the stock, as also the graft, should be fastened, to prevent the wind from breaking them asunder. In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be sufficiently united; and the graft may then be cut from the mother-tree, observing to slope it off close to the stock, and cover the joined parts with fresh grafting clay. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practised upon oranges, myrtles, jasmines, walnuts, firs, and pines, which will not succeed by common grafting or budding. *Miller.*

INARTI'CULATE. *adj.* [*inarticulé*, Fr. *in* and *articulate.*] Not uttered with distinctness, like that of the syllables of human speech.

Observe what *inarticulate* sounds resemble any of the particular letters. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a sense of devotion; as our solemn musick, which is *inarticulate* poesy, does in churches. *Dryden.*

INARTI'CULATELY.† *adv.* [from *inarticulate.*] Not distinctly.

Whispered *inarticulately* in our hearts. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 497.

INARTI'CULATENESS. *n. s.* [from *inarticulate.*] Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTICULA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *inarticulate.*] Confusion of sounds; indistinctness in pronouncing.

The oracles meaned to be obscure: but then it was by the ambiguity of the expression, and not by the *inarticulation* of the words. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

INARTIFI'CIAL.† *adj.* [*in* and *artificial.*]

1. Contrary to art.

I have ranked this among the effects; and it may be thought *inartificial* to make it the cause also. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Not made by art; plain; simple; artless; rude.

It was the *inartificial* process of the experiment, and not the acuteness of any commentary upon it, which they have had in veneration. *Sprat, Hist. R. Soc.* p. 91.

Words of such amazing force and comprehension, [St. Matt. vi. 6—9.] and at the same time of such a wonderful and *inartificial* simplicity, as must convince the most hardened infidel, would he give himself leave thoroughly to attend to them, of that divine spirit and wisdom, by which the author of them most unquestionably spake. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. 1.

If poetry be compared with painting, in respect of this its merely natural and *inartificial* resemblance. *Harris on Musick, Poetry, &c.* iii. § 2.

Petty barbarian states, intent only on repelling their neighbours or enlarging their territories, unfurnished with arts or letters, and, from their natural ferocity, cherishing the most violent jealousies, and destitute of the principles of mutual confidence, possessed no other mode of adjusting their differences, and securing their frontiers, than to construct these *inartificial* bulwarks, serving at once for division and defence, planned on the simplest mechanism, and executed by the mere strength of tumultuary multitudes. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 64.

INARTIFI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *inartificial.*] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

This lofty humour is clumsily and *inartificially* managed, when it is affected by those of a self-denying profession. *Collier.*

INATTE'NTION. *n. s.* [*inattention*, Fr. *in* and *attention.*] Disregard; negligence; neglect; heedlessness.

Persons keep out of the reach of the reproofs of the ministry, or hear with such *inattention* or contempt as renders them of little effect. *Rogers.*

We see a strange *inattention* to this most important prospect. *Rogers.*

Novel lays attract our ravish'd ears;
But old, the mind with *inattention* hears. *Pope.*

INATTE'NTIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *attentive.*] Heedless; careless; negligent; regardless.

If we indulge the frequent roving of passions, we shall procure an unsteady and *inattentive* habit. *Watts.*

INATTE'NTIVELY.* *adv.* [from *inattentive.*] Without attention; heedlessly.

INAU'DIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *audible.*] Not to be heard; void of sound.

Let's take the instant by the forward top;
For we are old, and on our quick'st decrees

Th' *inaudible* and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakspeare.*

To INAU'GURATE.† *v. a.* [*inauguro*, Latin.] To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites; to begin with good omens; to begin.

Those beginnings of years were very propitious unto him, as if kings did chuse remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favours, that they may appear acts as well of the times as of the will. *Wotton, Life of D. of Buck.*

He had taken with him Alfred, his youngest son, to be there *inaugurated.* *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 5.

INAU'GURATE.* *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Invested with office.

Edmond ——
At London caus'd himself *inaugurate* to be. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 12.

The new state, to which Christ was *inaugurate* at his resurrection. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 529.

INAUGURA'TION. *n. s.* [*inauguration*, Fr. *inauguro*, Latin.] Investiture by solemn rites.

The royal olive was solemnly sworn, at his *inauguration*, to observe these things inviolable. *Howell, Voc. For.*

At his regal *inauguration* his old father resigned the kingdom to him. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INAU'GURATORY.* *adj.* [from *inaugurate.*] Respecting inauguration.

After so many *inauguratory* gratulations, nuptial hymns, and funeral dirges, he must be highly favoured by nature, or by fortune, who says any thing not said before. *Johnson, Life of Dryden.*

INAURA'TION. *n. s.* [*inauro*, Latin.] The act of gilding or covering with gold.

The Romans had the art of gilding after our manner; but some sort of their *inauration*, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

INAU'SPICATE.* *adj.* [*in* and *auspicate.* See *To* AUSPICATE.] Ill omened.

Though it bore an *inauspicate* face, it proved of a friendly event. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III.* p. 43.

INAUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *auspicious.*] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

Oh here
I will set up my everlasting rest;
And shake the yoke of *inauspicious* stars
From this world-wearied flesh. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Though Heaven's *inauspicious* eye
Lay black on love's nativity,
Her eye a strong appeal can give;
Beauty, smiles, and love shall live. *Crashaw.*

The stars feel not the diseases their *inauspicious* influence produces. *Boyle.*

With *inauspicious* love a wretched swain
Pursu'd the fairest nymph of all the plain;
She plung'd him hopeless in a deep despair. *Dryden.*

INAUSPI'CIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *inauspicious.*] With ill omens; with bad fortune.

INAUSPI'CIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *inauspicious.*] The state or quality of being inauspicious. *Scott.*

INBE'ING. *n. s.* [*in* and *being.*] Inherence; inseparableness.

When we say the bowl is round, the boy is witty, these are proper or inherent modes; for they have a sort of *inbeing* in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any other substance to it. *Watts.*

I'NBORN.† *adj.* [*in* and *born.*] Innate; implanted by nature.

These not ingrav'd, but *inborn* dignities,
Caskets of souls. *Donne, Poems,* p. 160.

Led by sense of good,
Inborn to all, I sought my needful food. *Dryden.*

All passions being *inborn* with us, we are almost equally judges of them. *Dryden.*

Some Carolina, to Heaven's dictates true,
Thy *inborn* worth with conscious eyes shall see,
And slight th' imperial diadem for thee. *Addison.*

INBRE'ATHED. *adj.* [*in* and *breath.*] Inspired; infused by inspiration.

Blest pair of syrens, pledges of Heav'n's joy,
Sphere-born harmonious sisters, Voice and Verse,
Wed your divine sounds, and mixt power employ,
Dead things with *imbreath'd* sense able to pierce. *Milton, Ode.*

I'NBRED.† *adj.* [*in* and *bred.*] Produced within; hatched or generated within.

That other inward *inbred* cause of melancholy, is our temperature, in whole or part, which we receive from our parents. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 60.

The *inbred* delight or pleasure in secular vanities. *Dr. Jackson, Works,* iii. 542.

My *inbred* enemy
Forth issu'd. *Milton, P. L.*

A man thinks better of his children than they deserve; but there is an impulse of tenderness, and there must be some esteem for the setting of that *inbred* affection at work. *L'Estrange.*

But he unmov'd contemns their idle threat;
And *inbred* worth doth boasting valour slight. *Dryden.*

To INBRE'ED.* *v. a.* [from *breed.*] To produce; to raise.

It is *inbred*, and an impressed belief in all, that our souls have a divine original. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions,* ch. 32.

These abilities — are of power, beside the office of a pulpit, to *inbreed* and cherish in a great people the seeds of virtue and publick civility. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

To *inbreed* in us this generous and christianly reverence one of another. *Ibid.*

To INCA'GE.† *v. a.* [*in* and *cage.* Fr. *encager.* See *To* ENCAGE.] To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.

In a tavern neighbouring by
He hath *incaged* the silly gentleman. *Middleton, Micro-Cynicon,* 1599.

And, yet *incaged* in so small a verge,
Thy waist is no whit lesser than thy lord's. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

It made my imprisonment a pleasure;
Ay, such a pleasure as *incaged* birds
Conceive. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Don Quixote saw himself to be *incaged*, and placed in the cart. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix.* iv. 20.

INCA'GEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *incage.*] Confinement in a cage.

Since your *incagement*, and as you imagine inchantment, in that coop. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix.* iv. 21.

INCALE'SCENCE. } *n. s.* [*incalesco*, Latin.] The state
INCALE'SCENCY. } of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat.

Averroes restrained his hilarity, making no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober *incalescence*, and regulated estuation from wine. *Brown.*

The oil preserves the ends of the bones from *incalescency*, which they, being solid bodies, would necessarily contract from a swift motion. *Ray on the Creation.*

INCA'LCULABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *calculable.*] Beyond calculation; not to be reckoned. A very modern word; "his loss is *incalculable*; the advantages are *incalculable.*"

INCANTA'TION. *n s.* [*incantation*, Fr. *incanto*, Lat.] Charms uttered by singing; enchantment.

My ancient *incantations* are too weak,
And hell too strong. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

By Adam's hearkening to his wife, mankind, by that her *incantation*, became the subject of labour, sorrow, and death. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

The great wonders of witches, their carrying in the air, and transforming themselves into other bodies, are reported to be wrought, not by *incantations* or ceremonies, but by anointing

themselves all over, move a man to think that these fables are the effects of imagination; for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The name of a city being discovered unto their enemies, their penates and patronal gods might be called forth by charms and *incantations*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The nuptial rights his outrage strait attends;
The dow'r desir'd is his transfigur'd friends:
The *incantation* backward she repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what she did, defeats. *Garth.*

The commands which our religion hath imposed on its followers are not like the absurd ceremonies of pagan idolatry, that might look like *incantations* and magick, but had no tendency to make mankind the happier. *Bentley.*

Inca'ntatory. *adj.* [from *incanto*, Latin.] Dealing by enchantment: magical.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like *incantatory* impostors, daily delude them. *Brown.*

Inca'nting.* *part. adj.* [*incanto*, low Lat. to enchant.] Enchanting, as it were; delightful.

Incanting voices, — poesy, mirth, and wine, raising the sport commonly to admiration. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 306.

To **Inca'nton.** *v. a.* [*in* and *canton.*] To unite to a canton or separate community.

When the cantons of Bern and Zurich proposed the incorporating Geneva in the cantons, the Roman catholicks, fearing the protestant interest, proposed the *incantoning* of Constance as a counterpoise. *Addison on Italy.*

Incapabi'lity. } *n. s.* [from *incapable.*] Inability
Inca'pableness. } natural; disqualification legal.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of *incapability* in yourself to the service. *Suckling.*

INCA'PABLE. *adj.* [*incapable*, Fr. *in* and *capable.*]

1. Wanting room to hold or contain: with *of* before the thing to be contained.
2. Wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand.

Incapable and shallow innocents!
You cannot guess who caus'd your father's death. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not able to admit or have any thing.

Wilmot, when he saw Goring put in the command, thought himself *incapable of* reparation. *Clarendon.*

4. Unable; not equal to any thing.

Is not your father grown *incapable*
Of reasonable affairs? Is he not stupid
With age? *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

5. Disqualified by law.

Their lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they are rendered *incapable of* purchasing any more. *Swift.*

6. In conversation it is usual to say a man is *incapable of* falsehood, or *incapable of* generosity, or of any thing good or bad.

INCAPA'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*in* and *capacious.*]

1. Narrow; of small content.

Souls that are made little and *incapacious* cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or things. *Burnet.*

2. Wanting power to contain or comprehend.

Buzzing them [questions of speculation] into popular ears and capacities, *incapacious* of them, unable to comprehend them. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* (1625,) p. 80.

Incapa'ciousness. *n. s.* [from *incapacious.*] Narrowness; want of containing space.

To **INCAPA'CITATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate.*]

1. To disable; to weaken.

Nothing of consequence should be left to be done in the last *incapacitating* hours of life. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. To disqualify.

Monstrosity could not *incapacitate* from marriage. *Arbuthnot.*

Incapacita'tion.* *n. s.* [from *incapacitate.*] Disqualification.

The power of *incapacitation* is a legislative power.
Burke, Speech in Parl. (1771.)

Incapa'city. *n. s.* [*incapacité*, Fr. *in* and *capacity.*] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural *incapacity*, and genial indisposition. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Admonition he imputes either to envy, or else ignorance and *incapacity* of estimating his worth. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The inactivity of the soul is its *incapacity* to be moved with any thing common. *Arbuthnot.*

To **INCA'RCERATE.**† *v. a.* [*incarcero*, Lat.] To imprison; to confine. It is used in the Scots law to denote imprisoning or confining in a gaol; otherwise it is seldom found, Dr. Johnson says; and he cites only the example from Harvey. But see the participial adjective Incarcerate, which he has not noticed; and Incarceration, of which he has given no example. The writers, who use these words, are of high reputation.

Contagion may be propagated by bodies, that easily *incarcerate* the infected air; as woollen clothes. *Harvey.*

Inca'rcerate.* *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Imprisoned; confined.

When they no longer be *incarcerate*
In this dark dungeon. *More, Song. of the Soul*, (1647,) i. ii. 20.

Incarcera'tion.† *n. s.* [from *incarcerate*: old Fr. *incarceration.*] Imprisonment; confinement.

A state of *incarceration* for former delinquencies.
Glanville, Pre-exist. p. 10.

To **INCA'RN.** *v. a.* [*incarno*, Latin.] To cover with flesh.

The flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and *incarn* it. *Wiseman.*

To **Inca'rn.** *v. n.* To breed flesh.

The slough came off, and the ulcer happily *incarned.*
Wiseman.

To **INCA'RNADINE.**† *v. a.* [*incarnadin*, Fr. *incarnadino*, pale red, Italian.] To dye red. This word I find only once, Dr. Johnson says, citing the example from Shakspeare. A writer, soon after Shakspeare, uses it as a verb; and another, as an adjective.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous sea *incarnadine*,
Making the green one red. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

One shall ensphere thine eyes, another shall
Impearl thy teeth, a third thy white and small
Hand shall besnow, a fourth *incarnadine*
Thy rosie cheek. *Carew's Poems*, p. 95

Inca'rnadine.* *adj.* [*incarnadino*, Ital.] Of a red colour.

Such whose white-sattin upper coat of skin,
Cut upon velvet rich *incarnadin*,
Has yet a body (and of flesh) within. *Lovelace, Luc.* p. 128.

To **INCA'RNATE.**† *v. a.* [*incarner*, Fr. *incarno*, Latin.] To clothe with flesh; to embody with flesh.

He was not yet born, nor *incarnated.*
Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 83.

I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast, and mix with bestial slime,
This essence to *incarnate* and imbrute. *Milton, P. L.*

If quick conception, true discrimination, and the happy faculty of *incarnating* the idea of his poet, are properties essential in the almost undefinable composition of a great and perfect actor, these and many more will be found in Mr. Dowton. *Cumberland's Life of Himself.*

Inca'rnate.† *part. adj.* [*incarnat*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Clothed with flesh; embodied in flesh.

Undoubtedly even the nature of God itself, in the person of the Son, is *incarnate*, and hath taken to itself flesh. *Hooker.*

A most wise sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the satisfactory death and obedience of the *incarnate* Son of God, Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever. *Sanderson.*

Here shalt thou sit *incarnate*, here shalt reign,
Both God and man. *Milton, P. L.*

2. It may be doubted whether Swift understood this word.

But he's possest.
Incarnate with a thousand imps. *Swift.*

3. In Scotland, *incarnate* is applied to any thing tinged of a deep red colour, from its resemblance to a flesh colour. Dr. Johnson. — He might have added, that it was so used in this country.

Yelowe, pale, redde, blue, whyte, graye, and *incarnate*. *Questions of Love*, (1566.)

For repairing, with some additions, of the rich *incarnate* velvet bed, being for the reception of his majesty, [1660]., *Parliament. Hist.* vol. xxii. p. 306.

INCARNA'TION.† *n. s.* [*incarnation*, French; from *incarnate*.]

1. The act of assuming body.

We must beware we exclude not the nature of God from *incarnation*, and so make the Son of God incarnate not to be very God. *Hooker.*

Upon the Annunciation, or our Lady-day, meditate on the *incarnation* of our blessed Saviour. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

When shall my soul her *incarnation* quit? *Young, Night Th.* 9.

2. The state of breeding flesh.

The pulsation under the cicatrix proceeded from the too lax *incarnation* of the wound. *Wiseman, Surg.*

3. Colour of flesh. See the third sense of the adjective INCARNATE.

The other sort of flower was of a deep *incarnation*, not unlike the gillyflowers of Spain. *Hist. of Peru*, p. 230.

INCA'RNATIVE.† *n. s.* [*incarnatif*, Fr. from *incarn.*] A medicine that generates flesh.

Such are these caustick plasters, preparatory to the *incarnative*, the knife, and the lance. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 484.

I deterged the abscess, and incarned by the common *incarnative*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To INCA'SE. *v. a.* [*in* and *case*.] To cover; to enclose; to enwrap.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incase*,
The pillars silver. *Pope, Odyssey.*

To INCA'SK.* *v. a.* [*in* and *cask*.] To put into a cask. *Sherwood.*

INCA'STELLATED.* *adj.* Enclosed in a castle. Sherwood. See CASTELLATED.

INCAU'TIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *cautious*.] Unwary; negligent; heedless.

His rhetorical expressions may easily captivate any *incautious* reader. *Keil against Burnet.*

INCAU'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incautious*.] Unwearily; heedlessly; negligently.

A species of palsy invades such as incautiously expose themselves to the morning air. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

INCAU'TIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *incautious*.] Want of caution; heedlessness.

To INCE'ND.* *v. a.* [*incendo*, Lat.] To stir up: to inflame. Not now in use.

Oh! there's a line *incends* his lustful blood. *Marston, Scourge of Vill.* (1599,) ii. 6.

INCE'NDIARY.† *n. s.* [*incendiarius*, from *incendo*, Lat. *incendiare*, French.]

1. One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery.

Fire too frequently involves in the common calamity persons unknown to the *incendiary*. *Blackstone.*

2. One who inflames factions or promotes quarrels.

Nor could any order be obtained impartially to examine impudent *incendiaries*. *King Charles.*

Incendiaries of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation. *Addison.*

Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiaries*, and pests of commonweals. *Bentley.*

3. Simply, an exciter; whatever stirs up.

To these two abovenamed causes, or *incendiaries*, of this rage, I may very well annex time, place, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 606.

INCE'NDIARY.* *adj.* Inflaming faction; promoting quarrel.

With this menace the *incendiary* informer left De L'Isle, in order to carry his threats into execution. *Hist. of Duelling*, (1770,) p. 146.

I'NCENSE. *n. s.* [*incensum*, Latin, a thing burnt; *encens*, French.] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess.

Upon such sacrifices, my Cordelia,
The gods themselves throw *incense*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Numa the rites of strict religion knew;
On ev'ry altar laid the *incense* due. *Prior.*

To I'NCENSE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfume with incense.

The prayers of the saints, *incensed* by his [Christ's] mediation and merits. *Barrow, Works*, i. 440.

To INCE'NSE. *v. a.* [*incensus*, Latin.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to irritate to anger; to heat; to fire; to make furious; to exasperate.

The world, too saucy with the gods,
Incenses them to send destruction. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

If 'gainst yourself you be *incens'd*, we'll put you,
Like one that means his proper harm, in manacles. *Shakspeare.*

He is attended with a desp'rate train;
And what they may *incense* him to, being apt
To have his ear abus'd, wisdom bids fear. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Tractable obedience is a slave
To each *incensed* will. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Foul idolatries and other faults,
Heap'd to the popular sum, will so *incense*
God as to leave them. *Milton, P. L.*

How could my pious son thy pow'r *incense*?
Or what, alas! is vanquish'd Troy's offence? *Dryden, Æn.*

INCE'NSEMENT. *n. s.* [from *incense*.] Rage; heat; fury.

His *incensement* at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shakspeare.*

INCE'NSION. *n. s.* [*incensio*, Lat.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.

Sena loseth its windiness by decocting; and subtile or windy spirits are taken off by *incension* or evaporation. *Bacon.*

INCE'NSIVE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] That incites; that inflames.

To be extremely hated, and inhumanely persecuted, without any fault committed, or just occasion offered, is greatly *incensive* of human passions. *Barrow, Works*, iii. 118.

INCE'NSOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions.

Many priests were impetuous and importunate *incensors* of the rage. *Hayward.*

INCE'NSORY. *n. s.* [from *incense*.] The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. *Ainsworth.*

INCE'NTIVE. *n. s.* [*incentivum*, Latin.]

1. That which kindles.

Their unreasonable severity was not the least *incentive*, that blew up into those flames the sparks of discontent. *King Charles.*

2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur. It is used of that which incites, whether to good or ill; with *to*.

Congruity of opinions, to our natural constitution, is one great *incentive to* their reception. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Even the wisdom of God hath not suggested more pressing motives, more powerful *incentives to* charity, than these, that we shall be judged by it at the last dreadful day. *Atterbury.*

It encourages speculative persons, with all the *incentives* of place, profit, and preferment. *Addison, Freeholder.*

INCE'NTIVE. *adj.* Inciting; encouraging: with *to*.

Competency is the most *incentive to* industry: too little makes men desperate, and too much careless. *Decay of Piety.*

INCE'PTION.† *n. s.* [*inceptio*, Latin.] Beginning. *Bullokar.*

The *inception* of putrefaction hath in it a maturation. *Bacon.*

Many *inceptions* are but, as Epicurus termeth them, "tentamina," that is, imperfect offers and assays, which vanish, and come to no substance, without iteration. *Bacon, Of the Colours of Good and Evil.*

INCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [*inceptivus*, Latin.] Noting beginning.

An *inceptive* and desitive proposition, as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises: but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen. *Locke.*

INCE'PTOR.† *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.
2. An academical term, denoting that the person is admitted to a degree which is not completed. In the old dictionary of Huloet, "*inceptors* or regent masters in the universities, *candidati*."

In the year 1576, Mr. Hooker's grace was given him for *inceptor* of arts: Dr. Herbert Westphaling, a man of noted learning, being then vice-chancellor; and, the act following, he was completed master. *Walton, Life of Hooker.*

There were only ten *inceptors* in arts, and three in theology and jurisprudence. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 449.

INCERA'TION. *n. s.* [*incero*, Latin.] The act of covering with wax. *Dict.*

INCE'RATIVE.* *adj.* [*incératif*, French; from *incero*, Lat.] Cleaving or sticking to, like wax. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

INCE'RTAIN.* *adj.* [*incertus*, Latin.] Uncertain; doubtful; unsteady.

The matter is *incertain*. *Huloet.*

Lawless and *incertain* thoughts. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Willing misery
Outlives *incertain* pomp. *Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.*

With words confus'd *incertain* tales they told. *Fairfax, Tasso.*

INCE'RTAINLY.* *adv.* [from *incertain*.] Doubtfully; without certainty.

Answer *incertainly* and ambiguously. *Huloet.*

INCE'RTAINTY.* *n. s.* [from *incertain*.] Uncertainty.

The certain hazard
Of all *incertainties*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Shewing the corruptions, *incertainties*, and disagreements of those volumes. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.*

INCER'TITUDE.† *n. s.* [*incertitude*, Fr. *incertitudo*, Lat.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

Under this *incertitude*, let us see what the count advanceth more distinctly concerning the Persons in the Deity. *Bp. Lavington, Moravians compared, &c.* p. 9.

Differences arose upon the sense and interpretation of these laws. Thus we were brought back to our old *incertitude*. *Burke, Vindic. of Nat. Society.*

INCE'SSABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *cessans*.] Unceasing; continual.

The *incessable* blows which still do wound our ears. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quixote,* iii. 6.

INCE'SSANT. *adj.* [*in* and *cessans*, Latin.] Unceasing; unintermitted; continual; uninterrupted.

Raging wind blows up *incessant* show'rs. *Shakspeare.*

The *incessant* weeping of my wife,
Forc'd me to seek delays. *Shakspeare.*

If, by prayer
Incessant, I could hope to change the will
Of Him who all things can, I would not cease
To weary him with my assiduous cries. *Milton, P. L.*

In form, a herald of the king she flies,
From peer to peer, and thus *incessant* cries. *Pope, Odyssey.*

INCE'SSANTLY. *adv.* [from *incessant*.] Without intermission; continually.

Both his hands most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves *incessantly*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Who reads
Incessantly, and to his reading brings not
A spirit and judgement equal or superior. *Milton, P. R.*

The Christians, who carried their religion through so many persecutions, were *incessantly* comforting one another with the example and history of our Saviour and his apostles. *Addison.*

I'NCEST.† *n. s.* [*inceste*, French; *incestum*, Latin. "They call *incest* an unlawfull meddling of a man with a woman, against the honour of bloud and affinitie. For *cestus* signifieth the marriage girdle, which the bride did weare, to shewe that the marriage was just and lawfull." Transl. of Bullinger's Sermons, p. 236.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited.

Is't not a kind of *incest* to take life
From thine own sister's shame? *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

He who entered in the first act, a young man like Pericles, prince of Tyre, must not be in danger in the fifth act of committing *incest* with his daughter. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

INCE'STUOUS. *adj.* [*incestueux*, French.] Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjur'd, and thou simular man of virtue
That art *incestuous*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

We may easily guess with what impatience the world would have heard an *incestuous* Herod discoursing of chastity. *South.*

Ere you reach to this *incestuous* love,
You must divine and human rights remove. *Dryden.*

INCE'STUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incestuous*.] With unnatural love.

Macareus and Canace, son and daughter to Æolus, god of the winds, loved each other *incestuously*. *Dryden.*

INCE'STUOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *incestuous*.] State of incest.

The horrible *incestuousness* of this match. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* Add.

INCH. *n. s.* [ince, Sax. *uncia*, Lat.]

1. A measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot.

A foot is the sixth part of the stature of man, a span one eighth of it, and a thumb's breadth or *inch* one seventy-second. *Holder on Time.*

The sun should never miss, in all his race,
Of time one minute, or one *inch* of space. *Blackmore.*

2. A proverbial name for a small quantity.

The plebeians have got your fellow tribune;
They'll give him death by *inches*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

As in lasting, so in length is man,
Contracted to an *inch*, who was a span *Donne.*

Is it so desirable a condition to consume by *inches*, and lose one's blood by drops? *Collier.*

The commons were growing by degrees into power and property, gaining ground upon the patricians *inch* by *inch*. *Swift.*

3. A nice point of time.

Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an *inch*. *Shakspeare.*

To INCH.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive by inches.

Valiant they say, but very popular;
He gets too far into the soldiers graces,
And *inches* out my master. *Dryden, Cleom.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. *Ainsworth.*

The rest are commonly too sparing, in the *inching* out of the possibility of our assurance by nice distinctions. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 267.

To INCH.† *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time.

Now Turnus doubts, and yet disdains to yield,
But with slow paces measures back the field,
And *inches* to the walls. *Dryden, Æn.*

To INCHA'MBER.* *v. a.* [*enchambrer*, Fr.] To lodge in a chamber. *Sherwood.*

To INCHA'NT.* See *To* ENCHANT, and its derivatives.

INCHA'RITABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *charitable*.] Wanting charity.

You bawling, blasphemous, *incharitable* dog! *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

To INCHA'SE.* See *To* ENCHASE.

INCHA'STITY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *chastity*.] Want or loss of chastity.

On those women, who pretend that poverty provoketh to *inchastity*. *Jordan's Poems*, §§ 2.

I'NCHED. *adj.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth.

Poor Tom, proud of heart to ride on a bay trotting horse over four *inched* bridges. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To INCHE'ST.* *v. a.* [*in* and *chest*; Fr. *encaisser*.] To put into a case or chest. *Sherwood.*

I'NCHIPIN. *n. s.* Some of the inside of a deer. *Ainsworth.*

I'NCHMEAL. *n. s.* [*inch* and *meal*.] A piece an inch long.

All the infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and make him
By *inchmeal* a disease! *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

To I'NCHOATE.† *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Lat.] To begin: to commence.

Plato mentions, that the great soul of this world does at least *inchoate*, and rudely delineate, the fabrick of our body at first. *More, Song of the Soul, Notes*, (1647,) p. 383.

The higher congruity of life being yet but imperfectly *inchoated*. *Glanville, Pre-exist.* p. 139.

I'NCHOATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Begun; entered upon.

Oh, that all the saints of God, in a comfortable sense of their *inchoate* blessedness could sing for joy. *Bp. Hall, Christ Mystical*, § 8.

Lingering sickness hath its acceptable handle, by preparing; and *inchoate* misfortunes lessening the horrour of (that must-be-done) dying. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* p. 25.

The proportion of the imperfect, *inchoate*, very moderate state of the Christian in this life. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 505.

I'NCHOATELY.* *adv.* [from *inchoate*.] In an incipient degree.

Whether as fully just by thy gracious imputation, or as *inchoately* just by thy gracious inoperation. *Bp. Hall, Works*, ii. 305.

INCHOA'TION.† *n. s.* [*inchoatus*, Lat.] Inception; beginning.

It discerneth of four kinds of causes; forces, frauds, crimes various of stellionate, and the *inchoations* or middle acts towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon.*

The setting on foot some of those arts in those parts would be looked upon as the first *inchoation* of them, which yet would be but their reviving. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

I consider a double estate of the learned; *inchoation*, and progress. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions*, ch. 38.

I take much contentment in this *inchoation* of friendship. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 32.

There is another life, in which those divine *inchoations* shall be completed. *Glanville, Serm.* p. 281.

I'NCHOATIVE.† *adj.* [*inchoative*, Fr. *inchoativus*, Lat.] Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.

These acts of our intellect seem to be some *inchoative* or imperfect rays. *W. Mountagne, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 387.

To INCI'DE. *v. a.* [from *incido*, to cut, Lat.]

Medicines are said to *incide* which consist of pointed and sharp particles; as acids, and most salts, by which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another: thus expectorating medicines are said to *incide* or cut the phlegm. *Quincy.*

The menses are promoted by all saponaceous substances, which *incide* the mucus in the first passages. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NCIDENCE. } *n. s.* [*incido*, to fall, Lat. *incidence*,
I'NCIDENCY. } Fr.]

1. The direction with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. In the occursions of two moving bodies, their *incidence* is said to be perpendicular or oblique, as their directions or lines of motion make a straight line or an oblique angle at the point of contact. *Quincy.*

In mirrours there is the like angle of *incidence*, from the object to the glass, and from the glass to the eye. *Bacon.*

He enjoys his happy state most when he communicates it, and receives a more vigorous joy from the reflexion than from the direct *incidency* of his happiness. *Norris.*

In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions, whether it be that some of the incident rays are refracted more and others less constantly, or one and the same ray is by refraction disturbed. *Newton, Opticks.*

The permanent whiteness argues, that in like *incidences* of the rays there is no such separation of the emerging rays. *Newton.*

2. [*Incidens*, Lat.] Accident; hap; casualty.

What *incidency* thou do'st guess of harm declare,
Is creeping towards me. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

I'NCIDENT. *adj.* [*incident*, Fr. *incidens*, Lat.]

1. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening accidentally; issuing in beside the main design; happening beside expectation.

As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so likewise men's rarer *incident* necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered. *Hooker.*

I would note in children not only their articulate answers, but likewise smiles and frowns upon *incident* occasions. *Wotton.*

In a complex proposition the predicate or subject is sometimes made complex by the pronouns who, which, whose, whom, &c. which make another proposition: as, every man, who is pious, shall be saved: Julius, whose surname was Cæsar, overcame Pompey: bodies, which are transparent, have many pores. Here the whole proposition is called the primary or chief, and the additional proposition is called an *incident* proposition. *Watts.*

2. Happening; apt to happen.

Constancy is such a firmness of friendship as overlooks all those failures of kindness, that through passion, *incident* to human nature, a man may be guilty of. *South.*

I'NCIDENT. *n. s.* [*incident*, Fr. from the adjective.] Something happening beside the main design; casualty.

His wisdom will fall into it as an *incident* to the point of lawfulness. *Bacon, Holy War.*

No person, no *incident* in the play, but must be of use to carry on the main design. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

INCIDE'NTAL. *adj.* Incident; casual; happening by chance; not intended; not deliberate; not necessary to the chief purpose.

The satisfaction you received from those *incidental* discourses which we have wandered into. *Milton.*

By some religious duties scarce appear to be regarded at all, and by others only as an *incidental* business, to be done when they have nothing else to do. *Rogers.*

INCIDE'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *incidental*.] Beside the main design; occasionally.

These general rules are but occasionally and *incidentally* mentioned in Scripture, rather to manifest unto us a former, than to lay upon us a new obligation. *Sanderson.*

I treat either purposely or *incidentally* of colours. *Boyle.*

I'NCIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *incident*.] Occasionally; by the bye; by the way.

It was *incidently* moved amongst the judges what should be done for the king himself, who was attainted; but resolved that the crown takes away defects. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To INCI'NERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cineres*, Lat.] To burn to ashes.

By baking, without melting, the heat indurateth, then maketh fragile; lastly, it doth *incinerate* and calcinate. *Bacon.*

Fire burneth wood, making it first luminous, then black and brittle, and lastly broken and *incinerate*. *Bacon.*

These dregs are soon *incinerated* and calcined into such salts which produce coughs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

INCINERA'TION.† *n. s.* [*incineration*, Fr. from *incinerate*.] The act of burning any thing to ashes.

The phenix kinde,
Of whose *incineration*,
There riseth a new creation. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 230.

Those quartans are of all the most obstinate, which arise out of the *incineration* of a former ague. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 470.

I observed in the fixt salt of urine, brought by depuration to be very white, a taste not unlike common salt, and very different from the caustick lixiviate taste of other salts made by *incineration*. *Boyle.*

INCI'PIENCY.* *n. s.* [from *incipient*.] Beginning; commencement.

INCI'PIENT.* *adj.* [*incipiens*, Lat.] Commencing.

Certainly in any sense, a second or third fluxion seems an obscure mystery. The *incipient* celerity of an *incipient* celerity, the nascent argument of a nascent argument, i. e. of a thing which hath no magnitude, &c. *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst*, § 4.

In their *incipient* state all are upon a footing. *Goldsmith, Hist. of the Earth.*

To INCI'RCLE.* See *To* ENCIRCLE. *Sherwood.*

INCI'RCLET.* *n. s.* [from *incircle*.] A small circle.

In whose *incirclets* if ye gaze,
Your eyes may tread a lover's maze. *Sidney, Arc.* b. 2.

INCIRCUMSCRI'PTIBLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *circumscriptible*.] Not to be bound or confined.

When thou speakest of God, thou muste consyder a thynge that in nature is single, without composition, without conversion; that is invisible, immortall, *incircumscriptible*, incomprehensible. *Abp. Cranmer, Answer to Bp. Gardiner*, p. 343.

INCIRCUMSPE'CTION. *n. s.* [*in* and *circumspection*.] Want of caution; want of heed.

An unexpected way of delusion, whereby he more easily led away the *incircumspection* of their belief. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To INCI'SE.* *v. a.* [*inciser*, Fr. *incisus*, Lat.] To cut; to engrave; to carve.

If Truth's hand
Incise the story of our land,
Posterity shall see a fair
Structure. *Carew's Poems*, p. 79.

Let others carve the rest; it shall suffice,
I on thy grave this epitaph *incise*. *Ibid.* p. 104.

Nor had his love to any (had not stone
And stocks discover'd it,) been ever known;
Which, (for on them he us'd his plaints t' *incise*,)
By chance presented it to Sylvia's eyes. *Sherburn, Transl. from St. Amant.*

INCI'SED. *adj.* [*inciser*, Fr. *incisus*, Lat.] Cut; made by cutting: as, an *incised* wound.

I brought the *incised* lips together. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

INCI'SION. *n. s.* [*incision*, Fr. *incisio*, Lat.]

1. A cut; a wound made with a sharp instrument. Generally used for wounds made by a chirurgeon.

Let us make *incision* for your love,
To prove whose blood is reddest, his or mine. *Shakspeare.*

God help thee, shallow man: God make *incision* in thee, thou art raw. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

The reception of one is as different from the admission of the other, as when the earth falls open under the *incisions* of the plough, and when it gapes to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower. *South.*

A small *incision* knife is more handy than a larger for opening the bag. *Sharp, Surgery.*

2. Division of viscosities by medicines.

Abstersion is a scouring off, or *incision* of viscous humours, and making them fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as in nitrous water, which scoureth linen. *Bacon.*

INCI'SIVE. *adj.* [*incisif*, Fr. from *incisus*, Lat.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

The colour of many corpuscles will cohere by being precipitated together, and be destroyed by the effusion of very piercing and *incisive* liquors. *Boyle.*

INCI'SOR.† *n. s.* [*incisor*, Lat.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

The *incisors* of the upper jaw are larger and broader than those of the lower. *Berdmore on the Teeth.*

INCI'SORY. *adj.* [*incisoire*, Fr.] Having the quality of cutting.

INCI'SURE. *n. s.* [*incisura*, Lat.] A cut; an aperture.

In some creatures it is wide, in some narrow, in some with a deep *incisure* up into the head, for the better catching and holding of prey, and comminuting of hard food. *Derham.*

INCITA'TION.† *n. s.* [*incitatio*, Lat.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse; the act of inciting; the power of inciting.

After that Dionise, by their *incitation*, had expelled Plato out of Sicily, they abandoned their habite and severity. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 139.

He was satisfied, that Sarah's motion proceeded not merely from her anger, but from a divine *incitation*. *Patrick on Genes.* xxi. 12.

Dr. Ridley defines magnetical attraction to be a natural *incitation* and disposition conforming unto contiguity, an union of one magnetical body unto another. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The multitude of objects do proportionably multiply both the possibilities and *incitations*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The mind gives not only licence, but *incitation* to the other passions to act with the utmost impetuosity. *Decay of Piety.*

To INCI'TE. *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat. *inciter*, Fr.] To stir up; to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence shall *incite* us to? *Shakspeare.*

No blown ambition doth our arms *incite*;
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right. *Shakspeare.*

Antiochus, when he *incited* Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans, comparing it to a fire, that took and spread from kingdom to kingdom. *Bacon.*

Nature and common reason, in all difficulties, where prudence or courage are required, do rather *incite* us to fly for assistance to a single person than a multitude. *Swift.*

INCI'TEMENT.† *n. s.* [old French, *incitement.*] Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting cause.

A marvel it were, if a man of great capacity, having such *incitements* to make him desirous of all furtherances unto his cause, could espy in the whole scripture of God nothing which might breed at the least a probable opinion of likelihood, that divine authority was the same way inclinable. *Hooker.*

Let his actions speak him; and this shield,
Let down from heaven, that to his youth will yield
Such copy of *incitement.* *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Hartlib seems sent hither by some good providence, to be the occasion and *incitement* of great good to this island. *Milton.*

If thou must reform the stubborn times,
From the long records of distant age
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage. *Pope, Statius.*

INCI'TER.* *n. s.* [from *incite.*] An inciting cause; that which encourages.

They held it as an *inciter* of lust. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 36.

All this which I have depainted to thee, are *inciters* and rousers of my mind. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix.* iii. 6.

INCI'VIL. *adj.* [*incivil.* Fr.] Unpolished. See UNCIVIL.

INCIVI'LITY. *n. s.* [*incivilité,* Fr. *in* and *civility.*]

1. Want of courtesy; rudeness.

He does offend against that reverence which is due to the common apprehensions of mankind, whether true or not, which is the greatest *incivility.* *Tillotson.*

2. Act of rudeness. In this sense it has a plural.

Abstain from dissolute laughter, uncomely jests, loud talking and jeering, which, in civil account, are called indecencies and *incivilities.* *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

INCI'VILLY.* *adv.* [from *incivil.*] Rudely. See UNCIVILLY.

To INCLA'SP.* *v. a.* [from *clasp.*] To hold fast; to clasp.

He *inclaspeth* the whole world within his outstretched arms; his soul is as wide as the whole universe. *Cudworth, Serm.* p. 65.

I'NCLAVATED.* *adj.* [*in* and *clavatus,* Lat.] Set; fast fixed.

These [teeth] are more firmly *inclavated,* and infixed into the jaw bones, by treble or quadruple roots. *Smith on Old Age,* (1666,) p. 81.

INCLE'MENCY. *n. s.* [*inclemence,* Fr. *inclementia,* Lat.] Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness.

And though by tempests of the prize bereft,
In heaven's *inclemency* some ease we find:
Our foes we vanquish'd by our valour left. *Dryden.*

INCLE'MENT. *adj.* [*in* and *clemens,* Lat.] Unmerciful; unpitying; void of tenderness; harsh. It is used oftener of things than of men.

Teach us further by what means to shun
The *inclement* seasons, rain, ice, hail and snow. *Milton, P. L.*

I stand
Naked, defenceless, on a foreign land:
Propitious to my wants, a vest supply,
To guard the wretched from th' *inclement* sky. *Pope.*

INCLI'NABLE. *adj.* [*inclinabilis,* Lat.]

1. Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing; tending by disposition: with *to.*

People are not always *inclinable to* the best. *Spenser.*

A marvel it were, if a man of capacity could espy in the whole scripture nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the same way *inclinable.* *Hooker.*

The gall and bitterness of certain men's writings, who spared him little, made him, for their sakes, the less *inclinable to* that truth which he himself should have honoured. *Hooker.*

Desire,
Inclinable now grown *to* touch or taste,
Solicited her longing eye. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Having a tendency.

If such a crust naturally fell, then it was more likely and *inclinable* to fall this thousand years than the last; but if the crust was always gradually nearer and nearer to falling, that plainly evinces that it had not endured eternally. *Bentley.*

INCLINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*inclinaison, inclination,* Fr. *inclinatio,* Lat.]

1. Tendency towards any point: with *to.*

The two rays, being equally refracted, have the same *inclination to* one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the *inclination* of half a degree answering to the sun's diameter. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Natural aptness.

Though most of the thick woods are grubbed up since the promontory has been cultivated, there are still many spots of it which shew the natural *inclination* of the soil leans that way. *Addison.*

3. Propension of mind; favourable disposition; incipient desire.

The king was wonderfully disquieted, when he found that the prince was totally aliened from all thoughts of or *inclination to* the marriage. *Clarendon.*

A mere *inclination to* a thing is not properly a willing of that thing; and yet, in matters of duty, men frequently reckon it for such: for otherwise how should they so often plead and rest in the honest and well inclined disposition of their minds, when they are justly charged with an actual non-performance of the law. *South.*

4. Love; affection; regard. In this sense it admits *for.*

We have had few knowing painters, because of the little *inclination* which princes have *for* painting. *Dryden.*

5. Disposition of mind.

Bid him
Report the features of Octavia, her years,
Her *inclination.* *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

6. Flexion: the act of bowing. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

There was a pleasaunt arber, not by art
But of the trees owne *inclination* made. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. vi. 44.

To sit, doth not [here] signify any peculiar *inclination* or flexion, any determinate location or position, of the body. *Pearson on the Creed,* Art. 6.

7. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the east or west.

It was found to be this very *inclination* to the axis of the earth; and proportionably, though not equally, answering to the degrees of latitude. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1650,) p. 282.

8. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some fæces or sediment by only stooping the vessel, which is also called decantation. *Quincy.*

INCLI'NATORY.† *adj.* [from *incline.*]

1. Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

If that *inclinatory* virtue be destroyed by a touch from the contrary pole, that end which before was elevated will then decline. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Applied to the magnetical needle. See the seventh sense of INCLINATION.

This needle, touched with the stone, and directing towards the north and south, the mariners, as the magnetical philosophers call their directory needle; not only for the reason intimated, but to distinguish it also from their other, called the *inclinatory* needle. *Gregory, Posthum.* p. 281.

INCLI'NATORILY. *adv.* [from *inclinatory.*] Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other; with some deviation from North and South.

Whether they be refrigerated *inclinatorily,* or somewhat equinoxially, that is, toward the eastern or western points, they discover some verticity. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To INCLI'NE.† *v. n.* [*inclino*, Lat. *incliner*, Fr.]

1. To bend; to lean; to tend towards any part: with *to* or *towards*.

Her house *inclineth unto* death, and her paths unto the dead. *Prov.* ii. 18.

Still *to* this place
My heart *inclines*, still hither turn my eyes;
Hither my feet unbidden find their way. *Rowe.*

2. To bend the body; to bow.

The winged warriour low *inclin'd*
At his Creator's feet with reverence due. *Fairfax, Tass.* ix. 60.

He, kingly, from his state
Inclin'd not. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning.

Doth his majesty
Incline to it, or no?
—— He seems indifferent;
Or rather swaying more upon our part. *Shakspeare.*

Their hearts *inclined to* follow Abimelech. *Judges.*

To INCLI'NE.† *v. a.*

1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or state.

The timely dew of sleep,
Now falling with soft slumberous weight, *inclines*
Our eyelids. *Milton, P. L.*

Thus far both armies to Belinda yield;
Now to the baron fate *inclines* the field. *Pope.*

A towering structure to the palace join'd;
To this his steps the thoughtful prince *inclin'd.* *Pope.*

2. To turn towards any thing, as desirous or attentive.

Incline our hearts to keep this law. *Common Prayer.*

Ye have not *inclined* your ear unto me. *Jeremiah.*

But that from us aught should ascend to heaven
So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God high-blest, or to *incline* his will,
Hard to belief may seem, yet this will prayer. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To bend; to incurvate.

An embracing vine,
Whose bunches hanging down seem'd to entice
All passers-by to taste their luscious wine,
And did themselves into their hands *incline*,
As freely offering to be gathered. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. xii. 54.

With due respect my body I *inclin'd*,
As to some being of superiour kind. *Dryden.*

INCLI'NER.* *n. s.* [from *incline.*] In dialling, an inclined dial. *Dict. of Arts.*

To INCLI'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *clip.*] To grasp; to enclose; to surround.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky *inclips*,
Is thine, if thou wilt have't. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To INCLO'ISTER.† *v. a.* [*enclostrer*, Fr. See *To* ENCLOISTER.] To shut up in a cloister.

Such a beatifick face
Incloysters here this narrow floor,
That possest all hearts before. *Lovelace's Luc.* p. 47.

To INCLO'SE.* *v. a.* [Dr. Johnson takes no notice of this way of writing *enclose;* which, however, is very common; and which he has often used himself; though certainly *enclose* is more correct, from its French origin, *enclos.*] To part from things or grounds common by a fence; to surround; to shut in. See *To* ENCLOSE.

A garden *inclosed* is my sister. *Cantic.* iv. 12.

INCLO'SER.* *n. s.* [from *inclose.*] One that encloses. See ENCLOSER.

A most unconscionable *incloser* and impropriator. *Dean Martin, Lett.* (1662,) p. 23.

INCLO'SURE.* See ENCLOSURE.

To INCLO'UD.† *v. a.* [*in* and *cloud.*] To darken; to obscure.

The heavens on everie side *enclowded* be. *Spenser, Virgil's Gnat.*

In their thick breaths,
Rank of gross diet, shall we be *inclouded*,
And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakspeare.*

To INCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*includo*, Lat.]

1. To inclose; to shut in: as, the shell *includes* a pearl.

2. To comprise; to comprehend.

This desire being recommended to her majesty, it liked her to *include* the same within one intire lease. *Bacon.*

The marvellous fable *includes* whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods. *Pope.*

Instead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the question is only whether he be a whig or a tory; under which terms all good and ill qualities are *included.* *Swift.*

INCLU'SION.* *n. s.* [*inclusio*, Lat.] The act of including.

INCLU'SIVE. *adj.* [*inclusif*, Fr.]

1. Inclosing; encircling.

O, would that the *inclusive* verge
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red-hot steel, to sear me to the brain. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

2. Comprehended in the sum or number: as, from Wednesday to Saturday *inclusive;* that is, both Wednesday and Saturday taken into the number.

I'll search where ev'ry virtue dwells,
From courts *inclusive* down to cells. *Swift.*

INCLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *inclusive.*] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account. See INCLUSIVE.

Thus much shall serve for the several periods or growth of the common law, until the time of Edward I. *inclusively.* *Hale.*

All articulation is made within the mouth, from the throat to the lips *inclusively;* and is differenced partly by the organs used in it, and partly by the manner and degree of articulating. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

To INCO'ACH.* See *To* ENCOACH.

INCOA'CT.* } *adj.* [*incoactus*, Lat.] Unconstrained.
INCOA'CTED. } See COACTED. *Bullokar, and Coles.*

INCOA'GULABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *coagulable.*] Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXI'STENCE. *n. s.* [*in* and *coexistence.*] The quality of not existing together; non-association of existence. An unusal word.

Another more incurable part of ignorance, which sets us more remote from a certain knowledge of the coexistence or *incoexistence* of different ideas in the same subject, is, that there is no discoverable connection between any secondary quality and those primary qualities it depends on. *Locke.*

INCO'G.† *adv.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incognito*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — "Some words are hitherto but fairly split, and therefore only in their way to perfection; as *incog*, and *plenipo:* but in a short time, it is to be hoped, they will be further docked to *inc*, and *plen.*" Tatler, No. 230.] Unknown; in private.

But if you're rough, and use him like a dog,
Depend upon it, he'll remain *incog.* *Addison.*

INCO'GITABLE.* *adj.* [Lat. *incogitabilis.*] Unthought of.

The most flagitious, *incogitable* fact. *Dean King, Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 1608, p. 31.

INCO'GITANCY.† *n. s.* [*incogitantia*, Lat.] Want of thought.

It cannot argue any want of judgement in the author, but meer *incogitancy* only. *Ferrand on Love Melanch.* (1640,) p. 112.

Which action, done out of a sudden *incogitancy*, might pass for but a weakness. *South, Serm.* vii. 211.

One man's fancies are laws to succeeders, who afterwards misname all unobsequiousness to their *incogitancy* presumption. *Boyle.*

Next to the stupid and meerly vegetable state of *incogitancy*, we may rank partial and piece-meal consideration. *Decay of Piety.*

INCO'GITANT.* *adj.* [*incogitans*, Lat.] Thoughtless; inconsiderate.

His first example saith, "It is a just law that every one shall peaceably enjoy his estate in lands or otherwise." Does this law attain to no good end? The bar will blush at this most *incogitant* woodcock. *Milton, Colasterion.*

Men are careless and *incogitant*, and slip into the pit of destruction before they are aware. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. ii.

INCO'GITANTLY.* *adv.* [from *incogitant*.] Without consideration.

Some—do not imprudently or *incogitantly* refer the prayers and fasting to the valediction of Paul and Barnabas. *Knatchbull's Annot. Tr.* p. 146.

Men almost as often speak *incogitantly*, as they think silently. *Barrow, Serm. on St. James*, iii. 2.

INCO'GITATIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *cogitative*.] Wanting the power of thought.

Purely material beings, as clippings of our beards, and sensible, thinking, perceiving beings, such as we find ourselves, we will call cogitative and *incogitative* beings. *Locke.*

INCO'GNITO.† *adv.* [*incognitus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson.—We borrow the term from the Italian *incognito*; the great men of which country were fond of travelling, or walking about, in disguise.] In a state of concealment.

'Twas long ago
Since gods came down *incognito*. *Prior.*

The prince royal of Prussia came thither *incognito*. *Tatler*, No. 17.

He designs to stay there *incognito* a few days. *Bp. Berkeley, Lett. to T. Prior*, (1713.)

INCOHE'RENCE. }
INCOHE'RENCY. } *n. s.* [*in* and *coherence*.]

1. Want of cohesion; looseness of material parts.

If plaister be beaten into an impalpable powder, when poured out it will emulate a liquor, by reason that the smallness and *incoherence* of the parts do both make them easy to be put into motion, and makes the pores they intercept so small, that they interrupt not the unity or continuity of the mass. *Boyle.*

2. Want of connection; incongruity; inconsequence of argument; want of dependence of one part upon another.

I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order, shews the *incoherence* of the argumentations better than syllogisms. *Locke.*

Incoherences in matter, and suppositions without proofs, put handsomely together, are apt to pass for strong reason. *Locke.*

INCOHE'RENT.† *adj.* [*in* and *coherent*.]

1. Wanting cohesion; loose; not fixed to each other.

Had the strata of stone become solid, but the matter whereof they consist continued lax and *incoherent*, they had consequently been as pervious as those of marle or gravel. *Woodward.*

2. Inconsequential; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part upon another.

We have instances of perception whilst we are asleep, and retain the memory of them; but how extravagant and *incoherent* are they, and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being! *Locke.*

3. Not suitable to; not agreeing.

Two *incoherent* and incombining dispositions. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* i. 10.

INCOHE'RENTLY. *adv.* [from *incoherent*.] Inconsistently; inconsequentially.

The character of Eurylochus is the imitation of a person confounded with fears, speaking irrationally and *incoherently*. *Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

INCOLU'MITY.† *n. s.* [*incolumité*, Fr. *incolumitas*, Lat.] Safety; security. A word very little in use. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

The parliament is necessary to assert and preserve the national rights of a people, with the *incolumity* and welfare of a country. *Howell.*

To INCO'MBER.* See *To* ENCUMBER, and *To* INCUMBER. Barret and Sherwood write it *incomber*.

To INCOMBI'NE.* *v. n.* [*in* and *combine*.] To differ; not to agree.

To sow the sorrow of man's nativity with seed of two incoherent and *incombining* dispositions. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* i. 10.

INCOMBUSTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *incombustible*.] The quality of resisting fire so that it cannot consume.

The stone in the Appennines is remarkable for its shining quality, and the amianthus for its *incombustibility*. *Ray.*

INCOMBU'STIBLE. *adj.* [*incombustible*, Fr. *in* and *combustible*.] Not to be consumed by fire.

It agrees in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being *incombustible*, and not consumable by fire. *Wilkins.*

INCOMBU'STIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *incombustible*.] The quality of not being wasted by fire.

I'NCOME.† *n. s.* [*in* and *come*. Sax. incuman, to come in, to enter.]

1. Revenue; produce of any thing.

Thou who repinest at the plenty of thy neighbour, and the greatness of his *incomes*, consider what are frequently the dismal consequences of all this. *South.*

No fields afford
So large an *income* to the village lord. *Dryden, Georg.*

St. Gaul has scarce any lands belonging to it, and little or no *income* but what arises from its trade: the great support of this little state is its linen manufacture. *Addison on Italy.*

Notwithstanding the large *incomes* annexed to some few of her preferments, this church hath in the whole little to subsist on. *Atterbury.*

2. Coming-in; admission; introduction. Not now in use. It was a favourite expression in Cromwell's time.

He that walks up unto that light, and improves that strength, which God hath already communicated unto him, shall have more abundant *incomes* of light and strength from God. *Bp. Rust, Disc. of Truth*, § 17.

Every humour and fantastick unaccountable motion was, by some, represented as the work of that Spirit to which they were most opposite: thus when warm and brisk sanguine presented a cheerful scene, and filled the imagination with pleasant dreams; these were divine illapses, the joys and *incomes* of the Holy Ghost! *Glanville, Serm.* iii. p. 179.

This hath been commonly experimented by the devotos of all religions: for even among the devouter Turks and Heathens we may find as notorious instances of those *incomes* and enlargements, as in any of our modern histories of Christian experiences. *Scott, Works*, ii. 129. (edit. 1718.)

INCO'MING.* *adj.* [from *income*; incuman, Sax.] Coming in.

It is the first and fundamental interest of the labourer, that the farmer should have a full *incoming* profit on the product of his labour. *Burke, Thoughts and Details on Scarcity.*

INCOMMENSURABI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *incommensurable*.] The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

Mr. W. Warner made an inverted logarithmicall table, whereas Briggs's table fills his margin with numbers, encreasing by unites, and over-against them setts their logarithms,

which, because of *incommensurability*, must needs be either abundant or deficient. *Aubrey, Anecd.* ii. 579.

INCOMME'NSURABLE. *adj.* [French, from *in*, *con*, and *mensurabilis*, Lat.] Not to be reduced to any measure common to both; not to be measured together, such as that the proportion of one to the other can be told.

Our disputations about vacuum or space, *incommensurable* quantities, the infinite divisibility of matter, and eternal duration, will lead us to see the weakness of our nature. *Watts.*

INCOMME'NSURATE. *adj.* [*in*, *con*, and *mensura*, Lat.] Not admitting one common measure.

The diagonal line and side of a quadrate, which, to our apprehension, are *incommensurate*, are yet commensurable to the infinite comprehension of the divine intellect. *More.*

As all other measures of time are reducible to these three; so we labour to reduce these three, though strictly of themselves *incommensurate* to one another, for civil use, measuring the greater by the less. *Holder on Time.*

If the year comprehend days, it is but as any greater space of time may be said to comprehend a less, though the less space be *incommensurate* to the greater. *Holder on Time.*

INCOMMI'XTURE.* *n. s.* [*in* and *commixture.*] The state of being unmixed.

In what parity and *incommixture* the language of that people stood, which were casually discovered in the heart of Spain, between the mountains of Castile, no longer ago than in the time of Duke D'Alva, we have not met with a good account farther than that their words were Basquish or Cantabrian. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 135.

To INCO'MMODATE.† } *v. a.* [*incommodo*, Lat. *incommoder*, Fr.] To be inconvenient to; to hinder or embarrass without very great injury.
To INCOMMO'DE. }

Neither know I whether is more hard to manage of the two; a dejected estate, or prosperous; whether we may be more *incommodated* with a resty horse, or with a tired one. *Bp. Hall, Of Contentation,* § 2.

Temporal pressures and adversities—may sometimes *incommode* the man, yet can never reach the saint; and though they break the casket, can never come at the jewel. *South, Serm.* vi. 134.

A gnat, planted upon the horn of a bull, begged the bull's pardon; but rather than *incommode* ye, says he, I'll remove. *L'Estrange.*

Although they sometimes molest and *incommode* the inhabitants, yet the agent, whereby both the one and the other is effected, is of that indispensable necessity to the earth and to mankind, that they could not subsist without it. *Woodward.*

INCOMMO'DIOUS. *adj.* [*incommodus*, Lat.] Inconvenient; vexatious without great mischief.

Things of general benefit, for in this world what is so perfect that no inconvenience doth ever follow it? may by some accident be *incommodious* to a few. *Hooker.*

Men's intentions in speaking are to be understood, without frequent explanations and *incommodious* interruptions. *Locke.*

INCOMMO'DIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *incommodious.*] Inconveniently; not at ease.

I told how myself had stood so *incommodiously* by means of the great press, as I heard it not well. *Harington, Br. View of the Ch.* (1653,) p. 190.

INCOMMO'DIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *incommodious.*] Inconvenience.

Diseases, disorders, and the *incommodiousness* of external nature, are inconsistent with happiness. *Burnet.*

INCOMMO'DITY. *n. s.* [*incommodité*, Fr. *incommoditas*, Lat.] Inconvenience; trouble.

Declare your opinion, what *incommodity* you have conceived to be in the common law, which I would have thought most free from all such dislike. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If iron can be incorporated with flint or stone, without over great charge, or other *incommodity*, the cheapness doth make the compound stuff profitable. *Bacon.*

By considering the region and the winds, one might so cast the rooms, which shall most need fire, that he should little fear the *incommodity* of smoak. *Wotton, Architecture.*

INCOMMUNICABI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *incommunicable.*] The quality of not being impartible.

The *incommunicability* of this peace with many out of his church. *Hales, Rem.* p. 181.

INCOMMU'NICABLE. *adj.* [*incommunicable*, Fr. *in* and *communicable.*]

1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one.

They cannot ask more than I can give, may I but reserve to myself the *incommunicable* jewel of my conscience. *King Charles.*

Light without darkness is the *incommunicable* claim of him that dwells in light inaccessible. *Glanville.*

It was agreed on both sides, that there was one supreme excellency, which was *incommunicable* to any creature. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Not to be expressed; not to be told.

Neither did he treat them with these peculiarities of favour in the extraordinary discoveries of the gospel only, but also of those *incommunicable* revelations of the divine love, in reverence to their own personal interest in it. *South.*

INCOMMU'NICABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *incommunicable.*] The state or quality of not being impartible.

As by honouring him, we acknowledge him God, so by the *incommunicableness* of honour we acknowledge him one God. *Mede, Apost. of the Lat. Times,* p. 33.

INCOMMU'NICABLY. *adv.* [from *incommunicable.*] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

To annihilate is both in reason, and by the consent of divines, as *incommunicably* the effect of a power divine, and above nature, as is creation itself. *Hakewill on Providence.*

INCOMMU'NICATED.* *adj.* [*in* and *communicated.*] Not imparted.

Excellencies, so far as we know, *incommunicated* to any creature. *More, Antid. against Idol.* ch. 2.

INCOMMU'NICATING. *adj.* [*in* and *communicating.*] Having no intercourse with each other.

The judgements and administrations of common justice are preserved from that confusion that would ensue, if the administration was by several *incommunicating* hands, or by provincial establishments. *Hale, Common Law.*

INCOMMU'TABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *commutable.*] Unchangeable; not subject to change. *Bullokar.*

INCOMMUTABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *incommutable.*] The state or quality of being unchangeable.

This order, by its own *incommutability*, keeps all things mutable within their several ranks and conditions, which otherwise would run into confusion. *Transl. of Boethius,* (Oxf. 1674,) p. 187.

INCOMPA'CT. } *adj.* [*in* and *compact.*] Not joined; not cohering.
INCOMPA'CTED. }

Salt, say they, is the basis of solidity and permanency in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variously blended, but would remain *incompacted.* *Boyle.*

INCO'MPARABLE. *adj.* [*incomparable*, Fr. *in* and *comparable.*] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition.

My heart would not suffer me to omit any occasion, whereby I might make the *incomparable* Pamela see how much extraordinary devotion I bore to her service. *Sidney.*

A most *incomparable* man, breath'd as it were
To an untirable and continuate goodness. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Her words do shew her wit *incomparable.* *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Now this mask
Was cried *incomparable*, and th' ensuing night
Made it a fool and beggar. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

If I could leave this argument of your *incomparable* beauty, I might turn to one which would equally oppress me with its greatness. *Dryden*

INCO'MPARABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *incomparable.*] Excellence beyond comparison; the state or quality of being incomparable. *Scott.*

INCO'MPARABLY. *adv.* [from *incomparable.*]

1. Beyond comparison; without competition.

A founder it had, whom I think *incomparably* the wisest man that ever the French church did enjoy, since the hour it enjoyed him. *Hooker.*

Self-preservation will oblige a man voluntarily to undergo any less evil, to secure himself but from the probability of an evil *incomparably* greater. *South,*

2. Excellently; to the highest degree A low phrase.

There are the heads of Antoninus Pius, the Faustinas, and Marcus Aurelius, all *incomparably* well cut. *Addison on Italy.*

INCOMPA'RED.* *adj.* [*in* and *compared.*] Unmatched; peerless.

That Mantuan poet's *incompared* spirit,
Whose girland now is set in highest place.
Spenser, Sonn. to Sir F. Walsingham.

INCOMPA'SSIONATE.† *adj.* [*in* and *compassionate.*] Void of pity; void of tenderness. *Sherwood.*

Perhaps the sea to my afflicted state
Will prove than her less *incompassionate.*
Sherburne's Lydia, (Poems, 1651.)

INCOMPA'SSIONATELY.* *adv.* [from *incompassionate.*] Without pity or compassion.

INCOMPATIBI'LITY.† *n. s.* [*incompatibilité,* Fr. properly *incompetibility, in* and *competo,* Lat. And accordingly Hammond writes it *incompetibility.*] Inconsistency of one thing with another.

He overcame that natural *incompatibility,* which hath been noted between the vulgar and the sovereign favour. *Wotton.*

The reason of the stress rests not upon the *incompetibility* of excess of one infinitude above another, either in intension or extension: but the *incompetibility* of any multitude to be infinite. *Hale.*

The *incompetibility* of true faith with carnal desires.
Hammond, Works, iv. 604.

INCOMPA'TIBLE. *adj.* [*incompatible,* Fr. rather *incompetible,* as it is sometimes written; *in* and *competo,* Lat.]

1. Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else: it is followed by *with.*

Fortune and love have ever been so *incompatible,* that it is no wonder, madam, if, having had so much of the one for you, I have ever found so little of the other for myself. *Suckling.*

May not the outward expressions of love in many good Christians be greater to some other object than to God? Or is this *incompetible with* the sincerity of the love of God?
Hammond.

We know those colours which have a friendship with each other, and those which are *incompatible,* by mixing together those colours of which we would make trial. *Dryden.*

Sense I have proved to be *incompatible with* mere bodies, even those of the most compound and elaborate textures.
Bentley.

2. It is used sometimes with *to.*

The repugnancy of infinitude is equally *incompetible to* continued or successive motion, and depends upon the imcompossibility of things successive with infinitude. *Hale.*

INCOMPA'TIBLY. *adv.* [for *incompetibly,* from *incompatible.*] Inconsistently.

INCO'MPETENCY. *n. s.* [*incompetence,* Fr. from *incompetent.*] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

Our not being able to discern the motion of a shadow of a dial-plate, or that of the index upon a clock, ought to make us sensible of the *incompetency* of our eyes to discern some motions of natural bodies incomparably slower than these. *Boyle.*

INCO'MPETENT. *adj.* [*in* and *competent.*] Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionate. In the civil law it denotes some defect of right to do any thing.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of hatred to his brethern, to disable their issues, upon false and *incompetent* pretexts, the one of attainder, the other of illegitimation. *Bacon.*

Every speck does not blind a man, nor does every infirmity make one unable to discern, or *incompetent* to reprove the grosser faults of others. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

I thank you for the commission you have given me: how I have acquitted myself of it, must be left to the opinion of the world, in spight of any protestation which I can enter against the present age, as *incompetent* or corrupt judges. *Dryden.*

Laymen, with equal advantages of parts, are not the most *incompetent* judges of sacred things. *Dryden.*

An equal attraction on all sides of all matter, is just equal to no attraction at all; and by this means all the motion in the universe must proceed from external impulse alone, which is an *incompetent* cause for the formation of a world. *Bentley.*

INCO'MPETENTLY. *adv.* [from *incompetent.*] Unsuitably; unduly.

INCOMPLE'TE. *adj.* [*in* and *complete.*] Not perfect; not finished.

It pleaseth him in mercy to account himself *incomplete,* and maimed without us. *Hooker.*

In *incomplete* ideas we are apt to impose on ourselves, and wrangle with others, especially where they have particular and familiar names. *Locke.*

INCOMPLE'TENESS.† *n. s.* [from *incomplete.*] Imperfection; unfinished state.

He — supplies what her *incompleteness* went seeking.
Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. To the Parl.

The *incompleteness* of our seraphick lover's happiness, in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of satisfactoriness, but of an intire possession. *Boyle.*

INCOMPLE'X.* *adj.* [*in* and *complex; incomplexe,* Fr.] Complicated: opposed to simple.

Otherwise it is unintelligible, how any *incomplex* thing (as they speak) can be the complete or immediate object of belief.
Barrow, Works, ii. 55.

INCOMPLI'ANCE. *n. s.* [*in* and *compliance.*]

1. Untractableness; impracticableness; contradictious temper.

Self-conceit produces peevishness and *incompliance* of humour in things lawful and indifferent. *Tillotson.*

2. Refusal of compliance.

Consider the vast disproportion between the worst inconveniences that can attend our *incompliance* with men, and the eternal displeasure of an offended God. *Rogers.*

INCOMPO'SED.† *adj.* [*in* and *composed.*] Disturbed; discomposed; disordered. Not much used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Howell. Two of our best poets have finely employed the word.

Somewhat *incomposed* they are in their trimming, and extraordinary tender of their young ones. *Howell.*

Thus Satan; and him thus the anarch old,
With faltering speech and visage *incompos'd,*
Answer'd. *Milton, P. L.* ii. 989.

In the middle droops
The strong laborious ox, of honest front,
Which *incompos'd* he shakes. *Thomson, Summer.*

INCOMPOSSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *incompossible.*] Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something.

The manifold *incompossibilities* and lubricities of matter cannot have the same fitnesses in any modification. *More.*

Though the repugnancy of infinitude be equally incompetible to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the *incompossibility* of the very nature of things successive or extensive with infinitude, yet that *incompossibility* is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that ariseth from individuals already actually distinguished. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

INCOMPO'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in, con,* and *possible.*] Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else.

INCOMPREHENSIBI'LITY.† *n. s.* [*incomprehensibilité*, Fr. from *incomprehensible.*] Unconceivableness; superiority to human understanding.

The constant, universal sense of all antiquity unanimously confessing an *incomprehensibility* in many of the articles of the Christian faith. *South, Serm.* iii. 217.

The plea of difficulty, and even *incomprehensibility*, may be urged. *Professor White's Serm. Notes*, p. x.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*incomprehensible*, Fr. *in* and *comprehensible.*]

1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood.

His precepts tend to the improving and perfecting the most valuable part of us, and annexing *incomprehensible* rewards as an eternal weight of glory. *Hammond.*

Stars that seem to roll
Spaces *incomprehensible*. *Milton, P. L.*

One thing more is *incomprehensible* in this matter. *Locke.*

The laws of vegetation, and propagation are the arbitrary pleasure of God, and may vary in manners *incomprehensible* to our imaginations. *Bentley.*

2. Not to be contained. Not now used.

Presence every where is the sequel of an infinite and *incomprehensible* substance; for what can be every where but that which can no where be comprehended? *Hooker.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *incomprehensible.*] Unconceivableness.

I might argue from God's *incomprehensibleness*: if we could believe nothing but what we have ideas of, it would be impossible for us to believe God is incomprehensible. *Watts.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *incomprehensible.*] In a manner not to be conceived.

We cannot but be assured that the God, of whom and from whom are all things, is *incomprehensibly* infinite. *Locke.*

INCOMPREHE'NSION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *comprehension.*] Want of comprehension.

These mazes and *incomprehensions*.
Bacon, Adv. of Learn. B. 2.

INCOMPREHE'NSIVE.* *adj.* [*in* and *comprehensive.*] Not extensive.

A most *incomprehensive* and inaccurate title: for this edition, the last and the best, contains the three first as well as the three last books. *Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet.* iv. 4.

INCOMPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*incompressible*, Fr. *in* and *compressible.*] Not capable of being compressed into less space.

Hardness is the reason why water is *incompressible*, when the air lodged in it is exhausted. *Cheyne.*

INCOMPRESSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *incompressible.*] Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCU'RRING. *adj.* [*in* and *concur.*] Not concurring.

They derive effects not only from *inconcurring* causes, but things devoid of all efficiency. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INCONCE'ALABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conceal.*] Not to be hid; not to be kept secret.

The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourselves will hourly prompt us our corruption, and loudly tell us we are sons of earth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INCONCE'IVABLE. *adj.* [*inconceivable*, Fr. *in* and *conceivable.*] Incomprehensible; not to be conceived by the mind.

Such are Christ's promises, divine *inconceivable* promises; a bliss to be enjoyed to all eternity, and that by way of return for a weak obedience of some few years. *Hammond.*

It is *inconceivable* to me, that a spiritual substance should represent an extended figure. *Locke.*

How two ethers can be diffused through all space, one of which acts upon the other, and by consequence is reacted upon without retarding, shattering, dispersing, and confounding one another's motions, is *inconceivable*. *Newton, Opticks.*

INCONCE'IVABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *inconceivable.*] The quality or state of being inconceivable.

If any of these ways of attaining salvation seem to some men inconceivable, this very *inconceivableness* is thought by others a proper character to set out all for mysteries.
Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor, p. 6.

When once this method is known, there is no difficulty or *inconceivableness* in it, as can reasonably make a wise and considerate man call in question the truth of a well attested revelation, merely upon that account.
Clarke, Evid. of Natural and Rev. Religion.

INCONCE'IVABLY. *adv.* [from *inconceivable.*] In a manner beyond comprehension; to a degree beyond human comprehension.

Does that man take a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the endurance of those lesser troubles, to secure himself from a condition *inconceivably* more miserable? *South.*

INCONCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conceptible*; *conceptus*, Lat.] Not to be conceived; incomprehensible; inconceivable. A word not used.

It is *inconceptible* how any such man, that hath stood the shock of an eternal duration without corruption, should after be corrupted. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

INCONCI'NNITY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *inconcinnitas.*] Unaptness; unsuitableness; disproportion. *Bullokar.*

INCONCLU'DENT. *adj.* [*in* and *concludens*, Lat.] Inferring no consequence.

The depositions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contrariant, single, *inconcludent* *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

INCONCLU'DING.* *part. adj.* [*in* and *conclude.*] Exhibiting no powerful argument; inferring no consequence.

Those, which in after ages first denied it, [the creation of the world,] made use of very frivolous and *inconcluding* arguments, grounding their new opinion upon weak foundations.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. i.

INCONCLUSIVE.† *adj.* [*in* and *conclusive.*] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

The lines in which Lucretius [B. 5. 223.] proposes this objection, are as unphilosophical and *inconclusive*, as they are highly pathetic and poetical. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

INCONCLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *inconclusive.*] Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLU'SIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *inconclusive.*] Want of rational cogency.

A man, unskilful in syllogism, at first hearing, could perceive the weakness and *inconclusiveness* of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse, wherewith some others, better skilled in syllogism, have been misled. *Locke.*

INCONCO'CT. } *adj.* [*in* and *concoct.*] Unripened; immature; not fully digested.
INCONCO'CTED. }

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and *inconcoct*; and the process is to be called crudity and inconcoction. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I understand, remember, and reason better in my riper years than when I was a child, and had my organical parts less digested and *inconcocted*. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind*

INCONCO'CTION. *n. s.* [from *inconcoct.*] The state of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity.

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called inquination, or *inconcoction*, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and inconcoct; and the process is to be called crudity and *inconcoction*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

INCONCU'SSIBLE.* *adj.* [*inconcussus*, Latin.] Incapable of being shaken.

Peace consummated in immutable, *inconcussible*, and indeficient delectation. *Bp. Reynolds's Works*, p. 1107.

INCO'NDITE.† *adj.* [*inconditus*, Lat.] Irregular; rude; unpolished.

They — use inarticulate, *incondite* voices, speeches, obsolete gestures, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 196.

Now sportive youth
Carol *incondite* rhymes with suiting notes,
And quaver inharmonious. *Philips.*

INCONDI'TIONAL. *adj.* [*in* and *conditional.*] Having no exception, limitation, or stipulation.

From that which is but true in a qualified sense, an *inconditional* and absolute verity is inferred. *Brown.*

INCONDI'TIONATE. *adj.* [*in* and *condition.*] Not limited; not restrained by any conditions; absolute.

They ascribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and *inconditionate* decree of election or reprobation. *Boyle.*

INCONFO'RMITY.† *n. s.* [*in* and *conformity.*]

1. In compliance with the practice of others.

We have thought their opinion to be, that utter *inconformity* with the church of Rome was not an extremity whereunto we should be drawn for a time, but the very mediocrity itself, wherein they meant we should ever continue. *Hooker.*

2. Refusal to join in the established religion.

Mr. Buckley is sent to the high commission for *inconformity*. *Abp. Laud to K. Ch. I. Hist.* p. 531.

INCONFU'SED.* *adj.* [*inconfusus*, Lat.] Not confused; distinct.

All the curious diversity of articulate sounds of the voice of man, or birds, will enter into a small cranny *inconfused*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.* ii. 192.

INCONFU'SION. *n. s.* [*in* and *confusion.*] Distinctness. Not used.

The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the *inconfusion* in species visible, is, for that the sight worketh in right lines, and so there can be no coincidence in the eye; but sounds that move in oblique and arcuate lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other. *Bacon.*

INCONGE'LABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *congelable.*] Not to be frozen. *Cockeram.*

INCO'NGRUENCE. *n. s.* [*in* and *congruence.*] Unsuitableness; want of adaptation.

Humidity is but relative, and depends upon the congruity or *incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor to the pores of the bodies it touches. *Boyle.*

INCO'NGRUENT.* *adj.* [*in* and *congruent.*] Unsuitable; unfit; inconsistent.

It will be not *incongruent* to our matter, to shewe what profite may be taken by the diligente readinge of auncient poets. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 42.

As Christ's spirit and grace gives such power to go beyond the precepts; so it is not *incongruent* that it should so modify sins in his members to make them venial and not killing, in regard they are not done with a full consent, but with a desire of doing the contrary; of which the Apostle saith thus, Rom. vii. 20. "But if I do that I would not, it is no more I that do it, but sin that dwelleth in me." *Shelford's Learned Discourses*, p. 130.

INCONGRU'ITY. *n. s.* [*incongruité*, Fr. from *incongruous.*]

1. Unsuitableness of one thing to another.

The fathers make use of this acknowledgment of the *incongruity* of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the *incongruity* of the worship of them. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety.

To avoid absurdities and *incongruities*, is the same law established for both arts: the painter is not to paint a cloud at the bottom of a picture, nor the poet to place what is proper to the end in the beginning of a poem. *Dryden.*

3. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.

She, whom after what form soe'er we see,
Is discord and rude *incongruity*;
She, she is dead, she's dead. *Donne.*

INCO'NGRUOUS. *adj.* [*incongru*, Fr. *in* and *congruous.*]

1. Unsuitable; not fitting.

Wiser heathens condemned the worship of God, as *incongruous* to a divine nature, and a disparagement to the Deity. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconsistent; absurd.

INCO'NGRUOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *incongruous.*] Improperly; unfitly.

Having little to salve the irregularity of the construction, but by saying, that Luke varied his form of speech; that is, in plain terms, he writ *incongruously*; when, in truth, he is acknowledged by all expositors too knowing in the Greek to commit such a solecism. *Knatchbull, Annot. Tr.* p. 56.

INCONNE'XEDLY. *adv.* [*in* and *connex.*] Without any connexion or dependance. Little used.

Others ascribed hereto, as a cause, what perhaps but casually or *inconnexedly* succeeds. *Brown. Vulg. Err.*

INCONNE'XION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *connexion.*] Want of connexion, or just relation.

Neither need we any better or other proof of the *inconnexion* of this vow with holy orders, than that of their own Dominicus à Soto. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 10.

INCO'NSCIONABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conscionable.*] Void of the sense of good and evil; without influence of conscience. Not used.

So *inconscionable* are these common people, and so little feeling have they of God, or their own souls' good. *Spenser on Ireland.*

INCO'NSEQUENCE. *n. s.* [*inconsequence*, Fr. *inconsequentia*, Lat.] Inconclusiveness; want of just inference.

This he bestows the name of many fallacies upon; and runs on with shewing the *inconsequence* of it, as though he did in earnest believe it were an impertinent answer. *Stillingfleet.*

INCO'NSEQUENT. *adj.* [*in* and *consequens*, Lat.] Without just conclusion; without regular inference.

The ground he assumes is unsound, and his illation from thence deduced *inconsequent*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Men rest not in false apprehensions, without absurd and *inconsequent* deductions from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erecting conclusions no way inferrible from their premises. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INCONSEQUE'NTIAL.* *adj.* [from *inconsequent.*] Not leading to consequences.

She has sense and ambition; but it is still the sense and ambition of a woman, that is, *inconsequential*. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

INCONSI'DERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *considerable.*] Unworthy of notice; unimportant; mean; of little value.

I am an *inconsiderable* fellow, and know nothing *Denham.*

The most *inconsiderable* of creatures may at some time or other come to revenge itself upon the greatest. *L'Estrange.*

Casting my eyes upon the ants, continually taken up with a thousand cares, very *inconsiderable* with respect to us, but of the greatest importance for them, they appeared to me worthy of my curiosity. *Addison.*

May not planets and comets perform their motions more freely, and with less resistance, in this ethereal medium than in any fluid, which fills all space adequately without leaving any pores, and by consequence is much denser than quicksilver or gold? And may not its resistance be so small as to be *inconsiderable*? *Newton, Opticks.*

If we were under any real fear of the papists, it would be hard to think us so stupid not to be equally apprehensive with others, since we are likely to be the greatest sufferers; but we look upon them to be altogether as *inconsiderable* as the women and children. *Swift.*

Let no sin appear small or *inconsiderable* by which an almighty God is offended, and eternal salvation endangered. *Rogers.*

INCONSI'DERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *inconsiderable.*] Small importance.

To those who are thoroughly convinced of the *inconsiderableness* of this short dying life, in comparison of that eternal state which remains for us in another life, the consideration of a future happiness is the most powerful motive. *Tillotson.*

From the consideration of our own smalness and *inconsiderableness*, in respect of the greatness and splendor of heavenly bodies, let us with the holy psalmist raise up our hearts. *Ray on the Creation.*

Inconsi'deracy.* *n. s.* [from *inconsiderate.*] Thoughtlessness. This word is modern; the old word was *inconsiderancy*, as in Cockeram's vocabulary, from *considerance.*

This is the common effect of the *inconsideracy* of youth. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

Inconsi'derance.* See Inconsi'deracy.

Inconsi'derate. *adj.* [*inconsidere*, Fr. *inconsideratus*, Lat.]

1. Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent; used both of men and things.

When thy *inconsiderate* hand
Flings ope this casement with my trembling name,
Then think this name alive, and that thou thus
In it offend'st my genius. *Donne.*

If you lament it,
That which now looks like justice, will be thought
An *inconsiderate* rashness. *Denham, Sophy.*

It is a very unhappy token of our corruption, that there should be any so *inconsiderate* among us as to sacrifice morality to politicks. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Wanting due regard; with *of* before the subject.

He who laid down his life for the redemption of the transgressions which were under the first Testament, cannot be so *inconsiderate of* our frailties. *Decay of Piety.*

Inconsi'derately. *adv.* [from *inconsiderate.*] Negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively.

The king, transported with just wrath, *inconsiderately* fighting and precipitating the charge, before his whole numbers came up, was slain in the pursuit. *Bacon.*

Joseph was delighted with Mariamne's conversation, and endeavoured with all his art to set out the excess of Herod's passion for her; but when he still found her cold and incredulous, he *inconsiderately* told her the private orders he left behind. *Addison, Spect.*

Inconsi'derateness. *n. s.* [from *inconsiderate.*] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; want of thought; inadvertence; inattention.

If men do know and believe that there is such a being as God, not to demean ourselves towards him, as becomes our relation to him, is great stupidity and *inconsiderateness.* *Tillotson.*

Inconsidera'tion.† *n. s.* [*inconsideration*, Fr. *in* and *consideration.*] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence.

Let thy merciful providence so govern all in this sickness, that I never fall into utter darkness, ignorance of Thee, or *inconsideration* of myself. *Donne, Devot.* (1625,) p. 363.

I am moved to reflect upon two principal *inconsiderations;* the singularity of some, and the irreverence of almost all. *Gregory, Notes on Script.* p. 141.

S. Gregory reckons uncleanness to be the parent of blindness of mind, *inconsideration*, precipitancy or giddiness in actions, and self-love. *Bp. Taylor.*

Inconsi'stence. }
Inconsi'stency. } *n. s.* [from *inconsistent.*]

1. Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together.

There is a perfect *inconsistency between* that which is of debt, and that which is of free gift. *South.*

2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction.

3. Incongruity.

Mutability of temper, and *inconsistency with* ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature. *Addison.*

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politicks, religion and learning, what a bundle of *inconsistencies* and contradictions would appear at last? *Swift.*

4. Unsteadiness; changeableness.

INCONSI'STENT. *adj.* [*in* and *consistent.*]

1. Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous: followed by *with.*

Finding no kind of compliance, but sharp protestations against the demands, as *inconsistent with* conscience, justice, or religion, the conference broke off. *Clarendon.*

Compositions of this nature, when thus restrained, shew that wisdom and virtue are far from being *inconsistent with* politeness and good humour. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Contrary, so as that one infers the negation or destruction of the other.

The idea of an infinite space or duration is very obscure and confused, because it is made up of two parts very different, if not *inconsistent.* *Locke.*

3. Absurd; having parts of which one destroys the other.

Inconsi'stently.† *adv.* [from *inconsistent.*] Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction.

A melancholy kind of madness — made him speak distractedly and *inconsistently.* *Spencer on Vulg. Proph.* (1665,) p. 109.

Inconsi'stentness.* *n. s.* [from *inconsistent.*] Want of consistency.

No contradictious *inconsistentness.* *More, Song of the Soul, Infin.* st. 49.

Inconsi'sting. *adj.* [*in* and *consist.*] Not consistent; incompatible with. Not used.

The persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, *inconsisting* with the characters of mankind. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Inconso'lable.† *adj.* [*inconsolable*, Fr. *in* and *console.*] Not to be comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility or comfort. *Bullokar.*

Her women will represent to me that she is *inconsolable*, by reason of my unkindness. *Addison.*

They take pleasure in an obstinate grief, in rendering themselves *inconsolable.* *Fiddes, Serm.*

Inco'nsonancy.† *n. s.* [*in* and *consonancy.*]

1. Disagreement with itself.

2. [In musick.] Disagreeableness in a sound; a discordance.

Inconspi'cuous. *adj.* [*in* and *conspicuous.*] Indiscernible, not perceptible by the sight.

When an excellent experimenter had taken pains in accurately filling up a tube of mercury, we found that yet there remained store of *inconspicuous* bubbles. *Boyle.*

Inco'nstancy. *n. s.* [*inconstantia*, Lat. *inconstance*, Fr. from *inconstant.*]

1. Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability of temper or affection.

I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villainous *inconstancy* of man is able to bear. *Shakspeare.*

Be made the mark
For all the people's hate, the princess' curses,
And his son's rage, or the old king's *inconstancy.* *Denham.*

Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer to our choice, and *inconstancy* in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Diversity; dissimilitude.

As much *inconstancy* and confusion is there in their mixtures or combinations; for it is rare to find any of them pure and unmixt. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

INCO'NSTANT. *adj.* [*inconstant*, Fr. *inconstans*, Latin.]

1. Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; various of inclination; wanting perseverance: of persons.

He is so naturally *inconstant*, that I marvel his soul finds not some way to kill his body. *Sidney.*

2. Changeable; mutable; variable: of things.

O swear not by the moon, th' *inconstant* moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shakspeare.*

INCO'NSTANTLY.* *adv.* [from *inconstant.*] Irresolutely; unsteadily; changeably.

INCONSU'MABLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *consume.*] Not to be wasted. See INCONSUMPTIBLE.

Other authors say, *inconsumable* cloth and the wicks of perpetual lamps were made of the stones magnesia, alumen sciscile, and the like. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 362.

INCONSU'MMATE.* *adj.* [*in* and *consummate.*] Not completed.

There is great diversity of opinions among learned men, how far the privilege of an ambassador exempts him from penal prosecution for such conspiracies and *inconsummate* attempts. *Hale, H. P. C.* ch. 13.

INCONSU'MPTIBLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *consumptus*, Lat.] Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end; not to be destroyed by fire. This seems a more elegant word than *inconsumable*, Dr. Johnson says. The French, he might have added, have prior possession of the word. V. Cotgrave in V. INCONSUMPTIBLE.

Before I give any answer to this objection of pretended *inconsumptible* lights, I would gladly see the effect undoubtedly proved. *Digby on Bodies.*

By art were weaved napkins, shirts, and coats, *inconsumptible* by fire. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INCONTE'STABLE.† *adj.* [*incontestable*, Fr. *in* and *contest.*] Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; uncontrovertible.

Our own being furnishes us with an evident and *incontestable* proof of a deity; and I believe no body can avoid the cogency of it, who will carefully attend to it. *Locke.*

These are *incontestable* proofs of a divine power. *Fleetwood, Ess. on Miracles*, p. 140.

INCONTE'STABLY.† *adv.* [from *incontestable.*] Indisputably; uncontrovertibly.

The main substance and groundwork of the language of the Gospels and Epistles, is *incontestably* the same with that of the old authentic Grecians. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* I. 201.

The exalted prophecy of Isaiah, which Pope has so successfully versified in an eclogue, that *incontestably* surpasses the Pollio of Virgil. *Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

INCONTI'GUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *contiguous.*] Not touching each other; not joined together.

They seemed part of small bracelets, consisting of equally little *incontiguous* beads. *Boyle.*

INCO'NTINENCE. } *n. s.* [*incontinentia*, Lat. *in* and
INCO'NTINENCY. } *continence.*] Inability to restrain the appetites; unchastity.

The cognizance of her *incontinency*
Is this: she hath bought the name of whore thus dearly. *Shakspeare.*

But beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree,
Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard
Of dragon-watch with unenchanted eye,
To save her blossoms, and defend her fruit
From the rash hand of bold *incontinence*. *Milton, Comus.*

This is my defence;
I pleas'd myself, I shunn'd *incontinence*,
And, urg'd by strong desires, indulg'd my sense. *Dryden.*

The words *sine veste Dianem* agree better with Livia, who had the fame of chastity, than with either of the Julias, who were both noted of *incontinency*. *Dryden.*

INCO'NTINENT.* *adj.* [*incontinens*, Lat. *in* and *continent.*] Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure.

In these degrees have they made a pair of stairs to marriage, which they will climb incontinent, or else be *incontinent* before marriage. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Men shall be lovers of their own selves, false accusers, *incontinent*, fierce. 2 *Tim.* iii. 3.

INCO'NTINENT.* *n. s.* One who is unchaste.

O, old *incontinent*, dost thou not shame,
When all thy powers in chastity are spent,
To have a mind so hot? *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

INCO'NTINENT.† *adv.* Without delay; immediately. Obsolete.

They ran towards the far rebounded noise
To weet what wight so loudly did lament;
Unto the place they came *incontinent*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Come, mourn with me for what I do lament,
And put on sullen black *incontinent*. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

He says he will return *incontinent*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

INCO'NTINENTLY.† *adv.* [from *incontinent.*]

1. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites.

Not wantonly, not immodestly, not *incontinently*. *Woolton, Chr. Manual*, (1576,) L. iii. b.

2. Immediately; at once. An obsolete sense.

The cause of this war is no other than that we will not *incontinently* submit ourselves to our neighbours. *Hayward.*

Incontinently I left Madrid, and have been dogged and way-laid through several nations. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

INCONTRA'CTED.* *adj.* [*in* and *contracted.*] Not contracted; not shortened.

This dialect uses the *incontracted* termination both in nouns and verbs. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* i. 228.

INCONTRO'LLABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *controllable.*] Not to be controlled, or resisted.

Their not erring and *incontrollable* lord of Rome was no other than that imperious bewitching lady of Babylon. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

INCONTRO'LLABLY.* *adv.* [from *incontrollable.*] Without control.

As a man thinks or desires in his heart, such indeed he is; for then most truly, because most *incontroulably*, he acts himself. *South, Serm.* viii. 24.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *controvertible.*] Indisputable; not to be disputed.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLY. *adv.* [from *incontrovertible.*] To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

The Hebrew is *incontrovertibly* the primitive and surest text to rely upon; and to preserve the same uncorrupt, there hath been used the highest caution humanity could invent. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INCONVE'NIENCE. } *n. s.* [*inconvenient*, French.]
INCONVE'NIENCY. }

1. Unfitness; inexpedience.

They plead against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness of popish apparel; and against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness of ceremonies in burial. *Hooker.*

2. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty.

There is a place upon the top of mount Athos above all clouds of rain, or other *inconvenience*. *Ralegh, Hist.*

Man is liable to a great many *inconveniences* every moment, and is continually unsecure even of life itself. *Tillotson.*

The *inconvenience* of old age makes him incapable of corporal pleasures. *Dryden.*

Would not quickness of sensation be an *inconvenience* to an animal, that must lie still where chance has once placed it? *Locke.*

Consider the disproportion between the worst *inconveniences* that attends incompliance with men, and the eternal displeasure of God. *Rogers.*

We are freed from many *inconveniences*, and we enjoy several advantages. *Atterbury.*

The things of another world, being distant, operate but faintly upon us: to remedy this *inconveniency*, we must frequently revolve their certainty and importance. *Atterbury.*

To INCONVE'NIENCE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trouble; to put to inconvenience.

It is not the variety of opinions, but our own perverse wills, who think it meet that all should be conceited as ourselves are, which hath so *inconvenienced* the church. *Hales, Rem.* p. 49.

INCONVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*inconvenient*, Fr. *in* and *conveniens*, Lat.]

1. Incommodious; disadvantageous.

They lean to their old customs, though they be more unjust, and more *inconvenient* for the common people. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He knows that to be *inconvenient*, which we falsely think convenient for us. *Smalridge.*

2. Unfit; inexpedient.

We are not to look that the church should change her publick laws, although it chance that for some particular men the same be found *inconvenient*, especially when there may be other remedy against particular inconveniences. *Hooker.*

INCONVE'NIENTLY. *adv.* [from *inconvenient.*]

1. Unfitly; incommodiously.

2. Unseasonably. *Ainsworth.*

INCONVE'RSABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conversable.*] Incommunicative; ill qualified by temper for conversation; unsocial.

He is a person very *inconversable.* *More.*

INCONVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *convertible.*] Not transmutable; incapable of change.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, and accompanieth the *inconvertible* portion unto the siege. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INCONVI'NCIBLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *convincible.*] Not to be convinced; not capable of conviction.

None are so *inconvincible* as your half-witted people. *Gov. of the Tongue*, p. 195.

INCONVI'NCIBLY. *adv.* [from *inconvincible.*] Without admitting conviction.

It is injurious unto knowledge obstinately and *inconvincibly* to side with any one. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INCO'NY.† *adj.* [perhaps from *in* and *conn*, to know.]

1. Unlearned; artless. This sense is uncertain.

2. In Scotland it denotes mischievously unlucky: as, he's an *incony* fellow. This seems to be the meaning in Shakspeare. Dr. Johnson. — There is no such expression in the north of England as *incony*, as Mr. Ritson observes; or in Scotland, as we may gather from Dr. Jamieson's not noticing the word in his Scottish Dictionary. It is a cant expression, frequent in our old plays, denoting not a mischievously unlucky person, but an accomplished one, in a sneering sense; as we say, a fine fellow!

O' my troth, most sweet jests, most *incony* vulgar wit, when it comes so smoothly off. *Shakspeare.*

O superdainty canon, vicar *incony!* *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

A cockscomb *incony*, but that he wants money. *Comedy of Doct. Dodypoll*, (1600.)

INCO'RPORAL.† *adj.* [*in* and *corporal*, old Fr. *incorporel.*] Immaterial; distinct from matter; distinct from body.

The soule of man hath his ende and terme a spirituall alteration, *incorporall.* *Bp. Gardiner, Expl. of the Cath. Faith*, (1551,) fol. 109.

Why dost thou bend thine eye on vacancy,
And with the *incorporal* air dost hold discourse? *Shakspeare.*

Learned men have not resolved us whether light be corporal or *incorporal*: corporal they say it cannot be, because then it would neither pierce the air, nor solid diaphonous bodies, and yet every day we see the air illightened: *incorporal* it cannot be, because sometimes it affecteth the sight with offence. *Ralegh.*

INCORPORA'LITY. *n. s.* [*incorporalité*, Fr. from *incorporal.*] Immaterialness; distinctness from body.

INCORPORALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporal.*] Without matter immaterially.

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [*incorporer*, Fr.]

1. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass.

Who the swelling clouds in bladders ties,
To mollify the stubborn clods with rain,
And scatter'd dust *incorporate* again? *Sandys.*

2. To conjoin inseparably, as one body.

By your leaves, you shall not stay alone,
Till holy church *incorporate* two in one. *Shakspeare.*
Upon my knees
I charm you, by that great vow
Which did *incorporate* and make us one. *Shakspeare.*

3. To form into a corporation, or body politick. In this sense they say in Scotland the *incorporate* trades in any community.

The apostle affirmeth plainly of all men christian, that be they Jews or Gentiles, bond or free, they are all *incorporated* into one company, they all make but one body. *Hooker.*

The same is *incorporated* with a majoralty, and nameth burgesses to parliament. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

4. To unite; to associate.

The Romans did not subdue a country to put the inhabitants to fire and sword, but to *incorporate* them into their own community. *Addison, Freeholder.*

5. To work into another mass. See INCORPORATE, *adj.*

6. To embody; to give a material form.

Courtesy, that seemed *incorporated* in his heart, would not be persuaded by danger to offer any offence. *Sidney.*

The idolaters, who worshipped their images as gods, supposed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein, and so to make together with it a person fit to receive worship. *Stillingfleet.*

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. n.*

1. To unite with something else. It is commonly followed by *with*

Painters colours and ashes do better *incorporate with* oil. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

It is not universally true, that acid salts and oils will not *incorporate* or mingle. *Boyle.*

Thy soul
In real darkness of the body dwells,
Shut out from outward light,
To *incorporate with* gloomy night. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Sometimes it has *into.*

It finds the mind unprepossessed with any former notions, and so easily gains upon the assent, grows up with it, and *incorporates into* it. *South.*

INCO'RPORATE.† *participial adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Mixed together.

A fifteenth part of silver *incorporate* with gold, will not be recovered, except you put a greater quantity of silver to draw to it the less. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Conjoined inseparably, as one body.

Villainous thoughts, Roderigo, when these mutualities so marshal the way, hard at hand comes the master and main exercise, the *incorporate* conclusion. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Thou art then estranged from thyself:
Thyself I call it, being strange to me,
That undividable *incorporate*,
Am better than thy dear self's better part. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

Death and I
Am found eternal, and *incorporate* both. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Associated.

It is Casca, one *incorporate*
To our attempts. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

True is it, my *incorporate* friends. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

4. Worked into another mass.

All this learning is ignoble and mechanical among them, and the Confucian only essential and *incorporate* in their government. *Temple.*

5. Unbodied; immaterial. Now disused, in order to avoid confusion; *incorporate* being, as before stated, used of things mingled.

Moses forbore to speak of angels, and things invisible and *incorporate*, *Ralegh.*

INCORPORA'TION.† *n. s.* [*incorporation*, Fr. from *incorporate.*]

1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass.

Make proof of the *incorporation* of iron *with* flint; for if it can be incorporated without over great charge, the cheapness of the flint doth make the compound stuff profitable. *Bacon.*

This, with some little additional, may further the intrinsick *incorporation.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Formation of a body politick.

3. Adoption; union; association: with *into.*

In him we actually are, by our actual *incorporation into* that society which hath him for their head. *Hooker.*

4. Without into.

He does not only invite us to come to him, but to come within him; not only to an embrace, but to an union; and by ineffable and seraphick *incorporations* for " us to be in him," and for " him to be in us." *South, Serm.* v. 141.

INCORPO'REAL. *adj.* [*incorporalis*, Lat. *incorporel*, Fr. *in* and *corporeal.*] Immaterial; unbodied.

It is a virtue which may be called *incorporeal* and immateriate, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

Thus *incorporeal* spirits to smallest forms
Reduc'd their shapes immense. *Milton, P. L.*

Sense and perception must necessarily proceed from some *incorporeal* substance within us. *Bentley.*

INCORPO'REALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporeal.*] Immaterially; without body.

Hearing striketh the spirits more immediately than the other senses, and more *incorporeally* than the smelling. *Bacon.*

INCORPORE'ITY.† *n. s.* [*in* and *corporeity.*] Immateriality; distinctness from body.

Still new mists he casts before our eyes,
And now derides our prov'd *incorporeities.*
More, Song of the Soul, iii. i. 3.

Incommunicable attributes of the Deity appeared to agree thereto; such as, infinity, immutability, indivisibility, *incorporeity.* *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 270.

The first stumbling-block to the ancient philosophers, and what no one could get over, was, to conceive an *incorporeity*, any thing entirely void of matter.
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 394.

To INCO'RPSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *corpse.*] To incorporate; to unite into one body. Not used.

He grew unto his seat,
As he had been *incorps'd* and demy-natur'd
With the brave horse. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

INCORRE'CT.† *adj.* [*in* and *correct.*]

1. Not nicely finished; not exact; inaccurate; full of faults. The present usage.

The piece you think is *incorrect:* why take it;
I'm all submission; what you'd have it, make it. *Pope.*

2. Not duly regulated; not corrected into proper obedience. See INCORRECTION. Not now in use.

'Tis unmanly grief:
It shews a will most *incorrect* to heaven;
A heart unfortified, or mind impatient;
An understanding simple and unschool'd. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

INCORRE'CTION.* *n. s.* [from *incorrect.*] Want of correction.

The unbridled swing or *incorrection* of ill nature maketh one odious. *Archdeacon Arnway, Tab. of Moderat.* (1661,) p. 9.

INCORRE'CTLY.† *adv.* [from *incorrect.*] Inaccurately; not exactly.

And if they had not had the Gospel in their hands, they would have wrote as loosely and *incorrectly* as the philosophers before them. *Ellis, Knowledge of Div. Things*, p. 16.

INCORRE'CTNESS.† *n. s.* [*in* and *correctness.*] Inaccuracy; want of exactness.

Many of these petty *incorrectnesses* are not, however, to be imputed to Froissart. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. *Dissert.* p. lxxvii.

INCO'RRIGIBLE. *adj.* [*incorrigible*, Fr. *in* and *corrigible.*]

1. Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means; erroneous beyond hope of instruction: of persons.

Provok'd by those *incorrigible* fools,
I left declaiming in pedantick schools. *Dryden, Juv.*

Whilst we are *incorrigible*, God may in vengeance continue to chastise us with the judgement of war. *Smalridge.*

The most violent party-men are such as have discovered least sense of religion or morality; and when such are laid aside, as shall be found *incorrigible*, it will be no difficulty to reconcile the rest. *Swift.*

2. Not capable of amendment: of things.

The loss is many times irrecoverable, and the inconvenience *incorrigible.* *More, Divine Dialogues.*

What are their thoughts of things, but variety of *incorrigible* errour? *L'Estrange.*

INCORRIGIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *incorrigible.*] Depravity beyond amendment.

To see so plainly, to feel so thoroughly, the trouble, the blindness, the folly, the imbecility, the ingratitude, the *incorrigibility*, the strange perverseness, perfidiousness, malice, and cruelty of mankind in so many instances—would it not astone a mind so pure? *Barrow, Works*, i. 474.

INCO'RRIGIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *incorrigible.*] Hopeless depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment.

What we call penitence becomes a sad attestation of our *incorrigibleness.* *Decay of Piety.*

I would not have chiding used, much less blows, till obstinacy and *incorrigibleness* make it absolutely necessary. *Locke.*

INCO'RRIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *incorrigible.*] To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

Some men appear *incorrigibly* mad;
They cleanliness and company renounce. *Roscommon.*

INCORRU'PT.† } *adj.* [*in* and *corruptus*, Latin;
INCORRU'PTED. } *incorrompu*, French.]

1. Free from foulness or depravation.

The first church of the apostles was most pure and *incorrupt;* but the papists have clearly varied from the usage and example of that church. *Abp. Cranmer, Def. of the Sacr.* (1550,) fol. 116.

Sin, that first
Distemper'd all things, and, of *incorrupt*,
Corrupted. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Pure of manners; honest; good. It is particularly applied to a mind above the power of bribes.

Where the multitude is *incorrupt* and religious, all things are done justly, and without compulsion.
Ralegh, Arts of Empire, ch. 26.

INCORRUPTIBI'LITY.† *n. s.* [*incorruptibilité*, Fr. from *incorruptible.*] Insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay.

Philo, in his book of the world's *incorruptibility*, allegeth the verses of a Greek tragick poet. *Hakewill on Providence.*

A testification of our faith in the resurrection of bodies, and a symbol of future *incorruptibility.*
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 64.

INCORRU'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*incorruptible*, Fr. *in* and *corruptible.*] Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay.

In such abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a great store of fruit untouch'd,
Still hanging *incorruptible.* *Milton, P. L.*

Our bodies shall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal

substances, our souls be entertained with the most ravishing objects, and both continue happy throughout all eternity. *Wake.*

INCORRU'PTION. *n. s.* [*incorruption*, Fr. *in* and *corruption.*] Incapacity of corruption.

So also is the resurrection of the dead: it is sown in corruption, it is raised in *incorruption.* 1 *Cor.* xv. 42.

INCORRU'PTNESS. *n. s.* [*in* and *corrupt.*]

1. Purity of manners; honesty; integrity.

Probity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptness* of manners, is preferable to fine parts and subtile speculations. *Woodward.*

2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

INCORRU'PTIVE.* *adj.* [from *incorrupt.*] Free from decay or corruption.

The wreath of *incorruptive* praise.
Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. i.

To INCRA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *crassus*, Lat.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate.

If the cork be too light to sink under the surface, the body of water may be attenuated with spirits of wine; if too heavy, it may be *incrassated* with salt. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Acids dissolve or attenuate, alcalies precipitate or *incrassate.* *Newton, Opticks.*

Acids, such as are austere, as unripe fruits, produce too great a stricture of the fibres, *incrassate* and coagulate the fluids; from whence pains and rheumatism. *Arbuthnot.*

To INCRA'SSATE.* *v. n.* To become thick; to grow fat.

Their spirits fattened and *incrassated* within them.
Hammond, Works, iv. 651.

INCRA'SSATE.* *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Fattened; filled. *Sherwood.*

Their understandings were so gross within them, being fattened and *incrassate* with magical phantasms.
Hammond, Works, iv. 657.

INCRASSA'TION. *n. s.* [from *incrassate.*]

1. The act of thickening.

2. The state of growing thick.

Nothing doth conglaciate but water; for the determination of quicksilver is fixation, that of milk coagulation, and that of oil *incrassation.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INCRA'SSATIVE. *n. s.* [from *incrassate.*] Having the quality of thickening.

The two latter indicate restringents to stench, and *incrassatives* to thicken the blood. *Harvey.*

To INCRE'ASE.† *v. n.* [*incresco*, Lat. *encresser*, old Fr. See *To* ENCREASE.]

1. To grow more in number, or greater in bulk; to advance in quantity or value, or in any quality capable of being more or less.

Hear and observe to do it, that it may be well with thee, and that ye may *increase* mightily. *Deut.* vi. 3.

Profane and vain babbling will *increase* unto ungodliness.
2 *Tim.* ii. 16.

From fifty to threescore he loses not much in fancy, and judgement, the effect of observation, still *increases.* *Dryden.*

Henry, in knots, involv'd his Emma's name
Upon this tree; and, as the tender mark,
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark:
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,
That as the wound the passion might *increase.* *Prior.*

2. To be fertile.

Fishes are more numerous or *increasing* than beasts or birds, as appears by their numerous spawn. *Hale.*

To INCRE'ASE. *v. a.* [See *To* ENCREASE.] To make more or greater.

Hye thee from this slaughter-house,
Lest thou *increase* the number of the dead. *Shakspeare.*
He hath *increased* in Judah mourning and lamentation.
Sam.
I will *increase* the famine. *Ezek.* v. 16.
I will *increase* them with men like a flock. *Ezek.* xxxvi.
It serves to *increase* that treasure, or to preserve it. *Temple.*

INCRE'ASE.† *n. s.* [from the verb. Though, in the poetical examples, the accent falls on the last syllable of this word, and Dr. Johnson accordingly so marks it; it has, in modern times, been often placed on the first; by way of so distinguishing the substantive from the verb.]

1. Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater.

For three years he liv'd with large *increase*
In arms of honour, and esteem in peace. *Dryden.*
Hail, bards triumphant! born in happier days,
Whose honours with *increase* of ages grow,
As streams roll down, enlarging as they flow. *Pope.*

2. Increment; that which is added to the original stock.

Take thou no usury of him nor *increase.* *Levit.* xxv. 36.

3. Produce.

The *increase* of the threshing-floor, and the *increase* of the wine-press. *Num.* xviii. 30.

As Hesiod sings, spread waters o'er thy field,
And a most just and glad *increase* 'twill yield. *Denham.*

Those grains which grew produced an *increase* beyond expectation. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Generation.

Into her womb convey sterility;
Dry up in her the organs of *increase*,
And from her derogate body never spring a babe. *Shakspeare.*

5. Progeny.

All the *increase* of thy house shall die in the flower of their age. 1 *Sam.* ii. 33.

Him young Thoasa bore, the bright *increase*
Of Phorcys. *Pope, Odyssey.*

6. The state of waxing, or growing full orbed. Used of the moon.

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs, will grow soonest, if set or cut in the *increase* of the moon. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

INCRE'ASEFUL.* *adj.* [*increase* and *full.*] Abundant of produce.

To cheer the ploughman with *increaseful* crops.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

INCRE'ASER.† *n. s.* [from *increase.*] He who increases.

A lover and *increaser* of his people.
Beaum. and Fl. Valentinian.

Though melancholy persons love to be dark and alone, yet darkness is a great *encreaser* of the humour.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 261.

INCRE'ASIBLE.* *adj.* [from *increase.*] That may be increased. *Sherwood.*

INCREA'TE.* *adj.* [*in* and *creatus*, Lat.] Not created. *Bullokar.*

Bright effluence of bright essence *increate.* *Milton, P. L.*
The alcoran was not the *increate* word of God.
L. Addison, Life of Mahumed, p. 48.

INCREA'TED. *adj.* Not created.

Since the desire is infinite, nothing but the absolute and *increated* Infinite can adequately fill it. *Cheyne.*

INCREDIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*incredibilité*, Fr.] The quality of surpassing belief.

For objects of *incredibility*, none are so removed from all appearance of truth as those of Corneille's Andromede.
Dryden.

INCRE'DIBLE. *adj.* [*incredibilis*, Lat.] Surpassing belief; not to be credited.

The ship Argo, that there might want no *incredible* thing in this fable, spoke to them. *Ralegh.*

Presenting things impossible to view,
They wander through *incredible* to true. *Granville.*

INCRE'DIBLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *incredible.*] Quality of being incredible.

The very strangeness, or *incredibleness*, of the story.
M. Casaubon, Of Credulity, &c. (1668,) p. 180.

Incre'dibly.† *adv.* [from *incredible.*] In a manner not to be believed.

The arts are *incrediblely* improved. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 245.

Incredu'lity.† *n. s.* [*incredulité*, Fr.] Quality of not believing; hardness of belief.

Let not the *incredulity* of them trouble thee, that speak against thee. *2 Esdr.* xv. 3.

He was more large in the description of Paradise, to take away all scruple from the *incredulity* of future ages. *Ralegh.*

INCRE'DULOUS. *adj.* [*incredule*, Fr. *incredulus*, Lat.] Hard of belief; refusing credit.

I am not altogether *incredulous* but there may be such candles as are made of salamander's wool, being a kind of mineral which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

Incre'dulousness. *n. s.* [from *incredulous.*] Hardness of belief; incredulity.

Incre'mable. *adj.* [*in* and *cremo*, Lat.] Not consumable by fire.

If from the skin of the salamander these *incremable* pieces are composed. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I'ncrement. *n. s.* [*incrementum*, Lat.]

1. Act of growing greater.

Divers conceptions are concerning the Nile's *increment*, or inundation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Increase; matter added.

This stratum is expanded at top, serving as the seminary that furnisheth matter for the formation and *increment* of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3. Produce.

The orchat loves to wave
With winter wind before the gems exert
Their feeble heads: the loosen'd roots then drink
Large *increment*, earnest of happy years. *Philips, Cider*, B. 2.

To **I'NCREPATE.**† *v. a.* [*increpo*, Lat.] To chide: to reprehend. *Cockeram.*

Increpa'tion.† *n. s.* [*increpatio*, Lat. *increpation*, Fr.] Reprehension; chiding.

His answer was a kind of soft *increpation* to them, and a strong instruction to all times. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 311.

Here we have David's *increpation* of Doeg. *Bp. Richardson on the Old Test.* p. 226.

Whosoever shall in the sincerity of his heart acquit himself as to all the foregoing duties, and thereby prepare and adorn himself to meet and converse with his Saviour at this divine feast, shall never be accosted with the thunder of that dreadful *increpation* from him, "Friend, how camest thou in hither, not having a wedding-garment?" *South, Serm.* ii. 308.

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow Christians, or of the governors of the church; then, more publick reprehensions and *increpations*. *Hammond.*

To **Incro'ach.*** See *To* Encroach.

Incru'ental.* *adj.* [Lat. *incruentus.*] Unbloody; without bloodshed.

He musters out as many places as he can find, that make any mention of liturgy, oblation, holy victim, *incruental* sacrifice. *Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor*, (1674,) p. 408.

To **INCRU'ST.** } *v. a.* [*incrusto*, Lat. *incruster*,
To **INCRU'STATE.** } Fr.] To cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter.

The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the grosser stick baked and *incrustate* upon the sides of the vessel. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Some rivers bring forth spars, and other mineral matter, so as to cover and *incrust* the stones. *Woodward.*

Save but our army; and let Jove *incrust*
Swords, pikes, and guns, with everlasting rust. *Pope.*

Any of these sun-like bodies in the centres of the several vortices, are so *incrustated* and weakened as to be carried about in the vortex of the true sun. *Cheyne.*

The shield was purchased by Woodward, who *incrusted* it with a new rust. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Incrusta'tion. *n. s.* [*incrustation*, Fr. from *incrusto*, Lat.] An adherent covering; something superinduced.

Having such a prodigious stock of marble, their chapels are laid over with such a rich variety of *incrustations* as cannot be found in any other part. *Addison on Italy.*

To **I'NCUBATE.** *v. n.* [*incubo*, Lat.] To sit upon eggs.

Incuba'tion. *n. s.* [*incubation*, Fr. *incubatio*, Lat.] The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

Whether that vitality was by *incubation*, or how else, is only known to God. *Ralegh, Hist.*

Birds have eggs enough at first conceived in them to serve them, allowing such a proportion for every year as will serve for one or two *incubations*. *Ray on the Creation.*

When the whole tribe of birds by *incubation* produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families should do it in a more novercal way. *Derham.*

As the white of an egg by *incubation*, so can the serum by the action of the fibres be attenuated. *Arbuthnot.*

Incu'biture.* *n. s.* [*incubitus*, Lat.] Incubation.

If you go on and describe it, [the Manucodiata,] as Cardan, Hernandes, Scaliger, and others have done, that it is a bird which lives in the air, without ever coming near the earth till it falls down dead upon it, that its food is the dew of heaven, and the *incubiture* of the female on the back of the male, their ideas will be enlarged according to the degrees of information; but no fecundity of the mind can make them perceive one single property, farther than they are instructed. *Ellis, Knowledge of Div. Things*, p. 153.

I'ncubus.† *n. s.* [Lat. *incube*, Fr. We use sometimes the Latin plural *incubi*; and sometimes, *incubusses*. Dr. Johnson has given only the solitary medical citation from Floyer. The *incubus* of the older time was a fairy: he succeeded, as Mr. Tyrwhitt observes, to the ancient *Fauni*, and like them was supposed to inflict that oppression, which goes under the name of the *ephialtes*, or *night-mare*. So Bullokar: "The vulgar think it [the *incubus*] some spirit, but the physicians affirm it to be a natural disease, &c." The *incubus* had the character also of being a great lover of women.]

1. A pretended fairy or demon.

A legendary fable, that Luther was begotten by an *incubus*. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 136.

Stories — of hags, of *incubi*. *More, Pre-exist.* st. 43.

That old fabulous fancy, which they say some of the Fathers had from the Jews, of devils being *incubusses*, and that in their courtships to women they gratified them with these inventions, which might help their decaying beauties. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 124.

Belial, the dissolutest spirit that fell,
The sensuallest, and, after Asmodai,
The fleshliest *incubus*. *Milton, P. R.* ii. 152.

2. The night-mare.

The *incubus* is an inflation of the membranes of the stomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragma, lungs, and pulse, with a sense of a weight oppressing the breast. *Floyer.*

Such as are troubled with *incubus*, or witch-ridden, as we call it. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 91.

To **INCU'LCATE.**† *v. a.* [*inculco*, Lat. *inculquer*, Fr. We had formerly the pedantick word *inculk*; but *inculcate* is also a very old word, although Dr. Johnson could find no earlier example of it than that from Atterbury. It existed a century and a half before his time. *Inculk*, though not to be used, has publick authority for it; as it occurs in the "Injunctions given by the Queenes Ma-

jestie, 1559." Sign. B. ii. b. "The same minister shall *inculke* these or such sentences."] To impress by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant repetition.

The apostles of Christ the Lord—very often *inculcate*, that men are justified before God by faith. *Woolton, Chr. Manual*, (1576,) E. vii. b.

Manifest truth may deserve sometimes to be *inculcated*, because we are too apt to forget it. *Atterbury.*

Homer continually *inculcates* morality, and piety to the gods. *Broome, Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*

INCULCA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *inculcate*. Fr. *inculcation.*] The act of impressing by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition.

Industry in action being as importunity in speech, by continual *inculcation* forcing a yielding beyond the strength of reason. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 154.

Often *inculcation* of warning necessarily implies a danger. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 5.

It requires the helps and assistances of frequent *inculcation*. *South, Serm.* vii. 32.

INCU'LPABLE.† *adj.* [*incoulpable*, old Fr. *in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblamable; not reprehensible.

Ignorance, so far as it may be resolved into natural inability, is, as to men, at least *inculpable*, and consequently not the object of scorn, but pity. *South.*

It was an innocent and *inculpable* piece of ignorance. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 140.

INCU'LPABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *inculpable*.] Unblamableness.

Since the *inculpableness* of their meerly natural imbecility abates to them the shame of owning it, let them not at least voluntarily surcharge themselves with such imperfections, as want that excuse and extenuation. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess*, P. ii. (1654,) p. 120.

INCU'LPABLY. *adv.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblamably; without blame.

As to errours or infirmities, the frailty of man's condition has invincibly, and therefore *inculpably*, exposed him. *South.*

INCU'LT.† *adj.* [*inculte*, French; *incultus*, Lat.] Uncultivated; untilled. This word is not the coinage of Thomson, as the solitary citation from his Autumn by Dr. Johnson might lead the reader to suppose. It was in use a century before his time.

Germany then, saith Tacitus, was *incult* and horrid; now, full of magnificent cities. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 332.

Her forests huge,
Incult, robust, and tall, by Nature's hand
Planted of old. *Thomson, Autumn.*

INCU'LTIVATED.* *adj.* [*in* and *cultivated*.] Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.

The soil, though *incultivated*, so full of vigour, that it procreates without seed. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 380.

INCULTIVA'TION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *cultivation*.] Want or neglect of cultivation.

Inhabited by wild beasts, and in that state of *incultivation* which nature in her luxuriant fancies loves to form, the wilderness was of no value to its proprietors. *Berington, Hist. of Abeillard*, p. 108.

INCU'LTURE.* *n. s.* [*in* and *culture*.] Want or neglect of cultivation.

The *inculture* of the world would perish it into a wilderness, should not the activeness of commerce make it an universal city. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 49.

INCU'MBENCY.† *n. s.* [from *incumbent*.]

1. The act or state of lying upon another.

We find them more fragile, and not so well qualified to support great *incumbencies* and weights. *Evelyn*, B. i. ch. 3. sect. 17.

2. Imposition as a duty.

The duties of a man, of a friend, of a husband, of a father; and all the *incumbencies* of a family. *Donne, Lett. to Sir H. G. Poems*, p. 288.

3. The state of keeping a benefice.

These fines are only to be paid to the bishop, during his *incumbency* in the same see. *Swift.*

INCU'MBENT. *adj.* [*incumbens*, Latin.]

1. Resting upon; lying upon.

Then with expanded wings he steers his flight
Aloft, *incumbent* on the dusky air,
That felt unusual weight. *Milton, P. L.*

The ascending parcels of air, having now little more than the weight of the *incumbent* water to surmount, were able both so to expand themselves as to fill up that part of the pipe which they pervaded, and, by pressing every way against the sides of it; to lift upwards with them what water they found above them. *Boyle.*

With wings expanded wide ourselves we'll rear,
And fly *incumbent* on the dusky air. *Dryden.*

Here the rebel giants lye;
And, when to move th' *incumbent* load they try,
Ascending vapours on the day prevail. *Addison.*

Man is the destin'd prey of pestilence,
And o'er his guilty domes
She draws a close *incumbent* cloud of death. *Thomson.*

2. Imposed as a duty.

All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works that are *incumbent* on all Christians. *Sprat, Serm.*

There is a double duty *incumbent* upon us in the exercise of our powers. *L'Estrange.*

Thus, if we think and act, we shall shew ourselves duly mindful not only of the advantages we receive from thence, but of the obligations also which are *incumbent* upon us. *Atterbury.*

INCU'MBENT.† *n. s.* [*incumbens*, Latin; old French, *incumbent*, "pourvu d'un bénéfice, celui qui l'occupe." Lacombe.] He who is in present possession of a benefice.

In many places the whole ecclesiastical dues are in lay hands, and the *incumbent* lieth at the mercy of his patron. *Swift.*

To INCU'MBER.† *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French; *ingombrare*, Ital.] To embarrass. See *To* ENCUMBER.

So huge a rout
Incumber'd him with ruin. *Milton, P. L.*

My cause is call'd, and that long look'd-for day
Is still *incumber'd* with some new delay. *Dryden, Juv.*

INCU'MBRANCE.* See ENCUMBRANCE.

INCU'MBROUS.* *adj.* [from *incumber*.] Cumbersome; troublesome.

Harde language, and harde matere,
Is *incombrous* for thee to here. *Chaucer, House of Fame*, ii. 354.

To INCU'R. *v. a.* [*incurro*, Latin.]

1. To become liable to a punishment or reprehension.

I have *incurred* displeasure from inferiors for giving way to the faults of others. *Hayward.*

They, not obeying,
Incurr'd, what could they less? the penalty;
And, manifold in sin, deserv'd to fall. *Milton, P. L.*

So judge thou still, presumptuous! till the wrath,
Which thou *incurr'st* by flying, meet thy flight
Sev'nfold, and scourge that wisdom back to hell. *Milton, P. L.*

They had a full persuasive that not to do it were to desert God, and consequently to *incur* damnation. *South.*

2. To occur; to press on the senses: with *to* or *into*.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible, and *incur* not *to* the eye: but yet they are to be deprehended by experience. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The mind of man, even in spirituals, acts with corporeal dependence; and so is he helped or hindered in its operations, according to the different quality of external objects that *incur into* the senses. *South.*

INCURABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*incurabilité*, Fr. from *incurable*.] Impossibility of cure; utter insusceptibility of remedy.

We'll instantly open a door to the manner of a proper and improper consumption, together with the reason of the *incurability* of the former, and facile cure of the other. *Harvey.*

INCU'RABLE. *adj.* [*incurable*, Fr. *in* and *curable.*] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless.

Pause not; for the present time's so sick,
That present medicine must be ministred,
Or overthrow *incurable* ensues. *Shakspeare.*
Stop the rage betime,
Before the wound do grow *incurable*;
For being green, there is great hope of help. *Shakspeare.*

A schirrus is not absolutely *incurable*, because it has been known that fresh pasture has cured it in cattle. *Arbuthnot.*

If idiots and lunaticks cannot be found, *incurables* may be taken into the hospital. *Swift.*

Incu'rableness.† *n. s.* [from *incurable.*] State of not admitting any cure.

This *incurableness* in every sickness — is indeed the very soul of the sickness, whereby it liveth, though the patient dieth. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 242.

Incu'rably. *adv.* [from *incurable.*] Without remedy.

We cannot know it is or is not, being *incurably* ignorant. *Locke.*

Incurio'sity.* *n. s.* [*incuriosité*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Want of curiosity; inattentiveness; negligence.

That you may not charge me with *incuriosity*. *Wotton, Lett.* (1611.)

His *incuriosity* or indifference, when truth was offered to be laid before him as a private man, and by one who, he knew, had the repute of exercising every spiritual power necessare to inforce it, shews him [Pilate] in a light much less excusable. *Warburton, Serm.* i. p. 1.

INCU'RIOUS.† *adj.* [*in* and *curious.* Pronounced by Heylin, in 1656, an uncouth and unusual word. But it had been in use many years before. See also Incuriously, and Incuriousness.] Negligent; inattentive.

Can we think that the Providence, which is so precisely curious as to mark and observe the falling of sparrows, should be so supinely *incurious* as to slight and neglect the falling of kingdoms? *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 270.

The Creator did not bestow so much skill upon his creatures, to be looked upon with a careless *incurious* eye. *Derham.*

He seldom at the Park appear'd;
Yet, not *incurious*, was inclin'd
To know the converse of mankind. *Swift.*

Incu'riously.* *adv.* [from *incurious.*] Without nice examination: without inquisitiveness.

It is enough for me to rest in the hope, that I shall once see them; in the mean time, let me be learnedly ignorant, and *incuriously* devout, silently blessing the power and wisdom of my infinite Creator, who knows how to honour himself by all these glorious and unrevealed subordinations. *Bp. Hall, Invisible World*, i. § 7.

In such an age publick money will be easily granted, and publick accounts rarely or *incuriously* inspected. *Bolingbroke on Parties*, Lett. 19.

Incu'riousness.* *n. s.* [from *incurious.*] Negligence; inattentiveness; carelessness.

Our reverential fear of the God of heaven calls us to eschew in the other extreme all sordid *incuriousness*, and slovenly neglect, in his immediate services. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 258.

Tell me, have you gone away currently with this *incuriousness* or unconcernedness for religion? *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. iii.

Incu'rsion. *n. s.* [from *incurro*, Latin.]

1. Attack; mischievous occurrence.

Sins of daily *incursion*, and such as human frailty is unavoidably liable to. *South.*

2. [*Incursion*, Fr.] Invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage.

Spain is very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to make an hostile invasion, or *incursion*, upon their havens and roads. *Bacon.*

Now the Parthian king hath gather'd all his host
Against the Scythian, whose *incursions* wild
Have wasted Sogdiana. *Milton, P. R.*

The *incursions* of the Goths disordered the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **INCU'RVATE.** *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Lat.] To bend; to crook.

Sir Isaac Newton has shewn, by several experiments of rays passing by the edges of bodies, that they are *incurvated* by the action of these bodies. *Cheyne.*

To **Incu'rve.*** *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Lat.] To bow; to bend. *Cockeram.*

Incurva'tion.† *n. s.* [from *incurvo*, Latin.]

1. The act of bending or making crooked.

Religious *incurvation* towards a crucifix, or the host, as to an object, and not a mere unconsidered accidental circumstance, is idolatry. *More, Antid. against Atheism*, ch. 1.

They bow down the dead man's thumb into the hollow of the hand; and by that *incurvation* they fancy to express the Name of God. *L. Addison, State of the Jews*, p. 223.

2. State of being bent; curvity; crookedness.

One part moving while the other rests, one would think, should cause an *incurvation* in the line. *Glanville.*

3. Flexion of the body in token of reverence.

He made use of acts of worship which God hath appropriated; as *incurvation*, and sacrifice. *Stillingfleet.*

Incu'rvity. *n. s.* [from *incurvus*, Latin.] Crookedness; the state of bending inward.

The *incurvity* of a dolphin must be taken not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again: strait bodies, in a sudden motion, protruded obliquely downward, appear crooked. *Brown.*

To **I'NDAGATE.†** *v. a.* [*indago*, Latin.] To search; to beat out. *Cockeram.*

Indaga'tion.† *n. s.* [from *indagate.*] Search; enquiry; examination.

In her *indagations* oft-times new scents put her [the soul] by; and she takes in errours into her by the same conduits she doth truths. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Paracelsus directs us, in the *indagation* of colours, to have an eye principally upon salts. *Boyle.*

Part hath been discovered by himself, and some by human *indagation*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I'NDAGATOR.† *n. s.* [*indagator*, Latin.] A searcher; an enquirer; an examiner.

For men to make nothing of this royal law of Christ, and yet to pretend to be more accurate *indagators* into matters of religion, and more affectionate lovers of piety than ordinary, is either to be abominably hypocritical, or grossly ignorant in the most precious and necessary parts of Christianity. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 200.

The number of the elements of bodies requires to be searched into by such skilful *indagators* of nature. *Boyle.*

To **Inda'mage.*** See *To* Endamage.

To **INDE'AR.*** See *To* Endear.

Inde'arment.* *n. s.* [from *indear.*] Cause of love. See Endearment.

Likeness is the greatest *indearment* of love, and the most natural foundation of light and complacency. *Norris on the Beatitudes*, p. 172.

To **Inda'rt.** *v. a.* [*in* and *dart.*] To dart in; to strike in.

I'll look to like, if looking liking move;
But no more deep will I *indart* mine eye,
Than your consent gives strength to make it fly. *Shakspeare.*

To **INDE'BT.** *v. a.*

1. To put into debt.

2. To oblige; to put under obligation.

Forgive us our sins; for we forgive every one that is *indebted* to us. *St. Luke*, xi. 4.

He —
Atonement for himself, or offering meet,
Indebted and undone, has none to bring. *Milton, P. L.*
This blest alliance may
The *indebted* nation bounteously repay. *Granville.*

Inde'bted. *participial adj.* [*in* and *debt.*] Obliged by something received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt. It has *to* before the person to whom the debt is due, and *for* before the thing received.

If the course of politick affairs cannot in any good course go forward without fit instruments, and that which fitteth them be their virtues, let polity acknowledge itself *indebted to* religion, godliness being the chiefest top and well spring of all true virtues, even as God is of all good things. *Hooker.*

Few consider how much we are *indebted to* government, because few can represent how wretched mankind would be without it. *Atterbury.*

Let us represent to our souls the love and beneficence *for* which we daily stand *indebted* to God. *Rogers.*

We are wholly *indebted for* them *to* our ancestors. *Swift.*

Inde'btment.* *n. s.* [from *indebt.*] The state of being in debt.

Fear thou a worse prison, if thou wilt needs wilfully live and die in a just *indebtment*, when thou mayest be at one free and honest. *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

INDE'CENCY. *n. s.* [*indecence*, French.] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners; something wrong, but scarcely criminal,

He will in vain endeavour to reform *indecency* in his pupil, which he allows in himself. *Locke.*

Inde'cent. *adj.* [*indecent*, Fr. *in* and *decent.*] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears.

Characters, where obscene words were proper in their mouths, but very *indecent* to be heard. *Dryden.*

Till these men can prove these things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or *indecent*, the use of them, as established amongst us, is necessary. *South.*

Inde'cently.† *adv.* [from *indecent.*] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

His behaviour had been very *indecently* partial and violent. *Burnet, Hist of his Own Time*, (an. 1679.)

He was the easy and profuse dupe of women, and in some instances *indecently* so. *Ld. Chesterfield, Charact.*

Indeci'duous. *adj.* [*in* and *deciduus.*] Not falling; not shed; not liable to a yearly fall of the leaf; evergreen.

We find the statute of the sun framed with rays about the head, which were the *indeciduous* and unshaken locks of Apollo. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Inde'cimable.* *adj.* [*in* and *decimable.*] Not tithable; that ought not to pay tithe. *Cowel.*

INDECI'SION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *decision.*] Want of determination.

The term *indecision* in a man's character implies an idea very nicely different from irresolution; yet it has a tendency to produce it. *Shenstone.*

Indecision is the natural accomplice of violence. *Burke.*

Indeci'sive.* *adj.* [*in* and *decisive.*] Not determining; inconclusive.

A thousand such criticisms are altogether *indecisive* as to his general merit. *Blair.*

Indeci'siveness.* *n. s.* [from *indecisive.*] Inability to terminate any difference, or settle an event.

Indecli'nable.† *adj.* [*indeclinable*, Fr. *indeclinabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not variable; constant. *Cockeram.*
2. Not varied by terminations.

Pondo is an *indeclinable* word, and when it is joined to numbers it signifies *libra.* *Arbuthnot.*

Indecli'nably.* *adv.* [from *indeclinable.*] Without variation; constantly.

I have been born, and bred, and brought up, in the confession of the Church of England: I have learned, loved, admired, and proposed unto myself to follow *indeclinably*, not only the discipline of the Church of England, but the whole and entire doctrine of that Church. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* (1625,) p. 111.

INDECO'ROUS. *adj.* [*indecorus*, Lat.] Indecent; unbecoming.

What can be more *indecorous* than for a creature to violate the commands, and trample upon the authority of that awful Excellence to whom he owes his life? *Norris.*

Indeco'rously.* *adv.* [from *indecorous.*] In an unbecoming manner; without decorum.

Indeco'rousness.* *n. s.* [from *indecorous.*] Impropriety of conduct; indecency. *Scott.*

INDECO'RUM.† *n. s.* [Latin.] Indecency; something unbecoming.

They — commit many absurdities, many *indecorums*, unbefitting their gravity and persons. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 523.

As if a herald, in the achievement of a king, should commit the *indecorum* to set his helmet sideways and close, not full-faced and open in the posture of direction and command. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

As I design to have notices from all publick assemblies, I shall take upon me only *indecorums*, improprieties, and negligencies, in such as should give us better examples. *Tatler*, No. 3.

The soft address, the castigated grace,
Are *indecorums* in the modern maid. *Young.*

Inde'ed. *adv.* [*in* and *deed.*]

1. In reality; in truth; in verity.

Yet loving *indeed*, and therefore constant. *Sidney.*

Though such assemblies be had *indeed* for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may prove, as well in regard of their fitness to serve the turn of hereticks, and such as privily will venture to instil their poison into new minds. *Hooker.*

Some, who have not deserved judgement of death, have been for their goods sake caught up and carried streight to the bough: a thing *indeed* very pitiful and horrible. *Spenser.*

2. Above common rate. This use is emphatical.

Then didst thou utter, I am yours for ever;
'Tis grace *indeed*. *Shakspeare.*

Borrows, in mean affairs, his subjects pains;
But things of weight and consequence *indeed*,
Himself doth in his chamber them debate. *Davies.*

Such sons of Abraham, how highly soever they may have the luck to be thought of, are far from being Israelites *indeed*. *South.*

I were a beast, *indeed*, to do you wrong,
I who have lov'd and honour'd you so long. *Dryden.*

3. This is to be granted that. A particle of connection.

This limitation, *indeed*, of our author, will save those the labour who would look for Adam's heir amongst the race of brutes; but will very little contribute to the discovery of one next heir amongst men. *Locke.*

Some sons *indeed*, some very few we see,
Who keep themselves from this infection free. *Dryden.*

There is nothing in the world more generally dreaded, and yet less to be feared, than death: *indeed*, for those unhappy men whose hopes terminate in this life, no wonder if the prospect of another seems terrible and amazing. *Wake.*

4. It is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense hardly perceptible or explicable, and though some degree of obscure power is perceived, might, even where it is properly enough inserted, be omitted without miss.

I said I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and the two servants; tho' *indeed* I had no reason so to think. *Bacon.*

There is *indeed* no great pleasure in visiting these magazines of war, after one has seen two or three of them. *Addison.*

5. It is used to note concession in comparisons.

Against these forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ships; not so great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more nimble motion. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

INDEFA'TIGABLE.† *adj.* [*indefatigable*, old Fr. *indefatigabilis*, *in* and *defatigo*, Lat.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour.

Who shall spread his aery flight,
Upborne with *indefatigable* wings,
Over the vast abrupt. *Milton, P. L.*

The ambitious person must rise early and sit up late, and pursue his design with a constant *indefatigable* attendance: he must be infinitely patient and servile. *South.*

INDEFA'TIGABLY.† *adv.* [from *indefatigable.*] Without weariness.

Fight zealously; fight *indefatigably*, and prevail. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

A man *indefatigably* zealous in the service of the church and state, and whose writings have highly deserved of both. *Dryden.*

INDEFA'TIGABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *indefatigable.*] Unweariness. *Bullokar.*

They come short of his *indefatigableness*. *Parnell.*

INDEFATIGA'TION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *defatigatio*, Lat.] Unweariness.

Holding themselves to be not inferiour (as indeed they were not) either to the *indefatigation* or skill of the Greek geographers. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1650,) p. 267.

INDEFE'ASIBLE.* *adj.* See INDEFEISIBLE. Incapable of being defeated.

The last kind of activity, and the perceptivity resulting from it, is much more noble, more indesinent, and *indefeasible* than the first. *Baxter on the Soul*, i. 351.

INDEFECTIBI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *indefectible.*] The quality of suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect.

God's unity, eternity, and *indefectibility*. *Barrow, Works*, ii. 123.

I know of no promise of *indefectibility* from the faith made to any particular church, no, not to the church of Rome itself. *Bp. Bull, Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome.*

INDEFE'CTIBLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *defectus*, Lat.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.

I believe this infinite and eternal Spirit to be not only of perfect and *indefectible* holiness in himself, but also to be the immediate cause of all holiness in us. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 8.

The eternal, *indefectible* happiness of heaven. *Clarke, Lett. to Dodwell*, p. 55.

INDEFE'CTIVE.* *adj.* [*in* and *defective.*] Not defective; sufficient; perfect.

The moral law as a covenant promising life upon condition of absolute *indefective* obedience. *South, Serm.* iii. 95.

Our wills shall be perfected with absolute and *indefective* holiness, with exact conformity to the will of God, and perfect liberty from all servitude of sin. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 12

INDEFE'ISIBLE. *adj.* [*indefaisible*, Fr.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable.

So *indefeisible* is our estate in those joys, that, if we do not sell it in reversion, we shall, when once invested, be beyond the possibility of ill husbandry. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEFE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *defensus*, Latin.] That cannot be defended or maintained.

As they extend the rule of consulting Scripture to all the actions of common life, even so far as to the taking up of a straw, so it is altogether false and *indefensible*. *Sanderson.*

INDEFE'NSIVE.* *adj.* [*in* and *defensive.*] Having no defence.

The sword awes the *indefensive* villager. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 337.

INDEFI'NABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *definable.*] Not to be defined.

INDE'FINITE. *adj.* [*indefinitus*, Lat. *indefinit*, Fr.]

1. Not determined; not limited; not settled.

Though a position should be wholly rejected, yet that negative is more pregnant of direction than an *indefinite;* as ashes are more generative than dust. *Bacon, Essays.*

Her advancement was left *indefinite;* but thus, that it should be as great as ever any former queen of England had. *Bacon.*

Tragedy and picture are more narrowly circumscribed by place and time than the epick poem: the time of this last is left *indefinite*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits.

Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite;* though it is not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehension. *Spectator.*

INDE'FINITELY. *adv.* [from *indefinite.*]

1. Without any settled or determinate limitation.

We observe that custom, whereunto St. Paul alludeth, and whereof the fathers of the church in their writings make often mention, to shew *indefinitely* what was done; but not universally to bind for ever all prayers unto one only fashion of utterance. *Hooker.*

We conceive no more than the letter beareth; that is, four times, or *indefinitely* more than thrice. *Brown.*

A duty to which all are *indefinitely* obliged, upon some occasions, by the express command of God. *Smalridge.*

2. To a degree indefinite.

If the world be *indefinitely* extended, that is, so far as no human intellect can fancy any bounds of it, then what we see must be the least part. *Ray on the Creation.*

INDE'FINITENESS.* *n. s.* [from *indefinite.*] The state or quality of being indefinite. *Ash.*

INDEFI'NITUDE. *n. s.* [from *indefinite.*] Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.

They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not *indefinitude*, by their various positions, combinations, and conjunctions. *Hale. Orig. of Mankind.*

INDELI'BERATE.† } **INDELI'BERATED.** } *adj.* [*indeliberé*, Fr, *in* and *deliberate.*] Unpremeditated; done without consideration.

Actions proceeding from blandishments, or sweet persuasions, if they be *indeliberated*, as in children, who want the use of reason, are not presently free actions. *Bp. Bramhall.*

I distinguish between free acts and voluntary acts: the former are always deliberate, the latter may be *indeliberate*. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes*, p. 37.

The love of God better can consist with the *indeliberate* commissions of many sins, than with an allowed persistance in any one. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INDELIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *indelible.*] The quality of being indelible.

When this question of the *indelibility* of the sacred character came to be much agitated in this House, it was argued, &c. *Bp. Horsley, Speeches in Parliament*, p. 421.

INDE'LIBLE.† *adj.* [*indeleble*, Fr. *indelebilis*, Lat. *in* and *delible*. It should be written *indeleble*. Dr. Johnson. — In fact, our old and good authors usually write the word *indeleble;* and so Cockeram gives it in his old vocabulary. I have brought Bacon and bishop Hall, to shew this orthography; and could have added numbers, so writing it, about their time. Bentley, in more modern times, observed it; and is also now adduced.]

1. Not to be blotted out or effaced.

Their character was yet, by confession, *indeleble*. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 94.

Any point which was irreparable, or—might fix any character *indeleble* of disgrace upon you. *Bacon, Letters*, (ed. 1657,) p. 13.

Wilful perpetration of unworthy actions brands with *indelible* characters the name and memory. *King Charles.*

He would have left upon our minds a native and *indeleble* inscription of himself. *Bentley, Serm.* (ed. 1724,) p. 87.

Thy heedless sleeve will drink the colour'd oil,
And spot *indelible* thy pocket soil. *Gay, Trivia.*

2. Not to be annulled.

They are endued with *indelible* power from above to feed, to govern this household, and to consecrate pastors and stewards of it to the world's end. *Sprat.*

INDE'LIBLY.* *adv.* [from *indelible.*] So as not to be effaced.

Let the characters of good things stand *indelibly* in thy mind. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 10.

This, as a Cain's mark set upon them by the hand of God, *indelibly* sticks by them, and follows them to their graves. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. ii.

Some primary notions and general principles of the law of nature, so *indelibly* stamped and impressed on the soul of man. *Ellis, Knowledge of Div. Things*, p. 59.

INDE'LICACY. *n. s.* [*in* and *delicacy.*] Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency.

Your papers would be chargeable with worse than *indelicacy*, they would be immoral, did you treat detestable uncleanness as you rally an impertinent self-love. *Addison.*

INDE'LICATE.† *adj.* [*in* and *delicate.*] Wanting decency; void of a quick sense of decency.

Their luxury was inelegant, their pleasures *indelicate*. *Warton.*

INDEMNIFICA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *indemnify.*]

1. Security against loss or penalty.
2. Reimbursement of loss or penalty.

The Franciscans enjoyed from the popes the privilege of distributing indulgences; a valuable *indemnification* for their voluntary poverty. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 294.

To INDE'MNIFY.† *v. a.* [*in* and *damnify.* Old Fr. *dampnifier.* Our old lexicography gives "*indempned*, without damage, or exempt from harm." Huloet.]

1. To secure against loss or penalty.
2. To maintain unhurt.

Insolent signifies rude and haughty, *indemnify* to keep safe. *Watts.*

INDE'MNITY. *n. s.* [*indemnité*, Fr.] Security from punishment; exemption from punishment.

I will use all means, in the ways of amnesty and *indemnity*, which may most fully remove all fears, and bury all jealousies in forgetfulness. *King Charles.*

INDEMO'NSTRABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *demonstrable.*] Not to be shewn: not capable of demonstration; not evident.

In their art they have certain assertions, which as *indemonstrable* principles they urge all to receive. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

The affirmatives are *indemonstrable*. *Stillingfleet, Orig. Sac.* ii. 1.

INDENIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *indenize.*] The act, or patent, by which one is made free. *Bullokar.*

To INDE'NIZE.* *v. a.* [from *denizen.*] To make free. See *To* ENDENIZE. *Bullokar.*

All sorts of people, foreign-bred,
As natives there *indenized*. *Sandys, Ps.* (ed. 1636,) p. 142.

To INDE'NIZEN.* *v. a.* [from *denizen.*] To make free; to naturalize. See *To* ENDENIZEN.

Grammar he hath enough to make terminations of those words, which his authority hath *indenizen'd*. *Overbury, Charact.* sign. H. 7.

To INDE'NT. *v. a.* [*in* and *dens*, a tooth, Latin.] To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,
And with *indented* glides did slip away
Into a bush. *Shakspeare. As you like it.*

The serpent then, not with *indented* wave,
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a surging maze! *Milton, P. L.*

Trent, who, like some earth-born giant, spreads
His thirty arms along the *indented* meads. *Milton, Vac. Ex.*

The margins on each side do not terminate in a straight line, but are *indented*. *Woodward.*

To INDE'NT.† *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together, that, laid on each other, they may fit, and any want of conformity may discover a fraud.]

1. To contract; to bargain; to make a compact.

Shall we buy treason, and *indent* with fears,
When they have lost and forfeited themselves? *Shakspeare.*

I do *indent*, you shall return the money. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

He descends to the solemnity of a pact and covenant, and has *indented* with us. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To run in and out.

Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch [the hare]
Turn, and return, *indenting* with the way. *Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.*

INDE'NT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Inequality; incisure; indentation. This is little used.

Trent shall not wind with such a deep *indent*,
To rob me of so rich a bottom here. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. Stamp.

Only an *indent* or impression. *Philos. Transact.* vol. li. p. 376.

INDENTA'TION. *n. s.* [*in* and *dens*, Lat.] An indenture; waving in any figure.

The margins do not terminate in a streight line, but are indented; each *indentation* being continued in a small ridge, to the *indentation* that answers it on the opposite margin. *Woodward.*

INDE'NTMENT.* *n. s.* [from *indent.*] An indenture. Not in use.

The brabbling neighbours on him call
For counsel in some crabbed case of law,
Or some *indentments*, or some bond to draw. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iv. 2.

INDE'NTURE.† *n. s.* [low Lat. *indentura*; Fr. *endenture.*] A covenant, so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other; a contract, of which there is a counterpart.

The promises and engagements of an higher *indenture*, those of the Christian. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 497.

The Books of the Old and New Testament (as they are usually distinguished) do, like a pair of *indentures*, justify one another, and assure us that there can be no fraud or forgery in either of them. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. iii.

The law is the best expositor of the gospel: they are like a pair of *indentures*; they answer in every part. *Leslie, Short Method with the Jews.*

The critick to his grief will find
How firmly these *indentures* bind. *Swift.*

To INDE'NTURE.* *v. a.* [from *indent.*] To indent; to wrinkle. A word hardly to be allowed.

Though age may creep on, and *indenture* the brow,
Still then shall our constancy last. *Woty, Autumnal Song.*

INDEPE'NDENCE.† } *n. s.* [*independance*, Fr. *in* and
INDEPE'NDENCY. } *dependence.*]

1. Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; state over which none has power.

Dreams may give us some idea of the great excellency of a human soul, and some intimations of its *independency* on matter. *Addison, Spect.*

Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our *independence*. *Pope.*

Give me, I cry'd, enough for me,
My bread and *independency:*
So bought an annual rent or two,
And liv'd just as you see I do. *Pope.*

2. The state of those, called *independents.* See INDEPENDENT, *n. s.*

Independence is much more dangerous than Brownism. *Pagitt's Heresiography*, p. 79.

O God, put it into the heart of our king and parliament to take speedy order for the suppression of this wild variety of sects, and lawless *independencies*, ere it be too late. *Seasonable Serm.* (1644,) p. 24.

INDEPE'NDENT.† *adj.* [*independant*, Fr. *in* and *dependent.*]

1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. It is used with *on*, *of*, or *from* before the object; of which *on* seems most proper, since we say to *depend on*, and consequently *dependent on*.

Creation must needs infer providence, and God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of dependent nature remains nevertheless *independent upon* him in that respect. *South.*

Since all princes of *independent* governments are in a state of nature, the world never was without men in that state. *Locke.*

The town of St. Gaul is a protestant republick, *independent of* the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. *Addison.*

2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superiour cause or power.

The consideration of our understanding, which is an incorporeal substance *independent from* matter; and the contemplation of our own bodies, which have all the stamps and characters of excellent contrivance; these alone do very easily guide us to the wise Author of all things. *Bentley.*

3. Belonging to the independents.

A very famous *independent* minister was head of a college in those times. *Addison, Spect.*

INDEPE'NDENT. *n. s.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superiour authority.

We shall, in our sermons, take occasion to justify such passages in our liturgy as have been unjustly quarrelled at by presbyterians, *independents*, or other puritan sectaries. *Sanderson.*

INDEPE'NDENTLY. *adv.* [from *independent.*] Without reference to other things.

Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing every thing *independently* the one of the other. *Dryden.*

INDE'PRECABLE.* *adj.* [*indeprecabilis*, Lat.] That cannot be entreated. *Cockeram.*

INDEPREHE'NSIBLE.* *adj.* [*indeprehensibilis*, Lat.] That cannot be found out.

Calling the second a case perplexed and *indeprehensible.* *Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c.* (1633,) p. 174.

INDEPRI'VABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *deprivable.*] That cannot be taken away.

It [the sovereign good] should not be transient, nor derived from the will of others, nor in their power to take away; but be durable, self-derived, and (if I may use the expression) *indeprivable.* *Harris, Dial. concerning Happiness*, P. i.

INDESCRI'BABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *describable.*] That cannot be described.

INDESE'RT.† *n. s.* [*in* and *desert.*] Want of merit. This is an useful word, but not much received.

Universal contempt is a shrewd, not infallible, sign of an universal *indesert.* *Phillips, Theatr. Poet.* (1675,) Pref.

Those who were once looked on as his equals, are apt to think the fame of his merit a reflection on their own *indeserts.* *Addison, Spect.*

INDE'SINENT.* *adj.* [*in* and *desinens*, Lat.] Incessant.

The last kind of activity, and the perceptivity resulting from it, is much more noble, more *indesinent*, and indefeasible, than the first. *Baxter on the Soul*, i. 351.

INDE'SINENTLY. *adv.* [*indesinenter*, Lat.] Without cessation.

They continue a month *indesinently.* *Ray on the Creation.*

INDESTRU'CTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *destructible.*] Not to be destroyed.

Glass is so compact and firm a body, that it is *indestructible* by art or nature. *Boyle.*

INDETE'RMINABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *determinable.*] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled.

There is not only obscurity in the end, but beginning of the world; that, as its period is inscrutable, so is its nativity *indeterminable.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INDETE'RMINATE. *adj.* [*indeterminé*, Fr. *in* and *determinate.*] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.

The rays of the same colour were by turns transmitted at one thickness, and reflected at another thickness, for an *indeterminate* number of successions. *Newton, Opticks.*

INDETE'RMINATELY. *adv.* [*in* and *determinately.*] Indefinitely; not in any settled manner.

His perspicacity discerned the loadstone to respect the North, when ours beheld it *indeterminately.* *Brown.*

The depth of the hold is *indeterminately* expressed in the description. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

INDETERMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*in* and *determination.*] Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction.

By contingents I understand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reason of the *indetermination* or accidental concurrence of the causes. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.*

INDETE'RMINED. *adj.* [*in* and *determined.*] Unsettled; unfixed.

We should not amuse ourselves with floating words of *indetermined* signification, which we can use in several senses to serve a turn. *Locke.*

INDEVO'TE.* *adj.* [*indevot*, Fr.] Coldly devoted; little affected. *Cotgrave.*

Mr. Wotton tells me he has disposed of all the Tabulæ, and Mr. Mortlock says the same, and you will have your money by Dr. Mills or me; but they give no good account of the other little book. There are so many of the same arguments, and so *indevote* an age. But you must have a little patience. *Bentley, Lett.* p. 181.

INDEVO'TED.* *part. adj.* [*in* and *devote.*] Not attached; disaffected.

It grieved him to find persons of the best condition, and who loved both king and church, exceedingly *indevoted* to him, [Laud.] *Ld. Clarendon, Life*, i. 63.

Mr. Cowley's connexions with some persons *indevoted* to the excellent chancellor, kept him at a distance from a man so congenial to himself. *Hurd, Dial.*

INDEVO'TION.† *n. s.* [*indevotion*, Fr. *in* and *devotion.*] Want of devotion; irreligion.

That, that was licentiousness, grows ambition; and that comes to *indevotion*, and spiritual coldness. *Donne, Devot.* (1624,) p. 611.

Look on your *indevotion*, that heartless zeal-less behaviour in the house of God. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 514.

Their profaneness and *indevotion* do incense God's displeasure. *Barrow, Works*, i. 90.

Let us make the church the scene of our penitence, as of our faults; deprecate our former *indevotion*, and, by an exemplary reverence, redress the scandal of profaneness. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

INDEVOU'T.† *adj.* [*indevot*, Fr. *in* and *devout.*] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

They are only our prayers, that must stay us from being carried away with the violent assaults of discontentment; under which a praying soul can no more miscarry, than an *indevout* soul can enjoy safety. *Bp. Hall, Of Contentation*, § 25.

A wretchless, careless, *indevout* spirit. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1653.)

He prays much, yet curses more; whilst he is meek, but *indevout.* *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

INDEVOU'TLY.* *adv.* [from *indevout.*] Without devotion.

I'NDEX.† *n. s.* [Lat. Our word has sometimes the apparently Latin plural *indices*. But we have also the singular *indice*, though hitherto unnoticed. See therefore INDICE.]

1. The discoverer; the pointer out.

Tastes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants, as well as of all sorts of aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

That which was once the *index* to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where least of them resides. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way.

They have no more inward self-consciousness of what they do or suffer, than the *index* of a watch, of the hour it points to. *Bentley.*

3. The table of contents to a book. Formerly prefixed to the book, as the first citation from Shakspeare shews; "*indexes* to their *subsequent* volumes." Hence it was used generally for *prelude, any thing preparatory to.*

In such *indexes*, although small pricks
To their subsequent volumes, there is seen
The baby figure of the giant mass
Of things to come, at large. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*
Ah me, what act,
That roars so loud, and thunders in the *index?* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

An *index* and obscure prologue to the history of lust and foul thoughts. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

If a book has no *index*, or good table of contents, 'tis very useful to make one as you are reading it; and in your *index* to take notice only of parts new to you. *Watts.*

INDEXTE'RITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *dexterity.*] Want of dexterity; want of readiness; want of handiness; clumsiness; awkwardness.

The *indexterity* of our consumption-curers demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

I'NDIAN *Arrow-root. n. s.* [*marcanta*, Lat.] A root. A sovereign remedy for the bite of wasps, and the poison of the manchineel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN *Cress. n. s.* [*acriviola*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN *Fig.*† *n. s.* [*opuntia*, Lat.] A plant. Miller. Rather *fig-tree.* Mason.

The *Indian fig-tree* next did much surprise
With her strange figure all our deities. *Tate's Cowley.*

INDIAN *Ink.** *n. s.* A species of ink, not fluid, but solid, which is brought from China, and other parts of the East Indies.

I'NDIAN *Red. n. s.* Is a species of ochre; a very fine purple earth, of firm compact texture, and great weight. *Hill on Fossils.*

I'NDICANT. *adj.* [*indicans*, Lat.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

To **I'NDICATE.**† *v. a.* [*indico*, Lat.]

1. To show; to point out.

Mentioned in a manner that seems to *indicate* some connexion between them. *Malone, Note in Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

2. [In physick.] To point out a remedy. See INDICATION.

The nature of the disease is to *indicate* the remedy. *Burke.*

INDICA'TION. *n. s.* [*indication*, Fr. *indicatio*, from *indico*, Lat.]

1. Mark; token; sign; note; symptom.

The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places, are a plain *indication* of their weariness. *Addison.*

We think that our successes are a plain *indication* of the divine favour towards us. *Atterbury.*

2. [In physick.] *Indication* is of four kinds: vital, preservative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it whilst it is actually present, or lessening its effects, or taking off some of its symptoms before it can be wholly removed. *Quincy.*

The depravation of the instruments of mastication is a natural *indication* of a liquid diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Discovery made; intelligence given.

If a person, that had a fair estate in reversion, should be assured by some skilful physician, that he would inevitably fall into a disease that would totally deprive him of his understanding and memory; if, I say, upon a certain belief of this *indication*, the man should appear overjoyed at the news, would not all that saw him conclude that the distemper had seized him? *Bentley.*

4. Explanation; display.

These be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot make any true analysis, and *indication* of the proceedings of nature. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

INDI'CATIVE.† *adj.* [*indicativus*, Latin.]

1. Showing; informing; pointing out.

The first sight of a fiery sword was but an *indicative* sign, an hieroglyphick and obscurer image of a war. *Spencer on Prod.* p. 294.

Ridicule, with ever-pointing hand
Conscious of every shift, of every shift
Indicative, his inmost plot betrays. *Shenstone, Econ.* P. iii.

2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

The verb is formed in a certain manner to affirm, deny, or interrogate; which formation, from the principal use of it, is called the *indicative* mood. *Clarke, Latin Grammar.*

INDI'CATIVELY. *adv.* [from *indicative.*] In such a manner as shows or betokens.

These images, formed in the brain, are *indicatively* of the same species with those of sense. *Grew.*

I'NDICATOR.* *n. s.* [from *indicate.*] That which shows, or points out.

In decrepit age, all the before mentioned *indicatours* of strength and perfect concoction must be depraved, diminished, or abolished. *Smith on Old Age*, (1666,) p. 118.

I'NDICATORY.* *adj.* [from *indicate.*] Demonstrative; clearly pointing out.

The Pharisees pretended, that if they had been in their fathers' days, (those *indicatory* and judicatory, those critical days,) they would not have been partakers of the blood of the prophets. *Donne, Devot.* p. 347.

I'NDICE.* *n. s.* [*indice*, Fr. "an index, hand, mark, plain argument, great presumption, &c." Cotgrave. *index, indicis*, Lat.]

1. Signification; sign.
Too much talking is ever the *indice* of a fool. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

2. Table of contents to a book.
God hath appointed all tumors and swellings, all the labours of nature, as a kind of *indices* to this great volume of the world, to declare what desolations and plagues are to be expected therein. *Spencer on Prod.* p. 71.
Artificial *indices*, tables, or other helps, for the ready finding, remembering, and well understanding all things contained in these books. *Sir W. Petty, Advice to Hartlib,* p. 3.
You know, without my flattering you, too much
For me to be your *indice*. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

To INDI'CT.✝ } *v. a.* [*endict*, old Fr. "convaincu,
To INDI'TE. } jugé, &c." Lacombe. See *To* ENDICT.]

1. To charge any person by a written accusation before a court of justice. Usually written in this sense *indict*; but *endict*, according to the derivation, is right.
He was a second time *indicted*,
For that by evil zeal excited, —
In letter to one Gilbert West,
He the said Selim did attest, &c.
Moore, Trial of Selim the Persian.

2. To compose; to write. See *To* ENDITE.

INDI'CTABLE.* *adj.* [from *indict*.] Liable to be indicted.
Anciently where a man was wounded in one county and died in another, the offender was *indictable* in neither. *Blackstone.*

INDI'CTER.* } *n. s.* [from *indict* or *indite*.]
INDI'TER. }

1. One who endicts or accuses. [*endicteur*, Fr. "an *indicter*." Sherwood.] See ENDITER.
A clear and real distinction between *enditors*, triers, and judges. *Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom,* (1649,) p. 182.

2. A writer.
He that wilfully strives to fasten some sense of his own upon it, other than the very nature of the place will bear, must needs take upon him the person of God, and become a new *inditer* of Scripture: — If he then that abases the prince's coin deserves to die, what is his desert, that, instead of the tried silver of God's word, stamps the name and character of God upon Nehushtan, upon base brazen stuff of his own. *Hales, Rem.* p. 14.

INDI'CTION.✝ *n. s.* [*indiction*, Fr. *indico*, Lat.]

1. Declaration; proclamation.
After a legation *ad res repetendas*, and a refusal, and a denunciation, and *indiction* of a war, the war is left at large. *Bacon.*
There is a solemn mourning, and there is a private and domestical; the solemn is by publick *indiction* of authority. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 166.

2. [In chronology.] The *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the Great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an entire freedom was given to Christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which till that time had been done; but that, instead thereof, the *indiction* should be made use of, by which to reckon and date their years, which hath its epocha *A. D.* 313, Jan. 1.
The emperor Justinian made a law, that no writing should pass without the date of the *indictions*. *Gregory, Posthum.* p. 140.

INDI'CTIVE.* *adj.* [*indictivus*, Lat.] Proclaimed; declared.
In all the funerals of note, especially in the publick or *indictive*, the corpse was first brought with a vast train of followers, into the forum. *Kennet, Rom. Antiq.* ii. 5.

INDI'CTMENT.* *n. s.* See ENDICTMENT. In the legal sense, usually written *indictment*.
Read the *indictment*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

INDI'FFERENCE. } *n. s.* [*indifference*, French; *indiffer-*
INDI'FFERENCY. } *entia*, Latin.]

1. Neutrality; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side.
In choice of committees it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an *indifferency* by putting in those that are strong on both sides. *Bacon, Essays.*
By an equal *indifferency* for all truth, I mean, not loving it as such, before we know it to be true. *Locke.*
A perfect *indifferency* in the mind, not determinable by its last judgement, would be as great an imperfection as the want of *indifferency* to act, or not to act till determined by the will. *Locke.*
Those who would borrow light from expositors, either consult only those who have the good luck to be thought sound and orthodox, avoiding those of different sentiments; or else with *indifferency* look into the notes of all commentators. *Locke.*

2. Impartiality.
Read the book with *indifferency* and judgement, and thou canst not but greatly commend it. *Whitgift.*

3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness.
Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is conversant about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance. *Addison.*
A place which we must pass through, not only with the *indifference* of strangers, but with the vigilance of those who travel through the country of an enemy. *Rogers.*
Indifference, clad in wisdom's guise,
All fortitude of mind supplies;
For how can stony bowels melt,
In those who never pity felt? *Swift.*
He will let you know he has got a clap with as much *indifferency* as he would a piece of publick news. *Swift.*
The people of England should be frighted with the French king and the pretender once a year: the want of observing this necessary precept, has produced great *indifference* in the vulgar. *Arbuthnot.*

4. State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; state in which there is no difference.
The choice is left to our discretion, except a principal bond of some higher duty remove the *indifference* that such things have in themselves: their *indifference* is removed, if we take away our own liberty. *Hooker.*

INDI'FFERENT. *adj.* [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifferens*, Lat.]

1. Neutral; not determined to either side.
Doth his majesty
Incline to it or no?
—— He seems *indifferent*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
Being *indifferent*, we should receive and embrace opinions according as evidence gives the attestation of truth. *Locke.*
Let guilt or fear
Disturb man's rest; Cato knows neither of them,
Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die. *Addison, Cato.*

2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardless.
One thing was all to you, and your fondness made you *indifferent* to every thing else. *Temple.*
It was a law of Solon, that any person who, in the civil commotions of the republick, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment. *Addison, Freeholder.*
But how *indifferent* soever man may be to eternal happiness, yet surely to eternal misery none can be *indifferent*. *Rogers.*

3. Not to have such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other.
The nature of things *indifferent* is neither to be commanded nor forbidden, but left free and arbitrary. *Hooker.*
Customs, which of themselves are *indifferent* in other king-

doms, became exceeding evil in this realm, by reason of the inconveniences which followed thereupon. *Davies.*

Though at first it was free, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet, the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not so *indifferent*. *South.*

This I mention only as my conjecture, it being *indifferent* to the matter which way the learned shall determine. *Locke.*

4. Impartial; disinterested.

Metcalf was partial to none, but *indifferent* to all; a master for the whole, and a father to every one. *Ascham.*

I am a most poor woman and a stranger,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge *indifferent*, and no more assurance
Of equal friendship and proceeding. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

There can hardly be an *indifferent* trial had between the king and the subject, or between party and party, by reason of this general kindred and consanguinity. *Davies.*

5. Passable; having mediocrity; of a middling state; neither good nor worst. This is an improper and colloquial use, especially when applied to persons.

Some things admit of mediocrity:
A counsellor or pleader at the bar,
May want Messala's pow'rful eloquence,
Or be less read than deep Casselius;
Yet this *indifferent* lawyer is esteem'd. *Roscommon.*

Who would excel, when few can make a test,
Betwixt *indifferent* writing and the best? *Dryden.*

This has obliged me to publish an *indifferent* collection of poems, for fear of being thought the author of a worse. *Prior.*

There is not one of these subjects that would not sell a very *indifferent* paper, could I think of gratifying the publick by such mean and base methods. *Addison.*

6. In the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

I am myself *indifferent* honest; but yet I could accuse me of such things, that it were better that my mother had not born me. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

This will raise a great scum on it, and leave your wine *indifferent* clear. *Mortimer.*

INDI'FFERENTLY. *adv.* [*indifferenter*, Lat.]

1. Without distinction; without preference.

Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having itself *indifferently* to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton, Opticks.*

Were pardon extended *indifferently* to all, which of them would think himself under any particular obligation? *Addison.*

Though a church of England-man thinks every species of government equally lawful, he does not think them equally expedient, or for every country *indifferently*. *Swift.*

2. Equally; impartially.

That they may truly and *indifferently* minister justice. *Common Prayer.*

3. In a neutral state; without wish or aversion.

Set honour in one eye, and death i' the other,
And I will look on death *indifferently*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

4. Not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly.

A moyle will draw *indifferently* well, and carry great burthens. *Carew.*

I hope it may *indifferently* entertain your lordship at an unbending hour. *Rowe.*

An hundred and fifty of their beds, sown together, kept me but very *indifferently* from the floor. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

I'NDIGENCE.† } *n. s.* [*indigence*, Fr. *indigentia*, Lat.]
I'NDIGENCY. } Want; penury; poverty.

The chiefest tie and bond of all human society is neither reason, nor speech, nor *indigency*; but religion and piety. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 38.

Such *indigencies* as by the curse of God, and restraint of his blessings, [were] on the fruits of their land. *Pococke on Isaiah*, p. 66.

Where there is happiness, there must not be *indigency*, or want of any due comforts of life. *Burnet, Theory.*

For ev'n that *indigence*, that brings me low,
Makes me myself, and him above to know. *Dryden.*

Athens worshipped God with temples and sacrifices, as if he needed habitation and sustenance; and that the heathens had such a mean apprehension about the *indigency* of their gods, appears from Aristophanes and Lucian. *Bentley.*

I'NDIGENE.* *n. s.* [*indigene*, Fr. *indigena*, Lat.] A native.

The alaternus, which we have lately received from the hottest parts of Languedoc, thrives with us, as if it were an *indigene*. *Evelyn.*

INDI'GENOUS. *adj.* [*indigene*, Fr. *indigena*, Lat.] Native to a country; originally produced or born in a region.

Negroes were all transported from Africa, and are not *indigenous* or proper natives of America. *Brown.*

It is wonderful to observe one creature, that is, mankind, *indigenous* to so many different climates. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NDIGENT. *adj.* [*indigent*, Fr. *indigens*, Lat.]

1. Poor; needy; necessitous.

Charity consists in relieving the *indigent*. *Addison.*

2. In want; wanting: with *of*.

Rejoice, O Albion, sever'd from the world
By nature's wise indulgence; *indigent*
Of nothing from without. *Philips.*

3. Void; empty.

Such bodies have the tangible parts *indigent of* moisture. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

INDIGE'ST.† } *adj.* [*indigeste*, Fr. *indigestus*,
INDIGE'STED. } Lat.]

1. Not separated into distinct orders; not regularly disposed.

This mass, or *indigested* matter, or chaos, created in the beginning, was without the proper form, which it afterwards acquired. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Before the seas, and this terrestrial ball,
One was the face of nature, if a face;
Rather a rude and *indigested* mass. *Dryden, Ovid.*

2. Not formed or shaped. *Indigest* is not now in use.

Monsters and things *indigest*. *Shakspeare, Sonn.* 114.

Hence, heap of wrath, foul *indigested* lump;
As crooked in thy manners as thy shape. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not well considered and methodised.

By irksome deformities, through endless and senseless effusions of *indigested* prayers, they oftentimes disgrace the worthiest part of Christian duty towards God. *Hooker.*

The political creed of the high-principled men sets the protestant succession upon a firmer foundation than all the *indigested* schemes of those who profess revolution principles. *Swift.*

4. Not concocted in the stomach.

Dreams are bred
From rising fumes of *indigested* food. *Dryden.*

5. Not purified or sublimed by heat.

That it [the air] be not too gross, nor too penetrative; — not *indigested*, for want of sun; not unexercised, for want of wind. *Wotton on Architecture*, P. i.

6. Not brought to suppuration.

His wound was *indigested* and inflamed. *Wiseman.*

INDIGE'STIBLE.† *adj.* [from *in* and *digestible*.]

1. Not conquerable in the stomach; not convertible to nutriment.

Eggs are the most nourishing and exalted of all animal food, and most *indigestible*: no body can digest the same quantity of them as of other food. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Not capable of being received.

Who but a boy, fond of the florid and the descriptive, could have poured forth such a torrent of *indigestible* similies? *Warton, Rowley Enq.* p. 79.

INDIGE'STION.† *n. s.* [*indigestion*, Fr. from *in* and *digestion*.]

1. A morbid weakness of the stomach; want of concoctive power.

2. The state of meats unconcocted.

The fumes of *indigestion* may indispose men to thought, as well as to diseases of danger and pain. *Temple.*

3. Want of concoction.

Those things which, whether in nature or art, are wont to pass for the carriages of light, have in them sometimes, at least in respect of our sight, some kind of dimness and opacity. The candle hath his snuff, the fire his smoke and blackness of *indigestion*, the moon her spots, and the very sun itself his eclipses. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 37.

To INDI'GITATE. *v. a.* [*indigito*, Lat.] To point out; to show by the fingers.

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers: the depressing this finger, which in the left hand implied but six, in the right hand *indigitated* six hundred. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

As though there were a seminality of urine, we foolishly conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle, and can thereby *indigitate* their affections. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

We are not to *indigitate* the parts transmittent. *Harvey.*

INDIGITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *indigitate.*] The act of pointing out or shewing, as by the finger.

Which things I conceive no obscure *indigitation* of providence. *More against Atheism.*

INDI'GN.† *adj.* [*indigne*, Fr. *indignus*, Lat. This is one of our oldest words.]

1. Unworthy; undeserving.

Indigne and unworthy
Am I to thilke honour. *Chaucer, Clerk's Tale.*

She herselfe was of his grace *indigne*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. i. 30.

Where there is a kingdom that is altogether unable or *indign* to govern, is it just for another nation, that is civil or policed, to subdue them? *Bacon, Holy War.*

2. Bringing indignity; disgraceful. This is a word not in use.

And all *indign* and base adversities
Make head against my estimation. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

INDI'GNLY.* *adv.* [from *indign.*] Unworthily; not according to desert.

O Saviour, didst thou take flesh for our redemption to be thus *indignly* used, thus mangled, thus tortured? *Bp. Hall, Contempl. The Crucifixion.*

INDI'GNANCE.* } INDI'GNANCY. } *n. s.* [from *indignant.*] Indignation.

With great *indignaunce* he that sight forsook. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. xi. 13.

INDI'GNANT. *adj.* [*indignans*, Latin.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

He scourg'd with many a stroke the *indignant* waves. *Milton, P. L.*

The lustful monster fled, pursued by the valorous and *indignant* Martin. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

What rage that hour did Albion's soul possess,
Let chiefs imagine, and let lovers guess!
He strides *indignant*, and with haughty cries
To single fight the fairy prince defies. *Tickell.*

INDI'GNANTLY.* *adv.* [from *indignant.*] With indignation.

INDIGNA'TION. *n. s.* [*indignation*, Fr. *indignatio*, Lat.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust.

Suspend your *indignation* against my brother, till you derive better testimony of his intent. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

From those officers, warm with *indignation* at the insolences of that vile rabble, came words of great contempt. *Clarendon.*

But keep this swelling *indignation* down,
And let your cooler reason now prevail. *Rowe.*

2. The anger of a superiour.

There was great *indignation* against Israel. 2 *Kings*, iii. 27.

3. The effect of anger.

If heav'ns have any grievous plague in store,
Let them hurl down their *indignation*
On thee, thou troubler of the world. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

To INDI'GNIFY.* *v. a.* [from *indign.*]

1. To treat disdainfully.

That discourteous dame with scornfull pryde
And foule entreaty him *indignifyde*. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. i. 30.

2. To treat unbecomingly.

Therefore in closure of a thankful mind
I deem it best to hold eternally
Their bounteous deeds and noble favours shrin'd,
Than by discourse them to *indignify*. *Spenser, Colin Clout.*

INDI'GNITY. *n. s.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Lat. *indignité*, Fr.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with insult.

Bishops and prelates could not but have bleeding hearts to behold a person of so great place and worth constrained to endure so foul *indignities*. *Hooker.*

No emotion of passion transported me, by the *indignity* of his carriage, to any thing unbeseeming myself. *King Charles.*

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world, and earth his seat,
Him lord pronounc'd; and, O *indignity!*
Subjected to his service angel-wings,
And flaming ministers, to watch and tend
Their earthly charge. *Milton, P. L.*

He does not see how that mighty passion for the church can well consist with those *indignities* and that contempt men bestow on the clergy. *Swift.*

To more exalted glories born,
Thy mean *indignities* I scorn. *Pattison.*

I'NDIGO. *n. s.* [*indicum*, Lat.] A plant, by the Americans called anil. In the middle of the flower is the style, which afterward becomes a jointed pod, containing one cylindrical seed in one partition, from which indigo is made, which is used in dying for a blue colour. *Miller.*

INDI'LATORY.* *adj.* [*in* and *dilatory.*] Not slow; not delaying.

Since you have firmed—new orders,—you would be pleased in like manner to give them a new form of *indilatory* execution. *Cornwallis to the Sp. King, Suppl. to Cabala*, (1654,) p. 105.

INDI'LIGENCE.* *n. s.* [*in* and *diligence.*] Slothfulness; carelessness.

Is it not as great an indignity, that an excellent conceit and capacity, by the *indiligence* of an idle tongue, should be disgraced? *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

He that is bound to use all diligence to subdue his corruptions, at least to repress them; if he do not so, this *indiligence* of his hath some of his consent. *Hammond, Works*, i. 191.

He taxeth them not only with *indiligence* and ignorance, but with folly also. *Bp. Cosin, Can. of Scripture*, p. 194.

INDI'LIGENT.* *adj.* [*indiligent*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Not diligent; careless.

Neither are they [wisdom and knowledge] so casual—as to fall upon the *indiligent* and undeserving. *Feltham, Serm. on Eccl.* ii. 11.

INDI'LIGENTLY.* *adv.* [from *indiligent.*] Without diligence.

I had spent some years, not altogether *indiligently*, under the ferule of such masters as the place afforded. *Bp. Hall, Specialties of his Life.*

INDIMI'NISHABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *diminishable.*] Not to be diminished.

Have they not been bold of late to check the common law, to slight and brave the *indiminishable* majesty of our highest court, the lawgiving and sacred parliament? *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.* B. ii.

INDIRE'CT. *adj.* [*indirect*, Fr. *indirectus*, Lat.]

1. Not strait; not rectilinear.

2. Not tending otherwise than obliquely or consequentially to a purpose; as, an *indirect* accusation.

3. Wrong; improper.

The tender prince
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
But by his mother was perforce withheld.
—— Fy, what an *indirect* and peevish course
Is this of hers? *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

4. Not fair; not honest.

Think you, that any means under the sun
Can assecure so *indirect* a course? *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

Those things which they do know they may, upon sundry *indirect* considerations, let pass; and although themselves do not err, yet may they deceive others. *Hooker.*

O pity and shame! that they who to live well
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside, to tread
Paths *indirect*. *Milton, P. L.*

Indirect dealing will be discovered one time or other, and then he loses his reputation. *Tillotson.*

INDIRE'CTION.† *n. s.* [*in* and *direction.*]

1. Oblique means; tendency not in a straight line.

And thus do we, of wisdom and of reach,
With windlasses, and with essays of bias,
By *indirections* find directions out. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. Dishonest practice.

I had rather coin my heart than wring
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash,
By any *indirection*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Most of the *indirection* and artifice, which is used among men, does not proceed so much from a degeneracy in nature, as an affectation of appearing men of consequence by such practices. *Tatler*, No. 191.

INDIRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *indirect.*]

1. Not in a right line; obliquely.
2. Not in express terms.

Still she suppresses the name, which continues his doubts and hopes; and at last she *indirectly* mentions it. *Broome.*

3. Unfairly; not rightly.

He bids you then resign
Your crown and kingdom *indirectly* held
From him the true challenger. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

He that takes any thing from his neighbour, which was justly forfeited, to satisfy his own revenge or avarice, is tied to repentance, but not to restitution: because I took the forfeiture *indirectly*, I am answerable to God for my unhandsome, unjust, or uncharitable circumstances. *Bp. Taylor.*

INDIRE'CTNESS.† *n. s.* [*in* and *directness.*]

1. Obliquity.
2. Unfairness; dishonesty; fraudulent art.

The maligners of this doctrine of purgatory have, methinks, used a worse kind of *indirectness* in their exposure of it. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. ii. (1654,) p. 142.

INDISCE'RNIBLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *discernible.*] Not perceptible: not discoverable.

Speculation, which, to my dark soul,
Depriv'd of reason, is as *indiscernible*
As colours to my body, wanting sight. *Denham, Sophy.*

A motion that was almost instantaneous, and so *indiscernible*. *South, Serm.* vii. 17.

These small and almost *indiscernible* beginnings and seeds of ill humour, have ever since gone on in a very visible *encrease* and progress. *Burnet, Hist. of his own Time*, an. 1680.

Although the ministry of angels be now for the most part invisible, yet to the observant it is not altogether *indiscernible*. *Bp. Bull, Works*, ii. 487.

INDISCE'RNIBLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *indiscernible.*] Incapability of discernment.

I should have shew'd you also the *indiscernibleness*, to the eye of man, of the different states, till God by his promulgate sentence have made the separation. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 491.

INDISCE'RNIBLY.† *adv.* [from *indiscernible.*] In a manner not to be perceived.

Much guile often lurks *indiscernibly* under the fairest appearances. *Lively Oracles*, p. 21.

INDISCE'RPIBLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *discerpible.* See DISCERPIBLE.] Incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

A soul — is a spirit, and therefore of an indivisible, that is, of an *indiscerpible* essence. *More, Immortality of the Soul*, p. 113.

The nature of the soul, which is immortal and *indiscerpible*. *Glanville, Pre-exist.* p. 35.

INDISCE'RPTIBLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *discerptible.*] Not to be separated; incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

We have no way of determining, by experience, what is the certain bulk of the living being each man calls himself: and yet, till it be determined that it is larger in bulk than the solid elementary particles of matter, which there is no ground to think any natural power can dissolve, there is no sort of reason to think death to be the dissolution of it, of the living being, even though it should not be absolutely *indiscerptible*. *Bp. Butler, Analogy of Religion*, p. i. ch. i.

INDISCERPTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *indiscerptible.*] Incapability of dissolution.

INDI'SCIPLINABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *disciplinable.*] Incapable of improvement by discipline.

Necessity renders men of phlegmatick and dull natures stupid and *indisciplinable*. *Hale, Prov. for the Poor*, Pref.

INDISCO'VERABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *discoverable.*] Not to be discovered.

Nothing can be to us a law, which is by us *indiscoverable*. *Conybeare, Serm.* ii. 166.

INDISCO'VERY. *n. s.* [*in* and *discovery.*] The state of being hidden. An unusual word.

* The ground of this assertion was the magnifying esteem of the ancients, arising from the *indiscovery* of its head. *Brown.*

INDISCREE'T. *adj.* [*indiscret*, Fr. *in* and *discreet.*] Imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious.

Why then
Are mortal men so fond and *indiscreet*,
So evil gold to seek unto their aid;
And having not complain, and having it upbraid? *Spenser, F. Q.*

If thou be among the *indiscreet*, observe the time; but be continually among men of understanding. *Ecclus.* xxvii. 12.

INDISCREE'TLY. *adv.* [from *indiscreet.*] Without prudence; without consideration; without judgement.

Job on justice hath aspersions flung,
And spoken *indiscreetly* with his tongue. *Sandys.*

Let a great personage undertake an action passionately, let him manage it *indiscreetly*, and he shall have enough to flatter him. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

INDISCRE'TE.* *adj.* [*indiscretus*, Lat.] Not separated or distinguished.

A chaos, in which the terrestrial elements were all in an *indiscrete* mass of confused matter. *Pownall on Antiq.* p. 132.

INDISCRE'TION. *n. s.* [*indiscretion*, Fr. *in* and *discretion.*] Imprudence; rashness; inconsideration.

Indiscretion sometimes serves us well,
When our deep plots do fail. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

His offences did proceed rather from negligence, rashness, or other *indiscretion*, than from any malicious thought. *Hayward.*

Loose papers have been obtained from us by the importunity and divulged by the *indiscretion* of friends, although restrained by promises. *Swift.*

INDISCRI'MINATE.† *adj.* [*indiscriminatus*, Latin.] Undistinguishable; not marked with any note of distinction.

Could ever wise man wish, in good estate,
The use of all things *indiscriminate*? *Bp. Hall Sat.* v. 3.

INDISCRI'MINATELY. *adv.* [from *indiscriminate.*] Without distinction.

Others use defamatory discourse purely for love of talk, whose speech, like a flowing current, bears away *indiscriminately* whatever lies in its way. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Liquors, strong of acid salts, destroy the blueness of the infusion of our wood; and liquors *indiscriminately*, that abound with sulphureous salts, restore it. *Boyle.*

INDISCRI'MINATING.* *adj.* [from *indiscriminate.*] Making no distinction.

We should be cautious of asserting in general and *indiscriminating* terms. *Warton.*

INDISCRIMINA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *indiscriminate.*] Want of discrimination.

The like *indiscrimination* may obtain in higher orders. *Bp. Horsley, Serm.* (1796.)

INDISCU'SSED.* *adj.* [*in* and *discussed.*] Not discussed; not examined.

Reasons light in themselves, or *indiscussed* in me.
Donne, Lett. to Sir H. G. Poems, p. 279.

INDISPENSABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *indispensable.*] Incapability of being dispensed with.

Contrary to all their notions about the eternity and *indispensability* of the natural law. *Skelton, Deism Revealed*, Dial. 3.

INDISPE'NSABLE.† *adj.* [French.]

1. Not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary.

The *indispensable* dictates of the divine light.
More, Conj. Cabb. p. 212.

Rocks, mountains, and caverns, against which these exceptions are made, are of *indispensable* use and necessity, as well to the earth as to man. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Not to be allowed.

Zanchius — absolutely condemns this marriage as incestuous and *indispensable*. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* Add.

INDISPE'NSABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *indispensable.*] State of not being to be spared; necessity.

Though the necessity and *indispensableness* of all the great and moral obligations of natural religion, and also the certainty of a future state of rewards and punishments, be thus in general deducible, even demonstrably, by a chain of clear and undeniable reasoning, yet — very few are able, in reality and effect, to discover these things clearly and plainly for themselves.
Clarke, Evid. of Nat. and Rev. Religion.

INDISPE'NSABLY. *adv.* [from *indispensable.*] Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily.

Every one must look upon himself as *indispensably* obliged to the practice of duty. *Addison, Freeholder.*

INDISPE'RSED.* *adj.* [*in* and *dispersed.*] Not dispersed.

Indispers'd is this bright majesty,
Yet every where outshining in infinity.
More, Song of the Soul, iii. ii. 35.

To INDISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*indisposer*, French.]

1. To make unfit: with *for.*

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any farther than it prepares or *indisposes* us *for* the enjoyments of another. *Atterbury.*

2. To disincline; to make averse: with *to.*

It has a strange efficacy to *indispose* the heart *to* religion.
South, Serm.

3. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions.

The soul is not now hindered in its actings by the distemperature of *indisposed* organs. *Glanville.*

4. To disorder slightly with regard to health.

Though it weakened, yet it made him rather *indisposed* than sick, and did no ways disable him from studying. *Walton.*

5. To make unfavourable: with *towards.*

The king was sufficiently *indisposed towards* the persons or the principles of Calvin's disciples. *Clarendon.*

INDISPO'SEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *indisposed.*] State of unfitness or disinclination; disordered state.

A sensible *indisposedness* of heart. *Bp. Hall, Soliloq.* 73.

The quantity we take in, more than agreeth with nature, whose burden appeareth by too much dulness, drowsiness, or *indisposedness* of head or stomach.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl. p. 500.

It is not any innate harshness in piety that renders the first essays of it unpleasant; that is owing only to the *indisposedness* of our own hearts. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

INDISPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [*indisposition*, Fr. from *indispose.*]

1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness; slight disease.

The king did complain of a continual infirmity of body, yet rather as an *indisposition* in health than any set sickness.
Hayward.

I have known a great fleet lose great occasions, by an *indisposition* of the admiral, while he was neither well enough to exercise, nor ill enough to leave the command. *Temple.*

Wisdom is still looking forward, from the first *indispositions*, into the progress of the disease. *L'Estrange.*

His life seems to have been prolonged beyond its natural term, under those *indispositions* which hung upon the latter part of it. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Disinclination; dislike: with *to* or *towards.*

The *indisposition* of the church of Rome *to* reform herself, must be no stay unto us from performing our duty to God.
Hooker.

The mind, by every degree of affected unbelief, contracts more and more of a general *indisposition towards* believing.
Atterbury.

INDISPU'TABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *disputable.*] Uncontrovertible; incontestable; evident; certain.

There is no maxim in politicks more *indisputable*, than that a nation should have many honours to reserve for those who do national services. *Addison.*

The apostle asserts a clear *indisputable* conclusion, which could admit of no question. *Rogers.*

INDISPU'TABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *indisputable.*] The state of being indisputable; certainty; evidence.

INDISPU'TABLY. *adv.* [from *indisputable.*]

1. Without controversy; certainly; evidently.

The thing itself is questionable, nor is it *indisputably* certain what death she died. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Without opposition.

They questioned a duty that had been *indisputably* granted to so many preceding kings. *Howell, Voc. For.*

INDISSO'LVABLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *dissolvable.*]

1. Indissoluble; not separable as to its parts.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and *indissolvable* in water; and this earth, imbibed with more acid, becomes a metallick salt. *Newton.*

2. Subsisting for ever; not to be loosed.

O invincible, *indissolvable*, and divine power.
Ricaut, State of the Greek Ch. p. 336.

The union between these two natures is only by intimate *indissolvable* relation one to the other. *South, Serm.* vii. 21.

3. Obligatory; not to be broken; binding for ever.

Deposition and degradation are without hope of any remission, and therefore the law stiles them an *indissolvable* bond; but a censure, a dissolvable bond. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

INDISSOLUBI'LITY.† *n. s.* [*indissolubilité*, Fr. from *indissoluble.*]

1. Resistance to a dissolving power; firmness; stableness.

What hoops hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together, from whence steel has its firmness, and the parts of a diamond their hardness and *indissolubility.* *Locke.*

2. Perpetuity of obligation.

To give this contract its most essential quality, namely, *indissolubility.* *Warburton, Serm.* 17.

INDI'SSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*indissoluble*, Fr. *endissolubilis*, Lat. *in* and *dissoluble.*]

1. Resisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable.

When common gold and lead are mingled, the lead may be severed almost unaltered; yet if, instead of the gold, a tantillum of the red elixir be mingled with the saturn, their union will be so *indissoluble*, that there is no possible way of separating the diffused elixir from the fixed lead. *Boyle.*

2. Binding for ever; subsisting for ever; not to be loosed.

Far more comfort it were for us to be joined with you in bands of *indissoluble* love and amity, to live as if our persons being many, our souls were but one. *Hooker.*

There is the supreme and *indissoluble* consanguinity between men, of which the heathen poet saith we are all his generation.
Bacon, Holy War.

They might justly wonder, that men so taught, so obliged to be kind to all, should behave themselves so contrary to such heavenly instructions, such *indissoluble* obligations. *South.*

INDI'SSOLUBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *indissoluble.*] Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts.

Adam, though consisting of a composition intrinsically dissolvable, might have held, by the Divine Will, a state of immortality and *indissolubleness* of his composition. *Hale.*

INDI'SSOLUBLY. *adv.* [from *indissoluble.*]

1. In a manner resisting all separation.

On they move
Indissolubly firm; nor obvious hill,
Nor strait'ning vale, nor wood, nor stream divide
Their perfect ranks. *Milton, P. L.*

The remaining ashes, by a further degree of fire, may be *indissolubly* united into glass. *Boyle.*

They willingly unite,
Indissolubly firm; from Dubris south
To northern Orcades. *Philips.*

2. For ever obligatorily.

INDI'STANCY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *distance.*] State of inseparation.

The soul thus existing after death, and separated from the body, though of a nature spiritual, is really and truly in some place; if not by way of circumscription, as proper bodies are, yet by way of determination and *indistancy*; so that it is true to say, this is really and truly present here, and not elsewhere. *Pearson on the Creed,* Art. 5.

INDISTI'NCT. *adj.* [*indistinct,* Fr *in* and *distinctus,* Latin.]

1. Not plainly marked; confused.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought,
The rack dislimns, and makes it *indistinct*
As water is in water. *Shakspeare.*

She warbled in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note;
But *indistinct,* and neither sweet nor clear. *Dryden.*

When we speak of the infinite divisibility of matter, we keep a very clear and distinct idea of division and divisibility; but when we come to parts too small for our senses, our ideas of these little bodies become obscure and *indistinct.* *Watts.*

2. Not exactly discerning.

We throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Ev'n 'till we make the main and th' aerial blue
An *indistinct* regard. *Shakspeare.*

INDISTI'NCTIBLE.* *adj.* [from *indistinct.*] Undistinguishable.

A favourite old romance is founded on the *indistinctible* likeness of two of Charlemagne's knights, Amys and Amelion. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. liv.

INDISTI'NCTION. *n. s.* [from *indistinct.*]

1. Confusion; uncertainty.

The *indistinction* of many of the same name, or the misapplication of the act of one unto another, hath made some doubt. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Omission of discrimination; indiscrimination.

An *indistinction* of all persons, or equality of all orders, is far from being agreeable to the will of God. *Sprat.*

INDISTI'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *indistinct.*]

1. Confusedly; uncertainly; without definiteness or discrimination.

In its sides it was bounded distinctly, but on its ends confusedly and *indistinctly,* the light there vanishing by degrees *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Without being distinguished.

Making trial thereof, both the liquors soaked *indistinctly* through the bowl. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INDISTI'NCTNESS. *n. s.* [from *indistinct.*] Confusion; uncertainty; obscurity.

There is unevenness or *indistinctness* in the style of these places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet, Theory.*

Old age makes the cornea and coat of the crystaline humour grow flatter; so that the light, for want of a sufficient refraction, will not converge to the bottom of the eye, but beyond it, and by consequence paint in the bottom of the eye a confused picture; and, according to the *indistinctness* of this picture, the object will appear confused. *Newton.*

INDISTI'NGUISHABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *distinguishable.*] Not plainly marked; undeterminate.

Do I curse thee? —
— Why no, you ruinous butt; you whoreson *indistinguishable* cur. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

INDISTU'RBANCE.† *n. s.* [*in* and *disturb.*] Calmness; freedom from disturbance.

The notion of sitting implieth rest, quietness, and *indisturbance.* *Pearson on the Creed,* Art. 6.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, and by the Scepticks *indisturbance,* seems all but to mean great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

To INDI'TCH.* *v. a.* [from *ditch.*] To bury in a ditch.

Well were thy name and thee,
Wert thou *inditched* in great secrecie,
Where as no passenger might curse thy dust. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iii. 2.

To INDI'TE.* See *To* INDICT.

INDI'TER.* See INDICTER.

INDIVI'DABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *dividable.*] Not to be divided.

Scene *individable,* or poem unlimited. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

INDIVI'DED.* *adj.* [*in* and *divided.*] Undivided.

St. Cyril, in his first book against Julian, thinks there was a representation of the blessed, *individed* Trinity. *Patrick on Gen.* xviii. 2.

INDIVI'DUAL.† *adj.* [*individu, individuel,* Fr. *individuus,* Lat.]

1. Separate from others of the same species; single: numerically one.

Must the whole man, amazing thought! return
To the cold marble, or contracted urn!
And never shall those particles agree,
That were in life this *individual* he? *Prior.*

It would be wise in them, as *individual* and private mortals, to look back a little upon the storms they have raised, as well as those they have escaped. *Swift.*

The object of any particular idea is called an individual: so Peter is an *individual* man, London an *individual* city. *Watts.*

2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjoined.

Anacreon,
My *individual* companion. *Holiday, Marriages of the Arts,* (1618,) ii. 6.

Long eternity shall greet our bliss
With an *individual* kiss. *Milton, Ode on Time.*

To give thee being, I lent
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life, to have thee by my side
Henceforth an *individual* solace dear. *Milton, P. L.*

Under his great vicegerent reign abide
United, as one *individual* soul,
For ever happy. *Milton, P. L.*

INDIVI'DUAL.* *n. s.* A single thing; a single person.

Neither is it enough to consult, *secundum genera,* what the kind and character of the person should be; for the most judgement is shewn in the choice of *individuals.* *Bacon.*

They present us with images more perfect than the life in any *individual.* *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Know, all the good that *individuals* find,
Lie in three words; health, peace, and competence. *Pope.*

We see each circumstance of art and *individual* of nature summoned together by the extent and fecundity of his imagination. *Pope, Pref. to the Iliad.*

INDIVIDUA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *individual.*] Separate or distinct existence.

He would tell his instructor, that all men were not singular; that *individuality* could hardly be predicated of any man; for it was commonly said that a man is not the same he was, and that mad men are beside themselves. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIVI'DUALLY. *adv.* [from *individual.*]

1. With separate or distinct existence; numerically.

How should that subsist solitarily by itself, which hath no substance, but *individually* the very same whereby others subsist with it. *Hooker.*

2. Not separably; incommunicably.

I dare not pronounce him omniscious, that being an attribute *individually* proper to the godhead, and incommunicable to any created substance. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To INDIVI'DUATE. *v. a.* [from *individuus*, Lat.] To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single.

Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers, that have their distinct sense and pleasure. *More against Atheism.*

No man is capable of translating poetry, who, besides a genius to that art, is not a master both of his author's language and of his own; nor must we understand the language only of the poet, but his particular turn of thoughts and expression, which are the characters that distinguish and *individuate* him from all other writers. *Dryden.*

INDIVI'DUATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Undivided.

O Thou, the third in that eternal trine,
In *individuate* unity divine! *The Student*, ii. 311. (1751.)

INDIVIDUA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *individuate.*] That which makes an individual.

A philosophical empire, when *individuation* shall be royalty! *Holiday Serm.* (Oxf. 1661,) p. 63.

The sole point of *individuation* between Alexander the Great, Jack of Leyden, and Monsieur Des Cartes, *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 9.

What is the principle of *individuation*? Or what is it that makes any one thing the same as it was before? *Watts.*

INDIVIDU'ITY. *n. s.* [from *individuus*, Lat.] The state of being an individual; separate existence.

INDIVI'NITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *divinity.*] Want of divine power. Not in use.

How openly did the oracle betray his *indivinity* unto Crœsus, who being ruined by his amphibology, and expostulating with him, received no higher answer than the excuse of his impotency! *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INDIVISIBI'LITY. } *n. s.* [from *indivisible.*] State in
INDIVI'SIBLENESS. } which no more division can be made.

A pestle and mortar will as soon bring any particle of matter to *indivisibility* as the acutest thought of a mathematician. *Locke.*

INDIVI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*indivisible*, Fr. *in* and *divisible.*] What cannot be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller; having reached the last degree of divisibility.

By atom, no body will imagine we intend to express a perfect *indivisible*, but only the least sort of natural bodies. *Digby.*

Here is but one *indivisible* point of time observed, but one action performed; yet the eye cannot comprehend at once the whole object. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

INDIVI'SIBLE.* *n. s.* That which is incapable of division.

If quantity consists of *indivisibles* or atoms, it will follow that a scalenum is all one with an isosceles, &c. *More Song of the Soul, Notes*, p. 376.

INDIVI'SIBLY.† *adv.* [from *indivisible.*] So as it cannot be divided.

Their act of allowance to the Greek church implies a fair independency of these two, which some of their clamorous clients appear to have *indivisibly* coupled. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 11

INDO'CIBLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *docible.*] Unteachable; insusceptible of instruction.

Contracted and clung together with sensual delights, now he becomes utterly *indocible*. *Bp. Hall, Occas. Medit.* 106.

They are as ignorant and *indocible* as any fool. *Dr. Griffith, Fear of God and the King*, p. 72.

INDO'CILE.† *adj.* [*indocile*, Fr. *indocilis*, Lat. Dr. Johnson gives our word without the *e* final, *indocil*; though he writes *docile* with it. The solitary instance of the present word, which he brings from Bentley's Sermons, is certainly *indocil*; but *indocile* is the elder and preferable way of writing it.] Unteachable; incapable of being instructed.

Hogs and more *indocile* beasts shall be taught to labour. *Sir W. Petty, Adv. to Hartlib*, (1648,) p. 23.

These certainly are the fools in the text, *indocil*, intractable fools, whose stolidity can baffle all arguments, and be proof against demonstration itself. *Bentley, Serm.* i.

INDOCI'LITY.† *n. s.* [*indocilité*, Fr. *in* and *docility.*] Unteachableness; refusal of instruction.

To have left us in their miserable darkness and *indocility*. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

The stiffness and *indocility* of the Pharisees. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. I. Pref. to the Court.*

To INDO'CTRINATE. *v. a.* [*endoctriner*, old French.] To instruct; to tincture with any science, or opinion.

Under a master that discoursed excellently, and took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young unexperienced favourite, Buckingham had obtained a quick conception of speaking very gracefully and pertinently. *Clarendon.*

They that never peept beyond the common belief, in which their easy understandings were at first *indoctrinated*, are strongly assured of the truth of their receptions. *Glanville.*

INDOCTRINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *indoctrinate.*] Instruction; information.

Although postulates are very accommodable unto junior *indoctrinations*, yet are these authorities not to be embraced beyond the minority of our intellectuals. *Brown.*

I'NDOLENCE. } *n. s.* [*in* and *doleo*, Latin; *indolence*,
I'NDOLENCY. } French.]

1. Freedom from pain.

As there must be *indolency* where there is happiness, so there must not be indigency. *Burnet, Theory.*

I have ease, if it may not rather be called *indolence*. *Hough.*

2. Laziness; inattention; listlessness.

Let Epicurus give *indolency* as an attribute to his gods, and place in it the happiness of the blest: the Divinity which we worship has given us not only a precept against it, but his own example to the contrary. *Dryden.*

The Spanish nation, roused from their ancient *indolence* and ignorance, seem now to improve trade. *Bolingbroke.*

I'NDOLENT. *adj.* [French.]

1. Free from pain. So the chirurgeons speak of an *indolent* tumour.

2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless.

Ill fits a chief
To waste long nights in *indolent* repose. *Pope, Iliad.*

I'NDOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *indolent.*]

1. With freedom from pain.

2. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly.

While lull'd by sound, and undisturb'd by wit,
Calm and serene you *indolently* sit. *Addison.*

INDO'MABLE.* *adj.* [*indomabilis*, Lat.] Untamable. *Cockeram.*

INDO'MITABLE.* *adj.* [*indomptable*, Fr. *indomitus*, Lat.] Untamable.

It is so fierce and *indomitable*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 383.

To INDO'RSE.* See *To* ENDORSE, and its derivatives.

To INDO'W. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin.] To portion; to enrich with gifts, whether of fortune or nature. See ENDOW.

I'NDRAUGHT. *n. s.* [*in* and *draught.*]

1. An opening in the land into which the sea flows.

Ebbs and floods there could be none, when there was no *indraughts*, bays, or gulphs, to receive a flood. *Ralegh.*

2. Inlet; passage inwards.

Navigable rivers are *indraughts* to attain wealth. *Bacon.*

To INDRE'NCH.† *v. a.* [from *drench.* Sax. ın-ꝺpencan.] To soak; to drown.

My hopes lie drown'd; in many fathoms deep
They lie *indrench'd*. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

If in this flesh, where thou *indrench'd* dost lie,
Poore soule, thou canst reare up thy limed wings,
Carry my thoughts up to the sacred skie. *Jones's Musicall Dreame*, (1609.)

INDU'BIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *dubious.*] Not doubtful; not suspecting; certain.

Hence appears the vulgar vanity of reposing an *indubious* confidence in those antipestilential spirits. *Harvey.*

INDU'BITABLE.† *adj.* [*indubitabilis*, Lat. *indubitable*, Fr. *in* and *dubitable.*] Undoubted; unquestionable; evident; certain in appearance; clear; plain.

The invocation of them is notwithstanding a very presumptuous invasion of the *indubitable* rights of God. *More against Idolatry*, ch. 2.

When general observations are drawn from so many particulars as to become certain and *indubitable*, these are jewels of knowledge. *Watts on the Mind.*

INDU'BITABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *indubitable.*] The state of being indubitable. *Ash.*

INDU'BITABLY. *adv.* [from *indubitable.*] Undoubtedly; unquestionably.

If we transport these proportions from audible to visible objects, there will *indubitably* result from either a graceful and harmonious contentment. *Wotton, Architecture.*

The patriarchs were *indubitably* invested with both these authorities. *Sprat.*

I appeal to all sober judges, whether our souls may be only a mere echo from clashing atoms; or rather *indubitably* must proceed from a spiritual substance. *Bentley.*

INDU'BITATE. *adj.* [*indubitatus*, Latin.] Unquestioned; certain; apparent; evident.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, he knew it was condemned by parliament, and tended directly to the disinherison of the line of York, held then the *indubitate* heirs of the crown. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

I have been tempted to wonder how, among the jealousies of state and court, Edgar Atheling could subsist, being then the apparent and *indubitate* heir of the Saxon line. *Wotton.*

To INDU'CE. *v. a.* [*induire*, Fr. *induco*, Latin.]

1. To influence to any thing; to persuade: of persons.

The self same argument in this kind, which doth but *induce* the vulgar sort to like, may constrain the wiser to yield. *Hooker.*

This lady, albeit she was furnished with many excellent endowments both of nature and education, yet would she never be *induced* to entertain marriage with any. *Hayward.*

Desire with thee still longer to converse
Induc'd me. *Milton, P. L.*

Let not the covetous design of growing rich *induce* you to ruin your reputation, but rather satisfy yourself with a moderate fortune; and let your thoughts be wholly taken up with acquiring to yourself a glorious name. *Dryden.*

2. To produce by persuasion or influence: of things.

Let the vanity of the times be restrained, which the neighbourhood of other nations have *induced*, and we strive apace to exceed our pattern. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

As belief is absolutely necessary to all mankind, the evidence for *inducing* it must be of that nature as to accommodate itself to all species of men. *Forbes.*

3. To offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning.

They play much upon the simile, or illustrative argumentation, to *induce* their enthymemes unto the people, and take up popular conceits. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

4. To inculcate; to enforce.

This *induces* a general change of opinion, concerning the person or party like to be obeyed by the greatest or strongest part of the people. *Temple.*

5. To cause extrinsically; to produce; to effect.

Sour things *induce* a contraction in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Bacon.*

Acidity, as it is not the natural state of the animal fluids, but *induced* by aliment, is to be cured by aliment with the contrary qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. To introduce; to bring into view.

To exprobrate their stupidity, he *induceth* the providence of storks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the exprobration not so proper. *Brown.*

The poet may be seen *inducing* his personages in the first Iliad, where he discovers their humours, interests, and designs. *Pope.*

7. To bring on; to superinduce; to effect gradually.

Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which *induces* that induration to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

INDU'CEMENT. *n. s.* [from *induce.*] Motive to any thing; that which allures or persuades to any thing.

The former *inducements* do now much more prevail, when the very thing hath ministered further reason. *Hooker.*

Many *inducements*, besides Scripture, may lead me to that, which if Scripture be against, they are of no value, yet otherwise are strongly effectual to persuade. *Hooker.*

That mov'd me to't,
Then mark th' *inducement*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

He lives
Higher degree of life; *inducement* strong
For us. *Milton, P. L.*

My *inducement* hither,
Was not at present here to find my son. *Milton, S. A.*

Instances occur of oppression, to which there appears no *inducement* from the circumstances of the actors. *Rogers.*

INDU'CER.† *n. s.* [from *induce.*] A persuader; one that influences.

How can he be a mete perswader or *inducer* of the people to widowheade, which hath himselfe been often maried? *Martin, Marr. of Priests*, (1554,) C. iii. b.

As if he were the great impeller and *inducer* of men to sin. *South, Serm.* viii. 85.

INDU'CIBLE.* *adj.* [from *induce.*]

1. That may be offered by way of induction.

Many things in philosophy [are] confirmable by sense, yet not *inducible* by reason. *Brown, Rel. Medici.*

2. That may be caused.

The satisfaction of prosperity, issuing from sense, is subject to all the changes *inducible* from the restless commotions of outward causes affecting and altering the sense. *Barrow, Works*, iii. 99.

To INDU'CT. *v. a.* [*inductus*, Lat.]

1. To introduce; to bring in.

The ceremonies in the gathering were first *inducted* by the Venetians. *Sandys, Travels.*

2. To put into actual possession of a benefice.

If a person thus instituted, though not *inducted*, takes a second benefice, it shall make the first void. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

INDU'CTION.† *n. s.* [*induction*, Fr. *inductio*, Lat.]

1. Introduction; entrance; anciently preface, and also something introductory to a play.

This is well knowne to be true, of them that have had anye leisure to read Holy Scripture; who, remembering themselves by this my little *induction*, will leave to neglect history. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 205. b.

These promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our *induction* full of prosperous hope. *Shakspeare.*

Inductions are out of date, and a prologue in verse is as stale as a black velvet cloak. *Beaum. and Fl. Woman-Hater*, Prol.

This is but an *induction*; I will draw
The curtains of the tragedy hereafter. *Massinger, Guardian.*

An *induction* to those succeeding evils, which pursued that inconsiderate marriage. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III.* p. 118.

2. *Induction* is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general: as, the doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved from the gospels, it cannot be proved from the acts of the apostles, it cannot be proved from the epistles, nor the book of revelations; therefore it cannot be proved from the New Testament. *Watts, Logick.*

The inquisition by *induction* is wonderful hard; for the things reported are full of fables, and new experiments can hardly be made but with extreme caution. *Bacon.*

Mathematical things are only capable of clear demonstration: conclusions in natural philosophy are proved by *induction* of experiments, things moral by moral arguments, and matters of fact by credible testimony. *Tillotson.*

Although the arguing from experiments and observations by *induction* be no demonstration of general conclusions, yet it is the best way of arguing which the nature of things admits of, and may be looked upon as so much the stronger by how much the *induction* is more general; and if no exception occur from phænomena, the conclusion may be general. *Newton, Opticks.*

He brought in a new way of arguing from *induction*, and that grounded upon observation and experiments. *Baker.*

3. The act of giving possession to the person, who has received institution of his church; by virtue of a mandate from the archdeacon, empowering another clergyman to induct him into the real, actual, and corporal possession of his rectory or vicarage; first laying his hand on the key of the church, in the church door; and the incumbent afterwards tolling one of the bells. See INDUCTOR. *Institution* is the investiture of the spiritual part of the benefice; *induction*, of the temporal.

In dignities possession is given by instalment; in rectories and vicarages, by *induction*. *Blackstone.*

INDU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *induct.*]

1. Leading; persuasive: with *to*.

A brutish vice,
Inductive mainly *to* the sin of Eve. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Capable to infer or produce.

Abatements may take away infallible concludency in these evidences of fact, yet they may be probable and *inductive* of credibility, though not of science. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

3. Proceeding not by demonstration, but induction.

INDU'CTIVELY.* *adv.* [from *inductive.*] By induction; by inference.

This I shall make appear *inductively*, by recounting the several ends and intents, to which, with any colour of reason, it may be designed. *South, Serm.* vii. 197.

INDU'CTOR.* *n. s.* [from *induct.*] The person who inducts another into a benefice.

He puts the incumbent into possession of the church, who, when he has tolled a bell, comes forth; and the *inductor* indorses a certificate of such his induction on the warrant of the archdeacon, attested by those who were present. *Directions, &c. Clergyman's Assist.* (2d edit.) p. 312. *note.*

To INDU'E.† *v. a.* [*induo*, Lat.]

1. To invest; to clothe.

Diana's shape and habit then *indued*,
He said; My huntress, &c. *Sandys, Ovid*, B. 2.
One first matter all,
Indu'd with various forms. *Milton, P. L.*

2. It seems sometimes to be, even by good writers, confounded with *endow* or *indow*, to furnish or enrich with any quality or excellence. Dr. Johnson. — This, however, is more fully explained under the second sense of *To* ENDUE.

The angel, by whom God *indued* the waters of Bethesda with supernatural virtue, was not seen; yet the angel's presence was known by the waters. *Hooker.*

His powers, with dreadful strength *indu'd*. *Chapman.*

INDU'EMENT.* *n. s.* [from *indue.*] Endowment. Not now in use.

Solomon's experience should disabuse all men in relying upon the virtue of their spirit, when we see that his so singular *induement* with the holy spirit was not security against the danger of this presumption. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 170.

To INDU'LGE.† *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Lat.]

1. To encourage by compliance.

The lazy glutton safe at home will keep,
Indulge his sloth, and fatten with his sleep. *Dryden.*

2. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with concession; to foster. If the matter of indulgence be a single thing, it has *with* before it; if it be a habit, it has *in*: as, he indulged himself *with* a draught of wine; and, he indulged himself *in* shameful drunkenness. It has sometimes, though rarely, *to*.

By the excess of pleasures, which he *indulged to* himself, he was indeed without the true delight and relish of any. *Ld. Clarendon, Life*, iii. 681.

A mother was wont to *indulge* her daughters *with* dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must keep them well. *Locke.*

To live like those that have their hope in another life, implies that we *indulge* ourselves *in* the gratifications of this life very sparingly. *Atterbury.*

3. To grant not of right, but favour.

Ancient privileges, *indulged* by former kings to their people, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

The virgin ent'ring bright, *indulg'd* the day
To the brown cave, and brush'd the dreams away. *Dryden.*
But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to philosophick fare,
This much I will *indulge* thee for thy ease,
And mingle something of our times to please. *Dryden, Juv.*
My friend, *indulge* one labour more,
And seek Atrides. *Pope, Odyss.*
Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night! *Pope.*

To INDU'LGE.† *v. n.* [A Latinism not in use.] To be favourable; to give indulgence: with *to*.

He must, by *indulging to* one sort of reprovable discourse himself, defeat his endeavours against the rest. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INDU'LGENCE.†
INDU'LGENCY. } *n. s.* [*indulgence*, Fr. from *indulge.*]

1. Fondness; fond of kindness.

Restraint she will not brook;
And left to herself, if evil thence ensue,
She first his weak *indulgence* will accuse. *Milton, P. L.*
The glories of our isle,
Which yet like golden ore, unripe in beds,
Expect the warm *indulgency* of heaven. *Dryden.*

2. Forbearance; tenderness: opposite to *rigour*.

Your majesty is still pleased, by the excellency of your nature, and by the *indulgency* of your judgement, to accept honest zeal for discretion. *Wotton, Dispatch dated* 1620, *Rem.* p. 524.

They err, that through *indulgence* to others, or fondness to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing less. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

In known images of life, I guess
The labour greater, as the *indulgence* less. *Pope.*

3. Favour granted; liberality.

If all these gracious *indulgences* are without any effect on us we must perish in our own folly. *Rogers.*

4. Compliance with; gratification of: as, self-*indulgence*: *indulgence* in any vice.

The loosenesses and *indulgences* of this age — bear a proportion with the religion of the Ottomans. *Sir R. Tempest, Entert. of Solit.* (1649,) p. 5.

5. Grant of the church of Rome, not defined by themselves. Dr. Johnson. — This is a definition of it according to one of that church: "The true meaning and signification of *indulgences*, and their efficacy, consists in this, viz. that it is *a release of the temporal penalty remaining due to sin*, after the guilt thereof, and the eternal punishment en-

tailed on it, had been remitted in the sacrament of penance, or through a sincere and unfeigned contrition." Important Inquiry, &c. 2d edit. 1758, p. 227. — The church of Rome makes a distinction also of *partial* and *plenary* indulgence. See the example from bishop Jeremy Taylor. The exposition of the present sense of *indulgences*, in the unanswerable remarks of one of the brightest ornaments of the Protestant church, must also here follow. "The doctrine of *indulgences*, as it was before the council of Trent, and hath been since taught in the church of Rome, is big with gross errors. It depends on the fiction of purgatory; it supposeth a superfluity of the satisfactions of the saints; which, being jumbled together (horreo referens) with the merits and satisfaction of our Saviour, make up one treasury of the church; that the bishop of Rome keeps the key of it, as having the sole power of granting *indulgences*, either by himself immediately, or by others commissioned from him. Lastly, it very absurdly extends the effect of the power of the keys, left by Christ in his church, to men in the other world." Bishop Bull, Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome, in Ans. to the Bishop of Meaux's Queries.

Thou, that giv'st whores *indulgences* to sin,
I'll canvass thee. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bulls,
The sport of winds. *Milton, P. L.*

Your best way is to get a *plenary indulgence;* and that may be had on reasonable terms: but take heed you do not think yourself secure; for a *plenary indulgence* does not do all that it may be you require; for there is an *indulgence more full*, and another *most full;* and it is not agreed upon among the doctors, whether a *plenary indulgence* is to be extended beyond the taking off those penances, which were actually enjoined by the confessor, or how far they go further. *Bp. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery*, § 4.

In purgatory, *indulgences*, and supererogation, the assertors seem to be unanimous in nothing but profit. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Leo X. is deservedly infamous for his base prostitution of *indulgences*. *Atterbury.*

INDU'LGENT. *adj.* [*indulgent*, Fr. *indulgens*, Lat.]

1. Kind; gentle; liberal.

God has done all for us that the most *indulgent* Creator could do for the work of his hands. *Rogers.*

2. Mild; favourable.

Hereafter such in thy behalf shall be
Th' *indulgent* censure of posterity. *Waller.*

3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to: with *of.*

The feeble old, *indulgent of* their ease. *Dryden, Æn.*

INDULGE'NTIAL.* *adj.* [from *indulgent.*] Relating to the indulgences of the Romish church.

You are fitted with rare *indulgential* privileges. *Brevint, Saul and Sam. at End.* ch. 10.

INDU'LGENTLY.† *adv.* [from *indulgent.*] Without severity; without censure; without self-reproach; with indulgence.

He that not only commits some act of sin, but lives *indulgently* in it, is never to be counted a regenerate man. *Hammond.*

Ills?—There are none; All-gracious, none from Thee!—
Whose threats are mercies, whose injunctions guides,
Assisting, not restraining, reason's choice;
Whose sanctions, unavoidable results
From nature's course, *indulgently* reveal'd. *Young, Night Th.* 9.

INDU'LGER.* *n. s.* [from *indulge.*] One who indulges.

If, as Saint Peter saith, the severest watchers of their nature have task hard enough, what shall be hoped of the *indulgers* of it? *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 160.

INDU'LT.† } *n. s.* [Ital. and Fr.] Privilege or exemption.
INDU'LTO. }

It was a tax laid upon the English a great many years ago, with their own consent, for the privilege of going to Aleppo. — This is a most scandalous *indulto*. *Drummond, Trav.* (dat. 1746,) p. 180.

To I'NDURATE. *v. n.* [*induro*, Lat.] To grow hard; to harden.

Stones within the earth at first are but rude earth or clay; and so minerals come at first of juices concrete, which afterwards *indurate*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

That plants and ligneous bodies may *indurate* under water, without approachment of air, we have experiments in corallines. *Brown, Vulg. Err*

To I'NDURATE.† *v. a.*

1. To make hard.

Glass may be so *indurated* by fire, that it may scorn the force of the hammer. *Gayton on D. Quix.* (1654.)

A contracted *indurated* bladder is a circumstance sometimes attending on the stone, and indeed an extraordinary dangerous one. *Sharp, Surgery.*

2. To harden the mind; to sear the conscience.

Love's and friendship's finely pointed dart
Fall blunted from each *indurated* heart. *Goldsmith, Traveller.*

I'NDURATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Impenitent; hard of heart; obdurate.

After he hath passed one yere and a half in repentaunce, — then, lest he maie be *indurate*, let him be admitted to the receiving of the body and bloud of Christ. *Martin, Marr. of Priests*, (1554.)

Thine heart is full hard, *indurate*, as was the heart of Pharao. *Fox, Acts, &c. Exam. of W. Thorpe.*

O insensible, *indurate*, and intolerable unthankfulness of the sons of Adam! *Loe, Bliss of Br. Beauty*, (1614,) p. 13.

2. Hard; not soft; dried; made hard.

Dried, souced, *indurate* fish. *Burton, Anat of Mel.* p. 70.

Avoid at all times *indurate*, salt, and especially spice and windy meat. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 402.

INDURA'TION. *n. s.* [from *indurate.*]

1. The state of growing hard.

This is a notable instance of condensation and *induration*, by burial under earth, in caves, for a long time. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. The act of hardening.

3. Obduracy; hardness of heart.

Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which induces that *induration* to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

INDU'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*industrieux*, Fr. *industrius*, Lat.]

1. Diligent; laborious; assiduous: opposed to *slothful.*

Frugal and *industrious* men are commonly friendly to the established government. *Temple.*

2. Laborious to a particular end: opposite to *remiss.*

He himself, being excellently learned, and *industrious* to seek out the truth of all things concerning the original of his own people, hath set down the testimony of the ancients truly. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Let our just censures
Attend the true event, and put we on
Industrious soldiership. *Shakspeare.*

His thoughts were low:
To vice *industrious;* but to nobler deeds
Timorous and slothful. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Designed; done for the purpose.

The *industrious* perforation of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, draw the tendons of the third joints through. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

Observe carefully all the events which happen either by an concasional concurrence of various causes, or by the *industrious* application of knowing men. *Watts on the Mind.*

INDU'STRIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *industrious.*]

1. With habitual diligence; not idly.
 And of myselfe *industriously* inclin'd. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 525.

2. Diligently; laboriously; assiduously.
 Great Britain was never before united under one king, notwithstanding that the uniting had been *industriously* attempted both by war and peace. *Bacon.*

3. For the set purpose; with design.
 Some friends to vice *industriously* defend
 These innocent diversions, and pretend
 That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden, Juv.*
 I am not under the necessity of declaring myself, and I *industriously* conceal my name, which wholly exempts me from any hopes and fears. *Swift.*

I'NDUSTRY.† *n. s.* [*industrie*, Fr. *industria*, Latin. "*Industry* hath not bene so long time used in the Englysh tongue, as *providence:* wherefore, it is the more straunge, and requireth the more plaine exposition. It is a qualitie proceeding of witte and experience, by the which a man perceyveth quicklye, inventeth freshlye, and counseyleth speedily. Wherefore they, that be called *industrious*, doo moste craftely and deepely understande in all affairs what is expedient, and by what means and wayes they may soonest exployte them." Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 73.] Diligence; assiduity; habitual or actual laboriousness.

The sweat of *industry* would dry and die,
But for the end it works to. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*
 See the laborious bee
For little drops of honey flee,
And there with humble sweets content her *industry.* *Cowley.*
 Providence would only initiate mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our *industry*, that we might not live like idle loiterers. *More.*

INDWE'LLER.* *n. s.* [*in* and *dwell.*] An inhabitant.
 Too true that land's *indwellers* since have found.
 Spenser, F. Q. vii. vi. 55.
 Uncapable of any mortal *indweller.* *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.
 An house ready to fall on the head of the *indweller.*
 Bp. Hall, Occas. Med. § 110.

To INE'BRIATE. *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Lat.] To intoxicate; to make drunk.
 Wine sugared *inebriateth* less than wine pure: sops in wine, quantity for quantity, *inebriate* more than wine of itself.
 Bacon.
 Fish, entering far in and meeting with the fresh water, as if *inebriated*, turn up their bellies and are taken. *Sandys.*

To INE'BRIATE.† *v. n.* To grow drunk, to be intoxicated.
 At Constantinople fish, that come from the Euxine sea into the fresh water, do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies, so as you may take them with your hand. *Bacon.*
 Thy brains *inebriate* so,
 That thou thy nakedness shall boldly shew.
 Sandys, Paraphr. Lament. ch. 4.

INEBRIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *inebriate.*] Drunkenness; intoxication.
 That cornelians and bloodstones may be of virtue, experience will make us grant; but not that an amethyst prevents *inebriation.* *Brown.*

INE'DITED.* *adj.* [*ineditus*, Lat.] Not published; not put forth.
 An *inedited* coin of queen Sexaburgeo.
 Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, vol. ii. Add.

INEFFABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *ineffable.*] Unspeakableness.

INE'FFABLE. *adj.* [*ineffable*, Fr. *ineffabilis*, Lat.] Unspeakable; unutterable; not to be expressed. It is used almost always in a good sense.
 To whom the Son, with calm aspect and clear,
 Lightning divine, *ineffable*, serene,
 Made answer. *Milton, P. L.*
 Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitted conscience, and feed upon the *ineffable* comforts of the memorial of a conquered temptation. *South.*

INE'FFABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *ineffable.*] Unspeakableness. *Scott.*

INE'FFABLY.† *adv.* [from *ineffable.*] In a manner not to be expressed.
 So dyd the divinity *ineffably* put itselfe into the visible sacrament. *Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner*, p. 371.
 He all his Father full express'd
 Ineffably into his face receiv'd. *Milton, P. L.*

INEFFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [*ineffectif*, Fr. *in* and *effective.*] That which can produce no effect; unactive; inefficient; useless.
 As the body, without blood, is a dead and lifeless trunk; so is the word of God, without the spirit, a dead and *ineffective* letter. *Bp. Taylor.*
 He that assures himself he never errs, will always err; and his presumptions will render all attempts to inform him *ineffective.* *Glanville.*

INEFFE'CTUAL. *adj.* [*in* and *effectual.*] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; wanting power.
 The publick reading of the Apocrypha they condemn as a thing effectual unto evil: the bare reading even of Scriptures themselves they mislike, as a thing *ineffectual* to do good.
 Hooker.
 The death of Patrocles, joined to the offer of Agamemnon, which of itself had proved ineffectual. *Pope.*

INEFFE'CTUALLY.† *adv.* [from *ineffectual.*] Without effect.
 In nineteen days' time there were above 1000 great shot spent *ineffectually* on the brave loyalists, who held out against the menaces of Manchester's whole army.
 Ashmole, Hist of Berks, ii. 286.

INEFFE'CTUALNESS. *n. s.* [from *ineffectual.*] Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect.
 St. James speaks of the *ineffectualness* of some men's devotion, Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss. *Wake.*

INEFFICA'CIOUS *adj.* [*inefficace*, Fr. *inefficax*, Latin.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble. *Ineffectual* rather denotes an actual failure; and *inefficacious*, an habitual impotence to any effect.
 Is not that better than always to have the rod in hand, and, by frequent use, misapply and render *inefficacious* this useful remedy? *Locke.*

INEFFICA'CIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *inefficacious.*] Want of power to perform the proper effect.
 To this we may probably impute that strange *inefficaciousness* we see of the word: Alas! men rarely apply it to the right place. *Lively Oracles*, &c. p. 194.

INE'FFICACY. *n. s.* [*in* and *efficacia*, Lat.] Want of power; want of effect.

INEFFI'CIENCY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *efficiency.*] Want of power; inactivity.
 Venice owes its security to its neutrality and *inefficiency.*
 Ld. Chesterfield.

INEFFI'CIENT.* *adj.* [*in* and *efficient.*] Unactive; ineffective. See Dr. Johnson's definition of INEFFECTIVE.
 He is as insipid in his pleasures, as *inefficient* in every thing else. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

INELA'BORATE.* *adj.* [*in* and *elaborate.*] Not done with much care. *Cockeram.*

INE'LEGANCE. } n. s. [from *inelegant.*] Absence of INE'LEGANCY. } beauty; want of elegance.

INE'LEGANT. *adj.* [*inelegans*, Lat.]

1. Not becoming; not beautiful; opposite to *elegant*.

What order, so contriv'd as not to mix
Tastes, not well join'd, *inelegant*, but bring
Taste after taste, upheld with kindliest change. *Milton, P. L.*

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, which is here reputed so *inelegant* and unbecoming, is indeed extremely charming and agreeable. *Woodward.*

2. Wanting ornament of language.

Modern criticks, having never read Homer, but in low and *inelegant* translations, impute the meanness of the translation to the poet. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

INE'LEGANTLY.* *adv.* [from *inelegant.*]

1. Not becomingly; not beautifully.

The pediment of the southern transept is pinnacled, not *inelegantly*, with a flourished cross. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 8.

2. Coarsely; without ornament of language.

Nor will he, if he have the least taste or application; talk *inelegantly*. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

In an invocation to rime, while he is not *inelegantly* illustrating the pleasingness of an easy association of consonant syllables, he artfully intermixes the severities of satire. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iv. 60.

INE'LOQUENT.† *adj.* [*in* and *eloquens*, Lat.] Not persuasive; not oratorical: opposite to *eloquent*.

Nor are thy lips ungraceful, sire of men,
Nor tongue *ineloquent*. *Milton, P. L.*

INELU'CTABLE.* *adj.* [*ineluctabilis*, Lat.] Not to be avoided or overcome. *Cockeram.*

As if the damnation of all sinners now were *ineluctable* and eternal. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 5.

INELU'DIBLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *eludible.*] Not to be defeated.

Most pressing reasons, and *ineludible* demonstrations. *Glanville, Pre-Exist.* p. 14.

INENARRA'BLE.* *adj.* [*inenarrable*, old French; *inenarrabilis*, Lat.] Not capable of being told; inexpressible. *Cockeram.*

INE'PT.† *adj.* [*inepte*, old Fr. *ineptus*, Lat.]

1. Trifling; foolish.

The works of nature being neither useless nor *inept*, must be guided by some principle of knowledge. *More.*

After their various unsuccessful ways,
Their fruitless labour, and *inept* essays,
No cause of these appearances they'll find,
But power exerted by th' Eternal Mind. *Blackmore.*

2. Unfit for any purpose; useless.

When the upper and vegetative stratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the strata below yielding only mere sterile matter, such as was wholly *inept* and improper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

INE'PTITUDE. *n. s.* [from *ineptus*, Lat.] Unfitness.

The grating and rubbing of axes against the sockets, wherein they are placed, will cause some *ineptitude* or resistency to rotation of the cylinder. *Wilkins.*

An omnipotent agent works infallibly and irresistibly, no *ineptitude* or stubbornness of the matter being ever able to hinder him. *Ray on the Creation.*

There is an *ineptitude* to motion from too great laxity, and an *ineptitude* to motion from too great tension. *Arbuthnot.*

INE'PTLY. *adv.* [*inepté*, Lat.] Triflingly; foolishly; unfitly.

None of them are made foolishly or *ineptly*. *More.*

All things were at first disposed by an omniscient intellect, that cannot contrive *ineptly*. *Glanville.*

INE'PTNESS.* *n. s.* [from *inept.*] Unfitness.

The feebleness and miserable *ineptness* of infancy. *More, Pre-exist. of the Soul*, (1647,) Pref.

INE'QUAL.* *adj.* [*inegal*, Fr. *inæqualis*, Lat.] This is the ancient form of our word *unequal*, used by Chaucer, and given in the old dictionary of Barret, viz. "*a*n *inequal* or unjust contention." In modern times, Shenstone often uses it.

Welcome all toils the *inequal* fates decree;
While toils endear thy faithful charge to thee. *Shenstone, Judg. of Hercules.*

He, not imprudent, at the sight declin'd
The *inequal* conflict. *Shenstone, Econ.* P. ii.

INEQUA'LITY. *n. s.* [*inegalité*, Fr. from *inæqualitas*, Lat.]

1. Difference of comparative quantity.

There is so great an *inequality* in the length of our legs and arms, as makes it impossible for us to walk on all four. *Ray.*

2. Unevenness; interchange of higher and lower parts.

The country is cut into so many hills and *inequalities* as renders it defensible. *Addison on Italy.*

The glass seemed well wrought; yet when it was quicksilvered, the reflexion discovered innumerable *inequalities* all over the glass. *Newton, Opt.*

If there were no *inequalities* in the surface of the earth, nor in the seasons of the year, we should lose a considerable share of the vegetable kingdom. *Bentley.*

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; state of not being adequate; inadequateness.

The great *inequality* of all things to the appetites of a rational soul appears from this, that in all worldly things a man finds not half the pleasure in the actual possession that he proposed in the expectation. *South.*

4. Change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself; difference of temper or quality.

In some places, by the nature of the earth, and by the situationof woods and hills, the air is more unequal than in others; and *inequality* of air is ever an enemy to health. *Bacon.*

5. Difference of rank or station.

If so small *inequality* between man and man make in them modesty a commendable virtue, who respecting superiors as superiors, can neither speak nor stand before them without fear. *Hooker.*

INE'QUITABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *equitable.*] Not equitable; unjust.

The way of process men take in this affair is so *inequitable*, as certainly presages the partiality of the sentence. *Dec. of Chr. Piety*, p. 64.

INERRABI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *inerrable.*] Exemption from errour; infallibility.

Those hideous novelties of the *inerrability* of a man of sin. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 402.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness and *inerrability* as to exclude myself from judging. *King Charles.*

INE'RRABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *err.*] Exempt from errour.

We have conviction from reason, or decisions from the *inerrable* and requisite conditions of sense. *Brown.*

Infallibility and inerrableness is assumed by the Romish church, without any *inerrable* ground to build it on. *Hammond.*

INE'RRABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *inerrable.*] Exemption from errour.

Infallibility and *inerrableness* is assumed and inclosed by the Romish church, without any inerrable ground to build it on, *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

INE'RRABLY. *adv.* [from *inerrable.*] With security from errour; infallibly.

INE'RRINGLY. *adv.* [*in* and *erring.*] Without errour; without mistake; without deviation.

That divers limners at a distance, without copy, should draw the same picture, is more conceivable, than that matter should frame itself so *inerringly* according to the idea of its kind. *Glanville.*

INE'RT, *adj.* [*iners*, Lat.] Dull; sluggish; motionless.

Body alone, *inert* and brute you'll find;
The cause of all things is by you assigned. *Blackmore.*
Informer of the planetary train!
Without whose quickening glance their cumbrous orbs
Were brute unlively mass, *inert* and dead. *Thomson.*

INE'RTLY. *adv.* [from *inert.*] Sluggishly; dully.
Ye powers,
Suspend a while your force *inertly* strong. *Pope, Dunciad.*

INE'RTNESS.* *n. s.* [from *inert.*] Want of motion.
A state of silence and *inertness.* *Glanville, Pre-exist.* p. 125.
Into a state of more stupor and *inertness.* *Ibid.* p. 127

To INE'SCATE.* *v. a.* [*inesco, inescatus,* Lat.] To lay a bait for; to allure.
Many such pranks are played by our Jesuits, sometimes in their own habits, sometimes in others, — to *inescate* and beguile young women. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 505

INESCA'TION.† *n. s.* [*in* and *esca,* Lat.] The act of baiting.
Herein lies true fortitude and courage, in overcoming all the deceitful allurements and *inescations* of flesh and blood. *Hallywell, Excell. of Moral Virtue,* (1692,) p. 107

INE'STIMABLE. *adj.* [*inestimable,* Fr. *inestimabilis,* Lat.] Too valuable to be rated; transcending all price.
I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
A thousand men that fishes gnaw'd upon;
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unvalu'd jewels. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
The pope thereupon took advantage, abusing the simplicity of the king to suck out *inestimable* sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of both the clergy and temporality. *Abbot.*
There we shall see a sight worthy dying for, that blessed Saviour, of whom the Scripture does so excellently entertain us, and who does so highly deserve of us, upon the score of his infinite perfections, and his *inestimable* benefits. *Boyle.*
And shall this prize, the *inestimable* prize,
On that rapacious hand for ever blaze! *Pope.*

INE'STIMABLY.* *adv.* [from *inestimable.*] So as not to be sufficiently rated.
Things *inestimably* excellent. *More, Sleep of the Soul,* iii. iii. 7.
Heavenly and instructive volumes, *inestimably* overvaluing any the earth affords. *Boyle, Style of Hol. Script.* p. 87.

INE'VIDENCE.* *n. s.* [*in* and *evidence.*] Obscurity; uncertainty.
Charge them, says St. Paul, that they trust not in uncertain riches, that is, in the obscurity or *inevidence* of riches. *Barrow, Works,* i. 1449.

INE'VIDENT.† *adj.* [*inevident,* Fr. *in* and *evident.*] Not plain; obscure. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Brown. It is a word, however, which boasts better authority than that of Brown; and has been adopted, from them, by a modern author of eminence. See also INEVIDENCE.
Our schoolmen make a distinction of a certainty; evident and *inevident.* *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 267.
The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unseen, and a stable assent unto things *inevident,* upon authority of the divine revealer. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
The object of faith is *inevident.* *Bp. Barlow, Rem.* p. 556.
"Faith is the evidence of things not seen;" by which words I conceive we may understand an undoubting assent to those things which are of themselves *inevident.* *Bp. Conybeare, Serm.* vol. ii. S. 8.

INEVITABI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *inevitable.*] Impossibility to be avoided; certainty.
By liberty, I do understand neither a liberty from sin, misery, servitude, nor violence, but from necessity, or rather necessitation; that is, an universal immunity from all *inevitability* and determination to one. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.*
The overthrow is described to be given as it were by a double blow and a twofold weapon, to shew the certainty and *inevitability* of it. *Shelford, Learned Discourses,* p. 289.

INE'VITABLE. *adj.* [*inevitable,* Fr. *inevitabilis,* Lat.] Unavoidable; not to be escaped.
I had a pass with him: — he gives me the stuck-in with such a mortal motion, that it is *inevitable.* *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*
Fate *inevitable*
Subdues us. *Milton, P. L.*
Since my *inevitable* death you know,
You safely unavailing pity show. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

INE'VITABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *inevitable.*] Certainty; inevitability.
The *inevitableness* of the account we are to make, and the uncertainty of the time we shall be called to it. *Bp. Prideaux, Euchol.* p. 106.

INE'VITABLY. *adv.* [from *inevitable.*] Without possibility of escape.
The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgrest, *inevitably* thou shalt die. *Milton, P. L.*
How *inevitably* does an immoderate laughter end in a sigh? *South.*
If they look no further than the next line, it will *inevitably* follow that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*
Inflammations of the bowels oft *inevitably* tend to the ruin of the whole. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
If our sense of hearing were exalted, we should have no quiet or sleep in the silentest nights, and we must *inevitably* be stricken deaf or dead with a clap of thunder. *Bentley.*

INEXCU'SABLE. *adj.* [*inexcusable,* Fr. *inexcusabilis,* Lat. *in* and *excusable.*] Not to be excused; not to be palliated by apology.
It is a temerity and a folly *inexcusable,* to deliver up ourselves needlessly into another's power. *L'Estrange.*
As we are an island with ports and navigable seas, we should be *inexcusable* if we did not make these blessings turn to account. *Addison, Freeholder.*
Such a favour could only render them more obdurate, and more *inexcusable:* it would inhance their guilt. *Atterbury.*
If learning be not encouraged under your administration, you are the most *inexcusable* person alive. *Swift.*
A fallen woman is the more *inexcusable,* as, from the cradle, the sex is warned against the delusions of men. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

INEXCU'SABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *inexcusable.*] Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.
Their *inexcusableness* is stated upon the supposition of this very thing, that they knew God, but for all that did not glorify him as God. *South, Serm.* ii. 263.

INEXCU'SABLY.† *adv.* [from *inexcusable.*] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.
Behold here wherein Eve, and after her Adam, did fail *inexcusably!* *Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm.* (1587,) p. 35.
It will *inexcusably* condemn some men, who having received excellent endowments, yet have frustrated the intention. *Brown.*

INEXHA'LABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *exhale.*] That which cannot evaporate.
A new-laid egg, will not so easily be boiled hard, because it contains a great stock of humid parts, which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the *inexhalable* parts into consistence. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INEXHA'USTED.† *adj.* [*in* and *exhausted.*] Unemptied; not possible to be emptied.
So wert thou born into a tuneful strain,
An early, rich, and *inexhausted* vein. *Dryden.*
Let us consider the ample provision of waters, those *inexhausted* treasures of the ocean. *Bentley, Serm.* viii.

INEXHAU'STIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *exhaustible.*] Not to be drawn all away; not to be spent.

Reflect on the variety of combinations which may be made with number, whose stock is *inexhaustible*, and truly infinite. *Locke.*

The stock that the mind has in its power, by varying the idea of space, is perfectly *inexhaustible*, and so it can multiply figures *in infinitum*. *Locke.*

INEXHA'USTIBLENESS.* *n. s.* The state or quality of being inexhaustible. *Scott.*

INEXHA'USTIVE.* *adj.* [*in* and *exhaust.*] Not to be all drawn off; inexhaustible.

Whose power,
To life approaching, may perfume my lays
With that fine oil, those aromatick gales,
That *inexhaustive* flow continual round. *Thomson, Spring.*

INEXI'STENT. *adj.* [*in* and *existent.*]

1. Not having being; not to be found in nature.

To express complexed significations they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures *inexistent*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Existing in something else. This use is rare.

We doubt whether these heterogeneities be so much as *inexistent* in the concrete, whence they are obtained. *Boyle.*

INEXI'STENCE.† *n. s.* [*in* and *existence.*]

1. Want of being; want of existence.

He calls up the heroes of former ages from a state of *inexistence* to adorn and diversify his poem. *Broome on the Odyss.*

2. State of existing; inherence. So used by South, but improperly.

Concerning these gifts, we must observe also, that there was no small difference amongst them, as to the manner of their *inexistence* in the persons who had them. *South, Serm.* iii. 414.

INEXORABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *inexorable.*] The state or quality of being inexorable.

Your father's *inexorability* not only grieves but amazes me. *Johnson, Letter in Boswell's Life of him.*

INE'XORABLE. *adj.* [*inexorable*, Fr. *inexorabilis*, Lat.] Not to be entreated; not to be moved by entreaty.

You are more inhuman, more *inexorable*,
Oh ten times more, than tygers of Hyrcania! *Shakspeare.*
Inexorable dog. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*
The scourge
Inexorable calls to penance. *Milton, P. L.*
The guests invited came,
And with the rest th' *inexorable* dame. *Dryden.*
Th' *inexorable* gates were barr'd,
And nought was seen, and nought was heard,
But dreadful gleams, shrieks of woe. *Pope, St. Cecilia.*

We can be deaf to the words of so sweet a charmer, and *inexorable* to all his invitations. *Rogers.*

INE'XORABLY.* *adv.* [from *inexorable.*] So as not to be moved by entreaty.

Phocion the good, in publick life severe,
To virtue still *inexorably* firm. *Thomson, Winter.*

INEXPECTA'TION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *expectation.*] State of having no expectation, either with hope or fear; want of forethought.

It is therefore fit, we take heed of such things as are like multiplying glasses, and shew fears either more numerous or bigger far, than they are. Such are *inexpectation*, unacquaintance, want of preparation. *Inexpectation*: the sudden blow astonishes; but, foreseen, is either warded or avoided. A surprize alone is torture. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 5.

INEXPE'CTED.* *adj.* [*inexpectatus*, Lat.] Not expected.

If the suddenness of an *inexpected* evil have surprized his thoughts, and infected his cheeks with paleness: he hath no sooner digested it in his conceit, than he gathers up himself, and insults over mischief. *Bp. Hall, Charact.* p. 34.

Our greatest ills we least mistrust, my lord,
And *inexpected* harms do hurt us most. *Kyd, Span. Trag.*

INEXPE'CTEDLY.* *adv.* [from *inexpected.*] Without expectation.

Such marvellous light opened itself *inexpectedly* to us. *Bp. Hall, Specialties of his Life.*

INEXPE'DIENCE. } *n. s.* [*in* and *expediency.*] Want
INEXPE'DIENCY. } of fitness; want of propriety; unsuitableness to time or place; inconvenience.

It concerneth superiours to look well to the expediency and *inexpediency* of what they enjoin in indifferent things. *Sanderson.*

INEXPE'DIENT. *adj.* [*in* and *expedient.*] Inconvenient; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time or place.

It is not *inexpedient* they should be known to come from a person altogether a stranger to chymical affairs. *Boyle.*

We should be prepared not only with patience to bear, but to receive with thankfulness a repulse, if God should see them to be *inexpedient*. *Smalridge.*

INEXPE'RIENCE. *n. s.* [*inexperience*, Fr. *in* and *experience.*] Want of experimental knowledge; want of experience.

Thy words at random
Argue thine *inexperience*. *Milton, P. L.*

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world, and ignorance of mankind. *Addison.*

INEXPE'RIENCED.† *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Not experienced.

They fright all *inexperienced* young men, from any tolerable compliance in matters of religion. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 227.

INEXPE'RT.† *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat. *in* and *expert.*] Unskilful; unskilled.

It must be considered,—whether he be learned or ignorant; whether skilful in languages and arts, or whether *inexpert* in both. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

The race elect
Safe towards Canaan from the shore advance
Through the wild desert, not the readiest way;
Lest, entering on the Canaanite alarm'd,
War terrify them *inexpert*. *Milton, P. L.*
In letters and in laws
Not *inexpert*. *Prior.*

INE'XPIABLE.† *adj.* [*inexpiable*, Fr. *inexpiabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be atoned.

A papist writes it; and then it is well enough. For some of our writers to have said but as much, or scarce so much as these, in this matter and manner, in them is an *inexpiable* transgression. *Dr. Favour, Antiq. Tr. over Nov.* (1619,) p. 223.

It is such an *inexpiable* crime in poets, to tax vices generally. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

2. Not to be mollified by atonement.

Love seeks to have love:
My love how could'st thou hope, who took'st the way
To raise in me *inexpiable* hate? *Milton, S. A.*

INE'XPIABLY. *adv.* [from *inexpiable.*] To a degree beyond atonement.

Excursions are *inexpiably* bad,
And 'tis much safer to leave out than add. *Roscommon.*

INEXPLA'INABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *explainable.*] That cannot be explained. *Cockeram.*

INE'XPLEABLY. *adv.* [*in* and *expleo*, Lat.] Insatiably. A word not in use.

What were these harpies but flatterers, delators, and the *inexpleably* covetous? *Sandys, Travels.*

INE'XPLICABLE. *adj.* [*inexplicable*, Fr. *in* and *explico*, Lat.] Incapable of being explained; not to be made intelligible; not to be disentangled.

What could such apprehensions breed, but, as their nature is, *inexplicable* passions of mind, desires abhorring what they embrace, and embracing what they abhor? *Hooker.*

To me at least this seems *inexplicable*, if light be nothing else than pression or motion propagated through ether. *Newton.*

None eludes sagacious reason more,
Than this obscure *inexplicable* power. *Blackmore.*

INE'XPLICABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *inexplicable.*] The state or quality of being inexplicable. *Ash.*

INE'XPLICABLY.† *adv.* [from *inexplicable.*] In a manner not to be explained.

The power of godliness is denied by wicked men. How then? What is their case? Surely *inexplicably*, unconceivably fearful. *Bp. Hall, The Hypocrite, Works*, ii. 302.

INEXPLO'RABLE.* *adj.* [*inexploratus*, Lat.] Not to be discovered.

It was the king's own immovable and *inexplorable* doom. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III.* (1646,) p. 82.

INEXPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *express.*] Not to be told; not to be uttered; unutterable.

Thus when in orbs
Of circuit *inexpressible* they stood,
Orb within orb. *Milton, P. L.*

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of human nature, as for one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy and secret *inexpressible* communications. *South.*

The true God had no certain name given to him; for Father, and God, and Creator, are but titles arising from his works; and God is not a name, but a notion ingrafted in human nature of an *inexpressible* being. *Stillingfleet.*

There is an inimitable grace in Virgil's words; and in them principally consists that beauty, which gives so *inexpressible* a pleasure to him who best understands their force: this diction of his is never to be copied. *Dryden.*

INEXPRE'SSIBLY. *adv.* [from *inexpressible.*] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably.

God will protect and reward all his faithful servants in a manner and measure *inexpressibly* abundant. *Hammond.*

He began to play upon it: the sound was exceeding sweet, and wrought into a variety of tunes that were *inexpressibly* melodious. *Addison, Spect.*

INEXPRE'SSIVE.* *adj.* [See UNEXPRESSIVE.] Ineffable. Dr. Johnson has been publickly blamed for not inserting *inexpressive*, in his Dictionary, because "Milton makes such fine use of it in his Lycidas." The word in Lycidas is *unexpressive;* so it is in the same poet's Ode on the Nativity, from which Dr. Johnson has inaccurately cited it, as if it were *inexpressive*. Nor is it *inexpressive* in Shakspeare, whose poetry is also miscited. Nor am I able to give an example of *inexpressive*.

INEXPU'GNABLE.† *adj.* [*inexpugnable*, Fr. *inexpugnabilis*, Lat.] Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued.

He may have fortified himself in some *inexpugnable* castle or fortress. *Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix.* iv. 19.

Fortified, as it were, with a trench and pallisado, and with *inexpugnable* endowments. *Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint*, p. 95.

Philip, king of Macedon, thought of cities, There is none so *inexpugnable*, but an ass laden with gold may enter them. *Howell, Lett.* (dat. 1637,) ii. 4.

There is one objection, — which the Smectymnians press thrice, as being *inexpugnable*. *Bp. Morton, Episcopacy, Assert.* p. 88.

This castle — was accounted *inexpugnable*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 89.

INEXTI'NCT.* *adj.* [*inextinctus*, Latin.] Not quenched; not put out. *Cockeram.*

INEXTI'NGUISHABLE.† *adj.* [*inextinguible*, Fr. *in* and *extinguo*, Lat. Our own word was formerly, like the French, *inextinguible*. "Perpetual motion, *inextinguible* lights." Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 281.] Unquenchable.

Pillars, statues, and other memorials, are a sort of shadow of an endless life, and show an *inextinguishable* desire which all men have of it. *Grew.*

INEXTI'RPABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *extirpable.*] Not to be rooted out. *Cockeram.*

INE'XTRICABLE. *adj.* [*inextricable*, Fr. *inextricabilis*, Lat.] Not to be disentangled; not to be cleared; not to be set free from obscurity or perplexity.

He that should tye *inextricable* knots, only to baffle the industry of those that should attempt to unloose them, would be thought not to have served his generation. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Stopt by awful heights, and gulphs immense
Of wisdom, and of vast omnipotence,
She trembling stands, and does in wonder gaze,
Lost in the wild *inextricable* maze. *Blackmore.*

Men are led into *inextricable* mazes by setting up themselves as judges of the world. *Sherlock.*

INE'XTRICABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *inextricable.*] The state or quality of being inextricable.

There is no perplexity in thee, my God, no *inextricableness* in thee. *Donne, Devot.* (1625,) p. 122.

INE'XTRICABLY. *adv.* [from *inextricable.*] To a degree of perplexity not to be disintangled.

The mechanical atheist, though you grant him his laws of mechanism, is nevertheless *inextricably* puzzled and baffled with the first formation of animals. *Bentley.*

In vain they strive; the intangling snares deny,
Inextricably firm, the power to fly. *Pope, Odyss.*

INEXU'PERABLE.* *adj.* [*inexuperabilis*, Lat.] Not to be passed over; not superable; not to be conquered. *Cockeram.*

To INE'YE. *v. n.* [*in* and *eye.*] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the insition of a bud into a foreign stock.

Let sage experience teach thee all the arts
Of grafting and *ineying*. *Philips.*

INFA'BRICATED.* *adj.* [*infabricatus*, Latin.] Unwrought. *Cockeram.*

INFALLIBI'LITY.† } *n. s.* [*infallibilité*, Fr. from *infal-*
INFA'LLIBLENESS. } *lible.*] Inerrability; exemption from errour.

Fancy, wherein there must either be vanity or *infallibleness*, and so either not to be respected, or not to be prevented. *Sidney, Arcad.* b. 1.

The veracity and *infallibleness* of the party that affirms it. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 267.

Infallibility is the highest perfection of the knowing faculty, and consequently the firmest degree of assent. *Tillotson.*

INFA'LLIBLE. *adj.* [*infallible*, Fr. *in* and *fallible.*] Privilege from errour; incapable of mistake; not to be misled or deceived; certain. Used both of persons and things.

Every cause admitteth not such *infallible* evidence of proof, as leaveth no possibility of doubt or scruple behind it. *Hooker.*

Believe my words;
For they are certain and *infallible*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The success is certain and *infallible*, and none ever yet miscarried in the attempt. *South.*

INFA'LLIBLY. *adv.* [from *infallible.*]

1. Without danger from deceit; with security from errour.

We cannot be as God *infallibly* knowing good and evil. *Smalridge, Serm.*

2. Certainly.

Our blessed Lord has distinctly opened the scene of futurity to us, and directed us to such a conduct as will *infallibly* render us happy in it. *Rogers.*

To INFA'ME. *v. a.* [*infamer*, Fr. *infamo*, Lat.] To represent to disadvantage; to defame; to censure publickly; to make infamous; to brand. To *defame* is now used.

Livia is *infamed* for the poisoning of her husband. *Bacon.*

Hitherto obscur'd, *infam'd*,
And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end
Created. *Milton, P. L.*

I'NFAMOUS.† *adj.* [*infame*, *infamant*, Fr. *infamis*, Lat. It had the accent formerly on the second syllable.]

1. Publickly branded with guilt; openly censured; of bad report.

Many there she found, which sore accus'd
His falsehood, and with foul *infamous* blot
His cruel deeds and wicked wyles did spot.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vi. 13.

Those that be near, and those that be far from thee, shall mock thee which art *infamous*. *Ezek.* xxii. 5.

These are as some *infamous* bawd or whore
Should praise a matron; what could hurt her more? *B. Jonson.*

After-times will dispute it, whether Hotham were more *infamous* at Hull or at Tower-hill. *King Charles.*

Persons *infamous*, or branded in any publick court of judicature, are forbidden to be advocates. *Ayliffe.*

2. With *for*.

The fleet
Glides by the the Sirens' cliffs, a shelfy coast,
Long *infamous for* ships and navies lost. *Dryden, Æneid.*

3. Dismal. A Latinism.

And now he haunts the *infamous* woods and downs.
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. i. 14.

Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds. *Milton, Comus.*

I'NFAMOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *infamous.*]

1. With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach.

He that wrongs me, better I proclaim,
He never had assay'd to touch my fame:
For he shall weep, and walk with every tongue
Throughout the city, *infamously* sung. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

2. Shamefully; scandalously.

That poem was *infamously* bad. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

I'NFAMOUSNESS. } *n. s.* [*infamie*, Fr. *infamia*, Lat.]
I'NFAMY. } Publick reproach; notoriety of bad character.

Ye are taken up in the lips of talkers, and are the *infamy* of the people. *Ezek.* xxxvi. 3.

The noble isle doth want her proper limbs,
Her face defac'd with scars of *infamy*. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Wilful perpetrations of unworthy actions brand, with most indelible characters of *infamy*, the name and memory to posterity. *King Charles.*

I'NFANCY. *n. s.* [*infantia*, Lat.]

1. The first part of life. Usually extended by naturalists to seven years.

Dare we affirm it was ever his meaning, that unto their salvation, who even from their tender *infancy* never knew any other faith or religion than only Christian, no kind of teaching can be available, saving that which was so needful for the first universal conversion of Gentiles hating Christianity? *Hooker.*

Pirithous came to attend
This worthy Theseus, his familiar friend:
Their love in early *infancy* began,
And rose as childhood ripen'd into man. *Dryden.*

The insensible impressions on our tender *infancies* have very important and lasting consequences. *Locke.*

2. Civil infancy, extended by the English law to one-and-twenty years.

3. First age of any thing; beginning; original; commencement.

In Spain, our springs, like old men's children, be
Decay'd and wither'd from their *infancy*. *Dryden.*

The difference between the riches of Roman citizens in the *infancy* and in the grandeur of Rome, will appear by comparing the first valuation of estates with the estates afterwards possessed. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

INFA'NDOUS.* *adj.* [*infandus*, Lat.] So abominable as not to be expressed.

This *infandous* custom of swearing, I observe, reigns in England lately more than any where else; though a German, in highest puff of passions, swears a hundred thousand sacraments.
Howell, Lett. (*dat.* 1628,) i. v. 11.

INFA'NGTHEF, or *hingfangtheft*, or *infangtheof*, is compounded of three Saxon words: the preposition, *in*, *fang*, or *fong*, to take or catch, and *thef*. It signifies a privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Cowel.*

I'NFANT.† *n. s.* [*enfant*, Fr. *infans*, Lat. "The common word *infant*, Latin *infans*, comes not from *in* and *fari*, one who cannot speak, as our herd of lexicographers say; but from *fa*, to nourish, to feed, whence *fari* itself is derived.— Lye mentions *fauntekin* as an old English word, signifying an *infant* or *little boy*, which he rightly derives from the Icelandick *fante*, a young man; whence the Italian *fante*, a page or servant, and the French *fantassin*, a soldier who serves on foot, and of those whom we call *infantry*." Callander, Observ. on Two Anc. Scott. Poems, p. 65. See also INFANTRY.]

1. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year.

It being a part of their virtuous education, serveth greatly both to nourish in them the fear of God, and to put us in continual remembrance of that powerful grace, which openeth the mouths of *infants* to sound his praise. *Hooker.*

There shall be no more thence an *infant* of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days. *Isa.* lxv. 20.

Young mothers wildly stare, with fear possest,
And strain their helpless *infants* to their breast. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. [In law.] A young person to the age of one-and-twenty.

Male or female, till twenty-one years of age, is an *infant*, and so styled in law. *Blackstone.*

3. The title of a prince; as the Spaniards use the word.

The *infant* [Arthur] hearkened — to her tale.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. viii. 25.

The noble *infant* [Rinaldo] stood a space
Confused, speechless. *Fairfax, Tass.* xvi. 34.

I'NFANT. *adj.* Not mature; in a state of initial imperfection.

Within the *infant* rind of this small flower
Poison hath residence, and medicine power. *Shakspeare.*

First the shrill sound of a small rural pipe,
Was entertainment for the *infant* stage. *Roscommon.*

In their tender nonage, while they spread
Their springing leaves and lift their *infant* head,
Indulge their childhood. *Dryden, Virg.*

INFA'NTA.† *n. s.* [Spanish.] A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain.

What new-come power can so
Transplant a land, and all the people? O
Royal *infanta*, but a child in age,
Yet ev'n already as a matron sage,
The virtue of your name, power of your blood,
Great Catharina, (now 'tis understood,)
Wrought this; from that great house descended, which
New kingdoms daily, and new worlds enrich.
Fanshaw, Tr. of Pastor Fido, Prol.

INFA'NTICIDE.† *n. s.* [*infanticide*, Fr. *infanticidium*, Lat.]

1. The slaughter of the infants by Herod.

2. The act of slaughtering infants.

The madness did not cease to rage till it terminated in *infanticide*, or in offering up to their grim idols (instead of themselves) the children of their bowels.
Warburton, Div. Legat. ix. 2.

3. A slayer of infants.

Christians accounted those to be *infanticides* — who did but only expose their own infants.
Dr. Potter, Christophalgia, (1680,) p. 51.

I'NFANTILE. *adj.* [*infantilis*, Lat.] Pertaining to an infant.

The fly lies all the Winter in these balls in its *infantile* state, and comes not to its maturity till the following Spring. *Derham.*

I'NFANTINE.* *adj.* [*infantin*, Fr. from *infant.*] Childish; young; tender. This word is old in our language, though it has escaped the notice of Dr. Johnson, and even of Ash. Cotgrave and Sherwood both give it.

The sole comfort of his declining years, almost in *infantine* imbecillity. *Burke, Speech on the Marriage Act.*

It might have been hazardous to expose its tender and *infantine* form to barbarous critics. *Porson, Lett. to Travis*, p. 117.

I'NFANTLIKE.* *adj.* [*infant* and *like.*] Like an infant's.

Your abilities are too *infantlike* for doing much alone. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I'NFANTLY.* *adj.* [from *infant.*] Like a child's.

He utters such single matter in so *infantly* a voice. *Beaum. and Fl. Queen of Corinth.*

I'NFANTRY.† *n. s.* [*infanterie*, Fr. *infanteria*, Ital. from *fante*, a servant; all from the Scandick *fantur*, a servant, an attendant. Hickes. See also INFANT.] The foot soldiers of an army.

The principal strength of an army consisteth in the *infantry* or foot; and to make good *infantry* it requireth men bred in some free and plentiful manner. *Bacon. Hen. VII.*

That small *infantry*
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton, P. L.*

To INFA'RCE.* *v. a.* [*infarcio*, Latin.] To stuff; to swell out. *Huloet.*

By fury chaunged into an horrible figure, his face *infarced* with rancour. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 99. b.

INFA'RCTION. *n. s.* [*in* and *farcio*, Lat.] Stuffing; constipation.

An hypochondriack consumption is occasioned by an *infarction* and obstruction of the spleen. *Harvey.*

INFA'SHIONABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *fashionable.*] Not fashionable.

His band
May be disorder'd, and transform'd from lace
To cutwork; his rich clothes be discomplexion'd
With blood, beside the *infashionable* slashes.
Beaum. and Fl. The Coronation.

INFA'TIGABLE.* *adj.* [*infatigabilis*, Lat.] Not to be wearied. This is the word of elder times. Bullokar, Cockeram, and Sherwood give it, in their vocabularies. We now say *indefatigable.*

To INFA'TUATE.† *v. a.* [*infatuo*, from *in* and *fatuus*, Latin; *infatuer*, French.] To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding.

He hath many other baits to inveigle and *infatuate* them farther yet. *Burton, Anat of Mel.* p. 657.

He those, who others rule,
Infatuates, and makes the judge a fool. *Sandys, Job*, p. 20.

It is not so much of a soporiferous quality to procure sleep, as to stupify and *infatuate* the intellect. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 337.

The judgement of God will be very visible in *infatuating* a people, as ripe and prepared for destruction, into folly and madness, making the weak to contribute to the designs of the wicked; and suffering even those, out of a conscience of their guilt, to grow more wicked. *Clarendon.*

It is the reforming of the vices and sottishness that had long overspread the *infatuated*, gentile world; a prime branch of that design of Christ's sending his disciples. *Hammond.*

The people are so universally *infatuated* with the notion, that, if a cow falls sick, it is ten to one but an old woman is clapt up in prison for it. *Addison on Italy.*

INFA'TUATE.* *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Stupified.

May hypocrites,
That slyly speak one thing, another think,
Drink on unwarn'd; till, by enchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose. *Philips.*

The carriage of our atheists or deists is amazing: no dotage so *infatuate*, no phrensy so extravagant, as theirs. *Bentley.*

INFATUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *infatuate.*] The act of striking with folly; deprivation of reason.

Where men give themselves over to the defence of wicked interests and false propositions, it is just with God to smite the greatest abilities with the greatest *infatuations.* *South.*

INFA'USTING. *n. s.* [from *infaustus*, Lat.] The act of making unlucky. An odd and inelegant word.

As the king did in some part remove the envy from himself so he did not observe that he did withal bring a kind of malediction and *infausting* upon the marriage, as an ill prognostick. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

INFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *feasible.*] Impracticable; not to be done.

This is so difficult and *infeasible*, that it may well drive modesty to despair of science. *Glanville.*

INFE'ASIBLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *infeasible.*] Impracticability.

He began the work; and, being disabused in point of the *indefeasibleness*, pursued his task, and perfected it. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. ii. (1654,) p. 117.

To INFE'CT. *v. a.* [*infecter*, Fr. *infectus*, Lat.]

1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion; to taint; to poison; to pollute.

One of those fantastical mind *infected* people, that children and musicians call lovers. *Sidney.*

Thine eyes, sweet lady, have *infected* mine. *Shakspeare.*

The nature of bad news *infects* the teller. *Shakspeare.*

Every day
It would *infect* his speech, that if the king
Should without issue die, he'd carry it so
To make the scepter his. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets. *Shakspeare.*

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs: if her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her; she would *infect* to the north star. *Shakspeare.*

I am return'd your soldier;
No more *infected* with my country's love,
Than when I parted hence. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The love-tale
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To fill with something hurtfully contagious.

Infected be the air whereon they ride,
And damn'd all those that trust them! *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

INFE'CT.* *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Infected; polluted.

Infecte with synne. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* p. 11.

Are you not she,
For whose *infect* persuasions, I could scarce
Kneel out my prayers? *Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy.*

A blinded eye, a closed ear,
A hand with bribe *infect.* *Harington, Br. View of the Ch.* p. 54.

INFE'CTION. *n. s.* [*infection*, Fr. *infectio*, Lat.] Contagion; mischief by communication; taint; poison.

Infection is that manner of communicating a disease by some effluvia, or particles which fly off from distempered bodies, and mixing with the juices of others, occasion the same disorders as in the bodies they came from. *Quincy.*

What a strange *infection*
Is fall'n into thy ear! *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

The blessed gods
Purge all *infections* from our air, whilst you
Do climate here. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale*

Vouchsafe, diffus'd *infection* of a man,
For these known evils but to give me leave,
By circumstance, to curse thy cursed self. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Hence,
Lest that the *infection* of his fortune take
Like hold on thee. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The transmission or emission of the thinner and more airy parts of bodies, as in odours and *infections*, is, of all the rest, the most corporeal; but withal there be a number of those emissions, both wholesome and unwholesome, that give no smell at all. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

INFE'CTIOUS. *adj.* [from *infect.*] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities.

The most *infectious* pestilence upon thee! *Shakspeare.*
In a house,
Where the *infectious* pestilence did reign. *Shakspeare.*

Some known diseases are *infectious*, and others are not: those that are *infectious* are such as are chiefly in the spirits, and not so much in the humours, and therefore pass easily from body to body; such as pestilences and lippitudes. *Bacon.*

Smells may have as much power to do good as to do harm, and contribute to health as well as to diseases; which is too much felt by experience in all that are *infectious*, and by the operations of some poisons, that are received only by the smell. *Temple.*

INFE'CTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *infectious.*] Contagiously.

The will dotes, that is inclinable
To what *infectiously* itself affects. *Shakspeare.*

INFE'CTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *infectious.*] The quality of being infectious; contagiousness.

INFE'CTIVE.† *adj.* [from *infect.*] Having the quality of acting by contagion.

True love, well considered, hath an *infective* power. *Sidney.*
There is no stink in the world so *infective* as they are.
Outred, Tr. of Cope on Proverbs, (1580,) fol. 190. b.
Command her, you grave beldam, that know better
My deadly resolutions; since I drew them
From the *infective* fountain of your own.
Beaum. and Fl. Bloody Brother.

INFECU'ND. *n. s.* [*infæcundus*, Lat.] Unfruitful; infertile.

How safe and agreeable a conservatory the earth is to vegetables, is manifest from their rotting, drying, or being rendered *infecund* in the waters, or the air; but in the earth their vigour is long preserved. *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

INFECU'NDITY.† *n. s.* [*infæcunditas*, Lat.] Want of fertility; barrenness. *Bullokar.*

To INFE'EBLE.* See *To* ENFEEBLE. *Huloet.*

INFELI'CITY. *n. s.* [*infelicité*, Fr. *infelicitas*, Lat.] Unhappiness; misery; calamity.

Whatever is the ignorance and *infelicity* of the present state, we were made wise and happy. *Glanville.*

Here is our great *infelicity*, that, when single words signify complex ideas, one word can never distinctly manifest all the parts of a complex idea. *Watts.*

INFEODA'TION.* See INFEUDATION.

To INFEO'FF.* See *To* ENFEOFF.

To INFE'R.† *v. a.* [*inferer*, Fr. *infero*, Lat.]

1. To bring on; to induce.

Serena — fled away, afear'd
Of villany to be to her *inferr'd*. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. viii. 32.

Vomits *infer* some small detriment to the lungs. *Harvey.*

2. To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true, *i. e.* to see or suppose such a connection of the two ideas of the *inferred* proposition. *Locke.*

Yet what thou can'st attain, which best may serve
To glorify the Maker, and *infer*
Thee also happier, shall not be with-held
Thy hearing. *Milton, P. L.*
Great,
Or bright, *infers* not excellence: the earth
Though in comparison of heaven so small,
Nor glistering, may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun, that barren shines. *Milton, P. L.*

One would wonder how, from so differing premisses, they should all *infer* the same conclusion. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

They have more opportunities than other men have of purchasing publick esteem, by deserving well of mankind; and such opportunities always *infer* obligations. *Atterbury.*

3. To offer; to produce. Not in use.

Full well hath Clifford play'd the orator,
Inferring arguments of mighty force. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

I'NFERABLE.* *adj.* [from *infer.*] Deducible from premised grounds. This is the modern way of writing and pronouncing what was formerly *inferible* or rather *inferrible*, with the accent on the second syllable. See INFERIBLE.

A sufficient argument — is *inferable* from these premises. *Burke.*

I'NFERENCE. *n. s.* [*inference*, Fr. from *infer.*] Conclusion drawn from previous arguments.

Though it may chance to be right in the conclusion, it is yet unjust and mistaken in the method of *inference*. *Glanville.*

These *inferences* or conclusions are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken all together, are called syllogism or argument. *Watts.*

INFE'RIBLE.† *adj.* [from *infer.* It should be rather *inferrible*, as Sir T. Brown certainly wrote it; and as Dr. Johnson himself writes *referrible*; though in the first of the following examples he has given it *inferible.*] Deducible from premised grounds.

As simple mistakes commonly beget fallacies, so men from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erect conclusions no way *inferible* from their premisses. *Brown.*

That Sodom could not be far from Segor, which was seated under the mountains near the side of the lake, seems *inferrible* from the sudden arrival of Lot, who, coming from Sodom at day-break, attained to Segor at sun-rising.
Brown, Miscell. p. 164.

INFERIO'RITY. *n. s.* [*inferiorité*, Fr. from *inferiour.*] Lower state of dignity or value.

The language, though not of equal dignity, yet as near approaching to it as our modern barbarism will allow; and therefore we are to rest contented with that only *inferiority* which is not possibly to be remedied. *Dryden.*

INFE'RIOUR. *adj.* [*inferior*, Lat. *inferieur*, Fr.]

1. Lower in place.
2. Lower in station or rank of life: correlative to *superiour*.

Render me more equal, or perhaps
Superiour, for *inferiour* who is free? *Milton, P. L.*

3. Lower in value or excellency.

The love of liberty with life is giv'n,
And life itself th' *inferiour* gift of heav'n. *Dryden.*

I have added some original papers of my own, which, whether they are equal or *inferiour* to my other poems, an author is the most improper judge of. *Dryden.*

4. Subordinate.

General and fundamental truths in philosophy, religion, and human life, conduct our thoughts into a thousand *inferiour* and particular propositions. *Watts.*

INFE'RIOUR. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] One in a lower rank or station than another.

A great person gets more by obliging his *inferiour* than by disdaining him. *South.*

INFE'RNAL.† *adj.* [*infernal*, Fr. *infernus*, Lat.] Hellish; tartarean; detestable.

His gigantick limbs, with large embrace,
Infolds nine acres of *infernal* space. *Dryden, Æn.*

The instruments or abettors in such *infernal* dealings.
Addison, Spect. No. 243.

INFE'RNAL *Stone. n. s.*

Infernal stone, or the lunar caustick, is prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or from crystals of silver. It is a very powerful caustick, eating away the flesh and even the bones to which it is applied. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

INFE'RTILE. *adj.* [*infertile*, Fr. *in* and *fertile.*] Unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity; infecund.

Ignorance being of itself, like stiff clay, an *infertile* soil, when pride comes to scorch and harden it, it grows perfectly impenetrable. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INFERTI'LITY. *n. s.* [*infertilité*, Fr. from *infertile.*] Unfruitfulness; want of fertility.

The same distemperature of the air that occasioned the plague, occasioned the *infertility* or noxiousness of the soil, whereby the fruits of the earth became either very small, or very unwholesome. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To INFE'ST. *v. a.* [*infester*, Fr. *infesto*, Lat.] To harass; to disturb: to plague.

Unto my feeble breast
Come gently; but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the martial troops thou dost *infest*,
And hearts of greatest heroes dost enrage. *Spenser.*

They ceased not, in the mean while, to strengthen that part which in heart they favoured, and to *infest* by all means, under colour of other quarrels, their greatest adversaries in this cause. *Hooker.*

Although they were a people *infested*, and mightily hated of all others, yet was there nothing of force to work the ruin of their state, till the time beforementioned was expired. *Hooker.*

They were no mean, distressed, calamitous persons that fled to him for refuge; but of so great quality, as it was apparent that they came not thither to protect their own fortune, but to *infest* and invade his. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Envy, avarice, superstition, love, with the like cares and passions *infest* human life. *Addison, Spect.*

No disease *infests* mankind more terrible in its symptoms and effects. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INFE'ST.* *adj.* [*infestus*, Lat.] Mischievous; hurtful; dangerous. Obsolete.

He stayed not t' advise which way were best
His foe t' assayle, or how himselfe to gard,
But with fierce fury and with force *infest*
Upon him ran. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. iv. 5.

INFESTA'TION.* *n. s.* [*infestation*, Fr. *infestatio*, Lat.] Molestation; disturbance; annoyance.

Touching the *infestation* of pirates, he hath been careful. *Bacon, Speech in the Star-Ch.* (1617.)

They should dwell in safety, free from the *infestation* of enemies. *Donne, Devot.* (1625,) p. 102.

These bodily vexations and *infestations*. *Hallywell, Melampr.* (1681,) p. 47.

INFE'STERED.† *adj.* [*in* and *fester.*] Rankling; inveterate. Obsolete. Dr. Johnson cites a passage from Spenser's Muiopotmos, where the true word is *enfested*, ver. 354.; *i. e.* mischievous. See also the adjective INFEST, which Spenser uses in like manner; and INFESTUOUS, so employed by Bacon.

INFE'STIVE.* *adj.* [*in* and *festive.*] Without mirth or pleasantness. *Cockeram.*

INFESTI'VITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *festivity.*] Mournfulness; want of cheerfulness.

INFE'STUOUS.* *adj.* [*infestus*, Lat. See INFEST.] Mischievous; dangerous.

The natural pravity and clownish malignity of the vulgar sort are, unto princes, as *infestuous* as serpents. *Bacon.*

INFEUDA'TION.† *n. s.* [*infeudation*, Fr. *in* and *feudum*, Lat.] The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.

Another military provision was conventional and by tenure, upon the *infeudation* of the tenant, and was usually called knight's service. *Hale, Comm. Law.*

I had composed a large collection of the *infeodations* of church-lands. *Johnston, Assurance of Abby-Lands*, p. 30.

I'NFIDEL. *n. s.* [*infidele*, Fr. *infidelis*, Lat.] An unbeliever; a miscreant; a pagan; one who rejects Christianity.

Exhorting her, if she did marry, yet not to join herself to an *infidel*, as in those times some widows christian had done, for the advancement of their estate in this world. *Hooker.*

I'NFIDEL.* *adj.* [*infidele*, Fr.] Unbelieving; characteristick of an unbeliever.

You have written what you dreamed in your sleepe, rather than what you learned of any author catholyke or *infidele*. *Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner*, p. 369.

Their old *infidel* invaders. *Hurd on Chivalry and Romance.*

The parliament [may be] not *infidel*. They "deplore the infidelity of that parliament." Bold words these, indeed! *Bp. Horne, Letters on Infidelity*, L. 15.

INFIDE'LITY. *n. s.* [*infidelité*, Fr. *infidelitas*, Lat.]

1. Want of faith.

The consideration of the divine omnipotence and infinite wisdom, and our own ignorance, are great instruments of silencing the murmurs of *infidelity*. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

2. Disbelief of Christianity.

One would fancy that infidels would be exempt from that single fault, which seems to grow out of the imprudent fervours of religion; but so it is, that *infidelity* is propagated with as much fierceness and contention, as if the safety of mankind depended upon it. *Addison, Spect.*

3. Treachery; deceit; breach of contract or trust.

The *infidelities* on the one part between the two sexes, and the caprices on the other, the vanities and vexations attending even the most refined delights that make up this business of life, render it silly and uncomfortable. *Spectator.*

I'NFINITE. *adj.* [*infini*, Fr. *infinitus*, Lat.]

1. Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense; having no boundaries or limits to its nature.

Impossible it is, that God should withdraw his presence from any thing, because the very substance of God is *infinite*. *Hooker.*

What's time, when on eternity we think?
A thousand ages in that sea must sink:
Time's nothing but a word; a million
Is full as far from *infinite* as one. *Denham.*

Thou sov'reign pow'r, whose secret will controuls
The inward bent and motion of our souls!
Why hast thou plac'd such *infinite* degrees
Between the cause and cure of my disease? *Prior.*

When we would think of *infinite* space or duration, we at first make some very large idea; as perhaps of millions of ages or miles, which possibly we multiply several times. *Locke.*

Even an angel's comprehensive thought
Cannot extend as far as thou hast wrought:
Our vast conceptions are by swelling brought,
Swallow'd and lost in *infinite*, to nought. *Dennis.*

2. It is hyperbolically used for large; great.

I'NFINITELY. *adv.* [from *infinite.*]

1. Without limits; without bounds; immensely.

Nothing may be *infinitely* desired, but that good which indeed is infinite. *Hooker.*

2. In a great degree.

This is Antonio,
To whom I am so *infinitely* bound. *Shakspeare.*

The king saw that contrariwise it would follow, that England, though much less in territory, yet should have *infinitely* more soldiers of their native forces than those other nations have. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Infinitely the greater part of mankind have professed to act under a full persuasion of this great article. *Rogers.*

I'NFINITENESS. *n. s.* [from *infinite.*] Immensity; boundlessness; infinity.

The cunning of his flattery, the readiness of his tears, the *infiniteness* of his vows, were but among the weakest threads of his net. *Sidney.*

Let us always bear about us such impressions of reverence, and fear of God, that we may humble ourselves before his Almightiness, and express that infinite distance between his *infiniteness* and our weaknesses. *Bp. Taylor.*

INFINITE'SIMAL.† *adj.* [from *infinite.*] Infinitely divided.

The notion or idea of an *infinitesimal* quantity, as it is an object simply apprehended by the mind, hath been already considered. *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst*, § 18.

INFI'NITIVE. † *adj.* [*infinitif,* Fr. *infinitivus,* Lat.] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming, which is one use of the indicative; but then it does not do it absolutely. *Clarke, Lat. Grammar.*

The *mode* is the manner of representing the being, action, or passion. When it is simply declared, or a question is asked concerning it, it is called the indicative mode.—When it is barely expressed, *without any limitation* of person or number, it is called the *infinitive*. *Lowth, Introduct. Eng. Grammar.*

INFI'NITUDE. *n. s.* [from *infinite.*]

1. Infinity; immensity.

Confusion heard his voice, and wild uproar
Stood rul'd, stood vast *infinitude* confin'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Though the repugnancy of *infinitude* be equally incompetible to continued or successive motion, or continued quantity, and depends upon the incompossibility of the very nature of things successive or extensive with *infinitude*; yet that imcompossibility is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that ariseth from parts actually distinguished. *Hale.*

2. Boundless number.

We see all the good sense of the age cut out, and minced into almost an *infinitude* of distinctions. *Addison, Spect.*

INFI'NITY. *n. s.* [*infinité,* Fr. *infinitas,* Lat.]

1. Immensity; boundlessness; unlimited qualities.

There cannot be more *infinities* than one; for one of them would limit the other. *Ralegh, Hist.*

The better, the more desirable; that therefore must be desirable, wherein there is *infinity* of goodness; so that if any thing desirable may be infinite, that must needs be the highest of all things that are desired: no good is infinite but only God, therefore he is our felicity and bliss. *Hooker.*

2. Endless number. An hyperbolical use of the word.

Homer has concealed faults under an *infinity* of admirable beauties. *Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

The liver, being swelled, compresseth the stomach, stops the circulation of the juices, and produceth an *infinity* of bad symptoms. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INFI'RM. *adj.* [*infirme,* Fr. *infirmus,* Lat.]

1. Weak; feeble; disabled of body.

Here stand I your brave;
A poor, *infirm*, weak, and despis'd old man. *Shakspeare.*

2. Weak of mind; irresolute.

I am afraid to think what I have done:
Look on't again, I dare not.
——*Infirm* of purpose;
Give me the dagger. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

That on my head all might be visited,
Thy frailty, and *infirmer* sex, forgiven;
To me committed, and by me expos'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Not stable; not solid.

He who fixes upon false principles, treads upon *infirm* ground, and so sinks; and he who fails in his deductions from right principles, stumbles upon firm ground, and falls. *South.*

To **INFI'RM.** *v. a.* [*infirmer,* Fr. *infirmo,* Lat.] To weaken; to shake; to enfeeble. Not in use.

Some contrary spirits will object this as a sufficient reason to *infirm* all those points. *Ralegh, Ess.*

The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate the sinister side, which, being dilated, would rather *infirm* and debilitate it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INFI'RMARY. *n. s.* [*infirmerie,* Fr.] Lodgings for the sick.

These buildings to be for privy lodgings on both sides, and the end for privy galleries, whereof one should be for an *infirmary*, if any special person should be sick. *Bacon.*

INFI'RMATIVE.* *adj.* [*infirmatif,* Fr.] Weakening; enfeebling; disannulling. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

INFI'RMITY. *n. s.* [*infirmité,* Fr.]

1. Weakness of sex, age, or temper.

Infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath something seiz'd
His wish'd ability. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Discover thine *infirmity*,
That warranteth by law to be thy privilege:
I am with child, ye bloody homicides. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

If he had done or said any thing amiss, he desired their worships to think it was his *infirmities*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Are the *infirmities* of the body, pains, and diseases his complaints? His faith reminds him of the day when this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal immortality. *Rogers.*

2. Failing; weakness; fault.

A friend should bear a friend's *infirmities*;
But Brutus makes mine greater than they are. *Shakspeare.*

Many *infirmities* made it appear more requisite, that a wiser man should have the application of his interest. *Clarendon.*

How difficult is it to preserve a great name, when he that has acquired it, is so obnoxious to such little weaknesses and *infirmities*, as are no small diminution to it. *Addison.*

3. Disease; malady.

General laws are like general rules of physick, according whereunto, as now, no wise man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special accident, in regard that thereby others in the same *infirmity*, but without the like accident, may. *Hooker.*

Sometimes the races of man may be depraved by the *infirmities* of birth. *Temple.*

INFI'RMNESS. *n. s.* [from *infirm.*] Weakness; feebleness.

Some experiments may discover the *infirmness* and insufficiency of the peripatetick doctrine. *Boyle.*

To **INFI'X.** *v. a.* [*infixus,* Lat.] To drive in; to set; to fasten.

And at the point two strings *infixed* are,
Both deadly sharp, that sharpest steel exceeden far. *Spenser*

I never lov'd myself,
Till now, *infixed*, I behold myself,
Drawn in the flattering table of her eye. *Shakspeare.*

Immovable, *infix'd*, and frozen round. *Milton, P. L.*

That sting *infix'd* within her haughty mind,
And her proud heart with secret sorrow pin'd. *Dryden.*

The fatal dart a ready passage found,
And deep within her heart *infix'd* the wound. *Dryden.*

To **INFLA'ME.** *v. a.* [*inflammo,* Lat.]

1. To kindle; to set on fire; to make to burn.

Love more clear, dedicated to a love more cold, with the clearness lays a night of sorrow upon me, and with the coldness *inflames* a world of fire within me. *Sidney.*

Its waves of torrent fire *inflam'd* with rage. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To kindle any passion.

Their lust was *inflamed* towards her. *Susan.* viii.

3. To fire with passion.

More *inflam'd* with lust than rage. *Milton, P. L.*

Satan, with thoughts *inflam'd* of highest design,
Puts on swift wings. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To exaggerate: to aggravate.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes. *Addison, Spect.*

5. To heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter.

6. To provoke; to irritate.

A little vain curiosity weighs so much with us, or the church's peace so little, that we sacrifice the one to the whetting and *inflaming* of the other. *Decay of Piety.*

To **INFLA'ME.** *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obstructed matter.

If the vesiculæ are opprest, they *inflame*. *Wiseman.*

INFLA'MER. *n. s.* [from *inflame.*] The thing or person that inflames.

Interest is a great *inflamer*, and sets a man on persecution under the colour of zeal. *Addison, Spect.*

Assemblies, who act upon publick principles, proceed upon influence from particular leaders and *inflamers*. *Swift.*

INFLAMMABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *inflammable.*] The quality of catching fire.

This it will do, if the ambient air be impregnate with subtile *inflammabilities.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Choler is the most inflammable part of the blood; whence, from its *inflammability*, it is called a sulphur. *Harvey.*

INFLA'MMABLE. *adj.* [French.] Easy to be set on flame; having the quality of flaming.

The juices of olives, almonds, nuts, and pine-apples, are all *inflammable.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Licetus thinks it possible to extract an *inflammable* oil from the stone asbestus. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

Out of water grow all vegetable and animal substances, which consist as well of sulphureous, fat, and *inflammable* parts as of earthy and alcalizate ones. *Newton, Opticks.*

Inflammable spirits are subtile volatile liquors, which come over in distillation, miscible with water, and wholly combustible. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INFLA'MMABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *inflammable.*] The quality of easily catching fire.

We may treat of the *inflammableness* of bodies. *Boyle.*

INFLAMMA'TION. *n. s.* [*inflammatio*, Lat. *inflammation*, Fr.]

1. The act of setting on flame.

Inflammations of air from meteors, may have a powerful effect upon men. *Temple.*

2. The state of being in flame.

The flame extendeth not beyond the inflammable effluence, but closely adheres unto the original of its *inflammation.* *Brown.*

Some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps within them were burning when they were first buried; whereas the *inflammation* of fat and viscous vapours doth presently vanish. *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

3. [In chirurgery.] *Inflammation* is when the blood is obstructed so as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy.*

If that bright spot stay in his place, it is an *inflammation* of the burning. *Lev.* xiii. 28.

4. The act of exciting fervour of mind.

Prayer kindleth our desire to behold God by speculation, and the mind, delighted with that contemplative sight of God, taketh every where new *inflammations* to pray the riches of the mysteries of heavenly wisdom, continually stirring up in us correspondent desires towards them. *Hooker.*

INFLA'MMATORY. *adj.* [from *inflame.*] Having the power of inflaming.

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the extremities: such a sensation is very consistent with an *inflammatory* distemper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

An *inflammatory* fever hurried him out of this life in three days. *Pope to Swift.*

To INFLA'TE.† *v. a.* [*inflatus*, Lat.]

1. To swell with wind.

That the muscles are *inflated* in time of rest, appears to the very eye in the faces of children. *Ray.*

Vapours are no other than *inflated* vesiculæ of water. *Derham.*

2. To puff up mentally.

Envy —
Will not admit, that art herself should show
By others' fingers; but the mind *inflates.*
Davies, Wit's Pilgr. sign. P. 2.

3. To fill with the breath.

With might and main they chas'd the murd'rous fox,
With brazen trumpets and *inflated* box,
To kindle Mars with military sounds,
Nor wanted horns t' inspire sagacious hounds. *Dryden.*

INFLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*inflatio*, Lat. from *inflate.*]

1. The state of being swelled with wind; flatulence.

Wind coming upwards, *inflations* and tumours of the belly are signs of a phlegmatick constitution. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The state of being mentally puffed up; conceit.

If they should confidently praise their works,
In them it would appear *inflation.* *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

To INFLE'CT. *v. a.* [*inflecto*, Lat.]

1. To bend; to turn.

What makes them this one way their race direct,
While they a thousand other ways reject?
Why do they never once their course *inflect?* *Blackmore.*

Do not the rays of light which fall upon bodies, begin to bend before they arrive at the bodies? And are they not reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one and the same principle, acting variously in various circumstances? *Newton, Opticks.*

2. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLE'CTION. *n. s.* [*inflectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of bending or turning.

Neither the divine determinations, persuasions, or *inflexions* of the understanding or will of rational creatures, doth deceive the understanding, pervert the will, or necessitate either to any moral evil. *Hale.*

2. Modulation of the voice.

His virtue, his gesture, his countenance, his zeal, the motion of his body, and the *inflection* of his voice, who first uttereth them as his own, is that which giveth the very essence of instruments available to eternal life. *Hooker.*

3. Variation of a noun or verb.

The same word in the original tongue, by divers *inflections* and variations, makes divers dialects. *Brerewood.*

INFLE'CTIVE.† *adj.* [from *inflect.*] Having the power of bending.

To manifest the *inflective* veins of the air.
Sprat, Hist. of the R. Soc. p. 217.

This *inflective* quality of the air is a great incumbrance and confusion of astronomical observations. *Derham.*

INFLE'XED.* *adj.* [*inflexus*, Lat.] Bent; turned.

David's right-heartedness became *inflexed* and crooked.
Feltham, Serm. on St. Luke, xiv. 20.

INFLEXIBI'LITY.† } *n. s.* [*inflexibilité*, Fr. from *in-*
INFLE'XIBLENESS. } *flexible.*]

1. Stiffness; quality of resisting flexure.

Against the "inertia" of matter, ... the *inflexibility* of mechanism. *Bax... on the Soul,* ii. 125.

2. Obstinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacity.

The purity and *inflexibility* of their faith.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. iii. 354.

INFLE'XIBLE. *adj.* [French; *inflexibilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be bent or incurvated.

Such errours as are but acorns in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become *inflexible* to the powerful arm of reason. *Brown.*

Too great rigidity and elasticity of the fibres makes them *inflexible* to the causes, to which they ought to yield. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not to be prevailed on; immovable.

The man resolv'd and steady to his trust,
Inflexible to ill, and obstinately just. *Addison.*

A man of an upright and *inflexible* temper, in the execution of his country's laws, can overcome all private fear. *Addison.*

3. Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things is *inflexible*, and their natural relations unalterable: we must bring our understandings to things, and not bend things to our fancies. *Watts.*

INFLE'XIBLY. *adv.* [from *inflexible.*] Inexorably; invariably; without relaxation or remission.

It should be begun early, and *inflexibly* kept to, till there appears not the least reluctancy. *Locke.*

To INFLI'CT. *v. a.* [*infligo*, *inflictus*, Lat. *infliger*, Fr.] To put in act or impose as a punishment.

I know no pain, they can *inflict* upon him,
Will make him say I mov'd him to those arms. *Shakspeare.*

Sufficient to such a man is this punishment, which was *inflicted* of many. *2 Cor.* ii. 6.

What the potent victor in his rage
Can else *inflict*. *Milton, P. L.*

What heart could wish, what hand *inflict* this dire disgrace? *Dryden, Æn.*

By luxury we condemn ourselves to greater torments than have been yet invented by anger or revenge, or *inflicted* by the greatest tyrants upon the worst of men. *Temple.*

INFLI'CTER. *n. s.* [from *inflict.*] He who punishes.

Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmost power of the *inflicter*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INFLI'CTION. *n. s.* [from *inflict.*]

1. The act of using punishments.

So our decrees,
Dead to *infliction*, to themselves are dead;
And liberty plucks justice by the nose. *Shakspeare.*

Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual *infliction*. *South.*

2. The punishment imposed.

What, but thy malice, mov'd thee to misdeem
Of righteous Job, then cruelly to afflict him
With all *inflictions*? But his patience won. *Milton, P. R.*

How despicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourselves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whose power extends to eternal *inflictions*? *Rogers.*

His severest *inflictions* are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. *Rogers.*

INFLI'CTIVE.† *adj.* [*inflictive*, Fr. from *inflict.*] Imposing a punishment. *Sherwood.*

I'NFLUENCE.† *n. s.* [*influence*, Fr. *influo*, Lat.]

1. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs.

Canst thou bind the sweet *influences* of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? *Job*, xxxviii. 31.

Touching the pretended decay of the heavenly bodies, in regard of their *influences*. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 103.

The sacred *influence* of light appears. *Milton, P. L.*

Comets no rule, no righteous order own;
Their *influence* dreaded, as their ways unknown. *Prior.*

2. Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying. It was anciently followed by *into*; now, less properly, by *upon*.

Incomparable lady, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power to obey you; such *influence* hath your excellency. *Sidney.*

God hath his *influence into* the very essence of all things, without which *influence* of Deity supporting them, their utter annihilation could not chuse but follow. *Hooker.*

A wise man shall over-rule his stars, and have a greater *influence upon* his own content than all the constellations and planets of the firmament. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

Foreknowledge had no *influence on* their fault. *Milton, P. L.*

Religion hath so great an *influence upon* the felicity of men, that it ought to be upheld, not only out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another world, but out of regard to temporal prosperity. *Tillotson.*

Our inconsistency in the pursuit of schemes thoroughly digested, has a bad *influence on* our affairs. *Addison.*

So astonishing a scene would have present *influence upon* them, but not produce a lasting effect. *Atterbury.*

Where it ought to have greatest *influence*, this obvious indisputable truth is little regarded. *Rogers.*

To I'NFLUENCE.† *v. a.* [from the noun. Addison has used the following expression: "To *influence* the reader *with* pity and compassion towards them." Spect. No. 357. Upon which bishop Hurd justly remarks, that it is hard and scarcely allowable. "When we use *influence* as a verb," he says, "we use it absolutely; as, *such considerations influenced him*; that is, had an effect or influence upon him; without *specifying* the effect produced. He had expressed himself better, if he had said, *to fill the reader's mind with*; or, *to engage the reader's pity*."] To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose; to guide or lead to any end.

These experiments succeed after the same manner *in vacuo* as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton, Opticks.*

This standing revelation was attested in the most solemn and credible manner; and is sufficient to *influence* their faith and practice, if they attend. *Atterbury.*

All the restraint men are under is, by the violation of one law, broken through; and the principle which *influenced* their obedience has lost its efficacy on them. *Rogers.*

I'NFLUENT. *adj.* [*influens*, Lat.] Flowing in.

The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a just equilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vascular solids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INFLUE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *influence.*] Exerting influence or power.

Our now overshadowed souls may be emblemed by those crusted globes, whose *influential* emissions are interrupted by the interposal of the benighted element. *Glanville.*

The inward springs and wheels of the corporal machine, on the most sublimed intellectuals, are dangerously *influential*. *Glanville.*

INFLUE'NTIALLY.* *adv.* [from *influential.*] In a manner so as to direct.

Embrace not the opacous and blind side of opinions, but that which looks most luciferously and *influentially* unto goodness. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 3.

I'NFLUX. *n. s.* [*influxus*, Lat.]

1. Act of flowing into any thing.

We will enquire whether there be, in the footsteps of nature, any such transmission and *influx* of immateriate virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

If once contracted in a systole, by the *influx* of the spirits, why, the spirits continually flowing in without let, doth it not always remain so? *Ray on the Creation.*

An elastick fibre, like a bow, the more extended, it restores itself with the greater force: if the spring be destroyed, it is like a bag, only passive as to the *influx* of the liquid. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Infusion; intromission.

There is another life after this; and the *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

3. Influence; power. In this sense it is now not used.

Adam, in innocence, might have held, by the continued *influx* of the divine will and power, a state of immortality. *Hale.*

These two do not so much concern sea-fish, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Hale.*

INFLU'XION.* *n. s.* [*influxus*, Lat.] Infusion; intromission.

The retiring of the mind within itself is the state which is most susceptible of divine *influxion*. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning*, B. 2.

INFLU'XIOUS. *adj.* [from *influx.*] Influential. Not used.

The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impressions upon their humours. *Howell, Eng. Tears.*

INFLU'XIVE.* *adj.* [*influxus*, Lat.] Having influence. Not now in use.

He is the *influxive* head, who both governs the whole body, and every member which is any way serviceable to the body. *Holdsworth, Inauguration Serm.* (1642,) p. 9.

To INFO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *fold.*] To involve; to enwrap; to enclose with involutions.

For all the crest a dragon did *infold*
With greedy paws, and over all did spread
His golden wings. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart. *Shakspeare.*

But does not nature for the child prepare
The parent's love, the tender nurse's care?
Who, for their own forgetful, seek his good,
Infold his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with food. *Blackmore.*

Wings raise her arms, and wings her feet *infold*. *Pope.*

To INFO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *folium*, Lat.] To cover with leaves. Not much used, but elegant.

Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp about him with embracements. *Howell.*

To INFO'RM. *v. a.* [*informer*, Fr. *informo*, Lat.]

1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.

All alike *inform'd*
With radiant light, as glowing iron with fire. *Milton, P. L.*

Let others better mold the running mass
Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brass;
And soften into flesh a marble face. *Dryden, Æn.*

As from chaos, huddled and deform'd,
The god struck fire, and lighted up the lamps
That beautify the sky; so he *inform'd*
This ill-shap'd body with a daring soul. *Dryden and Lee.*

Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*

This sovereign arbitrary soul
Informs, and moves, and animates the whole. *Blackmore.*

While life *informs* these limbs, the king reply'd,
Well to deserve be all my cares employ'd. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint. Before the thing communicated was anciently put *with*; now generally *of*; sometimes *in*, I know not how properly.

The drift is to *inform* their minds *with* some method of reducing the laws into their original causes. *Hooker.*

I have this present evening from my sister
Been well *informed of* them, and with cautions. *Shakspeare.*

Our ruin, by thee *inform'd*, I learn. *Milton, P. L.*

The long speeches rather confounded than *informed* his understanding. *Clarendon.*

The difficulty arises not from what sense *informs* us *of*, but from wrong applying our notions. *Digby.*

Though I may not be able to *inform* men more than they know, yet I may give them the occasion to consider. *Temple.*

The ancients examined in what consists the beauty of good postures, as their works sufficiently *inform* us. *Dryden.*

He may be ignorant of these truths, who will never take the pains to employ his faculties to *inform* himself *of* them. *Locke.*

To understand the commonwealth, and religion, is enough: few *inform* themselves *in* these to the bottom. *Locke.*

A more proper opportunity tends to make the narration more *informing* or beautiful. *Broome, Notes on the Iliad.*

I think it necessary, for the interest of virtue and religion that the whole kingdom should be *informed in* some parts of your character. *Swift.*

3. To offer an accusation to a magistrate.

Tertullus *informed* the governour against Paul. *Acts*, xxiv. 1.

To INFO'RM. *v. n.* To give intelligence.

It is the bloody business which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

INFO'RM.* *adj.* [*informe*, Fr. *informis*, Lat. A proper word. See what is said under ENORM.] Shapeless; ugly. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Bleak craggs, and naked hills,
And the whole prospect so *informe* and rude.
Cotton, Wonders of the Peake, (1681,) p. 76.

INFO'RMAL.† *adj.* [*in* and *formal*.]

1. Irregular; not competent; out of character; out of the senses. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says; omitting the second application of the word, whence also *informality*.

These poor *informal* women are no more
But instruments of some more mightier member,
That sets them on. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

2. Irregular; contrary to established forms.

The clerk, that returns it, shall be fined for his *informal* return. *Hale, Hist. Pl. Cr.* P. ii. ch. 23.

INFORMA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *informal*.] Want of attention to established forms.

I thought the *informality* was, that since it related to the passing of lands, it was not countersigned by you, as others of that nature are.
Hen. E. of Clarendon to the Ld. Treas. (1686,) *Lett.* i. 125.

INFO'RMALLY.* *adv.* [from *informal*.] Irregularly; without attention to proper form.

INFO'RMATIVE.* *adj.* [*informatus*, Lat.] Having power to animate.

Many [souls] put out their force *informative*,
In their etherial corporeity. *More, Song of the Soul*, i. ii. 24.

INFO'RMANT. *n. s.* [French.]

1. One who gives information or instruction.

He believes the sentence is true, as it is made up of terms which his *informant* understands, though the ideas be unknown to him which his *informant* has under these words. *Watts.*

2. One who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMA'TION. *n. s.* [*informatio*, Lat. from *inform*.]

1. Intelligence given; instruction.

But reason with the fellow,
Lest you should chance to whip your *information*,
And beat the messenger who bids beware
Of what is to be dreaded. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The active *informations* of the intellect filling the passive reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew actuate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South, Serm.*

They gave those complex ideas names, that the things they were continually to give and receive *information* about, might be the easier and quicker understood. *Locke.*

He should regard the propriety of his words, and get some *information* in the subject he intends to handle. *Swift.*

These men have had longer opportunities of *information*, and are equally concerned with ourselves. *Rogers.*

2. Charge or accusation exhibited.

3. The act of informing or accusing.

INFO'RMED.* *adj.* [*informé*, Fr. "unfashioned," Cotgrave.] Not formed; imperfectly formed.

After Nilus' inundation,
Infinite shapes of creatures men doe fynd
Informed in the mud on which the sunne hath shyn'd.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vi. 8.

Conceptions, whether animate or inanimate, formed or *informed*. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience*, D. 2. C. 3.

INFO'RMER.† *n. s.* [from *inform*.]

1. That which informs or animates.

Informer of the planetary train,
Without whose quickening glance their cumbrous orbs
Were brute unlovely mass, inert and dead!
Thomson, (*of the Sun*,) *Summer.*

2. One who gives instruction or intelligence.

This writer is either biassed by an inclination to believe the worst, or a want of judgement to choose his *informers*. *Swift.*

3. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate.

There were spies and *informers* set at work to watch the company. *L'Estrange.*

Let no court sycophant pervert my sense,
Nor sly *informer* watch these words to draw
Within the reach of treason. *Pope.*

Informers are a detestable race of people, although sometimes necessary. *Swift.*

INFO'RMIDABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *formidabilis*, Lat.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.

Of strength, of courage haughty, and of limb
Heroick built, though of terrestrial mold;
Foe not *informidable*, exempt from wound. *Milton, P. L.*

INFO'RMITY. *n. s.* [from *informis*, Lat.] Shapelessness.

From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a smallness in the exclusion; but this inferreth no *informity*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INFO'RMOUS. *adj.* [*informe*, Fr. *informis*, Lat.] Shapeless; of no regular figure.

That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unshapen, which she fashioneth after by licking them over, is an opinion delivered by ancient writers. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INFO'RTUNATE.† *adj.* [*infortuné*, Fr. *infortunatus*, Lat.] Unhappy. See UNFORTUNATE, which is commonly used, Dr. Johnson says. Formerly, it may be added, *infortunate* was the common word. It is in the old vocabulary of Huloet. And Chaucer uses it.

Perkin, destitute of all hopes, having found all either false, faint, or *infortunate*, did gladly accept of the condition. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

A most *infortunate* chance! for had she come safe to port, she had been the richest ship that ever came into the Thames. *Howell, Lett.* i. vi. 42.

INFO'RTUNATELY.* *adv.* [from *infortunate.*] Unhappily; unluckily. *Huloet.*

Destructive rocks, upon which most of the unseasoned youth — do *infortunately* split. *Memoirs of Sir Edmonbury Godfrey*, (1682,) p. 7.

INFO'RTUNE.* *n. s.* [*infortune*, Fr.] Misfortune. Not in use.

He concluded to go to Rome, and declare his *infortune* to his said friend. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 131. b.

To **INFRA'CT.** *v. a.* [*infractus*, Lat.] To break. Not used.

Falling fast, from gradual slope to slope,
With wild *infracted* course and lessen'd roar,
It gains a safer bed. *Thomson, Summer.*

INFRA'CTION. *n. s.* [*infraction*, Fr. *infractio*, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach; violation of treaty.

By the same gods, the justice of whose wrath
Punish'd the *infraction* of my former faith. *Waller.*

The wolves, pretending an *infraction* in the abuse of their hostages, fell upon the sheep without their dogs. *L'Estrange.*

INFRA'CTOR.* *n. s.* [from *infract.*] A breaker; a violator.

Who shall be depositary of the oaths and leagues of princes, or fulminate against the perjured *infractors* of them? *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 363.

To **INFRA'NCHISE.*** *v. a.* To set free from slavery. See *To* ENFRANCHISE, and its derivatives.

Who were full, now serve for bread;
Those who serv'd, *infranchised.* *Sandys, Paraphr.* 1 *Sam.* ii.

INFRA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *frangible.*] Not to be broken.

The primitive atoms are supposed *infrangible*, extremely compacted and hard, which compactedness and hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them, since they could never cohere. *Cheyne.*

INFRE'QUENCE.* *n. s.* [*infrequence*, old Fr. See INFREQUENCY.] Rarity; uncommonness.

Is it solitude and *infrequence* of visitation? *Bp. Hall, Free Prisoner*, § 4.

INFRE'QUENCY.† *n. s.* [*infrequence*, old Fr. *infrequentia*, Lat.] Uncommonness; rarity.

Either through desuetude, or *infrequency*, or meer formality of devotion, he has suffered his mind to grow alienated from God. *Young, Serm.* (1678,) p. 18.

The absence of the gods, and the *infrequency* of objects, made her yield. *Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

INFRE'QUENT.† *adj.* [*infrequent*, Fr. *infrequens*, Lat.] Rare; uncommon.

"The acte whereof is at this day *infrequent* or out of use among all sortes of men. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 190. b.

A sparing and *infrequent* worshipper of the Deity betrays an habitual disregard of him. *Wollaston, Rel. of Nat.* § 1. 5.

To **INFRI'GIDATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *frigidus*, Lat.] To chill; to make cold.

The drops reached little further than the surface of the liquor, whose coldness did not *infrigidate* those upper parts of the glass. *Boyle.*

INFRIGIDA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *To infrigidate.*] The act of rendering cold.

Madam de Bourignon — used to boast, that she had not only the spirit of continency in herself, but that she had also the power of communicating it to all who beheld her. This the scoffers of those days called the gift of *infrigidation*; and took occasion from it to rally her face, rather than admire her virtue. *Tatler*, No. 126.

To **INFRI'NGE.** *v. a.* [*infringo*, Lat.]

1. To violate; to break laws or contracts.

Those many had not dar'd to do that evil,
If the first man that did th' edict *infringe*,
Had answer'd for his deed. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*
Having *infring'd* the law, I wave my right
As king, and thus submit myself to fight. *Waller.*

2. To destroy; to hinder.

Homilies, being plain and popular instructions, do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read. *Hooker.*

Bright as the deathless gods and happy, she
From all that may *infringe* delight is free. *Waller.*

INFRI'NGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *infringe.*] Breach; violation.

The punishing of this *infringement* is proper to that jurisdiction against which the contempt is. *Clarendon.*

INFRI'NGER. *n. s.* [from *infringe.*] A breaker; a violator.

A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a severe penalty to be inflicted on the *infringers* of the provincial constitution. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

INFU'MED.* *adj.* [*infumatus*, from *in* and *fumus*, smoke, Lat.] Dried in smoke. *Cockeram.*

Let them no more produce their *enfumed* titles, nor the walls of their churches which time hath covered with ivy and moss: these are but feeble arguments to combat with a faith, which hath been from the beginning. We care not if our walls be new, so that our doctrine be ancient. *Hewyt, Serm.* (1658,) p. 177.

INFUNDI'BULIFORM. *n. s.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Lat.] Of the shape of a funnel or tundish.

INFU'RIATE. *adj.* [*in* and *furia*, Lat.] Enraged; raging.

At the other bore, with touch of fire
Dilated and *infuriate.* *Milton, P. L.*
Fir'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,
The *infuriate* hill forth shoots the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*

To **INFU'RIATE.*** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render insane; to fill with rage or fury.

Like those curls of entangled snakes, with which Erinnys is said to have *infuriated* Athemas and Ino. *Decay of Chr. Piety*, p. 322.

They tore the reputation of the clergy to pieces by their *infuriated* declamations and invectives. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

INFUSCA'TION. *n. s.* [*infuscatus*, Lat.] The act of darkening or blackening.

To **INFU'SE.** *v. a.* [*infuser*, Fr. *infusus*, Lat.]

1. To pour in; to instil.

Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That souls of animals *infuse* themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
My early mistress, now my ancient muse,
That strong Circean liquor cease t' *infuse*,
Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth. *Denham.*

Why should he desire to have qualities *infused* into his son, which himself never possessed? *Swift.*

2. To pour into the mind; to inspire into.

For when God's hand had written in the hearts
Of our first parents all the rules of good,
So that their skill *infus'd* surpass'd all arts
That ever were before, or since the flood. *Davies.*
Sublime ideas, and apt words *infuse*;
The muse instruct my voice, and thou inspire the muse. *Roscommon.*
He *infus'd*
Bad influence into the unwary breast. *Milton, P. L.*

Infuse into their young breasts such a noble ardour as will make them renowned. *Milton on Education.*

Meat must be with money bought;
She therefore, upon second thought,
Infus'd, yet as it were by stealth,
Some small regard for state and wealth. *Swift.*

3. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate so as to extract the virtues of any thing without boiling.

Take violets, and *infuse* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. To make an infusion with any ingredient; to supply, to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused. Not used.

Drink, *infused* with flesh, will nourish faster and easier than meat and drink together. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

5. To inspire with. Not used.

Thou didst smile,
Infused with a fortitude from heav'n. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
Infuse his breast with magnanimity,
And make him, naked, foil a man at arms. *Shakspeare.*

INFU'SE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Infusion. Not in use.

Vouchsafe to shed into my barren spright
Some little drop of thy celestial dew,
That may my rhimes with sweet *infuse* embrew.
Spenser, Hymns.

INFU'SER.* *n. s.* [from *infuse.*] He who pours into the mind.

The sole *infuser* of grace. *Dr. White, Serm.* (1615,) p. 33.

INFU'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *infuse.*]

1. Possible to be infused.

From whom the doctrines being *infusible* into all, it will be more necessary to forewarn all of the danger of them.
Hammond.

2. Incapable of dissolution; not fusible; not to be melted.

Vitrification is the last work of fire, and a fusion of the salt and earth, wherein the fusible salt draws the earth and *infusible* part into one continuum. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INFU'SION. *n. s.* [*infusion*, Fr. *infusio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pouring in; instillation.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infusion* of Hebraisms, which are derived to it out of the poetical passages in holy writ. *Addison.*

2. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration.

We participate Christ partly by imputation, as when those things which he did and suffered for us are imputed to us for righteousness; partly by habitual and real *infusion*, as when grace is inwardly bestowed on earth, and afterwards more fully both our souls and bodies in glory. *Hooker.*

3. Suggestion; whisper.

They found it would be matter of great debate, and spend much time; during which they did not desire their company, nor to be troubled with their *infusions*. *Clarendon.*

Here his folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men. *Swift.*

4. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling.

Repeat the *infusion* of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

5. The liquor made by infusion.

To have the *infusion* strong, in those bodies which have finer spirits, repeat the infusion of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

INFU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *infuse.*] Having the power of infusion, or being infused. A word not authorised.

Still let my song a nobler note assume,
And sing the *infusive* force of Spring on man. *Thomson.*

ING.* See INGE.

I'NGATE. *n. s.* [*in* and *gate.*] Entrance; passage in. An old word.

One noble person — stoppeth the *ingate* of all that evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all those which are at his beck.
Spenser on Ireland.

INGANNA'TION.† *n. s.* [*ingannare*, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture; trick; slight. A word neither used nor necessary.

Whoever shall resign their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial *ingannations* from others, are within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*

INGA'THERING. *n. s.* [*in* and *gathering.*] The act of getting in the harvest.

Thou shalt keep the feast of *ingathering*, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field. *Exod.* xxiii. 16.

INGE.† *n. s.* [inᵹ, Saxon; *ing*, Danish; *eng*, Swed.] A common pasture or meadow.

In the names of places, *inge* signifies a meadow, from the Saxon inᵹ, of the same import. *Gibson's Camden.*

Bill for dividing and inclosing certain open common fields, *ings*, common pastures, and other commonable lands, within the manors or manor and township of Hemingby, in the county of Lincoln. *Journals of the H. of C.* (1773,) vol. xxxiv. p. 154.

INGE'LABLE.* *adj.* [*ingelabilis*, Lat.] That cannot be frozen. *Cockeram.*

To INGE'MINATE.† *v. a.* [*ingemino*, Latin.] To double; to repeat.

She yet *ingeminates*
The last of sounds, and what she hears relates
Sandys, Ovid, B. 3.

They *ingeminated* a doleful requiem to their brother's carcass.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 118.

Which song she takes occasion to *ingeminate*, in the second chorus, upon the sight of a work of Neptune's.
B. Jonson, Masques.

He would often *ingeminate* the word peace, peace.
Clarendon.

INGE'MINATE.* *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Redoubled.

It is an *ingeminate* expression of helping us in our labours.
Bp. Taylor on Extemp. Prayer, § 18.

INGEMINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*in* and *geminatio*, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.

To make it more effectual by *ingemination*, he saith, Abba, Father. *Walsall, Life of Christ*, (1615,) B. 4. b.

That sacred *ingemination*, Amen, Amen.
Featley, Dippers Dipt, p. 160.

Happiness is the language of all; and (that which adds to the contentment) it is happiness with an echo or *ingemination*.
Holdsworth, Inaug. Serm. Camb. p. 2.

To INGE'NDER.* *v. a.* To produce. See *To* ENGENDER.

High conceits *ingendering* pride. *Milton, P. L.*

To INGE'NDER.* *v. n.* To come together; to join.

The council of Trent, and the Spanish inquisition, *ingendering* together, brought forth those catalogues and expurging indexes. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

INGE'NDERER.* See ENGENDERER.

INGE'NERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *generate.*] Not to be produced or brought into being.

Divers naturalists esteem the air, as well as other elements, to be *ingenerable* and incorruptible. *Boyle.*

To INGE'NERATE.* *v. a.* [*ingenero*, Lat.] To beget; to produce.

A natural ceremony both to express and *ingenerate*, or encrease, this lowliness of disposition. *Mede, Disc.* xli.

Those noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul; as religion, gratitude, obedience, and tranquillity. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Virtues are *ingenerated* in our souls, by due submission of this will to the Divine Will.
Spiritual Conflict, (1652,) P. i. p. 51.

INGE'NERATE. } INGE'NERATED. } *adj.* [*ingeneratus*, Latin.]

1. Inborn; innate; inbred.

Those virtues were rather feigned and affected things to serve his ambition, than true qualities *ingenerate* in his judgement or nature. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

In divers children their *ingenerate* and seminal powers lie deep, and are of slow disclosure. *Wotton on Education.*

2. Unbegotten. Not commonly used.

Yet shall we demonstrate the same, from persons presumed as far from us in condition as time; that is, our first and *ingenerated* forefathers. *Brown.*

INGE'NIOUS.† *adj.* [*ingenieux*, Fr. *ingeniosus*, Latin. This word, in our old writers, is often improperly used for *ingenuous*. The complaint was made by Coles in his dictionary, 1677. But the confusion continued till the beginning of the last century. Mr. Reed says, that in the first edition of the Spectator, it occurs: "A parent who forces a child of a liberal and *ingenious* spirit." No. 437. So Hearne, in Leland's Itinerary, speaks of "Mr Dodwell's pleasant and *ingenious* countenance." Pegge, Anonym. vi. 52.]

1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius.

'Tis a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, *ingenious*, forward, capable. *Shakspeare.*

Our *ingenious* friend Cowley not only has employed much eloquence to persuade that truth in his preface, but has in one of his poems given a noble example of it. *Boyle.*

The more *ingenious* men are, the more they are apt to trouble themselves. *Temple.*

2. Mental; intellectual. Not in use.

The king is mad: how stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up, and have *ingenious* feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract. *Shakspeare.*

INGE'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenious.*] Wittily; subtily.

I will not pretend to judge by common fears, or the schemes of men too *ingeniously* politick. *Temple.*

INGE'NIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ingenious.*] Wittiness; subtilty; strength of genius.

The greater appearance of *ingeniousness* there is in the practice I am disapproving, the more dangerous it is. *Boyle.*

INGE'NITE. *adj.* [*ingenitus*, Latin.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate.

Aristotle affirms the mind to be at first a mere *rasa tabula*; and that notions are not *ingenite*, and imprinted by the finger of Nature, but by the latter and more languid impressions of sense, being only the reports of observation, and the result of so many repeated experiments. *South.*

We give them this *ingenite*, moving force,
That makes them always downward take their course. *Blackmore.*

INGENU'ITY. *n. s.* [*ingenuité*, Fr. from *ingenuous.*]

1. Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation.

Such of high quality, or other of particular note, as shall fall under my pen, I shall not let pass without their due character, being part of my professed *ingenuity*. *Wotton.*

My constancy I to the planets give;
My truth, to them who at the court do live;
Mine *ingenuity* and openness
To jesuits; to buffoons my pensiveness. *Donne.*

I know not whether it be more shame or wonder, that men can so put off *ingenuity*, and the native greatness of their kind, as to descend to so base, so ignoble a vice. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

If a child, when questioned for any thing, directly confess, you must commend his *ingenuity*, and pardon the fault, be it what it will. *Locke.*

2. [From *ingenious.*] Wit; invention; genius; subtilty; acuteness.

These are but the frigidities of wit, and become not the genius of manly *ingenuities*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The antient atomical hypothesis might have slept for ever, had not the *ingenuity* of the present age recalled it from its urn and silence. *Glanville.*

Such sots have neither parts nor wit, *ingenuity* of discourse, nor fineness of conversation, to entertain or delight any one. *South.*

A pregnant instance how far virtue surpasses *ingenuity*, and how much an honest simplicity is preferable to fine parts and subtile speculations. *Woodward.*

INGE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*ingenuus*, Latin.]

1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble.

Many speeches there are of Job's, whereby his wisdom and other virtues may appear; but the glory of an *ingenuous* mind he hath purchased by these words only, Behold I will lay mine hand upon my mouth; I have spoken once, yet will I not therefore maintain argument; yea twice, howbeit for that cause further I will not proceed. *Hooker.*

Infuse into their young breasts such an *ingenuous* and noble ardour, as would not fail to make many of them renowned. *Milton on Education.*

If an *ingenuous* detestation of falsehood be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty. *Locke.*

2. Freeborn; not of servile extraction.

Subjection, as it preserves property, peace, and safety, so it will never diminish rights nor *ingenuous* liberties. *King Charles.*

INGE'NUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openly; fairly; candidly; generously.

Ingenuously I speak,
No blame belongs to thee. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

It was a notable observation of a wise father, and no less *ingenuously* confessed, that those which held and persuaded pressure of consciences were commonly interested. *Bacon.*

I will *ingenuously* confess, that the helps were taken from divines of the church of England. *Dryden*

INGE'NUOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openness; fairness; candour.

There seems to have been no occasion for the equivocal word "ingenuity" to distinguish between "openness" and "dissimulation," while we have the term *ingenuousness* to answer the purpose distinctly. *Pegge, Anecdot Eng. Lang.*

I'NGENY. *n. s.* [*ingenium*, Lat.] Genius; wit. Not now in use.

Whatever of the production of his *ingeny* comes into foreign parts, is highly valued. *Boyle.*

To INGE'ST. *v. a.* [*ingestus*, Lat.] To throw into the stomach.

Nor will we affirm that iron, *ingested*, receiveth in the belly of the osteridge no alteration. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,
Through which *ingested* meats with ease descend. *Blackmore.*

INGE'STION. *n. s.* [from *ingest.*] The act of throwing into the stomach.

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimension, which is performed by the daily *ingestion* of milk and other food, that's in a short time after digested into blood. *Harvey.*

I'NGLE.* *n. s.* [probably from *igniculus*, dimin. of *ignis*, Lat. a sparkle of fire. Dr. Jamieson notices the Gael. *aingeal*, which has been rendered, *fire.*] Fire, or flame; a blaze. North. Ray, Yorkshire Glossary, and Grose. "*Engle*, or *Ingle-wood*, signifies wood for firing." Ritson, Anc. Popular Poet. *Englewood*, or *Inglewood*, is the name of a forest in Cumberland. An *ingle* of sticks is a common expression in Cumberland.

INGLO'RIOUS.† *adj.* [*inglorious*, Latin.]

1. Void of honour; mean; without glory.

Lest fear return them back to Egypt, choosing
Inglorious life with servitude. *Milton, P. L.*

It was never held *inglorious* or derogatory for a king to be guided by his great council, nor dishonourable for subjects to yield and bow to their king. *Howell.*

Yet though our army brought not conquest home,
I did not from the fight *inglorious* come. *Dryden.*

2. Regardless of glory; insensible to the charms of glory; unambitious.

Great Julius, whom now all the world admires,
The more he grew in years, the more inflam'd
With glory, wept that he had liv'd so long
Inglorious. *Milton, P. R.*

My next desire is, void of care and strife,
To lead a soft, secure, *inglorious* life. *Dryden, Georg.*

INGLO'RIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *inglorious.*] With ignominy; with want of glory.

Herod Archelaus died *ingloriously* at Vienna in Austria. *Loe, Blisse of Br. Beaut.* (1614,) p. 53.

Pride and regret broke his heart, and so he [Boniface the eighth] there died *ingloriously*. *More on the Seven Churches*, p. 63.

This vase the chief o'ercome,
Replenish'd not *ingloriously* at home. *Pope.*

Their flaming courage being *ingloriously* extinguished. 3 *Maccab.* vi. 31. *Bp. Wilson's Bible.*

To INGO'RGE.* See *To* ENGORGE.

I'NGOT.† *n. s.* [*lingot*, French; or from *ingegoten*, melted, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — *Ingot*, q. d. *ingoten*, from *in* and Goth. *giocta*, Su. *giuta*, fundere. Serenius. Chaucer uses *ingot*, repeatedly, for a mould for casting ingots.] A mass of metal.

If thou art rich, thou'rt poor;
For like an ass, whose back's with *ingots* bound,
Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death unloadeth thee. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Within the circle arms and tripods lie,
Ingots of gold and silver heap'd on high. *Dryden, Æn.*

Every one of his pieces is an *ingot* of gold, intrinsically and solidly valuable. *Prior.*

To INGRA'FF. } *v. a.* [*in* and *graff.*]
To INGRA'FT. }

1. To propagate trees by insition.

Nor are the ways alike in all
How to *ingraff*, how to inoculate. *May, Virgil.*

2. To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another; as, he *ingrafted* an apple upon a crab.

3. To plant or introduce any thing not native.

All his works on me,
Good, or not good, *ingraft*; my merit those
Shall perfect, and for these my death shall pay. *Milton, P. L.*

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name
Upon our stock. *Dryden.*

4. To fix deep; to settle.

For a spur of diligence, we have a natural thirst after knowledge *ingrafted* in us. *Hooker.*

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor
Should hazard such a place as his own second,
With one of an *ingraft* infirmity. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Ingrafted love he bears to Cæsar. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

INGRA'FTMENT. *n. s.* [from *ingraft.*]

1. The act of ingrafting.
2. The sprig ingrafted.

INGRA'INED.* *adj.* [from *grain.*] Dyed in grain; deeply infixed.

Ingrain'd habits, dy'd with often dips,
Are not so soon discoloured. *Marston, Scourge of Vill.* i. 4. (1599.)

'Tis an *ingrained*, rational, and judicious sorrow. *Norris, Lett. on his Niece's Death.*

INGRA'PPLED.* *adj.* [from *grapple.* See *To* ENGRAPPLE.] Seized on; twisted together.

Two lions —
With their armed paws *ingrappled* dreadfully. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 12.

INGRA'TE.† } *adj.* [*ingratus*, Latin; *ingrat*,
INGRA'TEFUL. } French. *Ingrate* is proper, but *ingrateful* less proper than *ungrateful*. Dr. Johnson. — Accordingly Dr. Johnson gives but a solitary example of *ingrateful*, and that under the second definition. Yet no word has been more in use, by our best writers, in both senses, than *ingrateful.*]

1. Ungrateful; unthankful.

That we have been familiar,
Ingrate forgetfulness shall poison, rather
Than pity note how much. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

And you degenerate, you *ingrate* revolts. *Shakspeare.*

No man could be so impiously *ingrate*. *Younger Brother's Apology*, (1635,) p. 55.

So will fall
He and his faithless progeny: whose fault?
Whose but his own? *Ingrate;* he had of me
All he could have: I made him just and right,
Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall. *Milton, P. L.*

Is this the love, is this the recompence
Of mine to thee, *ingrateful* Eve? *Milton, P. L.*

Ingrateful and treacherous guests to their best friends and entertainers. *Milton, Observ. on the Art. of Peace.*

He found that city which he had saved so *ingrateful*. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 443.

He proved extremely false and *ingrateful* to me. *Atterbury*, vol. iv. Lett. lxviii.

Perfidious and *ingrate!*
His stores ye ravage, and usurp his state. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. Unpleasing to the sense.

The causes of that which is unpleasing or *ingrate* to the hearing, may receive light by that which is pleasing and grateful to the sight. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

How *ingrate* soever it [assa-fœtida] may seem at first, yet by use it becomes sufficiently pleasant. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 118.

No *ingrateful* food. *Milton, P. L.*

Few would venture upon the *ingrateful* office of reproving. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. iii.

He was never suspected — in the least degree to dissemble his own opinions or thoughts, how *ingrateful* soever it often proved. *Ld. Clarendon, Life*, i. 68.

INGRA'TEFULLY.* *adv.* [from *ingrateful.*] Ungratefully; without gratitude.

Sir Robert Carew, her near kinsman, and whose family and himself she [Queen Elizabeth] had raised from the degree of a mean gentleman to high honour in title and place, most *ingratefully* did catch at her last breath, to carry it to the rising sun then in Scotland. *Sir A. Weldon, Court of King James*, p. 2.

INGRA'TEFULNESS.* *n. s.* [from *ingrateful.*] Unthankfulness. *Bullokar.*

To INGRA'TIATE.† *v. a.* [*in* and *gratia*, Lat.]

1. To put in favour; to recommend to kindness. It has *with* before the person whose favour is sought, Dr. Johnson says; and accordingly the examples, which he gives, are only of *ingratiate with*. Hammond and Scott use it also with *to*.

They will be fit helves for such hatchets; — to humour them, and *ingratiate* themselves. *Bp. Richardson on the O. Test.* (1655,) p. 303.

They endeavour, with all manner of address, to render their company acceptable and diverting; and when they have thus *ingratiated* themselves, if you speak of any of our books or divines, they will with a slighting accent tell you, they are not worth their minding. *The Missionaries' Arts Discovered*, (1688,) p. 18.

Their managers make them see armies in the air, and give them their word, the more to *ingratiate* themselves *with* them, that they signify nothing less than future slaughter and desolation. *Addison.*

Politicians, who would rather *ingratiate* themselves *with* their sovereign than promote his real service, accommodate his counsels to his inclinations. *Spectator.*

2. To recommend; to render easy: applied to things.

What difficulty would it not *ingratiate to* us? *Hammond, Works*, iv. 564.

When once we come to feel the good effects of those duties in our natures, how fast our lusts do decline, our dispositions mend, and all our graces improve in the use of them, the sense of this will mightily endear and *ingratiate* them *to* us. *Scott, Christian Life*, i. 4.

INGRA'TIATING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Recommendation; the act of putting in favour.

Those have been far from receiving the rewards of such *ingratiatings* with the people. *King Charles.*

Which had been a very great indulgence and *ingratiating* to women of greatest quality. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 176.

INGRA'TITUDE.† *n. s.* [*ingratitude*, French; *in* and *gratitude*. It is not often used in the plural. Nor has Dr. Johnson given an example of it in that number. Shakspeare affords one.] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness.

Ingratitude! thou marble-hearted fiend,
More hideous, when thou shew'st thee in a child,
Than the sea monster. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Time hath, my lord, a wallet at his back,
Wherein he puts alms for oblivion,
A great-siz'd monster of *ingratitudes*.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

Ingratitude is abhorred both by God and man, and vengeance attends those that repay evil for good. *L'Estrange.*

Nor was it with *ingratitude* return'd
In equal fires the blissful couple burn'd;
One joy possess'd 'em both, and in one grief they mourn'd.
Dryden.

To **INGRA'VE.*** *v. a.* [from *grave*.] To bury. See the fourth sense of *To* ENGRAVE.

Thy corps, as in the custome old,
With thy forefathers doth not lie *ingrav'd*.
Gamage, Epigr. (1613,) sign. C. 5.

To **INGRA'VIDATE.*** *v. a.* [*gravidatus*, Latin.] To impregnate; to make prolifick.

They may be so pregnant and *ingravidated* with lustful thoughts, that they may as it were die in travail, because they cannot be delivered. *Fuller, Holy State*, p. 35.

To **INGRE'AT.*** *v. a.* [from *great*.] To make great.

It appeareth, that there is, in all things, a desire to dilate and to *ingreat* themselves. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 174.

As some are gentle and benign, so some others, to *ingreat* themselves, might strain more than the strong will bear.
Abp. Abbot, Speech in Rushworth's Collect. i. 455.

INGRE'DIENT. *n. s.* [*ingredient*, French; *ingrediens*, Latin.]

1. Component part of a body, consisting of different materials. It is commonly used of the simples of a medicine.

The ointment is made of divers *ingredients*, whereof the hardest to come by is the moss upon the skull of a dead man unburied. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

So deep the power of these *ingredients* pierc'd,
Even to the inmost seat of mental sight,
That Adam, now enforc'd to shut his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his spirits became entranc'd.
Milton, P. L.

By this way of analysis we may proceed from compounds to *ingredients*, and from motions to the forces producing them; and in general, from effects to their causes, and from particular causes to more general ones, till the argument end in the more general. *Newton, Opticks.*

I have often wondered, that learning is not thought a proper *ingredient* in the education of a woman of quality or fortune. *Addison, Guardian.*

Parts, knowledge, and experience, are excellent *ingredients* in a public character. *Rogers.*

Water is the chief *ingredient* in all the animal fluids and solids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It is used by Temple with *into*, properly, but not according to custom.

Spleen is a bad *ingredient into* any other distemper. *Temple.*

I'NGRESS. *n. s.* [*ingressus*, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance; intromission.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body; either by *ingress* of the substance of the ambient body into the body putrefied; or else by excitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Those air bladders, by a sudden subsidence, meet again by the *ingress* and egress of the air. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INGRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*ingression*, French; *ingressio*, Lat.] The act of entering; entrance.

The fire would strain the pores of the glass too suddenly, and break it all in pieces to get *ingression*. *Digby on Bodies.*

I'NGUINAL. *adj.* [*inguinal*, French; *inguen*, Lat.] Belonging to the groin.

The plague seems to be a particular disease, characterised with eruptions in buboes, by the inflammation and suppuration of the axillary, *inguinal*, and other glands. *Arbuthnot.*

To **INGU'LF.†** *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf*. See *To* ENGULF.]

1. To swallow up in a vast profundity.

Southward through Eden went a river large,
Nor chang'd his course, but through the shaggy hill
Pass'd underneath *ingulf'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

Him who disobeys,
Me disobeys, breaks union, and that day,
Cast out from God and blessed vision, falls
Into utter darkness deep *ingulf'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

The river flows redundant;
Then rowling back, in his capacious lap
Ingulfs their whole militia, quick immerst. *Philips.*

2. To cast into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we *ingulf* ourselves into assured danger. *Hayward.*

That we *ingulf* not ourselves too deeply in the businesses and pleasures of this life.
Bp. Hopkins, Expos. on the Lord's Prayer, &c. p. 264.

To **INGU'RGITATE.†** *v. a.* [*ingurgiter*, Fr. *ingurgito*, Latin.]

1. To swallow down.

Ingurgitating sometimes whole half glasses.
Cleaveland, Poems, &c. p. 112.

2. To plunge into; to engulf.

If a man do but once set his appetite upon it, [pleasure,] let let him *ingurgitate* himself never so deep into it, yet shall he never be able to fill his desire with it.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 206.

To **INGUR'GITATE.*** *v. n.* To drink largely; to swig.

Nothing pesters the body and mind sooner, than to be still fed, to eat and *ingurgitate* beyond all measure, as many do.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 235.

INGURGITA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *ingurgitate*.] The act of intemperate swallowing.

Inconveniences alway doe happen by *ingurgitations* and excessive feedinges. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 191.

Too much abstinence turns vice, and too much *ingurgitation* is one of the seven, and at once destroys both nature and grace. *Bp. Hall, Of Contentation*, § 13.

INGU'STABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *gusto*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the taste.

As for their taste, if the cameleon's nutriment be air, neither can the tongue be an instrument thereof; for the body of the element is *ingustable*, void of all sapidity, and without any action of the tongue, is, by the rough artery, or wizzen conducted into the lungs. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INHA'BILE. *adj.* [*inhabile*, French; *inhabilis*, Lat.] Unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

INHABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [*inhabilité*, French, "disability, insufficiency, weakness, &c." Cotgrave.] Unskilfulness.

Whatever evil blind ignorance,—*inhability*, unwieldiness, and confusion of thoughts beget, wisdom prevents.
Barrow, Serm. i.

To **INHA'BIT.** *v. a.* [*habito*, Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller.

Not all are partakers of that grace, whereby Christ *inhabiteth* whom he saveth. *Hooker.*

They shall build houses and *inhabit* them. *Isaiah*, lxv. 21.

She shall be *inhabited* of devils. *Baruch*, iv. 35.

To INHA'BIT. *v. n.* To dwell; to live.

Learn what creatures there *inhabit*. *Milton, P. L.*

They say, wild beasts *inhabit* here;
But grief and wrong secure my fear. *Waller.*

INHA'BITABLE.† *adj.* [from *inhabit*.]

1. Capable of affording habitation.

All which live
In the *inhabitable* world. *Donne, Poems*, p. 363.

The fixed stars are all of them suns, with systems of *inhabitable* planets moving about them. *Locke.*

2. [*Inhabitable*, French.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing Shakspeare. Formerly this was the sole explanation of the word in our old lexicography. And so Ben Jonson and others used it. The earliest use of the preceding and present sense of the word Dr. Johnson assigns to Locke; but Donne, half a century before him, so employed it.

The frozen ridges of the Alps,
Or any other ground *inhabitable*. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

INHA'BITANCE.† *n. s.* [from *inhabit*.] Residence of dwellers.

So the ruins yet resting in the wild moors, testify a former *inhabitance*. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

No promise of *inhabitance*; neither track of beast, nor foot of man. We have searched all this rocky desart. *Beaum and Fl. Sea-Voyage.*

INHA'BITANT. *n. s.* [from *inhabit*.] Dweller; one that lives or resides in a place.

In this place they report that they saw *inhabitants*, which were very fair and fat people. *Abbot.*

If the fervour of the sun were the sole cause of blackness in any land of negroes, it were also reasonable that *inhabitants* of the same latitude, subjected unto the same vicinity of the sun, should also partake of the same hue. *Brown.*

For his supposed love a third
Lays greedy hold upon a bird,
And stands amaz'd to find his dear
A wild *inhabitant* o' the air. *Waller.*

What happier natures shrink at with affright,
The hard *inhabitant* contends is right. *Pope.*

INHABITA'TION. † *n.s.* [from *inhabit*.]

1. Abode; place of dwelling.

Noise call you it, or universal groan,
As if the whole *inhabitation* perish'd! *Milton, S. A.*

2. The act of inhabiting, or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited.

By knowing this place we shall the better judge of the beginning of nations, and of the world's *inhabitation*. *Ralegh.*

The *inhabitation* of the Holy Ghost maketh a temple, as we are informed by the Apostle, "What, know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you?" *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 8.

3. Quantity of inhabitants.

We shall rather admire how the earth contained its *inhabitation* than doubt it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INHA'BITER. *n. s.* [from *inhabit*.] One that inhabits; a dweller,

Woe to the *inhabiters* of the earth. *Rev.* viii. 13.

The same name is given unto the inlanders, or midland *inhabiters*, of this island. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

They ought to understand, that there is not only some *inhabiter* in this divine house, but also some ruler. *Derham.*

INHA'BITRESS.* *n. s.* [from *inhabiter*.] A female inhabitant.

O inhabitant of the fortress, [in the margin, *inhabitress*.] *Jerem.* x. 17.

Thou inhabitant of Saphir. [in the margin, *inhabitress*.] *Micah*, i. 11.

The church here called the *inhabitress* of the gardens. *Bp. Richardson on the O. Test.* (1655.) p. 350.

To INHA'NCE.* See *To* ENHANCE.

To INHA'LE. *v. a.* [*inhalo*, Latin. To draw in with air; to inspire: opposed to *exhale* or *expire*.

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the fresh breeze of the evening. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

But from the breezy deep the blest *inhale*
The fragrant murmurs of the western gale. *Pope, Odyssey.*

There sits the shepherd on the grassy turf,
Inhaling healthful the descending sun. *Thomson.*

INHARMO'NICAL.* *adj.* [*in* and *harmonical*.] Discordant. A term in musick.

INHARMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *harmonious*.] Unmusical; not sweet of sound.

Catullus, though his lines be rough, and his numbers *inharmonious*, I could recommend for the softness and delicacy, but must decline for the looseness, of his thoughts, *Felton.*

The identity of sound may appear a little *inharmonious*, and shock the ear. *Broome.*

To INHE'RE. *v. n.* [*inhæreo*, Latin.] To exist in something else.

For, nor in nothing, nor in things
Extreme, and scattering bright, can love *inhere*. *Donne, Poems*, p. 17.

They do but *inhere* in their subject which supports them; their being is a dependence on a subject. *Digby on Bodies.*

INHE'RENCE.* } *n. s.* [from *inherent*.] Existence in
INHE'RENCY. } something else, so as to be inseparable from it; conjunction.

The gift of tongues, after its first infusion by the Spirit, might be in a man by habitual *inherence*, as a standing principle or power residing in the soul, and enabling it, upon any occasion, to express itself in several languages. *South, Serm.* iii. 415.

The immanency and *inherency* of this power in Jesus, is evident in this, that he was able to communicate it to whom he pleased. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

It is I that am pleased with beholding his gayety, and the gay man in his greatest bravery is only pleased because I am pleased with the sight; so borrowing his little and imaginary complacency from the delight that I have, not from any *inherency* of his own possession. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* xviii.

INHE'RENT. *adj.* [*inherent*, Fr. *inherens*, Lat.]

1. Existing in something else; so as to be inseparable from it.

I will not do't,
Lest I surcease to honour mine own truth;
And by my body's action teach my mind
A most *inherent* baseness. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. Naturally conjoined; innate; inborn.

I mean not the authority which is annexed to your office: I speak of that only which is inborn and *inherent* to your person. *Dryden, Juv.*

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a loadstone; and a power to be so drawn is a part of the complex one of iron; which powers pass for *inherent* qualities. *Locke.*

Animal oil is various according to principles *inherent* in it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

They will be sure to decide in favour of themselves, and talk much of their *inherent* right. *Swift.*

The ideas of such modes can no more be subsistent, than the idea of redness was just now found to be *inherent* in the blood, or that of whiteness in the brain. *Bentley.*

The obligations we are under of distinguishing ourselves as much by an *inherent* and habitual, as we are already distinguished by an external and relative holiness. *Bentley.*

INHE'RENTLY.* *adv.* [from *inherent*.] By inherence.

They may assert, that matter hath *inherently* and essentially such an internal energy. *Bentley, Serm.* vii.

To INHE'RIT.† *v. a.* [*enheriter*, French.]

1. To receive or possess by inheritance.

Treason is not *inherited*, my lord. *Shakspeare.*

Why all delights are vain; but that most vain,
Which, with pain purchas'd, doth *inherit* pain. *Shakspeare.*

Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold blood he did naturally *inherit* of his father he hath, like lean, steril land, manured with excellent good store of fertile sherris. *Shakspeare.*

Blessed are the meek, for they shall *inherit* the earth. *St. Matt.* v. 5.

The son can receive from his father good things, without empire, that was vested in him for the good of others; and therefore the son cannot claim or *inherit* it, by a title, which is founded wholly on his own private good. *Locke*

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one claims, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it, and *inherit* it from him. *Locke.*

Unwilling to sell an estate he had some prospect of *inheriting*, he formed delays. *Addison.*

2. To possess; to obtain possession of: in Shakspeare. Not used.

This, or else nothing, will *inherit* her. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

He, that had wit, would think that I had none,
To bury so much gold under a tree,
And never after to *inherit* it. *Titus Andronicus.*

Inhe'ritable. *adj.* [from *inherit.*] Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession.

A kind of *inheritable* estate accrued unto them. *Carew.*

By the ancient laws of the realm, they were not *inheritable* to him by descent. *Hayward.*

Was the power the same, and from the same original in Moses as it was in David? And was it *inheritable* in one and not in the other? *Locke.*

Inhe'ritably.* *adv.* [from *inheritable.*] By inheritance. *Sherwood.*

Inhe'ritance. *n. s.* [from *inherit.*]

1. Patrimony; hereditary possession.

When the son dies, let the *inheritance*
Descend unto the daughter. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's house? *Gen.* xxxi. 14.

Claim our just *inheritance* of old. *Milton, P. L.*

Oh dear, unhappy babe! must I bequeath thee
Only a sad *inheritance* of woe?
Gods! cruel gods! can't all my pains atone,
Unless they reach my infant's guiltless head? *Smith.*

2. The reception of possession by hereditary right.

Men are not proprietors of what they have merely for themselves, their children have a title to part of it, which comes to be wholly theirs, when death has put an end to their parents' use of it; and this we call *inheritance.* *Locke.*

3. In Shakspeare, possession.

You will rather shew our general lowts
How you can frown, than spend a fawn upon them,
For the *inheritance* of their loves, and safeguard
Of what that want might ruin. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Inhe'ritor. *n. s.* [from *inherit.*] An heir; one who receives any thing by succession.

You, like a letcher, out of whorish loins,
Are pleas'd to breed out your *inheritors.* *Shakspeare.*

The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and must the *inheritor* himself have no more? *Shakspeare.*

Marriage, without consent of parents they do not make void, but they mulct it in the *inheritors*; for the children of such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents' inheritance. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Inhe'ritress. *n. s.* [from *inheritor.*] An heiress; a woman that inherits.

He had given artificially some hopes to marry Anne, *inheritress* to the duchy of Bretagne. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Inhe'ritrix.† *n. s.* [from *inheritor.*] An heiress. This is now more commonly used, though *inheritress* be a word more analogically English. Dr. Johnson. — The word had formerly also a kind of form between both, viz. *inheritrice*: "Both queens of Scotland, regent and *inheritrice* in our dayes." Proceedings against Garnet and the late traitors, 1606, sign. E e. 4. b.

No female
Should be *inheretrix* in Salique land. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

The foul *inheritrix* of the dregs of wrath. *Beaumont, Psyche*, ix. 5.

To **Inhe'rse.** *v. a.* [*in* and *herse.*] To enclose in a funeral monument.

See, where he lies, *inhersed* in the arms
Of the most bloody nurser of his harms. *Shakspeare.*

Inhe'sion.† *n. s.* [*inhæsio*, Latin.] Inherence; the state of existing in something else.

Neither was this [the gift of prophecy and foretelling future events,] in the soul by constant *inhesion* and habitual abode; but, as we may not unfitly express it, only by sudden strictures, by transient immissions, and representations of the ideas of things future, to the imagination. In a word, it was in the mind not as an inhabitant, but as a guest. *South, Serm.* iii. 416.

And for a like reason, activity and perceptivity, by which powers alone we discover that there is a substance different from matter, and which is the necessary subject of their *inhesion*, must be in the mind. *Baxter on the Soul*, i. 328.

Inhia'tion.* *n. s.* [*inhiatio*, Latin.] A gaping after; a great desire.

An *inhiation* after obscene lusts. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Cler.* p. 24.

To INHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Lat. *inhiber*, French.]

1. To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check.

Holding of the breath doth help somewhat to cease the hiccough; and vinegar put to the nostrils or gargerised, doth it also, for that it is astringent, and *inhibiteth* the motion of the spirits. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The stars and planets being whirled about with great velocity, would suddenly, did nothing *inhibit* it, be shattered in pieces. *Ray on the Creation.*

Their motions also are excited and *inhibited*, are moderated and managed by the objects without them. *Bentley, Serm.* ii.

2. To prohibit; to forbid.

All men were *inhibited* by proclamation, at the dissolution, so much as to mention a parliament. *Clarendon.*

Burial may not be *inhibited* or denied to any one. *Ayliffe.*

Inhibi'tion.† *n. s.* [*inhibition*, Fr. *inhibitio*, Lat.]

1. Restraint; hindrance.

This ligation of senses proceeds from an *inhibition* of spirits, the way being stopped up by which they should come. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 24.

2. Prohibition; embargo.

He might be judged to have imposed an envious *inhibition* on it, because himself has not stock enough to maintain the trade. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

3. [In law.] *Inhibition* is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Inhibition* is most commonly a writ issuing out of a higher court Christian to a lower and inferiour, upon an appeal; and prohibition out of the king's court to a court Christian, or to an inferiour temporal court. *Cowel.*

The decrees and *inhybycyons* of my lorde ordynarye of London. *Bale, Yet a Course, &c.* (1543,) fol. 19. b.

No *inhibition* shall be granted out of any court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, at the instance of any party, unless it be subscribed by an advocate practising in the said court. *Const. and Canons Eccl.* 96.

To **Inhi've.*** *v. a.* [from *hive.*] To put into a hive. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To **Inho'ld.** *v. a.* [*in* and *hold.*] To have inherent; to contain in itself.

It is disputed, whether this light first created be the same which the sun *inholdeth* and casteth forth, or whether it had continuance any longer than till the sun's creation. *Ralegh.*

To INHOO'P.* *v. a.* [*in* and *hoop.*] To confine in an enclosure.

His quails ever
Beat mine, *inhoop'd* at odds. *Shakspeare, Ant and Cleop.*

INHO'SPITABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *hospitable.*] Affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers.

All places else
Inhospitable appear, and desolate;
Nor knowing us, nor known. *Milton, P. L.*
Since toss'd from shores to shores, from lands to lands,
Inhospitable rocks, and barren sands. *Dryden, Virg.*

INHO'SPITABLY. *adv.* [from *inhospitable.*] Unkindly to strangers.

Of guests he makes them slaves
Inhospitably; and kills their infant males. *Milton, P. L.*

INHO'SPITABLENESS.† } *n. s.* [*in* and *hospitality; in-*
INHOSPITA'LITY. } *hospitalité*, Fr.] Want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers.

Their *inhospitality* is punishment enough to itself: they have lost the honour and happiness of being host to their God. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. Birth of Christ.*

Those rude heaps have had the dust of his feet shaken against them for their *inhospitableness.* *Hewyt, Serm.* p. 79. (1658.)

INHU'MAN.† *adj.* [*inhumain*, Fr. *inhumanus*, Lat. There is now no distinction observed between *inhuman* and *inhumane.* Formerly it was *inhumane*, with the accent on the last syllable. See the citations from Marston and Goodman, under INHUMANLY.] Barbarous; savage; cruel; uncompassionate.

A just war may be prosecuted after a very unjust manner; by perfidious breaches of our word, by *inhuman* cruelties, and by assassinations. *Atterbury.*

The more these praises were enlarged, the more *inhuman* was the punishment, and the sufferer more innocent. *Swift.*

Princes and peers attend! while we impart
To you the thoughts of no *inhuman* heart. *Pope, Odyssey.*

INHUMA'NITY. *n. s.* [*inhumanité*, Fr. from *inhuman.*] Cruelty; savageness; barbarity.

Love which lover hurts is *inhumanity.* *Sidney.*

The rudeness of those who must make up their want of justice with *inhumanity* and impudence. *King Charles.*

Each social feeling fell,
And joyless *inhumanity* pervades,
And petrifies the heart. *Thomson, Spring.*

INHU'MANLY.† *adv.* [from *inhuman.*] Savagely; cruelly; barbarously.

No Jew, no Turke would use a Christian
So *inhumanely* as this Puritan. *Marston, Sat.* ii. (1598.)

O what are these
Death's ministers, not men: who thus deal death
Inhumanly to men; and multiply
Ten thousand fold the sin of him who slew
His brother! *Milton, P. L.*

We may assure ourselves, that whatsoever pretends to be a divine law, and can be made appear to be *inhumanely* rigorous, or intolerably difficult to be observed, is either no law of his, or at the least is not rightly interpreted. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. iii. (ed. 1720, p. 317.)

I, who have established the whole system of all true politeness and refinement in conversation, think myself most *inhumanly* treated by my countrymen. *Swift.*

INHUMA'TION.* *n. s.* [*inhumation*, Fr. *inhumatio*, Lat. from *inhumo.*] A burying; sepulture.

The soldiery prize that which is the proper possession of the dead, a good name and hope to be famous after their *inhumation.* *Waterhouse, Apology for Learning,* (1653,) p. 194.

It [Rolbright Stones] is probably not funereal; for some years ago its area, which is without tumulus, was examined to a considerable depth by digging, and no marks of *inhumation* appeared. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington,* p. 61.

To INHUMATE.† } *v. a.* [*inhumer*, Fr. *inhumo*,
To INHU'ME. } Lat.] To bury; to inter.

We took notice of an old-conceited tomb, which *inhumed* a harmless shepherd. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 126.

Weeping they bear the mangled heaps of slain,
Inhume the natives in their native plain. *Pope, Odyssey.*

To INJE'CT.† *v. a.* [*injectus*, Lat.]

1. To throw in; to dart in.

Good thoughts are *injected* into us by the Holy Spirit. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 147.

Angels *inject* thoughts into our minds, and know our cogitations. *Glanville.*

2. To throw up; to cast up.

Though bold in open field, they yet surround
The town with walls, and mound *inject* on mound. *Pope, Odyssey.*

INJE'CTION.† *n. s.* [*injection*, Fr. *injectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of casting in.

Those good *injections* must be received, embraced, delighted in, and followed home in a constant and habitual practice. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 147.

If we be watchful presently to abhor and reject these *injections* of Satan, and to cast back into his face these his fiery darts which he shoots into our souls; they are not our sins, though they are our troubles. *Bp. Hopkins, Expos. on the Lord's Prayer,* p. 129.

This salt powdered was, by the repeated *injection* of well-kindled charcoal, made to flash like melted nitre. *Boyle.*

2. Any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body. *Quincy.*

3. The act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to shew their shapes and ramifications, often done by anatomists. *Quincy.*

INIMA'GINABLE.* *adj.* [*inimaginable*, French; Cotgrave.] Inconceivable.

In this sense two prime causes are *inimaginable;* and for all things to depend of one, and to be more independent beings than one, is a clear contradiction. *Pearson on the Creed,* Art. 1.

INIMI'CAL.† *adj.* [*inimicus*, Latin.] Unfriendly; unkind; hurtful; hostile; adverse. A modern word; and one of the few inserted into Dr. Johnson's Dictionary after his death. I think he has somewhere used the word himself.

Associations in defence of the existing power of the sovereign, are not, in their spirit, *inimical* to the constitution. *Brand, Ess. on Polit. Associations,* (1796.)

INIMITABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *inimitable.*] Incapacity to be imitated.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding; or rather they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously representative, according to the various modes of *inimitability* or participation. *Norris.*

INI'MITABLE.† *adj.* [*inimitabilis*, Lat. *inimitable*, Fr.] Above imitation; not to be copied. Dr. Johnson's earliest example is from Milton. Drayton, long before Milton, has employed it; and the passage evidently attracted the notice, as indeed it well deserves, of Dryden, who has used the remarkable expression of "*imitate inimitable,*" which it presents.

[He] sitting in the silent shade,
When his fair flock to rest themselves were laid,
On his lyre tuned such harmonious lays,
That the birds perch'd upon the tender sprays,
Mad at his musick, strain themselves so much
To imitate the *inimitable* touch,
Breaking their hearts: that they have dropt to ground,
And died for grief, in malicing the sound. *Drayton, David and Goliath.*

The portal shone, *inimitable* on earth
By model, or by shading pencil, drawn. *Milton, P. L.*

What is most excellent is most *inimitable*. — Denham.
And imitate the *inimitable* force. — Dryden.
Virgil copied the ancient sculptors, in that *inimitable* description of military fury in the temple of Janus. — Addison on Anc. Medals.

INI'MITABLY. *adv.* [from *inimitable*.] In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation.

A man could not have been always blind who thus *inimitably* copies nature. — Pope, Ess. on Homer.
Thus terribly adorn'd the figures shine,
Inimitably wrought with skill divine. — Pope.
Charms such as thine, *inimitably* great. — Broome.

To **INJO'IN.** *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, Fr. *injungo*, Lat.]

1. To command; to enforce by authority. See *To* ENJOIN.

Laws do not only teach what is good, but they *injoin* it; they have in them a certain constraining force. — Hooker.
This garden tend, our pleasant task *injoin'd*. — Milton, P. L.

2. In Shakspeare, to join. Not used.

The Ottomites
Steering with due course towards the isle of Rhodes,
Have there *injoin'd* them with a fleet. — Shakspeare.

INI'QUITOUS. *adj.* [*inique*, Fr. from *iniquity*.] Unjust; wicked.

INI'QUITY. *n. s.* [*iniquitas*, Lat. *iniquité*, Fr.]

1. Injustice; unrighteousness.

There is greater or less probability of an happy issue to a tedious war, according to the righteousness or *iniquity* of the cause for which it was commenced. — Smalridge.

2. Wickedness; crime.

Want of the knowledge of God is the cause of all *iniquity* amongst men. — Hooker.
Till God at last,
Wearied with their *iniquities*, withdraw
His presence from among them. — Milton, P. L.

INI'QUOUS.* *adj.* [*iniquus*, Latin.] Unjust.

Be not stoically mistaken in the equality of sins, nor commutatively *iniquous* in the value of transgressions; but weigh them in the scales of heaven, and by the weights of righteous reason. — Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 12.

To **INI'SLE.*** *v. a.* [from *isle*.] To encircle; to surround. An old word, which Dyer revived.

Inisled in his arms, he clips her for his own.
Drayton, of the Isle of Oxney and the River Rother, Pol. S. 18.
Gambia's wave *inisles*
An oozy coast, and pestilential ills
Diffuses wide. — Dyer.

INI'TIAL. *adj.* [*initial*, Fr. *initialis*, from *initium*, Lat.]

1. Placed at the beginning.

In the editions, which had no more than the *initial* letters of names, he was made by Keys to hurt the inoffensive. — Pope.

2. Incipient; not complete.

Moderate labour of the body conduces to the preservation of health, and cures many *initial* diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health, and generates maladies. — Harvey.
The schools have used a middle term to express this affection, and have called it the *initial* fear of God. — Rogers.

INI'TIALLY.* *adv.* [from *initial*.] In an incipient degree.

Our Lord did *initially* and in part exercise those functions upon earth. — Barrow, vol. ii. S. 31.

To **INI'TIATE.**† *v. a.* [*initier*, Fr. *initio*, Lat.]

1. To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new state; to put into a new society.

Providence would only *initiate* mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry. — More, Antid. against Atheism.
To *initiate* his pupil in any part of learning, an ordinary skill in the governour is enough. — Locke on Education.
He was *initiated* into half a dozen clubs before he was one and twenty. — Spectator.
No sooner was a convert *initiated*, but, by an easy figure, he became a new man. — Addison.

2. To begin upon.

Many secret designs only *initiated* then, and not executed till long after. — Ld. Clarendon, Life, iii. 554.

To **INI'TIATE.** *v. n.* To do the first part; to perform the first rite.

The king himself *initiates* to the pow'r,
Scatters with quiv'ring hand the sacred flour,
And the stream sprinkles. — Pope, Odyss.

INI'TIATE.† *adj.* [*initié*, Fr. *initiatus*, Lat.]

1. Unpractised.

My strange and self-abuse
Is the *initiate* fear, that wants hard use: —
We are yet but young indeed. — Shakspeare, Macbeth.

2. Newly admitted; fresh, like a novice.

To rise in science, as in bliss,
Initiate in the secrets of the skies! — Young, Night Th. 6.

INITIA'TION.† *n. s.* [*initiatio*, Lat. from *initiate*. *Initiation* was reckoned a new and uncouth word, in 1656, according to Heylin.] The reception, admission, or entrance of a new comer into any art or state.

The ground of initiating or entering men into Christian life, is more summarily comprised in the form of baptism, the ceremony of this *initiation* instituted by Christ. — Hammond.
Silence is the first thing that is taught us at our *initiation* into sacred mysteries. — Broome, Notes to the Odyssey.

INI'TIATORY.* *adj.* [from *initiate*.] Introductory.

He hath gotten to himself some insight in things ordinarily incident, and controverted, by experience, by reading some *initiatory* treatises in the law.
Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 23.
It being the *initiatory* rite of their religion.
Young on Idolatr. Corrupt. i. 46.

INI'TIATORY.* *n. s.* [from *initiate*.] Introductory rite.

Baptism is a constant *initiatory* of the proselyte.
L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 67.

INI'TION.* *n. s.* [old French, *inition*; Lat. *initium*.] Beginning.

Here I note the *inition* of my lord's friendship with Mountjoy. — Naunton, Fragm. Regal. Ld. Essex.

INJUCU'NDITY.† *n. s.* [*in* and *jucundity*.] Unpleasantness. — Cockeram.

INJU'DICABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *judico*, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDI'CIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *judicial*.] Not according to form of law. — Dict.

INJUDI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *judicious*.] Void of judgement; without judgement. Used both of persons and things.

A philosopher would either think me in jest, or very *injudicious*, if I took the earth for a body regular in itself, if compared with the rest of the universe. — Burnet.
A sharp wit may find something in the wisest man, whereby to expose him to the contempt of *injudicious* people. — Tillotson.

INJUDI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *injudicious*.] With ill judgement; not wisely.

Scaliger *injudiciously* condemns this description. — Broome.

INJUDI'CIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *injudicious*.] Want of judgement.

In the sisterhood of fancy, Musick may justly challenge a birthright, she and Painting being but younger sisters to Poetry; a ternary of sisters, whether rich, or poor, that stoop not to inferiour souls, whose dulness deafs their delight in this second, and *injudiciousness* blinds their wonder or liking of the third. — Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl. p. 480.

INJU'NCTION. *n. s.* [from *injoin*; *injunctus*, *injunctio*, Latin.]

1. Command; order; precept.

The institution of God's law is described as being established by solemn *injunction*. *Hooker.*

My duty cannot suffer
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though the *injunction* be to bar my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you. *Shakspeare.*

For, still they knew; and ought to have still remember'd
The high *injunction*, not to taste that fruit,
Whoever tempted. *Milton, P. L.*

The ceremonies of the church are necessary as the *injunctions* of lawful authority, the practice of the primitive church, and the general rules of decency. *South.*

2. [In law.] *Injunction* is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery, sometimes to give possession unto the plaintiff for want of appearance in the defendants, sometimes to the king's ordinary court, and sometimes to the court-christian, to stay proceeding. *Cowel.*

To I'NJURE. *v. a.* [*injurier*, Fr. *injuria*, Lat.]

1. To hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservedly; to wrong.

They *injure* by chance in a crowd, and without a design; then hate always whom they have once *injured*. *Temple.*

Forgiveness to the *injur'd* does belong;
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience.

Lest heat should *injure* us, his timely care
Hath unbesought provided. *Milton, P. L.*

I'NJURER. *n. s.* [from *injure*.] He that hurts another unjustly; one who wrongs another.

Ill deeds are well turn'd back upon their authors;
And 'gainst an *injurer*, the revenge is just. *B. Jonson.*

The upright judge will countenance right, and discountenance wrong, whoever be the *injurer* or the sufferer. *Atterbury.*

INJU'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *injury*; *injurius*, Lat. *injurieux*, Fr.]

1. Unjust; invasive of another's rights.

Till the *injurious* Roman did extort
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Injurious strength would rapine still excuse,
By off'ring terms the weaker must refuse. *Dryden.*

2. Guilty of wrong or injury.

Yet beauty, though *injurious*, hath strange power,
After offence returning, to regain
Love once possest. *Milton, S. A.*

3. Mischievous; unjustly hurtful.

Our repentance is not real, because we have not done what we can to undo our faults, or at least to hinder the *injurious* consequences of it from proceeding. *Tillotson.*

4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful.

A prison, indeed *injurious*, because a prison, but else well testifying affection, because in all respects as commodious as a prison can be. *Sidney.*

It is natural for a man, by directing his prayers to an image, to suppose the being he prays to represented by that image; which how *injurious*, how contumelious must it be to the glorious nature of God? *South.*

If *injurious* appellations were of any advantage to a cause, what appellations would those deserve who endeavour to sow the seeds of sedition? *Swift.*

INJU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *injurious*.] Wrongfully; hurtfully with injustice, with contumely.

Nor ought he to neglect the vindication of his character, when it is *injuriously* attacked. *Pope and Gay.*

INJU'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *injurious*.] Quality of being injurious.

Some miscarriages might escape, rather through sudden necessities of state, than any propensity either to *injuriousness* or oppression. *King Charles.*

I'NJURY. *n. s.* [*injuria*, Lat. *injure*, Fr.]

1. Hurt without justice.

The places were acquired by just title of victory, and therefore in keeping of them no *injury* was offered. *Hayward.*

Riot ascends above their loftiest towers,
And *injury* and outrage. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Mischief; detriment.

Many times we do *injury* to a cause, by dwelling upon trifling arguments. *Watts, Logick.*

3. Annoyance.

Great *injuries* mice and rats do in the fields. *Mortimer.*

4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation. A French mode of speech. Not now in use.

Casting off the respects fit to be continued between great kings, he fell to bitter invectives against the French king; and spake all the *injuries* he could devise of Charles. *Bacon.*

INJU'STICE. *n. s.* [*injustice*, Fr. *injustitia*, Lat.] Iniquity; wrong.

Cunning men can be guilty of a thousand *injustices* without being discovered, or at least without being punished. *Swift.*

INK. *n. s.* [*encre*, Fr. *inchiostro*, Italian.]

1. The black liquor with which men write.

Mourn boldly my *ink*; for while she looks upon you, your blackness will shine. *Sidney.*

O! she's fallen
Into a pit of *ink*, that the wide sea
Hath drops too few to wash her clean again. *Shakspeare.*

Like madmen they hurl'd stones and *ink*. *B. Jonson.*

Intending to have try'd
The silver favour which you gave,
In *ink* the shining point I dy'd,
And drench'd it in the sable wave. *Waller.*

Vitriol is the active or chief ingredient in *ink*, and no other salt will strike the colour with galls. *Brown.*

I have found pens blacked almost all over when I had a while carried them about me in a silver *ink* case. *Boyle.*

The secretary poured the *ink* box all over the writings, and so defaced them. *Howell, Voc. For.*

He that would live clear of envy must lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the *ink* pot. *L'Estrange.*

I could hardly restrain them from throwing the *ink* bottle at one another's heads. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

2. *Ink* is used for any liquor with which they write: as, red *ink*; green *ink*.

To INK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To black or daub with ink: as, his face is all over *inked*.

I'NKHORN.† *n. s.* [*ink* and *horn*, Dr. Johnson; who also, in his definition of the word, says that it is a case commonly made of *horn*. But "words ending in *erne*, *eron*, are derived from the Saxon ерn, eарn, a secret place to put any thing in. Hence comes *ink-ern*, i. e. a little vessel into which we put ink, for which we corruptly write *ink-horn*, as bishop Gibson has very justly remarked." Greenwood, Eng. Gr. 2d edit. 1722, p. 212.] A portable case for the instruments of writing.

Bid him bring his pen and *inkhorn* to the jail; we are now to examine those men. *Shakspeare.*

One man among them was clothed with linen, with a writer's *inkhorn* by his side. *Ezek.* ix. 2.

What is more frequent than to say a silver *inkhorn*? *Grew.*

I'NKHORN.* *adj.* A reproachful epithet of elder times, meaning affected, pedantick, or pompous. Bishop Hall adopted *inkhornisms* to denote expressions of such a character.

Such are your *ynkehorne* termes.
Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543,) fol. 59. b.

I would wish that such usual words as we English be acquainted with might still remain in their form and sound, so far forth as the Hebrew will bear; *inkhorn* terms to be avoided.
Bp. Cox, to Abp. Parker, Strype's Parker, p. 208.

Ere that we will suffer such a prince,—
To be disgraced by an *inkhorn* mate,
We, and our wives, and children, all will fight.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

I'NKINESS.* *n. s.* [from *inky.*] Blackness. *Sherwood.*

I'NKLE. *n. s.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape.

Inkles, caddisses, cambricks, lawns: why he songs them over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shakspeare.*

I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee:
He wist not when the hempen string I drew,
Now mine I quickly doff of *inkle* blue. *Gay, Past.*

I'NKLING.† *n. s.* [This word is derived by Skinner from *inklincken*, Teut. to sound within. This sense is still retained in Scotland: as, I heard not an *inkling*. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius derives it from the Icel. *inna*, intimè impendere; but, as the Su. Goth. *wink* is synon. Dr. Jamieson says, it is perhaps rather from *winka*, to beckon.]

1. Hint; whisper; intimation.

He had a lytle *ynklinge*, that it was a speciall friend of his that kylled the deer. *Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardner*, p. 198.

Our business is not unknown to the senate: they have had *inkling* what we intend to do, which now we'll shew them in deeds. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

We in Europe, notwithstanding all the remote discoveries and navigations of this last age, never heard of any of the least *inkling* or glimpse of this island. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

They had some *inkling* of secret messages between the marquis of Newcastle and young Hotham. *Clarendon.*

Aboard a Corinthian vessel he got an *inkling* among the ship's crew of a conspiracy. *L'Estrange.*

2. In some places, a colloquial expression for desire, inclination. Grose confines this meaning to the north.

I'NKMAKER. *n. s.* [*ink* and *maker.*] He who makes ink.

To INKNO'T.* *v. a.* [from *knot.*] To bind as with a knot.

John Stafford, archbishop of Canterbury, when the land was more replenished with silver, *inknotteth* that priest in the greater excommunication that should consecrate "poculum stanneum." *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 131.

I'NKSTAND.* *n. s.* An utensil for holding the instruments of writing. See *inkcase*, *inkpot*, &c. in INK.

I'NKY. *adj.* [from *ink.*]

1. Consisting of ink.

England bound in with the triumphant sea,
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege
Of watery Neptune, is bound in with shame,
With *inky* blots, and rotten parchment bonds. *Shakspeare.*

2. Resembling ink.

The liquor presently began to grow pretty clear and transparent, losing its *inky* blackness. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. Black as ink.

'Tis not alone my *inky* cloak good mother,
Nor customary suits of solemn black,
That can denote me truly. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To INLA'CE.* *v. a.* [from *lace.*] To embellish with variegations. See *To* LACE.

Ropes of pearl her neck and breast *inlace*.
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. vii. 10.

I'NLAND.† *adj.* [*in* and *land.*]

1. Interiour; lying remote from the sea.

In this wide *inland* sea, that hight by name,
The idle lake, my wandering ship I row. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Goodly laws, like little *inland* seas, will carry even ships upon their waters. *Spenser on Ireland.*

A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by, and then his state
Empties itself as doth an *inland* brook
Into the main of waters. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

This person did publish a pamphlet printed in England for a general excise or *inland* duty. *Swift.*

2. Civilised. Opposed to *rustick*, or *upland*, the old expression for *rustick*. Not now in use.

Orl. Your accent is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling.

Ros. I have been told so of many: but, indeed, an old religious uncle of mine taught me to speak, who was in his youth an *inland* man, *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

I'NLAND.† *n. s.* [Milton has placed the accent on the last syllable of this word.] Interiour or midland parts.

Out of these small beginnings, gotten near to the mountains, did they spread themselves into the *inland*. *Spenser.*

They of those marches shall defend
Our *inland* from the pilfering borderers. *Shakspeare.*

The maritime parts of countries were inhabited before the *inlands* that lie farthest from the sea.
Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 7.

The rest were all
Far to the *inland* retir'd, about the walls
Of Pandæmonium. *Milton, P. L.*

I'NLANDER. *n. s.* [from *inland.*] Dweller remote from the sea.

The same name is given unto the *inlanders*, or midland inhabiters of this island. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I'NLANDISH.* *adj.* [from *inland.*] Native. Opposed to *outlandish*. Not in use.

Thou art all for *inlandish* meat, and outlandish sawces.
Reeve, God's Plea for Nineveh, (1657.)

To INLA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *lapido.*] To make stoney; to turn to stone.

Some natural spring waters will *inlapidate* wood; so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under the water shall be turned into a kind of gravelly stone. *Bacon.*

To INLA'RD.* See to ENLARD.

To INLA'Y. *v. a.* [*in* and *lay.*]

1. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum.

They are worthy
To *inlay* heaven with stars. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Look, how the floor of heaven
Is thick *inlaid* with patens of bright gold. *Shakspeare.*

A saphire throne, *inlaid* with pure
Amber, and colours of the showery arch. *Milton, P. L.*

The timber bears a great price with the cabinet makers, when large, for *inlaying*. *Mortimer, Husb.*

Here clouded canes midst heaps of toys are found,
And *inlaid* tweezer cases strow the ground. *Gay.*

2. To make variety by being inserted into bodies: to variegate.

Sea-girt isles,
That like to rich and various gems *inlay*
The unadorned bosom of the deep. *Milton, Comus.*

INLA'Y. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid.

Under foot the violet,
Crocus and hyacinth with rich *inlay*,
Broider'd the ground. *Milton, P. L.*

INLA'YER.* *n. s.* [from *inlay.*] One that inlays.

The swelling bunches, which are now and then found on the old trees, afford the *inlayer* pieces curiously chamletted.
Evelyn, b. i. ch. 18. § 5.

To INLA'W.† *v. a.* [*in* and *law*; Sax. inlaȝian; whence also our old word *inlagation*, the restoration of an outlaw to the benefit of the law.] To clear of outlawry or attainder.

It should be a great incongruity to have them to make laws who themselves were not *inlawed*. *Bacon.*

I'NLET. *n. s.* [*in* and *let.*] Passage; place of ingress; entrance.

Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light, I couple together; I find their dimensions brought under one. *Wotton.*

And through the porch and *inlet* of each sense
Dropt in ambrosial oils, till she reviv'd. *Milton, Comus.*

I desire any one to assign any simple idea, which is not received from one of these *inlets*. *Locke.*

A fine bargain indeed, to part with all our commodious ports, which the greater the *inlet* is are so much the better, for the imaginary pleasure of a streight shore. *Bentley.*

Inlets amongst broken lands and islands. *Ellis's Voyage.*

To INLI'GHTEN.* [inlihtan, Sax.] See *To* ENLIGHTEN.

To INLO'CK.* *v. a.* [from *lock*.] To close; to lock, set, or shut one thing within another. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To INLU'MINE.* See *To* ENLUMINE.

I'NLY. *adj.* [from *in*.] Interiour; internal; secret.

Didst thou but know the *inly* touch of love,
Thou would'st as soon go kindle fire with snow,
As seek to quench the fire of love with words. *Shakspeare.*

I'NLY.† *adv.* [inlice, Saxon.] Internally; within; secretly; in the heart.

Her heart with joy unwonted *inly* swell'd,
As feeling wondrous comfort in her weaker eld. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I've *inly* wept,
Or should have spoke ere this. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Whereat he *inly* rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff with a stone,
That beat out life. *Milton, P. L.*

These growing thoughts my mother soon perceiving
By words at times cast forth, *inly* rejoiced. *Milton, P. R.*

The soldiers shout around with generous rage;
He prais'd their ardor: *inly* pleas'd to see
His host. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

I'NMATE.† *n. s.* [*in* and *mate*.]

Inmates are those that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man, though in several rooms of his mansion-house, passing in and out by one door. *Cowel.*

All other thoughts being *inmates*. *Donne, Poems,* p. 18.

So spake the enemy of mankind, inclos'd
In serpent, *inmate* bad! and toward Eve
Address'd his way. *Milton, P. L.*

I'NMATE.* *adj.* Admitted as an inmate.

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown,
Suspected to a sequent king, who seeks
To stop their overgrowth, as *inmate* guests
Too numerous. *Milton, P. L.*

Home is the sacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife:
If thence we fly, the cause admits no doubt,
None but an *inmate* foe could force us out. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

I'NMOST.† *adj.* [from *in* and *most*. Sax. innemeꞅt.] Deepest within; remotest from the surface.

'Tis you must dig with mattock and with spade,
And pierce the *inmost* centre of the earth. *Shakspeare.*

Rising sighs and falling tears,
That show too well the warm desires,
The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my *inmost* vitals prey,
And melt my very soul away. *Addison on Italy.*

Comparing the quantity of light reflected from the several rings, I found that it was most copious from the first or *inmost*, and in the exterior rings became less and less. *Newton.*

He sends a dreadful groan: the rocks around
Through all their *inmost* hollow caves resound. *Pope.*

I got into the *inmost* court. *Swift, Gull. Travels.*

INN.† *n. s.* [inn, inne, Saxon, a chamber, and also in the present sense an inn: *inni*, Goth. an abode, a sojourning place. "*Inn* enim veteribus hospitium publicum, cauponam, significabat." Keysler, Antiq. Septentrion. p. 350. Yet, originally, *inn* meant merely a house or habitation; and not a place of publick entertainment; to which latter meaning our old lexicography has well affixed the description of "a house of common *ingoing*."]

1. A chamber; a lodging; a house; a dwelling.

Get us fast into this *inn*
A kneding trough or elles a kemelyn. *Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*

Phœbus with his fiery waine
Unto his *inne* began to draw apace. *Spenser, F. Q.*

As they [the palm-tree and phenix] sympathize much, the phenix will lightly take up his *inne* no where els. *Partheneia Sacra,* (1633,) p. 151.

2. A house of entertainment for travellers.

How all this is but a fair *inn*,
Of fairer guests which dwell within. *Sidney.*

Palmer, quoth he, death is an equal doom
To good and bad, the common *inn* of rest;
But, after death, the trial is to come,
When best shall be to them that lived best. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Now day is spent,
Therefore with me ye may take up your *inn*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The west, that glimmers with some streaks of day,
Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely *inn*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Like pilgrims to the appointed place we tend;
The world's an *inn*, and death the journey's end. *Dryden.*

One may learn more here in one day, than in a year's rambling from one *inn* to another. *Locke.*

3. A house where students were boarded and taught: whence we still call the colleges of common law *inns* of court.

Go some and pull down the Savoy; others to the *inns* of courts: down with them all. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

4. It was anciently used for the town houses in which great men resided when they attended the court.

To INN.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take up temporary lodging.

Pontus, — travelling toward Lyn,
Grew wondrous weary, and of force would *inne*,
Where he an ostler calls. *Parrot, Springes for Woodcocks,* (1613,) *Epigr.* 197. B. 1.

In thyself dwell;
Inn any where: continuance maketh hell. *Donne.*

To INN.† *v. a.*

1. To house; to put under cover. [Teut. *innen*.]

He that ears my land, spares my team, and gives me leave to *inn* the crop. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

Howsoever the laws made in that parliament did bear good fruit, yet the subsidy bare a fruit that proved harsh and bitter: all was *inned* at last into the king's barn. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Mow clover or rye-grass, and make it fit to *inn*. *Mortimer.*

2. To lodge. [from the noun.]

This worthy knight,
When he had brought hem into his citee,
And *inned* hem, everich at his degree,
He feasteth hem. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

A firie beam
And pleasing heat, such as in first of spring
From Sol, *inn'd* in the Bull, do kindly stream. *P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl.* vi. 15.

INNA'TE.† }
INNA'TED. } *adj.* [*inné*, Fr. *innatus*, Lat.]

1. Inborn; ingenerate; natural; not superadded; not adscititious. *Innated* is not proper, Dr. Johnson observes, citing a passage from Howell; who indeed repeatedly uses it, in his Letters and in his Instructions for Foreign Travel. It is used also by the author of Partheneia Sacra, p. 156. 1633. The word *innating* also, for ingenerating or producing, was once in use; and in a passage of such forcible description, as induces me to give it; though the word will hardly be adopted.

Studious contemplation sucks the juice
From wisards' cheeks, who making curious search

For nature's secrets, the First *Innating* Cause
Laughs them to scorn, as man doth busy apes
When they will zany men. *Marston, Antonio's Revenge.*

Innate idleness, — and great wealth, and little wit, go commonly together. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.*

The Druinian hath been cried up for an *innated* integrity, and accounted the uprightest dealer on earth. *Howell.*

With eloquence *innate* his tongue was arm'd;
Though harsh the precept, yet the people charm'd. *Dryden.*

2. *Innate* is used in the following passage for *inherent*. *Innate* in persons, *inherent* in things.

Mutual gravitation, or spontaneous attraction, cannot possibly be *innate* and essential to matter. *Bentley.*

INNA'TELY.* *adv.* [from *innate.*] Naturally.

INNA'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *innate.*] The quality of being innate.

INNA'VIGABLE.† *adj.* [*innavigable*, French: Cotgrave: by whom also the English word is used, as it is by Cockeram and Bullokar; *innavigabilis*, Lat.] Not to be passed by sailing.

If you so hard a toil will undertake,
As twice to pass th' *innavigable* lake. *Dryden, Æn.*

I'NNER.† *adj.* [from *in*. Saxon innop. Formerly the superlative *innerest*, from this word, for *inmost*, was used. " Thilke circle that is *innerest* or most within." Chaucer, Boeth. iv. pros. 6.] Interiour; not outward.

But th' elfin knight with wonder all the way
Did feed his eyes, and fill'd his *inner* thought. *Spenser, F. Q.*

This attracts the soul,
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part;
That other o'er the body only reigns. *Milton, P. R.*

Many families are established in the West Indies, and some discovered in the *inner* parts of America. *Addison, Spect.*

The kidney is a conglomerated gland, which is to be understood only of the outer part; for the *inner* part, whereof the papillæ are composed, is muscular. *Grew.*

Thus, seiz'd with sacred fear, the monarch pray'd;
Then to his *inner* court the guests convey'd. *Pope.*

I'NNERLY.* *adv.* [from *inner.*] More within. Not in use. *Barret.*

I'NNERMOST.† *adj.* [from *inner*. It seems less proper than *inmost.*]

1. Inmost; deepest within.

The words of a talebearer are as wounds, and they go down into the *innermost* parts of the belly. *Prov.* xviii. 8.

2. Remotest from the outward part.

The reflected beam of light would be so broad at the distance of six feet from the speculum, where the rings appeared, as to obscure one or two of the *innermost* rings. *Newton.*

INNHO'LDER.† *n. s.* [*inn* and *hold.*]

1. An inhabitant. See the primary sense of INN.

I doe possesse the world's most regiment,
As, if ye please it into parts divide,
And every part's *innholders* to convent,
Shall to your eyes appear incontinent. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. A man who keeps an inn; an innkeeper.

You shall enquire whether bakers and brewers keep their assize, and whether as well they as butchers, *inn-holders*, and victuallers, do sell that which is wholesome. *Bacon, Charge, &c.* p. 19.

I'NNING.† *n. s.* [innung, Sax.]

1. Ingathering of corn. *Sherwood.*

A good supper must be provided, and every one that did any thing towards the *inning* must now have some reward. *Tusser, Redivivus,* (1744,) p. 104.

2. In the plural, lands recovered from the sea. *Ainsworth.*

3. A term in the game of cricket; the turn for using the bat.

For why, my *inning's* at an end;
The earl has caught my ball. *Duncombe.*

INNKE'EPER. *n. s.* [*inn* and *keeper.*] One who keeps lodgings and provisions for the entertainment of travellers.

Clergymen must not keep a tavern, nor a judge be an *innkeeper*. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

A factious *innkeeper* was hanged, drawn, and quartered. *Addison, Freeholder.*

We were not so inquisitive about the inn as the *innkeeper*; and provided our landlord's principles were sound, did not take any notice of the staleness of his provisions. *Addison.*

I'NNOCENCE. }
I'NNOCENCY. } *n. s.* [*innocence*, Fr. *innocentia*, Lat.]

1. Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity.

Simplicity and spotless *innocence*. *Milton, P. L.*

What comfort does overflow the devout soul, from a conscience of its own *innocence* and integrity. *Tillotson.*

2. Freedom from guilt imputed.

It will help me nothing
To plead mine *innocence*; for that dye is on me
Which makes my whit'st part black. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

If truth and upright *innocency* fail me,
I'll to the king my master. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

3. Harmlessness; innoxiousness.

The air was calm and serene; none of those tumultuary motions and conflicts of vapours, which the mountains and the winds cause in ours: 'twas suited to a golden age, and to the first *innocency* of nature. *Burnet, Theory.*

4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.

I urge this childhood proof,
Because what follows is pure *innocence*. *Shakspeare.*

We laugh at the malice of apes, as well as at the *innocence* of children. *Temple.*

I'NNOCENT.† *adj.* [*innocent*, Fr. *innocens*, Lat.]

1. Pure from mischief.

Something
You may deserve of him through me and wisdom,
To offer up a weak, poor, *innocent* lamb,
T' appease an angry god. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

I have sinned in that I have betrayed the *innocent* blood. *St. Matt.* xxvii. 4.

To wreak on *innocent* frail man his loss. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Free from any particular guilt.

Good madam, keep yourself within yourself;
The man is *innocent*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

I am *innocent* of the blood of this just person. *St. Matt.* xxvii. 24.

The peasant, *innocent* of all these ills,
With crooked ploughs the fertile fallows tills,
And the round year with daily labour fills. *Dryden.*

3. Unhurtful; harmless in effects.

The spear
Sung *innocent*, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

4. Ignorant. Obsolete.

Grisilde of this ful *innocent*,
That for her shapen was all this aray,
To fetchen water at a well is went. *Chaucer, Cl. Tale.*

I'NNOCENT.† *n. s.*

1. One free from guilt or harm.

This ladie herde all that he saide,
Howe he swore, and howe he praide,
Whiche was an enchantment
To hir, that was an *innocent*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.

But antique Age, yet in the infancie
Of time, did live then, like an *innocent*,
In simple truth and blameless chastitie. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Thou hast kill'd the sweetest *innocent*,
That e'er did lift up eye. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

If murthering *innocents* be executing,
Why, then thou art an executioner. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Pilate's heart tells him, he hath done too much already in sentencing an *innocent* to death. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

2. A natural; an idiot.

Innocents are excluded by natural defects. *Hooker.*

I ask'd her questions, and she answer'd me

So far from what she was, so childishly,
So sillily, as if she were a fool,
An *innocent*. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.*

See one man vilify and insult over his brother, as if he were an *innocent* or a block. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 437.

I'NNOCENTLY. *adv.* [from *innocent.*]

1. Without guilt.

The humble and contented man pleases himself *innocently* and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others sinfully and difficultly. *South.*

2. With simplicity; with silliness or imprudence.

3. Without hurt.

Balls at his feet lay *innocently* dead. *Cowley.*

INNO'CUOUS.† *adj.* [*innocuus*, Lat.]

1. Harmless in effects.

Pure, pervious, immixt, *innocuous*, mild.
More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 22.

Speculative misapprehensions may be *innocuous*, but immorality pernicious. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 17.

The most dangerous poisons, skilfully managed, may be made not only *innocuous*, but of all other medicines the most effectual. *Grew.*

2. Doing no harm.

A generous lion will not hurt a beast that lies prostrate, nor an elephant an *innocuous* creature. *Burton, Anat of Mel.* p. 358.

A patient, *innocuous*, innocent man.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 437.

INNO'CUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *innocuous.*] Without mischievous effects.

Whether quails, from any peculiarity of constitution, do *innocuously* feed upon hellebore, or rather sometimes but medically use the same. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INNO'CUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *innocuous.*] Harmlessness.

The blow which shakes a wall, or beats it down, and kills men, hath a greater effect on the mind than that which penetrates into a mud wall, and doth little harm; for that *innocuousness* of the effect makes, that, although in itself it be as great as the other, yet 'tis little observed. *Digby on Bodies.*

INNO'MINABLE.* *adj.* [*innominabilis*, Lat.] Not to be named. *Cockeram.*

Foule things *innominable*. *Chaucer, Test. of Love*, B. 1.

INNO'MINATE.* *adj.* [*innominé*, Fr. *in* and *nominate.*] Without a name; not named.

Places formerly *innominate*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 379.

To I'NNOVATE.† *v. a.* [*innover*, Fr. *innovo*, Lat.]

1. To bring in something not known before.

Men pursue some few principles which they have chanced upon, and care not to *innovate*, which draws unknown inconveniencies. *Bacon.*

Former things
Are set aside like abdicated kings;
And every moment alters what is done,
And *innovates* some act till then unknown. *Dryden.*

Every man cannot distinguish betwixt pedantry and poetry; every man therefore is not fit to *innovate*. *Dryden.*

2. To change by introducing novelties.

The most frequent maladies are such as proceed from themselves; as first, when religion and God's service is neglected, *innovated*, or altered. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* To the Reader.

To introduce that for reformation which cannot appear to be restored, but may seem to be *innovated*.
Thorndike, Of Forbearance, &c. p. 16.

From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to *innovate* God's worship. *South.*

To I'NNOVATE.* *v. n.* To introduce novelties.

Time—*innovateth* greatly, but quietly, and by degrees scarce to be perceived. *Bacon, Ess. of Innovations.*

It is a matter of great concernment towards the edification of the church, to obey our superiours, not to *innovate* in publick forms of worship. *Bp. Taylor on Extempore Prayer*, § 27.

INNOVA'TION. *n. s.* [*innovation*, Fr. from *innovate.*] Change by the introduction of novelty.

The love of things ancient doth argue stayedness; but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto *innovations*. *Hooker.*

It were good that men in *innovations* would follow the example of time itself, which indeed innovateth greatly, but quietly and by degrees scarce to be perceived. *Bacon, Essays.*

Great changes may be made in a government, yet the form continue; but large intervals of time must pass between every such *innovation*, enough to make it of a piece with the constitution. *Swift.*

I'NNOVATOR. *n. s.* [*innovateur*, Fr. from *innovate.*]

1. An introducer of novelties.

I attach thee as a traiterous *innovator*,
A foe to th' public weal, *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He that will not apply new remedies must expect new evils; for time is the greatest *innovator*: and if time of course alter things to the worse, and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end? *Bacon, Essays.*

2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties.

He counsels them to detest and persecute all *innovators* of divine worship. *South.*

INNO'XIOUS.† *adj.* [*innoxius*, Lat.]

1. Free from mischievous effects.

Innoxious flames are often seen on the hair of men's heads and horse's manes. *Digby.*

We may safely use purgatives, they being benign, and of *innoxious* qualities. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Sent by the better genius of the night,
Innoxious gleaming on the horse's mane,
The meteor sits. *Thomson, Autumn.*

2. Pure from crimes; harmless; doing no harm.

Another sort of these [spirits] there are, which frequent forlorn houses; which the Italians call foliots, most part *innoxious*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 47.

Stranger to civil and religious rage,
The good man walk'd *innoxious* through his age. *Pope.*

INNO'XIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *innoxious.*]

1. Harmlessly; without harm done.

2. Without harm suffered.

Animals that can *innoxiously* digest these poisons become antidotal to the poison digested. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INNO'XIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *innoxious.*] Harmlessness.

INNUE'NDO. *n. s.* [*innuendo*, from *innuo*, Latin.] An oblique hint.

As if the commandments, that require obedience and forbid murder, were to be indicted for a libellous *innuendo* upon all the great men that come to be concerned. *L'Estrange.*

Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand, owns it a marriage by an *innuendo*. *Dryden.*

Pursue your trade of scandal picking,
Your hints that Stella is no chicken;
Your *innuendo's*, when you tell us,
That Stella loves to talk with fellows. *Swift.*

I'NNUENT.* *adj.* [*innuens*, Lat. from *innuo.*] Significant.

He may apply his mind to heraldry, antiquity, *innuent* impresses, emblems. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 282.

INNUMERABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *innumerable*; Fr. *innumerabilité.*] State or quality of being innumerable.

He rejecteth this *innumerability* of causes.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 217.

INNU'MERABLE. *adj.* [*innumerable*, Fr. *innumerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude.

You have sent *innumerable* substance
To furnish Rome, and to prepare the ways
You have for dignities. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Cover me, ye pines,
Ye cedars! with innumerable boughs
Hide me, where I may never see them more. *Milton, P. L.*

In lines, which appear of an equal length, one may be longer than the other by *innumerable* parts. *Locke.*

INNU'MERABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *innumerable.*] Innumerability. *Sherwood.*

INNU'MERABLY. *adv.* [from *innumerable.*] Without number.

INNU'MEROUS.† *adj.* [*innumerus*, Lat.] Too many to be counted.

'Twould be some solace yet, some little cheering,
In this close dungeon of *innumerous* boughs. *Milton, Comus.*
Innumerous mischiefs then to mischiefs adds.
More, Song of the Soul, iii. iv. 32.

Keep back those *innumerous* concupiscences, and corrupt imaginations violently succeeding each other.
Spiritual Conflict, P. ii. p. 58. (1651.)

I take the wood,
And, in thick shelter of *innumerous* boughs,
Enjoy the comfort gentle sleep allows. *Pope, Odyss.*

INOBE'DIENCE.* *n. s.* [*inobedience*, French; *inobedientia*, Lat.] Disobedience.

Inobedience to this call of Christ.
Bp Bedell, Serm. (1634.) p. 81.

INOBE'DIENT.* *adj.* [*inobedient*, Fr. *inobediens*, Lat.] Disobedient. Formerly used as a substantive. "Examples howe mortall synne maketh the synners *inobedyentes* to have many paynes and doloures within the fyre of hell." 12mo bl. l. without date.

INOBSE'RVABLE.* *adj.* [*inobservabilis*, Lat.] Unobservable. *Bullokar, and Cockeram.*

INOBSE'RVANCE.* *n. s.* [*inobservantia*, Lat.] Want of observance; disobedience; heedlessness; negligence; disregard.

The breach and *inobservance* of certain wholesome and politick laws. *Bacon, Charge, &c.* p. 16.

A dull and stupid *inobservance* of such examples of divine justice — stands often arraigned in Scripture as a very great sin. *Spencer on Prod.* p. 376.

Sluggishness, and *inobservances* of God's seasons and opportunities. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 574.

Infidelity doth commonly proceed from negligence, or drowsy *inobservance* and carelessness. *Barrow on the Creed.*

INOBSERVA'TION.* *n. s.* [*inobservatus*, Lat. *in* and *observation.*] Want of observation.

These writers are in all this guilty of the most shameful *inobservation*. *Shuckford on the Creation*, p. 118.

To INO'CULATE. *v. n.* [*inoculo*, *in* and *oculus*, Lat.] To propagate any plant, by inserting its bud into another stock; to practise inoculation. See INOCULATION.

Nor are the ways alike in all
How to engraff, how to *inoculate*. *May, Virg.*

Now is the season for the budding of the orange-tree: *inoculate* therefore at the commencement of this month. *Evelyn.*

But various are the ways to change the state,
To plant to bud, to graft, to *inoculate*. *Dryden.*

To INO'CULATE.† *v. a.*

1. To yield a bud to another stock.

Virtue cannot so *inoculate* our old stock, but we shall relish of it. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Oh, for that Palatine vine, late *inoculated* with a precious bud of our royal stem! *Bp. Hall, Serm. Works*, ii. 268.

'The end of love is to have two made one
In will, and in affection, that the minds
Be first *inoculated*, not the bodies. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

Thy stock is too much out of date,
For tender plants to *inoculate*. *Cleaveland.*

2. To infect with the small pox by inoculation. See the second sense of INOCULATION.

The child once burnt dreads the fire; he runs away from the surgeon by whom he was *inoculated*. *Reid.*

INOCULA'TION.† *n. s.* [*inoculatio*, Lat. from *inoculate.*]

1. The act of inserting the eye of a bud into another stock.

Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone-fruit, and upon oranges and jasmines. Chuse a smooth part of the stock; then with your knife make a horizontal cut across the rind of the stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards, about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be careful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock: then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot-stalk remaining, make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife slit off the bud, with part of the wood to it. This done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of the bud be left to it or not; for all these buds which lose their eyes in stripping, are good for nothing: then raising the bark of the stock, thrust the bud therein, placing it smooth between the rind and the wood of the stock; and so having exactly fitted the bud to the stock; tie them closely round, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud. *Miller.*

In the stem of Elaiana they all met, and came to be ingrafted all upon one stock, most of them by *inoculation*. *Howell.*

2. The practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected, in hopes of procuring a milder sort than what frequently comes by infection. *Quincy.*

It is evident, by *inoculation*, that the smallest quantity of the matter, mixed with the blood, produceth the disease. *Arbuthnot.*

INO'CULATOR. *n. s.* [from *inoculate.*]

1. One that practises the inoculation of trees.

2. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation.

Had John a Gaddesden been now living, he would have been at the head of the *inoculators*. *Freind, Hist. of Physick.*

To INO'DIATE.* *v. a.* [*in* and *odious.*] To make hateful. This word perhaps is peculiar to South.

He inflicts them [calamities] — partly to give the world fresh demonstrations of his hatred of sin, and partly to *inodiate* and imbitter sin to the chastised sinner. *South, Serm.* vi. 224.

The ancienter members of her communion, who have all along owned and contended for a strict conformity to her rules and sanctions, as the surest course to establish her, have been of late represented, or rather reprobated, under the *inodiating* character of high churchmen.
South, Dedication to Archbishop Marsh.

INO'DORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *odoratus*, Lat.] Having no scent.

Whites are more *inodorate* than flowers of the same kind coloured. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

INO'DOROUS. *adj.* [*inodorus*, Lat.] Wanting scent; not affecting the nose.

The white of an egg is a viscous, unactive, insipid, *inodorous* liquor. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INOFFE'NSIVE.† *adj.* [*in* and *offensive.*]

1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation.

A stranger, *inoffensive*, unprovoking. *Fleetwood.*

However *inoffensive* we may be in other parts of our conduct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we shall be disowned by God as traitors. *Rogers.*

2. Giving no uneasiness; causing no terrour.

Should infants have taken offence at any thing, mixing pleasant and agreeable appearances with it, must be used, till it be grown *inoffensive* to them. *Locke.*

3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent.

The dervis, and other santoons or enthusiasticks, being in the crond, express their zeal by turning round so long together, and with such swiftness, as will hardly be credited, which by custom is made *inoffensive*. *Sir T. Herbert. Trav.* p. 326.

For drink the grape
She crushes, *inoffensive* must. *Milton, P. L.*

With whate'er gall thou sett'st thyself to write,
Thy *inoffensive* satires never bite. *Dryden.*

Hark, how the cannon, *inoffensive* now,
Gives signs of gratulation. *Philips.*

4. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. A Latin mode of speech.

From hence a passage broad
Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hell. *Milton, P. L.*

So have I seen a river gently glide,
In a smooth course, and *inoffensive* tide;
But if with dams its current we restrain,
It bears down all, and foams along the plain. *Addison, Ovid.*

INOFFE'NSIVELY.† *adv.* [from *inoffensive.*] Without appearance of harm; without harm.

Though were she [Poetry] a more unworthy mistress, I think she might be *inoffensively* served with the broken messes of our twelve o'clock hours, which homely service she only claimed and found of me, for that short while of my attendance. *Bp. Hall, Postscript to his Satires.*

He had many that lived *inoffensively* under his empire and government. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 263.

To live lovingly, quietly, *inoffensively*. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

He would not spare to give seasonable reproof, and wholesome advice when he saw occasion. I never knew any that would do it so freely, and that knew how to manage that freedom of speech so *inoffensively*. *Bp. Lloyd, Serm.* p. 30.

The Israelites had hitherto lived *inoffensively* among them. *Patrick on Gen.* xxxiv. 21.

This vulgar tar — appears to be an excellent balsam, containing the virtues of most other balsams, which it easily imparts to water, and by that means readily and *inoffensively* insinuates them into the habit of the body. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 10.

INOFFE'NSIVENESS.† *n. s.* [from *inoffensive.*] Harmlessness; freedom from appearance of harm.

What is the ground of this their pretended *inoffensiveness?* *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 139.

INOFFI'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*inofficiosus*, Latin.]

1. Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others. This is Dr. Johnson's definition of the word, without an example; against which Mr. Mason has protested, insisting that the word will not bear such an interpretation, but that it is a Latinism, as in the following passage from Ben Jonson, having the sense of "unfit for any office." But he has heedlessly blamed the great lexicographer; and the Latin *inofficiosus* is *unkind, undutiful;* and such is the meaning in the verses that follow. The river is upbraided for being wanting in dutiful or civil attention.

Up, thou tame river, wake:
And from thy liquid limbs this slumber shake:
Thou drown'st thyself in *inofficious* sleep.
B. Jonson, Part of the King's Entertainment.

2. Applied by civilians to that will, in which they are omitted, or but slightly provided for, who ought chiefly to be considered. *Bullokar.*

INOPERA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *operation.*] Production of effects: agency; influence.

Here is not a cold and feeble prevention, but an effectual *inoperation*, yea, a powerful creation. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 74.

A true temper of a quiet and peaceable estate of the soul upon good grounds can never be attained without the *inoperation* of that Holy Spirit, from whom every good gift, and every perfect giving, proceedeth. *Bp. Hall, of Contentation*, § 25.

INO'PINATE. *adj.* [*inopinatus*. Lat. *inopiné*, Fr.] Not expected.

INOPPORTU'NE. *adj.* [*inopportunus*, Lat.] Unseasonable; inconvenient.

INOPPORTU'NELY.* *adv.* [from *inopportune.*] Unseasonably; inconveniently.

That holy exercise may not be done *inopportunely*. *Donne, Lett. to Sir H. G. Poems*, p. 269.

You have taken me, said he, rather *inopportunely* to-day. *Dialogues on the Amusements of Clergymen*, p. 208.

INO'RDINACY.† *n. s.* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularity; disorder. It is safer to use *inordination*.

Inordinacy and immorality of mind. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 145.

O powerful God, on those of us who are yet unregenerate, bestow thy restraining grace, which may curb and stop our natural *inordinacy!* *Hammond, Works*, iv. 683.

They become very sinful by the excess, which were not so in their nature: that *inordinacy* sets them in opposition to God's designation. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INO'RDINATE. *adj.* [*in* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right.

These people were wisely brought to allegiance; but being straight left unto their own *inordinate* life, they forgot what before they were taught. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Thence raise
At least distempered, discontented thoughts;
Vain hopes, vain aims, *inordinate* desires,
Blown up with high conceits, ingendering pride. *Milton, P. L.*

From *inordinate* love and vain fear comes all unquietness of spirit. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

INO'RDINATELY.† *adv.* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularly; not rightly.

Which constrayned him forcibly
For to love a certaine body,
Above all other *inordinately*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 161.

Neither the study of philosophy, neither remembraunce of his deare friend, — could withdraw him from that unkinde appetite, but that of force he must love *inordinately* that lady whom his said friend had determined to marye. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 123. b.

As soon as a man desires any thing *inordinately*, he is presently disquieted in himself. *Bp. Taylor.*

INO'RDINATENESS.† *n. s.* [from *inordinate.*] Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.

Out of pusillanimity or *inordinateness* a man prostitutes himself to those unworthy conditions and actions of sinful pleasure, that misbeseem a man, a Christian. *Bp. Hall, Fall of Pride.*

They are pursued with *inordinateness*. *Feltham, Res.* i. 9.

Those good things which we abuse to sin by the *inordinateness* of our minds. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 36.

INORDINA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularity; deviation from right.

This is *inordination* of zeal. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* p. 185.

Schoolmen and casuists, having too much philosophy to clear a lie from that intrinsick *inordination* and deviation from right reason, inherent in the nature of it, held that a lie was absolutely and universally sinful. *South.*

INORGA'NICAL.† *adj.* [*in* and *organical.*] Void of organs or instrumental parts.

Whether it be organical or *inorganical*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 26.

Many of these mushroom sects are like those *inorganical* creatures bred upon the banks of Nilus, which perished quickly, after they were bred, for want of fit organs. *Bp. Bramhall, Schism Guarded*, p. 354.

We come to the lowest and the most *inorganical* parts of matter. *Locke.*

To INO'SCULATE. *v. n.* [*in* and *osculum*, Lat.] To unite by opposition or contact.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched by *inosculating* with nerves. *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

To INO'SCULATE.* *v. a.* To insert; to join in or among.

It is an opinion, received by many, that the sap circulates in plants as the blood in animals; that it ascends through capillary arteries in the trunk, into which are *inosculated* other vessels of the bark answering to veins. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris,* § 34.

INOSCULA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *inosculate.*] Union by conjunction of the extremities.

The almost infinite ramifications and *inosculations* of all the several sorts of vessels may easily be detected by glasses. *Ray.*

The grand junction is an *inosculation* of the grand trunk. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

I'NQUEST. *n. s.* [*enqueste*, Fr. *inquisitio*, Lat.]

1. Judicial enquiry or examination.

What confusion of face shall we be under, when that grand *inquest* begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing good, and a particular of our use or misuse of them, is given in? *Atterbury.*

2. [In law.] The *inquest* of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of all causes, both civil and criminal; for in civil causes, after proof is made on either side, so much as each part thinks good for himself, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men, impanelled by the sheriff; and as they bring in their verdict so judgement passes: for the judge saith, the jury finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and so we judge. *Cowel.*

3. Enquiry; search; study.

This is the laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science. *South.*

To INQUI'ET.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *inquieter.*] To disquiet; to trouble; to disturb.

Conscience confounded the reason, it croketh the will, and *enquyeteth* the soule. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* 11, 12.

INQUIETA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *To inquiet.*] Disturbance; annoyance. Obsolete.

How many semely personages, by outrage in riot, gaminge, and excesse of apparayle, be enduced to thefte and robbery, and sometime to murder; to the *inquietation* of good men, and finally to their owne destruction. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 106. b.

INQUI'ETUDE. *n. s.* [*inquietude*, Fr. *inquietudo*, *inquietas*, Lat.] Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and observance abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him at home from any farther *inquietude*. *Wotton.*

Iron, that has stood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of *inquietude* and discontentment till it attain the former position. *Wotton.*

The youthful hero, with returning light,
Rose anxious from the *inquietudes* of night. *Pope, Odyss.*

To I'NQUINATE. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Lat.] To pollute; to corrupt.

An old opinion it was, that the ibis feeding upon serpents, that venomous food so *inquinated* their oval conceptions, that they sometimes came forth in serpentine shapes. *Brown.*

INQUINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*inquinatio*, Lat. from *inquinate.*] Corruption; pollution.

Their causes and axioms are so full of imagination, and so infected with the old received theories, as they are mere *inquinations* of experience, and concoct it not. *Bacon.*

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called by some of the ancients *inquination*, or inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

An exemption from the stains and *inquinations* of youth. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. Pref.

INQUI'RABLE.† *adj.* [from *inquire.*] Of which inquisition or inquest may be made.

There be many more things *inquirable* by you. *Bacon, Charge, &c.* p. 19.

The second thing *inquirable*, is, who it was that brought him forth; and that was Jehoiada, the priest. *Turner, Serm.* (1661,) p. 3.

To INQUI'RE. *v. n.* [*enquirer*, Fr. *inquiro*, Lat.]

1. To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion: with *of* before the person asked.

You have oft *inquir'd*
After the shepherd that complain'd of love. *Shakspeare*

We will call the damsel, and *inquire* at her mouth. *Gen.* xxiv. 57.

Herod—*inquired of* them diligently. *St. Matt.* ii. 7.

They began to *inquire* among themselves, which of them it was that should do this thing. *St. Luke*, xxii. 23.

He sent Hadoram to king David, to *inquire of* his welfare. 1 *Chron.* xviii. 10.

It is a subject of a very noble inquiry, to *inquire of* the more subtile perceptions; for it is another key to open nature, as well as the house. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. It is used with *into* when something is already imperfectly known.

It may deserve our best skill to *inquire into* those rules, by which we may guide our judgement. *South.*

The step-dame poison for the son prepares;
The son *inquires into* his father's years. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes with *of.*

Under their grateful shade Æneas sat;
His left young Pallas kept, fix'd to his side,
And oft *of* winds *inquir'd*, and *of* the tide. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. With *after* when something is lost or missing; in which case *for* is likewise used.

Inquire for one Saul of Tarsus. *Acts*, ix. 11

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under a guide that will mislead them, than he that is likelier to be prevailed on to *inquire after* the right way. *Locke.*

5. With *about*, when fuller intelligence is desired.

To those who *inquired about* me, my lover would answer, that I was an old dependent upon his family. *Swift.*

6. To make examination.

Awful Rhadamanthus rules the state:
He hears and judges each committed crime,
Enquires into the manner, place, and time. *Dryden, Æn.*

To INQUI'RE. *v. a.*

1. To ask about; to seek out: as, he *inquired* the way.

2. To call; to name. Obsolete.

Canute had his portion from the rest,
The which he call'd Canutium, for his hire,
Now Cantium, which Kent we commonly *inquire*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. It is now more commonly written *enquire.*

INQUI'RENT.* *adj.* [*inquirens*, Lat.] Inquiring into; wishing to know.

Delia's eye,
As in a garden, roves, of hues alone
Inquirent, curious. *Shenstone, Econom.* P. 2.

INQUI'RER. *n. s.* [from *inquire.*]

1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive.

What satisfaction may be obtained from those violent disputers, and eager *inquirers* into what day of the month the world began? *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

What's good doth open to the *inquirers* stand,
And itself offers to the accepting hand. *Denham.*

Superficial *inquirers* may satisfy themselves that the parts of matter are united by ligaments. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

This is a question only of *inquirers*, not disputers, who neither affirm nor deny, but examine. *Locke.*

Late *inquirers* by their glasses find,
That every insect of each different kind,
In its own egg, cheer'd by the solar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life displays. *Blackmore.*

2. One who interrogates; one who questions.

INQUI'RY. *n. s.* [from *inquire.*]

1. Interrogation; search by question.

The men which were sent from Cornelius had made *inquiry* for Simon's house, and stood before the gate. *Acts*, x. 17.

2. Examination; search.

This exactness is absolutely necessary in *inquiries* after philosophical knowledge, and in controversies about truth. *Locke.*

As to the *inquiry* about liberty, I think the question is not proper, whether the will be free, but whether a man be free? *Locke.*

I have been engaged in physical *inquiries.* *Locke.*

It is a real *inquiry,* concerning the nature of a bird, or a bat, to make their yet imperfect ideas of it more complete. *Locke.*

Judgement or opinion, in a remoter sense, may be called invention: as when a judge or a physician makes an exact *inquiry* into any cause. *Grew, Cosm. Sacra.*

INQUISI'TION.† *n. s.* [*inquisition,* Fr. *inquisitio,* Lat.]

1. Judicial inquiry.

When he maketh *inquisition* for blood, he remembereth them: he forgetteth not the cry of the humble. *Ps.* ix. 12.

When *inquisition* was made of the matter, it was found out. *Esth.* ii. 23.

With much severity, and strict *inquisition,* were punished the adherents and aiders of the late rebels. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Though it may be impossible to recollect every failing, yet you are so far to exercise an *inquisition* upon yourself, as, by observing lesser particulars, you may the better discover what the corruption of your nature sways you to. *Bp. Taylor.*

By your good leave,
These men will be your judges: we must stand
The *inquisition* of their raillery
On our condition. *Southerne.*

2. Examination; discussion.

We were willing to make a pattern or precedent of an exact *inquisition.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

It is the part of a discreet and wise patient not to leave this *inquisition* only to the physician. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 234.

An *inquisition* and collation of several means. *Smith on Old Age,* p. 37.

3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge. *Cowel.*

4. The court established in some countries subject to the pope for the detection of heresy.

Now we are upon the subject of tortures, it is impossible to forget that depth of Satan, the *inquisition;* for Satanical it is by the conjunction of three qualities; indefatigable diligence, profound subtilty, and inhuman cruelty. *Trapp, Popery Stated, &c.* P. ii. § 12.

INQUISI'TIONAL.* *adj.* [from *inquisition.*] Busy in inquiry.

By these and other means, no less politick and *inquisitional,* popery has found out the art of making men miserable in spite of their senses. *Sterne, Serm.* xxxvii.

INQUI'SITIVE. *adj.* [*inquisitus,* Lat.] Curious; busy in search; active to pry into any thing: with *about, after, into,* or *of,* and sometimes *to.*

My boy at eighteen years became *inquisitive*
After his brother. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

This idleness, together with fear of imminent mischiefs, have been the cause that the Irish were ever the most *inquisitive* people *after* news of any nation in the world. *Davies.*

He is not *inquisitive into* the reasonableness of indifferent and innocent commands. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

It can be no duty to write his heart upon his forehead, and to give all the *inquisitive* and malicious world a survey of those thoughts, which is the prerogative of God only to know. *South.*

His old shaking sire,
Inquisitive of fights, still longs in vain
To find him in the number of the slain. *Dryden, Juv.*

Then what the Gallick arms will do,
Art anxiously *inquisitive to* know. *Dryden.*

A Dutch ambassadour, entertaining the king of Siam with the particularities of Holland, which he was *inquisitive after,* told him that the water would, in cold weather, be so hard that men walked upon it. *Locke.*

The whole neighbourhood grew *inquisitive after* my name and character. *Addison, Spect.*

A wise man is not *inquisitive about* things impertinent. *Broome.*

They cannot bear with the impertinent questions of a young *inquisitive* and sprightly genius. *Watts on the Mind.*

INQUI'SITIVELY.† *adv.* [from *inquisitive.*] With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny.

If at any time I seem to study you more *inquisitively,* it is for no other end but to know how to present you to God in my prayers, and what to ask of Him for you. *Donne, Lett. to Sir H. G. Poems,* p. 269.

INQUI'SITIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *inquisitive.*] Curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden.

Though he thought *inquisitiveness* an uncomely guest, he could not but ask who she was. *Sidney.*

Heights that scorn our prospect, and depths in which reason will never touch the bottom, yet surely the pleasure arising from thence is great and noble; for as much as they afford perpetual matter to the *inquisitiveness* of human reason, and so are large enough for it to take its full scopes and range in. *South, Serm.*

Providence, delivering great conclusions to us, designed to excite our curiosity and *inquisitiveness* after the methods by which things were brought to pass. *Burnet.*

Curiosity in children nature has provided, to remove that ignorance they were born with; which, without this busy *inquisitiveness,* will make them dull. *Locke.*

INQUI'SITOR.† *n. s.* [*inquisitor,* Latin; *inquisiteur,* French.]

1. One who examines judicially.

In these particulars I have played myself the *inquisitor,* and find nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather medicinable. *Bacon, Ess.*

Minos, the strict *inquisitor,* appears,
And lives and crimes with his assessors hears. *Dryden.*

2. One who is too curious and inquisitive.

Inquisitors are tatlers. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 31.

3. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition.

The *inquisitors* in Spain charged all honest women and matrons, that had been solicited by their ghostlie fathers unto adulterie, to confess the same before them. *Fulke against Allen,* (1586,) p. 252.

INQUISITO'RIAL.* *adj.* [from *inquisitor.*] With the severity of an inquisitor. See INQUISITORIOUS.

Illiberal and *inquisitorial* abuse. *Archd. Blackburne.*

INQUISITO'RIOUS.* *adj.* [from *inquisitor.*] With the prying severity of an inquisitor. We now say *inquisitorial.*

Under whose *inquisitorious* and tyrannical duncery, no free and splendid wit can ever flourish. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

To INRA'IL. *v. a.* [*in* and *rail.*] To inclose within rails.

In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and *inrailed* again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject. *Hooker.*

Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,
An *inrail'd* column rears its lofty head;
Here to seven streets seven dials count the day,
And from each other catch the circling ray. *Gay.*

I'NROAD. *n. s.* [*in* and *road.*] Incursion; sudden and desultory invasion.

Many hot *inroads*
They make in Italy. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

From Scotland we have had in former times some alarms, and *inroads* into the northern parts of this kingdom. *Bacon.*

By proof we feel
Our power sufficient to disturb his heaven,
And with perpetual *inroads* to alarm,
Though inaccessible his fatal throne. *Milton, P. L.*

The loss of Shrewsbury exposed all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy. *Clarendon.*

The country open lay without defence;
For poets frequent *inroads* there had made. *Dryden.*

INSA'FETY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *safety.*] Want of safety; hazard; insecurity.

Apprehending the *insafety* and danger of an intermarriage with the blood royal. *Naunton, Fragm. Regalia.*

INSALU'BRITY.* *n. s.* [*insalubrité*, old French.] Unwholesomeness.

To make us more sure of the *insalubrity* of this place. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1650,) p. 6.

Socrates shews the cause of the *insalubrity* of a passage between two mountains in Armenia. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. lxii.

INSA'NABLE.† *adj.* [*insanable*, old French; *insanabilis*, Latin.] Incurable; irremediable. *Cockeram.*

INSA'NE.† *adj.* [*insanus*, Latin.]

1. Mad.

As most men perceive the faults of others without being aware of their own, so *insane* people easily detect the nonsense of other madmen, without being able to discover, or even to be made sensible of, the incorrect associations of their own ideas. *Haslam on Madness and Melancholy*, ch. vii.

2. Making mad.

Were such things here as we do speak about?
Or have we eaten of the *insane* root,
That takes the reason prisoner? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

INSA'NITY.* *n. s.* [from *insane.*] Want of sound mind; madness.

There is a partial *insanity*, and a total *insanity*. *Hale.*

Speak what you know of his sanity or *insanity* of mind. *Counsellor Vernon, in the State Trials,* (*under* 1741.)

All power of fancy over reason is a degree of *insanity*. *Johnson, Rasselas*, ch. 43.

Collins, who, while he studied to live, felt no evil but poverty, no sooner lived to study, than his life was assailed by more dreadful calamities, disease, and *insanity*. *Johnson, Life of Collins.*

INSA'PORY.* *adj.* [*in* and *sapor.*] See SAPOR. Tasteless; wanting flavour.

However ingrate or *insapory* it seems at first, it becomes grate and delicious enough by custom. *Sir T. Herbert, Tra.* p. 311.

INSA'TIABLE.† *adj.* [*insatiabilis*, Latin; *insatiable*, French.] Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.

The sight is of all the other senses the most comprehensive and *insatiable*. *South, Serm.* x. 364.

INSA'TIABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *insatiable.*] Greediness not to be appeased.

Both pleasures and profits, if way be given to them, have too much power to debauch the mind, and to work it to a kind of *insatiableness*. *Bp. Hall, on Contentation*, § 23.

Some mens hydropick *insatiableness* had learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

INSA'TIABLY. *adv.* [from *insatiable.*] With greediness not to be appeased.

They were extremely ambitious, and *insatiably* covetous; and therefore no impression, from argument or miracles, could reach them. *South.*

INSA'TIATE. *adj.* [*insatiatus.* Lat.] Greedy so as not to be satisfied.

My mother went with child
Of that *insatiate* Edward. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
Insatiate to pursue
Vain war with heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

Too oft has pride,
And hellish discord, and *insatiate* thirst
Of others rights, our quiet discompos'd, *Philips.*

INSA'TIATELY.* *adv.* [from *insatiate.*] So greedily as not to be satisfied.

He [Mahomet] was so *insatiately* libidinous, that he is not ashamed to countenance his incontinency by a law. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 321.

INSATISFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*in* and *satisfaction.*] Want; unsatisfied state. A word not in use.

It is a profound contemplation in nature, to consider of the emptiness or *insatisfaction* of several bodies, and of their appetite to take in others. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

INSA'TURABLE.† *adj.* [*insaturabilis*, Lat.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled. *Cockeram.*

To INSCO'NCE.* *v. a.* See *To* ENSCONCE.

I would wish you to retire, and *insconce* yourself in your study. *Beaum. and Fl. Woman-Hater.*

To INSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*inscribo*, Latin; *inscrire*, French.]

1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to something written on a monument, or on the outside of something. It is therefore more frequently used with *on* than *in*.

In all you writ to Rome, or else
To foreign princes, *ego & rex meus*
Was still *inscrib'd*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Connatural principles are in themselves highly reasonable, and deducible by a strong process of ratiocination to be most true; and consequently the high exercise of ratiocination might evince their truth, though there were no such originally *inscribed in* the mind. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Ye weeping loves! the stream with myrtles hide,
And with your golden darts, now useless grown,
Inscribe a verse *on* this relenting stone. *Pope.*

2. To mark any thing with writing; as, I *inscribed* the stone with my name.

3. To assign to a patron without a formal dedication.

One ode, which pleased me in the reading, I have attempted to translate in Pindarick verse: 'tis that which is *inscribed* to the present earl of Rochester. *Dryden.*

4. To draw a figure within another.

In the circle *inscribe* a square. *Notes to Creech's Manilius.*

INSCRI'BER.* *n. s.* [from *To inscribe.*] One who inscribes.

I should then hope to be taught from such learning and knowledge what all those elementary characters, and lineal diagrams, mean to express, which Kircher has passed by unnoticed, as though making no part of the *inscriber's* intention. *Pownall on Antiq.* p. 48.

INSCRI'PTION. *n. s.* [*inscription*, Fr. *inscriptio*, Lat.]

1. Something written or engraved.

This avarice of praise in time to come,
Those long *inscriptions* crowded on the tomb. *Dryden.*

2. Title.

Joubertus by the same title led our expectation, whereby we reaped no advantage, it answering scarce at all the promise of the *inscription*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. [In law.] An obligation made in writing, whereby the accuser binds himself to undergo the same punishment, if he shall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accused, in his accusatory libel, as the defendant himself ought to suffer, if the same be proved. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

4. Consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRI'PTIVE.* *adj.* [*inscriptus*, Lat.] Bearing inscription.

Inscriptive nonsense in a fancied abbey.
Pursuits of Literature.

To INSCRO'L.* *v. a.* [from *scroll.*] To write on a scroll.

Your answer had not been *inscroll'd.*
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

INSCRUTABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *inscrutable.*] Incapability of being discovered, or traced out.

His theological conceptions were always, I confess, to me, who yet affect some insight into the human character, one of the *inscrutabilities* of mystery. *Wakefield, Mem.* p. 130.

INSCRU'TABLE. *adj.* [*inscrutabilis*, Lat. *inscrutable*, Fr.] Unsearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or study.

A jest unseen, *inscrutable*, invisible,
As a weather-cock on a steeple. *Shakspeare.*

This king had a large heart, *inscrutable* for good, and was wholly bent to make his kingdom and people happy. *Bacon.*

O how *inscrutable!* his equity
Twins with his power. *Sandys.*

Hereunto they have recourse as unto the oracle of life, the great determinator of virginity, conception, fertility, and the *inscrutable* infirmities of the whole body. *Brown.*

We should contemplate reverently the works of nature and grace, the *inscrutable* ways of Providence, and all the wonderful methods of God's dealing with men. *Atterbury.*

INSCRU'TABLY.* *adv.* [from *inscrutable.*] So as not to be traced out.

To INSCU'LP.† *v. a.* [*insculpo*, Lat.] To engrave; to cut. Shakspeare uses it in the sense of to *carve in relief*, Mr. Douce observes; and might have caught the word from the casket story in the *Gesta Romanorum*, where it is rightly used.

The third vessel was made of lead, and thereupon was *insculpt* this poesy. *Transl. of Gest. Rom.*

A coin that bears the figure of an angel
Stamped in gold; but that's *insculp'd* upon.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

INSCU'LPTION.* *n. s.* [*insculptus*, Lat.] Inscription. Not in use.

What is it to have
A flattering, false *insculption* on a tomb,
And in men's hearts reproach? *Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy.*

INSCU'LPTURE. *n. s.* [from *in* and *sculpture.*] Any thing engraved.

Timon is dead,
Entomb'd upon the very hem o' th' sea;
And on the grave-stone this *insculpture*, which
With wax I brought away. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

It was usual to wear rings on either hand; but when precious gems and rich *insculptures* were added, the custom of wearing them was translated unto the left. *Brown.*

To INSE'AM. *v. a.* [*in* and *seam.*] To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.

Deep o'er his knee *inseam'd* remain'd the scar. *Pope.*

To INSE'ARCH.* *v. n.* [from *search.*] To make inquiry. *Huloet.*

Now let us *insearch*, what friendship or amitie is.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 118. b.

I'NSECT. *n. s.* [*insecta*, Lat.]

1. *Insects* may be considered together as one great tribe of animals: they are called *insects* from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies. *Locke.*

Beast, bird, *insect*, or worm, durst enter none. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Any thing small or contemptible.

In ancient times the sacred plough employ'd
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
And some with whom compar'd, your *insect* tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day. *Thomson.*

INSECTA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *insector*, Lat.] One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit. *Dict.*

I'NSECTED.* *adj.* [from *insect*; Lat. *insectus*, cut. See Locke's explanation of *insect.*] Having the nature of an insect.

We can hardly endure the sting of that small *insected* animal, [the bee.] *Howell, Lett.* ii. 6.

INSE'CTILE. *adj.* [from *insect.*] Having the nature of insects.

Insectile animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs.
Bacon.

INSE'CTILE.* *n. s.* An insect.

Entire *insectiles* of any greatness, and in any posture, [may] be inclosed therein.
Wotton to Sir E. Bacon, (1633,) *Rem.* p. 465.

The ant, and silkworm, and many such *insectiles*.
Smith on Old Age, p. 264.

INSECTO'LOGER. *n. s.* [*insect* and λόγος.] One who studies or describes insects. A word, I believe, unauthorised.

The insect itself is, according to modern *insectologers*, of the ichneumon-fly kind. *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

INSECU'RE.† *adj.* [*in* and *secure.*]

1. Not secure; not confident of safety.

He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life, and is continually *insecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itself. *Tillotson.*

2. Not safe.

Am I going to build on precarious and *insecure* foundations?
Hurd.

INSECU'RELY.* *adv.* [from *insecure.*] Without certainty.

When I say *secured*, I mean it in the sense, in which the word should always be understood at courts, that is *insecurely*.
Ld. Chesterfield.

INSECU'RITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *security.*]

1. Uncertainty; want of confidence.

It may be easily perceived with what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects, depending upon the natural period of time, unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at pleasure. *Brown.*

2. Want of safety; danger; hazard.

The unreasonableness and presumption, the danger and desperate *insecurity* of those that have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance so far as attrition and contrition, sorrow, and resolution of amendment. *Hammond.*

INSECU'TION. *n. s.* [*insecution*, Fr. *insecutio*, Lat.] Pursuit. Not in use.

Not the king's own horse got more before the wheel
Of his rich chariot, that might still the *insecution* feel,
With the extreme hairs of his tail. *Chapman, Iliad.*

To INSE'MINATE.* *v. a.* [*insemino*, Latin.] To sow. *Cockeram.*

INSEMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*insemination*, Fr. *insemino*. Lat.] The act of scattering seed on ground.

INSE'NSATE. *adj.* [*insensé*, French; *insensato*, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting sensibility.

Ye be reprobates; obdurate, *insensate* creatures. *Hammond.*

So fond are mortal men,
As their own ruin on themselves t'invite,
Insensate left, or to sense reprobate,
And with blindness internal struck. *Milton, S. A.*

INSENSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*insensibilité*, French, from *insensible.*]

1. Inability to perceive.

Insensibility of slow motions may be thus accounted for: motion cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of space which it left, and those which it next acquires. *Glanville.*

2. Stupidity; dulness of mental perception.

3. Torpor; dulness of corporal sense.

INSE'NSIBLE.† *adj.* [*insensible*, French.]

1. Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses.

What is that word honour? air: a trim reckoning. Who hath it? he that died a Wednesday. Doth he feel it? no. Doth he hear it? no. Is it *insensible* then? yea, to the dead: but will it not live with the living? no. Why? detraction will not suffer it. *Shakspeare.*

Two small and almost *insensible* pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost *insensible*. *Newton, Opt.*

2. Slowly gradual, so as that no progress is perceived.

They fall away,
And languish with *insensible* decay. *Dryden.*

3. Void of feeling either mental or corporal.

I thought
I then was passing to my former state
Insensible, and forthwith to dissolve. *Milton, P. L.*

Accept an obligation without being a slave to the giver, or *insensible* of his kindness. *Wotton, Rom. Hist.*

4. Void of emotion or affection. With *of* and *to*; which may apply also to the preceding sense.

You grow *insensible to* the conveniency of riches, the delights of honour and praise. *Temple.*

You render mankind *insensible to* their beauties, and have destroyed the empire of love. *Dryden.*

Old men are not so *insensible of* beauty, as, it may be, you young ladies think. *Dryden, Lett.* (*ed. Malone*,) p. 73.

5. Void of sense or meaning.

If it make the indictment *insensible* or uncertain, it shall be quashed. *Hale, H. P. C.* P. ii. ch. 24.

INSE'NSIBLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *insensible*.] Absence of perception; inability to perceive.

Thou, that art the great physician in heaven, first cure our *insensibleness*. *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 51.

Such mollifying considerations may serve to allay any swellings and risings, which an *insensibleness* of our present hopes may possibly occasion. *Spencer, Righteous Ruler*, (*Camb.* 1660,) p. 40.

The *insensibleness* of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obstruction. *Ray.*

INSE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *insensible*.]

1. Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses.

The planet earth, so stedfast though she seem,
Insensibly three different motions moves. *Milton, P. L.*

The hills rise *insensibly*, and leave the eye a vast uninterrupted prospect. *Addison on Italy.*

2. By slow degrees.

Equal they were form'd,
Save what sin hath impair'd, which yet hath wrought
Insensibly. *Milton, P. L.*

Proposals agreeable to our passions will *insensibly* prevail upon our weakness. *Rogers, Serm.*

Cadenus
Insensibly came on her side. *Swift.*

3. Without mental or corporal sense.

INSE'NTIENT.* *adj.* [*in* and *sentiens*, Lat.] Not having perception.

The dissimilitude between the sensations of our minds, and the qualities and attributes of an *insentient* inert substance. *Reid.*

INSEPARABI'LITY.† } *n. s.* [from *inseparable*.] The
INSE'PARABLENESS. } quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided.

Jones stood upon a point of law of the *inseparableness* of the prerogative from the person of the king. *Burnet, Hist. of his own Time*, an. 1681.

The parts of pure space are immovable, which follows from their *inseparability*, motion being nothing but change of distance between any two things; but this cannot be between parts that are inseparable. *Locke.*

INSE'PARABLE. *adj.* [*inseparable*, French; *inseparabilis*, Latin.] Not to be disjoined; united so as not to be parted.

Ancient times figure both the incorporation and *inseparable* conjunction of counsel with kings, and the wise and politick use of counsel by kings. *Bacon.*

Thou, my shade,
Inseparable, must with me along;
For death from sin no power can separate. *Milton, P. L.*

Care and toil came into the world with sin, and remain ever since *inseparable* from it. *South.*

No body feels pain, that he wishes not to be eased of, with a desire equal to that pain, and *inseparable* from it. *Locke.*

The parts of pure space are *inseparable* one from the other, so that the continuity cannot be separated, neither really nor mentally. *Locke.*

Together out they fly,
Inseparable now the truth and lie;
And this or that unmix'd no mortal e'er shall find. *Pope.*

INSE'PARABLY. *adv.* [from *inseparable*.] With indissoluble union.

Drowning of metals is, when the baser metal is so incorporate with the more rich as it cannot be separated; as if silver should be *inseparably* incorporated with gold. *Bacon.*

Him thou shalt enjoy,
Inseparably thine. *Milton, P. L.*

Restlessness of mind seems *inseparably* annexed to human nature. *Temple.*

Atheists must confess, that before that assigned period matter had existed eternally, *inseparably* endued with this principle of attraction; and yet had never attracted nor convened before, during that infinite duration. *Bentley.*

INSE'PARATE.* *adj.* [*in* and *separate*.] Not separate; united.

INSE'PARATELY.* *adv.* [from *inseparate*.] So as not to be separated.

Here sainct Cyril declareth the dignitie of Christ's fleshe being *inseparately* annexed unto his divinitie. *Abp. Cranmer, Def. of the Sacr.* fol. 96. b.

That ye live *inseparately*, according to God's ordinance. *Homilies, On the State of Matrimony.*

To INSE'RT. *v. a.* [*inserer*, Fr. *insero*, *insertum*, Latin.] To place in or amongst other things.

Those words were very weakly *inserted*, where they are so liable to misconstruction. *Stillingfleet.*

With the worthy gentleman's name I will *insert* it at length in one of my papers. *Addison.*

It is the editor's interest to *insert* what the author's judgement had rejected. *Swift.*

Poesy and oratory omit things not essential, and *insert* little beautiful digressions, in order to place every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*

INSE'RTION. *n. s.* [*insertion*, Fr. *insertio*, Latin.]

1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter.

The great disadvantage our historians labour under is too tedious an interruption, by the *insertion* of records in their narration. *Felton on the Classicks.*

An ileus, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is either a circumvolution or *insertion* of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The thing inserted.

He softens the relation by such *insertions*, before he describes the event. *Broome.*

To INSE'T.* *v. a.* [*in* and *set*.] To implant; to infix.

That sorrow that is *inset* greveth the thought. *Chaucer, Boeth.* ii. pros. 3.

To INSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*inservio*, Latin.] To be of use to an end.

INSE'RVIENT. *adj.* [*inserviens*, Latin.] Conducive; of use to an end.

The providence of God, which disposeth of no part in vain, where there is no digestion to be made, makes not any parts *inservient* to that intention. *Brown.*

INSHA'DED.* *part. adj.* [*in* and *shade.*] Marked with different gradations of colours.

Lilly white *inshaded* with the rose. *W. Browne.*

To INSHE'LL. *v. a.* [*in* and *shell.*] To hide in a shell. Not used.

Aufidius, hearing of our Marcius' banishment,
Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,
Which were *inshell'd* when Marcius stood for Rome,
And durst not once peep out. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

To INSHE'LTER.* *v. a.* [from *shelter.*] To place under shelter.

If that the Turkish fleet
Be not *inshelter'd* and embay'd, they are drown'd.
Shakspeare, Othello.

To INSHI'P.† *v. a.* [*in* and *ship.*] To shut in a ship; to stow; to embark. Not now used. We say simply to *ship.*

See them safely brought to Dover; where, *inshipp'd,*
Commit them to the fortune of the sea. *Shakspeare.*
These fierce men
Rent hair and veil, and carried her by force
Into their ship: —
When she was thus *inshipp'd*, and woefully
Had cast her eyes about, —
She spies a woman sitting with a child.
Daniel, Hymen's Triumph.

To INSHRI'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *shrine.*] To enclose in a shrine or precious case. It is written equally *enshrine.*

Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy
Inshrines thee in his heart. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

I'NSIDE. *n. s.* [*in* and *side.*] Interiour part; part within. Opposed to the surface or *outside.*

Look'd he o' the *inside* of the paper?
— He did unseal them. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Shew the *inside* of your purse to the outside of his hand, and no more ado. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Here are the outsides of the one, the *insides* of the other, and there's the moiety I promised ye. *L'Estrange.*

As for the *inside* of their nest, none but themselves were concerned in it. *Addison, Guardian.*

INSI'DIATOR.† *n. s.* [Lat.] One who lies in wait.

Kings are most exposed to dangers — having usually many envious ill-willers, many disaffected malecontents, many both open enemies, and close *insidiatours.* *Barrow, Serm.* 10.

INSI'DIOUS. *adj.* [*insidieux,* French; *insidiosus,* Latin.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.

Since men mark all our steps, and watch our haltings, let a sense of their *insidious* vigilance excite us so to behave ourselves, that they may find a conviction of the mighty power of Christianity towards regulating the passions. *Atterbury.*

They wing their course,
And dart on distant coasts, if some sharp rock,
Or shoal *insidious*, breaks not their career. *Thomson.*

INSI'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *insidious.*] In a sly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice.

The castle of Cadmus was taken by Phebidas the Lacedemonian, *insidiously* and in violation of league. *Bacon.*

Simeon and Levi spoke not only falsely but *insidiously,* nay hypocritically, abusing their proselytes and their religion, for the effecting their cruel designs. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INSI'DIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *insidious.*] State or quality of being insidious.

He hath little of the serpent, none of its lurking *insidiousness.* *Barrow, Works,* i. 46.

I'NSIGHT. *n. s.* [*insicht,* Dutch. This word had formerly the accent on the last syllable.] Introspection; deep view; knowledge of the interiour parts; thorough skill in any thing.

Hardy shepherd, such as thy merits, such may be her *insight* justly to grant thee reward. *Sidney.*

Straightway sent with careful diligence
To fetch a leech, the which had great *insight*
In that disease of grieved conscience,
And well could cure the same; his name was Patience.
Spenser, F. Q.

Now will be the right season of forming them to be able writers, when they shall be thus fraught with an universal *insight* into things. *Milton on Education.*

The use of a little *insight* in those parts of knowledge, which are not a man's proper business, is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*

A garden gives us a great *insight* into the contrivance and wisdom of Providence, and suggests innumerable subjects of meditation. *Spectator.*

Due consideration, and a deeper *insight* into things, would soon have made them sensible of their errour. *Woodward.*

*INSI'GNIA.** *n. s.* pl. [Latin. The Spanish have long used *insignias* in the same sense.] Distinguishing marks of office or honour.

People not very well grounded in the principles of publick morality find a set of maxims in office ready made for them, which they assume as naturally, and inevitably, as any of the *insignia* or instruments of the situation.
Burke, Observ. on a Late State of the Nation, (1769.)

They are also decorated with the blue ribband of the French Order of the Holy Ghost, and the *insignia* of the Burgundian Golden Fleece. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain,* L. 39.

INSIGNI'FICANCE. } *n. s.* [*insignificance,* French; from
INSIGNI'FICANCY. } *insignificant.*]

1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms.

To give an account of all the *insignificancies* and verbal nothings of this philosophy, would be to transcribe it. *Glanville.*

2. Unimportance.

As I was ruminating on that I had seen, I could not forbear reflecting on the *insignificancy* of human art, when set in comparison with the designs of Providence. *Addison, Guardian.*

My annals are in mouldy mildews wrought,
With easy *insignificance* of thought. *Garth.*

INSIGNI'FICANT. *adj.* [*in* and *significant.*]

1. Wanting meaning; void of signification.

Till you can weight and gravity explain,
Those words are *insignificant* and vain. *Blackmore.*

2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual. This sense, though supported by authority, is not very proper.

That I might not be vapoured down by *insignificant* testimonies, I presumed to use the great name of your society to annihilate all such arguments. *Glanville, Sceps. Pref.*

Calumny robs the publick of all that benefit that it may justly claim from the worth and virtue of particular persons, by rendering their virtue utterly *insignificant.* *South.*

All the arguments to a good life will be very *insignificant* to a man that hath a mind to be wicked, when remission of sins may be had upon cheap terms. *Tillotson.*

Nothing can be more contemptible and *insignificant* than the scum of a people, instigated against a king. *Addison.*

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, no remedy so proper as bleeding, often repeated: stypticks are often *insignificant.*
Arbuthnot.

INSIGNI'FICANTLY. *adv.* [from *insignificant.*]

1. Without meaning.

Birds are taught to use articulate words, yet they understand not their import, but use them *insignificantly,* as the organ or pipe renders the tune, which it understands not. *Hale.*

2. Without importance or effect.

INSIGNI'FICATIVE.* *adj.* [*in* and *significative.*] Not betokening by an external sign.

The ordinary sort of the unmeaning eyes are not indeed utterly *insignificative;* for they shew their owners to be persons without any habitual vices or virtues.
Philosoph. Lett. upon Physiognomy, (1751,) p. 230.

INSINCE'RE. *adj.* [*insincerus,* Lat. *in* and *sincere.*]

1. Not what one appears; not hearty; dissembling; unfaithful: of persons.
2. Not sound; corrupted: of things.

Ah why, Penelope, this causeless fear,
To render sleep's soft blessings *insincere?*
Alike devote to sorrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection, and the midnight dream. *Pope.*

INSINCE'RELY.* *adv.* [from *insincere.*] Unfaithfully; without sincerity.

Dealing in the case so *insincerely* and calumniously. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 26.

This the remarker very *insincerely* passes over. *Clarke, Evid. of Nat. and Rev. Rel.* Pref.

INSINCE'RITY. *n. s.* [from *insincere.*] Dissimulation; want of truth or fidelity.

If men should always act under a mask, and in disguise, that indeed betrays design and *insincerity.* *Broome on the Odyssey.*

To INSI'NEW. *v. a.* [*in* and *sinew.*] To strengthen; to confirm. A word not used.

All members of our cause,
That are *insinewed* to this action. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

INSI'NUANT. *adj.* [French.] Having the power to gain favour.

Men not so quick perhaps of conceit as slow to passions, and commonly less inventive than judicious, howsoever prove very plausible, *insinuant*, and fortunate men. *Wotton.*

To INSI'NUATE. *v. a.* [*insinuer*, Fr. *insinuo*, Lat.]

1. To introduce any thing gently.

The water easily *insinuates* itself into and placidly distends the vessels of vegetables. *Woodward.*

2. To push gently into favour or regard: commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

There is no particular evil which hath not some appearance of goodness, whereby to *insinuate itself.* *Hooker.*

At the isle of Rhee he *insinuated himself* into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

3. To hint; to impart indirectly.

And all the fictions bards pursue
Do but *insinuate* what's true. *Swift.*

4. To instil; to infuse gently.

All the art of rhetorick, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to *insinuate* wrong ideas, move the passions, and thereby mislead the judgement. *Locke.*

To INSI'NUATE. *v. n.*

1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees.

I love no colours; and without all colour
Of base *insinuating* flattery,
I pluck this white rose with Plantagenet. *Shakspeare.*

2. To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly.

Pestilential miasms *insinuate* into the humoral and consistent parts of the body. *Harvey.*

3. I know not whether Milton does not use this word, according to its etymology, for, to enfold; to wreath; to wind.

Close the serpent sly
Insinuating, of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton, P. L.*

INSINUA'TION.† *n. s.* [*insinuatio*, Lat. *insinuation*, Fr. from *insinuate.*]

1. Introduction of any thing. See the first sense of the verb.

By a soft *insinuation* mix'd
With earth's large mass. *Crashaw on the Spring, Poems*, p. 106.

2. The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections.

When the industry of one man hath settled the work, a new man, by *insinuation* or misinformation, may not supplant him without a just cause. *Bacon.*

He had a natural *insinuation* and address, which made him acceptable in the best company. *Clarendon.*

INSI'NUATIVE.† *adj.* [from *insinuate.*] Stealing on the affections.

Any popular or *insinuative* carriage of himself. *Bacon, Obsv. on a Libel in* 1592.

Crafty, *insinuative*, plausible men can shroud and palliate their revengeful purposes under pretexts of love. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions*, ch. 27.

It is a strange *insinuative* power which example and custom have upon us. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INSI'NUATOR.† *n. s.* [*insinuator*, Lat.] The person or thing which insinuates.

From whence, but from these *insinuators*, come our causeless passions? *Defoe, Pref. to Rob. Crusoe.*

INSI'PID. *adj.* [*insipid*, French; *insipidus*, Lat.]

1. Wanting taste; wanting power of affecting the organs of gust.

Some earths yield, by distillation, a liquor very far from being inodorous or *insipid.* *Boyle.*

Our fathers much admir'd their sauces sweet,
And often call'd for sugar with their meat;
Insipid tastè, old friend, to them that Paris knew,
Where rocambole, shallot, and the rank garlick grew. *King, Cookery.*

This chyle is the natural and alimentary pituita, which the ancients described as *insipid.* *Floyer on the Humours.*

She lays some useful bile aside,
To tinge the chyle's *insipid* tide. *Prior.*

2. Wanting spirit; wanting pathos; flat; dull; heavy.

The gods have made your noble mind for me,
And her *insipid* soul for Ptolemy;
A heavy lump of earth without desire,
A heap of ashes that o'erlays your fire. *Dryden, Cleom.*

Some short excursions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but flat *insipid* stuff. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

INSIPI'DITY.† } INSI'PIDNESS. } *n. s.* [*insipidité*, Fr. from *insipid.*]

1. Want of taste; unsavouriness. *Sherwood.*

2. Want of life or spirit.

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipidity* of Tate's. *Pope.*

The exaltedness of some minds, or rather as I shrewdly suspect their *insipidity* and want of feeling or observation, may make them insensible to these light things. *Gray, Lett. to West.*

INSI'PIDLY.† *adv.* [from *insipid.*]

1. Without taste.
2. Dully; without spirit.

One great reason why many children abandon themselves wholly to silly sports, and trifle away all their time *insipidly*, is because they have found their curiosity balked. *Locke.*

If he talk flatly, *insipidly*, and impertinently, we have no esteem or reverence for such a person. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. I.

There are very many matches in our country, wherein the parties live so *insipidly*, or so vexatiously, that I am afraid to venture from their example. *Guardian*, No. 68.

INSI'PIENCE. *n. s.* [*insipientia*, Lat.] Folly; want of understanding.

To INSI'ST.† *v. n.* [*insister*, Fr. *insisto*, Lat.]

1. To stand or rest upon.

The combs being double, the cells on each side the partition are so ordered, that the angles on one side *insist* upon the centres of the bottom of the cells on the other side. *Ray.*

2. Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in; to persevere.

Upon such large terms, and so absolute,
As our conditions shall *insist* upon,
Our peace shall stand firm as rocky mountains. *Shakspeare.*

All other things do constantly obey the law imposed on them, *insist* in the course defined to them. *Barrow, Works*, ii. S. 12.

3. To dwell upon in discourse.

Were there no other act of hostility but that which we have hitherto *insisted* on, the intercepting of her supplies were irreparably injurious to her. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

INSI'STENT. *adj.* [*insistens*, Lat.] Resting upon any thing.

The breadth of the substruction [must] be at least double to the *insistent* wall. *Wotton on Architecture.*

Insi'tiency. *n. s.* [*in* and *sitio*, Latin.] Exemption from thirst.

What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature, for the use we make of him? The docility of an elephant, and the *insitiency* of a camel for travelling in desarts. *Grew.*

Insi'tion. *n. s.* [*insitio*, Lat.] The insertion or ingraffment of one branch into another.

Without the use of these we could have nothing of culture or civility: no tillage, grafting, or *insition*. *Ray.*

Insi'sture. *n. s.* [from *insist*.] This word seems in Shakspeare to signify constancy or regularity, but is now not used.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and the centre,
Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form,
Office and custom, in all line of order. *Shakspeare.*

To **INSNA'RE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *snare*.]

1. To entrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle.

Why strew'st thou sugar on that bottled spider,
Whose deadly web *insnareth* thee about? *Shakspeare.*
By long experience Durfey may no doubt
Insnare a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout;
Though Dryden once exclaim'd in partial spite;
He fish! — because the man attempts to write. *Fenton.*

2. To entangle in difficulties or perplexities.

That which in a great part, in the weightiest causes belonging to this present controversy, hath *insnared* the judgements both of sundry good and of some well-learned men, is the manifest truth of certain general principles, whereupon the ordinances that serve for usual practice in the church of God are grounded. *Hooker.*

That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be *insnared*. *Job*, xxxiv. 30.

3. *To ensnare* is more frequent.

Insna'rer. *n. s.* [from *insnare*.] He that insnares.

To **Insna'rl.*** *v. a.* [from *snarl*. See *To* Snarl.] To entangle. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Insobri'ety. *n. s.* [*in* and *sobriety*.] Drunkenness; want of sobriety.

He whose conscience upbraids him with all profaneness towards God, and *insobriety* towards himself, yet if he can but answer, that he is just to his neighbour, he thinks he has quit scores. *Decay of Chr. Piety*, p. 121.

Inso'ciable. *adj.* [*insociable*, Fr. *insociabilis*, Lat.]

1. Averse from conversation.

If this austere *insociable* life,
Change not your offer made in heat of blood. *Shakspeare.*

2. Incapable of connexion or union.

The lowest ledge or row [must] be merely of stone, — closely laid, without mortar, which is a general caution for all parts in building that are contiguous to board or timber, because lime and wood are *insociable*. *Wotton on Architecture.*

To **I'NSOLATE.** *v. a.* [*insolo*, Lat.] To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.

Insola'tion.† *n. s.* [*insolation*, Fr. from *insolate*.]

1. Exposition to the sun.

We use these towers for *insolation*, refrigeration, conservation, and for the view of divers meteors. *Bacon.*

If it have not a sufficient *insolation* it looketh pale, and attains not its laudable colour: if it be sunned too long, it suffereth a torrefaction. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. [In medicine.] The influence of a scorching sun on the brain.

One case of consequential madness is an effect of *insolation*, or what the French call *coup de soleil*. An instance of which I lately met with in a sailor, who became raving mad in a moment, while the sun-beams darted perpendicularly on his head. *Battie on Madness.*

I'NSOLENCE.† } **I'NSOLENCY.** } *n. s.* [*insolence*, Fr. *insolentia*, Lat.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

They could not restrain the *insolency* of O'Neal, who, finding none now to withstand him, made himself lord of those few people that remained. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Such a nature,
Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow
Which he treads on at noon; but I do wonder
His *insolence* can brook to be commanded
Under Cominius. *Shakspeare.*

The troubles of ambition, and the *insolencies* of traitors, and the violences of rebels. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1653,) p. 19.

Flown with *insolence* and wine. *Milton, P. L.*

Publick judgements are the banks and shores upon which God breaks the *insolency* of sinners, and stays their proud waves. *Tillotson.*

The steady tyrant man,
Who with the thoughtless *insolence* of power,
For sport alone, pursues the cruel chace. *Thomson.*

The fear of any violence, either against her own person or against her son, might deter Penelope from using any endeavours to remove men of such *insolence* and power. *Broome.*

To **I'nsolence.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insult; to treat with contempt. A very bad word.

The bishops, who were first faulty, *insolenced* and assaulted. *King Charles.*

I'nsolent.† *adj.* [*insolent*, Fr. *insolens*, Lat.]

1. Unaccustomed. This is the primary sense of the word, unnoticed by Dr. Johnson and our other lexicographers.

If one chance to derive anie word from the Latine, which is *insolent* to their ears, — they forthwith make a jest at it. *Pettie, Introd. to Guazzo's Civil Conversation*, (1586.)

2. Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing.

We have not pillaged those rich provinces which we rescued: victory itself hath not made us *insolent* masters. *Atterbury.*

I'nsolently.† *adv.* [*insolenter*, Lat.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely.

She, — by a king and conqueror made so great,
Into her own self-praise most *insolently* brake. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 2.

Not unlearnedly mad, or *insolently* wedded unto their own wills. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 8.

What I must disprove,
He *insolently* talk'd to me of love. *Dryden.*

Not faction, when it shook thy regal seat,
Not senates, *insolently* loud,
Those echoes of a thoughtless crowd,
Could warp thy soul to their unjust decree. *Dryden.*

Briant, naturally of an haughty temper, treated him very *insolently*, more like a criminal than a prisoner of war. *Addison.*

Inso'lvable.† *adj.* [*insolvable*, Fr. *in* and *solve*.]

1. Not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; such as admits of no solution, or explication.

Spend a few thoughts on the puzzling inquiries concerning vacuums, the doctrine of infinites, indivisibles, and incommensurables, wherein there appear some *insolvable* difficulties. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. That cannot be paid.

3. Not to be loosed.

To guard with bands
Insolvable these gifts. *Pope, Odyss.*

Inso'luble. *adj.* [*insoluble*, Fr. *insolubilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be cleared; not to be resolved.

Admit this, and what shall the Scripture be but a snare and a torment to weak consciences, filling them with infinite scrupulosities, doubts *insoluble*, and extreme despair. *Hooker.*

2. Not to be dissolved or separated.

Stony matter may grow in any part of a human body; for when any thing *insoluble* sticks in any part of the body, it gathers a crust about it. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Inso'lvency.† *n. s.* [from *insolvent.*] Inability to pay debts. An act of *insolvency* is a law by which imprisoned debtors are released without payment.

Even the dear delight
Of sculpture, paint, intaglios, books, and coins,
Thy breast, sagacious prudence! shall connect
With filth and beggary, nor disdain to link
With black *insolvency*. *Shenstone, Economy,* P. ii.

Inso'lvent. *adj.* [*in* and *solvo*, Lat.] Unable to pay.

By publick declaration he proclaimed himself *insolvent* of those vast sums he had taken upon credit. *Howell.*

A farmer accused his guards for robbing him of oxen, and the emperor shot the offenders; but demanding reparation of the accuser for so many brave fellows, and finding him *insolvent*, compounded the matter by taking his life. *Addison.*

An *insolvent* is a man that cannot pay his debts. *Watts.*

Insolvent tenant of incumber'd space. *Smart.*

Insomu'ch. *conj.* [*in so much.*]

1. So that; to such a degree that.

It hath ever been the use of the conquerour to despise the language of the conquered, and to force him to learn his: so did the Romans always use, *insomuch* that there is no nation but is sprinkled with their language. *Spenser.*

To make ground fertile, ashes excel; *insomuch* as the countries about Ætna have amends made them, for the mischiefs the eruptions do. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Simonides was an excellent poet, *insomuch* that he made his fortune by it. *L'Estrange.*

They made the ground uneven about their nest, *insomuch* that the slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage underneath. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. This word is growing obsolete.

To **INSPE'CT.**† *v. a.* [*inspicio, inspectum*, Lat.] To look into by way of examination.

Return, ye days, when endless pleasure
I found in reading, or in leisure!
When calm around the common room
I puff'd my daily pipe's perfume;
Rode for a stomach; and *inspected*,
At annual bottlings, corks selected!
Warton, Progr. of Discontent.

I'nspect.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Nice or close examination. Not in use.

Not so the man of philosophick eye
And *inspect* sage; the waving brightness he
Curious surveys. *Thomson, Autumn.*

Inspe'ction. *n. s.* [*inspection*, Fr. *inspectio*, Lat.]

1. Prying examination; narrow and close survey.

With narrow search, and with *inspection* deep,
Consider every creature. *Milton, P. L.*

Our religion is a religion that dares to be understood; that offers itself to the search of the inquisitive, to the *inspection* of the severest and the most awakened reason; for, being secure of her substantial truth and purity, she knows that for her to be seen and looked into, is to be embraced and admired, as there needs no greater argument for men to love the light than to see it. *South.*

2. Superintendence; presiding care. In the first sense it should have *into* before the object, and in the second sense may admit *over*; but authors confound them.

We may safely conceal our good deeds, when they run no hazard of being diverted to improper ends, for want of our own *inspection*. *Atterbury.*

We should apply ourselves to study the perfections of God, and to procure lively and vigorous impressions of his perpetual presence with us, and *inspection over* us. *Atterbury.*

The divine *inspection into* the affairs of the world, doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth implicitly deny his existence. *Bentley.*

Inspe'ctor. *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. A prying examiner.

With their new light our bold *inspectors* press,
Like Cham, to shew their father's nakedness. *Denham.*

2. A superintendent.

Young men may travel under a wise *inspector* or tutor to different parts, that they may bring home useful knowledge. *Watts.*

INSPE'RSED.* *part. adj.* [*inspersé*, Fr. *inspersus*, Lat.] Sprinkled or cast upon.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

Inspe'rsion. *n. s.* [*inspersio*, Lat.] A sprinkling upon. *Ainsworth.*

INSPE'XIMUS.* *n. s.* [Lat.] The first word of ancient charters, and letters patent; an exemplification: It implies, *We have inspected it.*

This road is specified, by the names of "strata" and "magna via," in an *inspeximus* charter of Henry the Third to Tarent-abbey in Dorsetshire.
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 66.

To **Insphe're.**† *v. a.* [*in* and *sphere.*] To place in an orb or sphere.

I will *insphere* her
In regions high and starry. *Drayton on his Mistress.*
Not rubies of the rock such red *inspher'd*.
Sandys, Lament. ch. 4.

Where those immortal shapes
Of bright aereal spirits live *inspher'd*,
In regions mild of calm and serene air. *Milton, Comus.*

Inspi'rable. *adj.* [from *inspire.*] Which may be drawn in with the breath; which may be infused.

To these *inspirable* hurts, we may enumerate those they sustain from their expiration of fuliginous steams. *Harvey.*

Inspira'tion. *n. s.* [from *inspire.*]

1. The act of drawing in the breath.

In any inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increased upon *inspiration*, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration. *Arbuthnot*

2. The act of breathing into any thing.

3. Infusion of ideas into the mind by a superiour power.

I never spoke with her in all my life.
—How can she then call us by our names,
Unless it be by *inspiration*? *Shakspeare, Com. of Err*

Your father was ever virtuous, and holy men at their death have good *inspirations*. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

We to his high *inspiration* owe,
That what was done before the flood we know. *Denham.*

What the tragedian wrote, the late success
Declares was *inspiration*, and not guess. *Denham.*

Inspiration is when an overpowering impression of any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it: so were the prophets and the apostles *inspired*. *Watts.*

To **INSPI'RE.**† *v. n.* [*inspiro*, Lat. *inspirer*, Fr.]

1. To draw in the breath; opposed to *expire*.

If the *inspiring* and *expiring* organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly yields to nature, and dies. *Walton.*

2. To blow, as a gentle wind does.

Her yellow lockes, crisped like golden wyre,
About her shoulders weren loosely shed,
And, when the winde emongst them did *inspire*,
They waved like a penon wyde dispred.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. iii. 30.

To **Inspi're.** *v. a.*

1. To breathe into.

Ye nine, descend and sing,
The breathing instruments *inspire*. *Pope.*

2. To infuse by breathing.

He knew not his Maker, and he that *inspired* into him an active soul, and breathed in a living spirit. *Wisd.* xv. 11.

3. To infuse into the mind; to impress upon the fancy.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night;
But dawning day new comfort hath *inspir'd*. *Shakspeare.*
To the heart *inspir'd*
Vernal delight. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To animate by supernatural infusion.
Nor the *inspir'd*
Castalian spring. *Milton, P. L.*
Erato, thy poet's mind *inspire*,
And fill his soul with thy celestial fire. *Dryden, Æn.*
The letters are often read to the young religious, to *inspire* them with sentiments of virtue. *Addison.*

5. To draw in with the breath.
By means of sulphurous coal smoaks the lungs are stifled and oppressed, whereby they are forced to *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty, in comparison of the facility of *inspiring* and expiring the air in the country. *Harvey.*
His baleful breath *inspiring* as he glides;
Now like a chain around her neck he rides. *Dryden.*

INSPI'RER. *n. s.* [from *inspire.*] He that inspires.
To the infinite God, the omnipotent creator and preserver of the world, the most gracious redeemer, sanctifier, and *inspirer* of mankind, be all honour. *Derham.*

To INSPI'RIT. *v. a.* [*in* and *spirit.*] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to invigorate; to encourage.
It has pleased God to *inspirit* and actuate all his evangelical methods by a concurrence of supernatural strength, which makes it not only eligible but possible; easy and pleasant to do whatever he commands us. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*
A discreet use of becoming ceremonies renders the service of the church solemn and affecting, *inspirits* the sluggish, and inflames even the devout worshipper. *Atterbury.*
The courage of Agamemnon is *inspirited* by love of empire and ambition. *Pope, Pref. to the Iliads.*
Let joy or ease, let affluence or content,
And the gay conscience of a life well spent,
Calm every thought, *inspirit* every grace,
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*

To INSPI'SSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *spissus*, Lat.] To thicken; to make thick.
Sugar doth *inspissate* the spirits of the wine, and maketh them not so easy to resolve into vapour. *Bacon.*
This oil, farther *inspissated* by evaporation, turns into balm. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INSPI'SSATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Thick.
The gum or *inspissate* juice of a plant. *Greenhill, Art of Embalm.* p. 253.

INSPISSA'TION. *n. s.* [from *inspissate.*] The act of making any liquid thick.
The effect is wrought by the *inspissation* of the air. *Bacon.*
Recent urine will crystallize by *inspissation*, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INSTABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*instabilitas*, Lat. *instabilité*, Fr. from *instabilis*, Lat.] Inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct.
Instability of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another; such a fickleness cannot but be fatal to our country. *Addison, Freeholder.*

INSTA'BLE.† *adj.* [*instable*, old French; *instabilis*, Lat.] Inconstant; changing. See UNSTABLE.
In this *instable* and uncertain age, you have with that steadiness of mind and clearness of judgement stuck to the truth and purity of the protestant religion, as discerning the vast difference betwixt it and popery. *More, Exp. of the Sev. Ch. Ded. to Lord Robarts*, (1669.)

INSTA'BLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *instable.*] Fickleness; mutability.
There cannot be two more pregnant instances of the lubricity and *instableness* of mankind, than the decay of these two ancient nations. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 57.
The very faculty of reason (as we find it too true by late experience) is subject to the same *instableness*. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 19.

To INSTA'LL. *v. a.* [*installer*, Fr. *in* and *stall.*] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.
She reigns a goddess now among the saints,
That whilom was the saint of shepherds light,
And is *installed* now in heaven's hight. *Spenser.*
Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Install'd archbishop of Canterbury. *Shakspeare.*
The king chose him master of the horse, after this he was *installed* of the most noble order. *Wotton.*

INSTALLA'TION. *n. s.* [*installation*, Fr. from *install.*] The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat.
Upon the election the bishop gives a mandate for his *installation*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

INSTA'LMENT.† *n. s.* [from *install.*]

1. The act of installing.
It is not easy
To make lord William Hastings of our mind,
For the *instalment* of this noble duke
In the seat royal? *Shakspeare, Rich. III*
Would I could hire
These fine invincible fiddlers to play to me
At my *instalment*. *Beaum. and Fl. Prophetess.*
The time of his *instalment* into his priesthood. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 526.

2. The seat in which one is installed.
Search Windsor-castle, elves,
The several chairs of order look you scour;
Each fair *instalment*, coat and several crest
With loyal blazon evermore be blest! *Shakspeare.*

I'NSTANCE. } I'NSTANCY. } *n. s.* [*instance*, Fr.]

1. Importunity; urgency; solicitation.
Christian men should much better frame themselves to those heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with so great *instancy* gave us concerning peace and unity, if we did concur to have the ancient councils renewed. *Hooker.*

2. Motive; influence; pressing argument. Not now in use.
She dwells so securely upon her honour, that folly dares not present itself. Now, could I come to her with any direction in my hand, my desires had *instance* and argument to commend themselves. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*
The *instances* that second marriage move,
Are base respects of thrift, but none of love. *Shakspeare.*

3. Prosecution or process of a suit.
The *instance* of a cause is said to be that judicial process which is made from the contestation of a suit, even to the time of pronouncing sentence in the cause, or till the end of three years. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

4. Example; document.
Yet doth this accident
So far exceed all *instance*, all discourse,
That I am ready to distrust mine eyes. *Shakspeare.*
In furnaces of copper and brass, where vitriol is often cast in, there riseth suddenly a fly, which sometimes moveth on the walls of the furnace; sometimes in the fire below; and dieth presently as soon as it is out of the furnace: which is a noble *instance*, and worthy to be weighed. *Bacon.*
We find in history *instances* of persons, who, after their prisons have been flung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons, than stake their miserable lives and fortunes upon the success of a revolution. *Addison.*
The greatest saints are sometimes made the most remarkable *instances* of suffering. *Atterbury.*
Suppose the earth should be removed nearer to the sun, and revolve for *instance* in the orbit of Mercury, the whole ocean would boil with heat. *Bentley.*
The use of *instances* is to illustrate and explain a difficulty; and this end is best answered by such *instances* as are familiar and common. *Baker on Learning.*

5. State of any thing.
These seem as if, in the time of Edward the First, they were drawn up into the form of a law in the first *instance*. *Hale.*

6. Occasion; act.

The performances required on our part, are no other than what natural reason has endeavoured to recommend, even in the most severe and difficult *instances* of duty. *Rogers.*

A soul supreme in each hard *instance* try'd
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride. *Pope.*

If Eusebia has lived as free from sin as it is possible for human nature, it is because she is always watching and guarding against all *instances* of pride. *Law, Serious Call.*

To I'NSTANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To give or offer an example.

As to false citations, that the world may see how little he is to be trusted, I shall *instance* in two or three about which he makes the loudest clamor. *Tillotson.*

In tragedy and satire, this age and the last have excelled the ancients; and I would *instance* in Shakspeare of the former, in Dorset of the latter sort. *Dryden, Juv.*

I'NSTANCED.* *part. adj.* [from *instance.*] Given in proof, or as an example.

That worthy divine did not heedfully observe the great difference betwixt these *instanced* degrees. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 4. C. 5.

I'NSTANT. *adj.* [*instant*, Fr. *instans*, Lat.]

1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.

And they were *instant* with loud voices, requiring that he might be crucified. *St. Luke*, xxiii. 23.

Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing *instant* in prayer. *Rom.* xii. 12.

2. Immediate; without any time intervening; present.

Our good old friend bestow
Your needful counsel to our businesses,
Which crave the *instant* use. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The *instant* stroke of death denounc'd to-day,
Remov'd far off. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor native country thou, nor friend shalt see;
Nor war hast thou to wage, nor year to come;
Impending death is thine, and *instant* doom. *Prior.*

3. Quick; making no delay.

Instant without disturb they took alarm. *Milton, P. L.*

Griev'd that a visitant so long should wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate;
Instant he flew with hospitable haste,
And the new friend with courteous air embrac'd. *Pope.*

I'NSTANT. *n. s.* [*instant*, Fr.]

1. *Instant* is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession. *Locke.*

There is scarce an *instant* between their flourishing and their not being. *Hooker.*

Her nimble body yet in time must move,
And not in *instants* through all places stride;
But she is nigh and far, beneath, above,
In point of time, which thought cannot divide. *Davies.*

At any *instant* of time the moving atom is but in one single point of the line; therefore all but that one point is either future or past, and no other parts are co-existent or contemporary with it. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. A particular time.

I can at any unseasonable *instant* of the night, appoint her to look out at her lady's chamber window. *Shakspeare.*

3. It is used in low and commercial language for a day of the present or current month.

'On the twentieth *instant* it is my intention to erect a lion's head. *Addison, Guardian.*

INSTANTANE'ITY.* *n. s.* [from *instantaneous.*] Unpremeditated production.

[They] have no sort of claim to be called verses, beside their *instantaneity.* *Shenstone.*

INSTANTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*instantaneus*, Lat.] Done in an instant; acting at once without any perceptible succession; acting with the utmost speed; done with the utmost speed.

This manner of the beginning or ceasing of the deluge doth not at all agree with the *instantaneous* actions of creation and annihilation. *Burnet, Theory.*

The rapid radiance *instantaneous* strikes
Th' illumin'd mountain. *Thomson.*

INSTANTA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *instantaneous.*] In an indivisible point of time.

What I had heard of the raining of frogs came to my thoughts, there being reason to conclude that those came from the clouds, or were *instantaneously* generated. *Derham.*

I'NSTANTANY.* *adj.* [*instantaneus*, Lat.] Our elder word for *instantaneous.*

Reaching forth itself largely in very quick and *instantanie* motions to all those things which are capable of it [light]. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 43.

I'NSTANTLY.† *adv.* [*instanter*, Lat.]

1. With urgent importunity.

They besought him *instantly*, saying that he was worthy for whom he should do this. *St. Luke*, vii. 4.

Our twelve tribes *instantly* serving God day and night. *Acts*, xxvi. 7.

2. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time.

In a great whale, the sense and affects of any one part of the body *instantly* make a transcursion throughout the whole body. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Sleep *instantly* fell on me. *Milton, P. L.*

As several winds arise,
Just so their natures alter *instantly.* *May, Virgil.*

To INSTA'TE. *v. a.* [*in* and *state.*]

1. To place in a certain rank or condition.

This kind of conquest does only *instate* the victor in these rights, which the conquered prince had. *Hale.*

Had this glist'ring monster been born to thy poverty, he could not have been so bad: nor, perhaps, had thy birth *instated* thee in the same greatness, would'st thou have been better. *South.*

The first of them being eminently holy and dear to God, should derive a blessing to his posterity on that account, and prevail at last to have them also accepted as holy, and *instated* in the favour of God. *Atterbury.*

2. To invest. Obsolete.

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do *instate* and widow you withal. *Shakspeare.*

INSTAURA'TION.† *n. s.* [*instauration*, Fr. *instauratio*, Lat.] Restoration; reparation; renewal.

They took *instauration* of what was deficient, for institution. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 11.

Comprehending an *instauration* of S. Edward's Laws, as they were amended by the Conqueror. *Ibid.* S. 17.

INSTE'AD.† *prep.* [a word formed by the coalition of *in* and *stead*, place.]

1. In room of; in place of. Always with *of.*

They, *instead of* fruit,
Chew'd bitter ashes. *Milton, P. L.*

Vary the form of speech, and *instead of* the word church, make it a question in politicks, whether the monument be in danger. *Swift.*

2. Equal to.

This very consideration to a wise man is *instead of* a thousand arguments, to satisfy him, that, in those times, no such thing was believed. *Tillotson.*

INSTE'AD.† *adv.* In the place; in the room. Used without *of*, it ceases to be a preposition, and becomes an adverb.

He in derision sets
Upon their tongues a various spirit, to rase
Quite out their native language, and *instead*
To sow a jangling noise of tongues unknown. *Milton, P. L.*

To INSTE'EP. *v. a.* [*in* and *steep.*]

1. To soak; to macerate in moisture.

Suffolk first died, and York, all haggled over,
Comes to him where in gore he lay *insteep'd.* *Shakspeare.*

2. Lying under water.

The gutter'd rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors *insteep'd* to clog the guiltless keel.
Shakspeare Othello.

I'NSTEP. *n. s.* [*in* and *step.*] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

The caliga was a military shoe with a very thick sole, tied above the *instep* with leather thongs. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To I'NSTIGATE.† *v. a.* [*instigo*, Lat. *instiguer*, Fr. from the Greek στίζω or στίγω, to prick, to goad.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

If a servant *instigates* a stranger to kill his master, this being murder in the stranger as principal, of course the servant is accessary only to the crime of murder, though he would have been guilty, as principal, of petty treason. *Blackstone.*

INSTIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*instigation*, Fr. from *instigate.*] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this? But rather follow
Our forceful *instigation.* *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

It was partly by the *instigation* of some factious malecontents that bare principal stroke amongst them. *Bacon.*

Shall any man, that wilfully procures the cutting of whole armies to pieces, set up for an innocent? As if the lives that were taken away by his *instigation* were not to be charged upon his account. *L'Estrange.*

We have an abridgement of all the baseness and villainy that both the corruption of nature and the *instigation* of the devil could bring the sons of men to. *South.*

I'NSTIGATOR. *n. s.* [*instigateur*, Fr. from *instigate.*] Inciter to ill.

That sea of blood is enough to drown in eternal misery the malicious author or *instigator* of its effusion. *King Charles.*

Either the eagerness of acquiring or the revenge of missing dignities, have been the great *instigators* of ecclesiastick feuds. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

To INSTI'L. *v. a.* [*instillo*, Lat. *instiller*, Fr.]

1. To infuse by drops.

He from the well of life three drops *instill'd.* *Milton, P. L.*

2. To insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuse.

Though assemblies be had indeed for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may easily prove, as well in regard of their fitness to serve the turn of hereticks, and such as privily will soonest adventure to *instil* their poison into men's minds. *Hooker.*

He had a farther design to *instil* and insinuate good instruction, by contributing to men's happiness in this present life. *Calamy.*

Those heathens did in a particular manner *instil* the principle into their children of loving their country, which is far otherwise now-a-days. *Swift.*

INSTILLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*instillatio*, Lat. from *instil.*]

1. The act of pouring in by drops. *Cotgrave.*
2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.
3. The thing infused.

They imbitter the cup of life by insensible *instillations.* *Johnson, Rambler.*

INSTI'LLER.* *n. s.* [from *instil.*] One who insinuates any thing imperceptibly into the mind.

Never was there such a juggle as was played in my mind, nor so artful an *instiller* of loose principles as my tutor. *Skelton, Deism Revealed, Dial.* viii.

INSTI'LMENT. *n. s.* [from *instil.*] Any thing instilled.

The leperous *instilment.* *Shakspeare.*

To INSTI'MULATE.* *v. a.* [*instimulo*, Lat.] To incite; to provoke. *Cockeram.*

INSTI'NCT.† *adj.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Latin.] Moved; animated.

Forth rush'd with whirlwind sound
The chariot of paternal deity,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,
Itself *instinct* with spirit, but convoy'd,
By four cherubick shapes. *Milton, P. L.*

Coffee-house wits, *instinct* by, me, can correct an author's style, and display his minutest errors, without understanding a syllable of his matter or his language! *Swift, Battle of the Books.*

I'NSTINCT. *n. s.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Lat. This word had its accent formerly on the last syllable.] Desire or aversion acting in the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation; the power determining the will of brutes.

In him they fear your highness' death,
And mere *instinct* of love and loyalty,
Makes them thus forward in his banishment. *Shakspeare.*

Thou knowest I am as valiant as Hercules; but beware *instinct*; the lion will not touch the true prince: *instinct* is a great matter. I was a coward on *instinct*; I shall think the better of myself and thee, during my life; I for a valiant lion, and thee for a true prince. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

But providence or *instinct* of nature seems,
Or reason though disturb'd, and scarce consulted,
To have guided me aright. *Milton, S. A.*

Nature first pointed out my Portius to me,
And easily taught me by her secret force
To love thy person, ere I knew thy merit;
Till what was *instinct* grew up into friendship. *Addison.*

The philosopher avers,
That reason guides our deed, and *instinct* theirs.
Instinct and reason how shall we divide? *Prior.*

Reason serves when press'd:
But honest *instinct* comes a volunteer. *Pope.*

INSTI'NCTED. *adj.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] Impressed as an animating power. This, neither musical nor proper, was perhaps introduced by Bentley.

What native unextinguishable beauty must be impressed and *instincted* through the whole, which the defedation of so many parts by a bad printer and a worse editor could not hinder from shining forth. *Bentley, Pref. to Milton.*

INSTI'NCTION.* *n. s.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] Instinct. This word preceded *instinct.* Obsolete.

This natural *instinction* of creatures. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 149.

INSTI'NCTIVE. *adj.* [from *instinct.*] Acting without the application of choice or reason; rising in the mind without apparent cause.

Rais'd
By quick *instinctive* motion, up I sprung,
As thitherward endeavouring. *Milton, P. L.*

It will be natural that Ulysses's mind should forebode; and it appears that the *instinctive* presage was a favourite opinion of Homer's. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

INSTI'NCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *instinctive.*] By instinct; by the call of nature.

The very rats
Instinctively had quit it. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

To I'NSTITUTE.† *v. n.* [*instituo*, *institutum*, Lat. *instituer*, Fr.]

1. To fix; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to settle; to prescribe.

God then *instituted* a law natural to be observed by creatures; and therefore, according to the manner of laws, the institution thereof is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker.*

Here let us breathe, and haply *institute*
A course of learning, and ingenuous studies. *Shakspeare.*

To the production of the effect they are determined by the laws of their nature, *instituted* and imprinted on them by inimitable wisdom. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

The theocracy of the Jews was *instituted* by God himself. *Temple.*

To *institute* a court and country party without materials would be a very new system in politicks. *Swift.*

2. To educate; to instruct; to form by instruction.
If children were early *instituted*, knowledge would insensibly insinuate itself. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*
3. To invest with the spiritual part of a benefice. See the fifth sense of INSTITUTION.
No bishop shall *institute* any to a benefice, who hath been ordained by any other bishop, except he first shew unto him his letters of orders. *Const. and Can. Eccl.* 39.

I'NSTITUTE.† *n. s.* [*institute*, Fr. *institutum*, Lat.]
1. Established law; settled order.
Such is the subject of the *institute*,
And universal body of the law. *Marlowe, Trag. of Dr. Faustus.*
This law, though custom now directs the course,
As nature's *institute*, is yet in force
Uncancell'd, though disused. *Dryden.*
2. Precept; maxim; principle.
Thou art pale in mighty studies grown,
To make the Stoick *institutes* thy own. *Dryden, Pers.*

INSTITU'TION.† *n. s.* [*institution*, Fr. *institutio*, Lat.]
1. Act of establishing.
2. Establishment; settlement.
The *institution* of God's Law is described as being established by solemn injunction. *Hooker.*
It became him by whom all things are, to be the way of salvation to all, that the *institution* and restitution of the world might be both wrought with one hand. *Hooker.*
This unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, is what legislators have endeavoured, in their several schemes or *institutions* of government, to deposit in such hands as would preserve the people. *Swift.*
3. Positive law.
They quarrel sometimes with the execution of laws, and sometimes with the *institution*. *Temple.*
The holiness of the first fruits and the lump is an holiness merely of *institution*, outward and nominal; whereas the holiness of the root is an holiness of nature, inherent and real. *Atterbury.*
The law and *institution* founded by Moses was to establish religion, and to make mercy and peace known to the whole earth. *Forbes.*
4. Education.
After baptism, when it is in infancy received, succeeds instruction and *institution* in the nature and several branches of that vow, which was made at the font, in a short intelligible manner. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*
It is a necessary piece of providence in the *institution* of our children, to train them up to somewhat in their youth, that may honestly entertain them in their age. *L'Estrange.*
His learning was not the effect of precept or *institution*. *Bentley.*
5. The act of investing a clerk presented to a rectory or vicarage with the spiritual part of his benefice. See COLLATION, and INDUCTION.
No person shall hereafter be received into the ministry, nor either by *institution* or collation admitted to any ecclesiastical living, nor suffered to preach, &c. except he be licensed either by the archbishop, or the bishop of the diocese where he is to be placed. *Const. and Canons Eccl.* 36.

INSTITU'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *institution*.] Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine.
That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declareth in his politicks, amongst the *institutionary* rules of youth. *Brown.*

I'NSTITUTIVE.* *adj.* [from *institute*.] Able to establish.
These words seem *institutive*, or collative of power. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

I'NSTITUTOR. *n. s.* [*instituteur*, Fr. *institutor*, Lat.]
1. An establisher; one who settles.
It might have succeeded a little better, if it had pleased the *institutors* of the civil months of the sun to have ordered them alternately odd and even. *Holder on Time.*
2. Instructor; educator.
The two great aims which every *institutor* of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at. *Walker.*

I'NSTITUTIST. *n. s.* [from *institute*.] Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions.
Green gall the *institutists* would persuade us to be an effect of an over-hot stomach. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To INSTO'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *stop*.] To close up; to stop.
With boiling pitch another near at hand
The seams *instops*. *Dryden, Ann. Mirab.*

To INSTRU'CT.† *v. a.* participle preterit. *instructed* or *instruct*. [*instruo*, Lat. *instruire*, *instruict*, Fr.]
1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to institute; to direct.
Warned, *instruct*, and monyshed. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* p. 2.
Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice, that he might *instruct* thee. *Deut.* iv. 36.
His God doth *instruct* him to discretion, and doth teach him. *Isa.* xxviii. 26.
Chenaniah, chief of the Levites, *instructed* about the song, because he was skilful. 1 *Chron.* xv. 22.
Thou approvest the things that are more excellent, being *instructed* out of the law. *Rom.* ii. 18.
One man being *instruct* in the suit for both. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 226.
Instruct me, for thou knowest. *Milton, P. L.*
Who ever by consulting at thy shrine
Return'd the wiser, or the more *instruct*
To fly or follow what concern'd him most? *Milton, P. R.*
2. It has commonly *in* before the thing taught.
They that were *instructed in* the songs of the Lord were two hundred fourscore and eight. 1 *Chron.* xxv. 7.
These are the things *wherein* Solomon was *instructed* for building of the house of God. 2 *Chron.* iii. 3.
3. To model; to form. Little in use.
They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and *instructed* the same for a hearing before the judge. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

INSTRU'CTER. *n. s.* [from *instruct*.] A teacher; an institutor; one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge. It is oftener written INSTRUCTOR.
Though you have ten thousand *instructors* in Christ. 1 *Cor.* iv. 15.
After the flood arts to Chaldea fell,
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and *instructor* was. *Denham.*
O thou, who future things canst represent
As present, heavenly *instructor!* *Milton, P. L.*
Poets, the first *instructors* of mankind,
Brought all things to their native proper use. *Roscommon.*
They see how they are beset on every side, not only with temptations, but *instructors* to vice. *Locke.*
Several *instructors* were disposed among this little helpless people. *Addison.*
We have precepts of duty given us by our *instructors*. *Rogers.*

INSTRU'CTIBLE.* *adj.* [from *instruct*.] Able to instruct.
A king of incomparable clemency, and whose heart is *instructible* for wisdom and goodness. *Bacon, Submission to the H. of Lords.*

INSTRU'CTION. *n. s.* [*instruction*, Fr. from *instruct*.]
1. The act of teaching; information.
It lies on you to speak,
Not by your own *instruction*, nor by any matter
Which your heart prompts you to. *Shakspeare.*
We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages, for those discoveries and discourses they have left behind them for our *instruction*. *Locke.*
2. Precepts conveying knowledge.
Will ye not receive *instruction* to hearken to receive my words? *Jer.* xxxv.
On ev'ry thorn delightful wisdom grows,
In ev'ry stream a sweet *instruction* flows;
But some untaught o'erhear the whisp'ring rill,
In spite of sacred leisure, blockheads still. *Young.*

3. Authoritative information; mandate.

See this dispatch'd with all the haste thou cans't;
Anon I'll give thee more *instruction*. *Shakspeare.*

INSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *instruct*; *instructif*, Fr.] Conveying knowledge.

With a variety of *instructive* expressions by speech man alone is endowed. *Holder.*

I would not laugh but to instruct; or if my mirth ceases to be *instructive*, it shall never cease to be innocent. *Addison.*

INSTRU'CTIVELY.* *adv.* [from *instructive.*] So as to teach; by instruction.

Designing *instructively* to exemplify the duty and nature of charity. *Barrow, Works*, i. 263.

Ægle made him sing both merrily and *instructively*. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scribl.*

INSTRU'CTIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *instructive.*] Power of instructing.

The benefit, and the *instructiveness* of history, and of the lives of worthy persons, is no less universally than deservedly acknowledged to be very great. *Situation of Paradise*, &c. (1683,) p. 30.

INSTRU'CTOR.* See INSTRUCTER.

INSTRU'CTRESS.* *n. s.* [from *instructor.*] A female instructor.

Knowledge also as a perfect *instructrice* and maistresse. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 146. b.

To hear the sweet *instructress* tell,
How life its noblest use may find,
How well for freedom be resign'd. *Akenside.*

Perhaps, in the revolutions of the world, Iona may be sometime again the *instructress* of the western regions. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

I'NSTRUMENT. *n. s.* [*instrument*, Fr. *instrumentum*, Lat.]

1. A tool used for any work or purpose.

If he smite him with an *instrument* of iron, so that he die, he is a murderer. *Num.* xxxv. 16.

What artificial frame, what *instrument*,
Did one superior genius e'er invent;
Which to the muscles is preferr'd? *Blackmore.*

Box is useful for turners and *instrument* makers. *Mortimer.*

2. A frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds.

He that striketh an *instrument* with skill, may cause notwithstanding a very pleasant sound, if the string whereon he striketh chance to be capable of harmony. *Hooker.*

She taketh most delight
In musick, *instruments* and poetry. *Shakspeare.*

In solitary groves he makes his moan,
Nor, mix'd in mirth, in youthful pleasure shares,
But sighs when songs and *instruments* he hears. *Dryden.*

3. A writing containing any contract or order.

He called Edna his wife, and took paper, and did write an *instrument* of covenants, and sealed it. *Tobit.*

4. The agent. It is used of persons as well as things, but of persons very often in an ill sense.

If, haply, you my father do suspect,
An *instrument* of this your calling back,
Lay not your blame on me. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

5. That by means whereof something is done.

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body which hath arms and legs, only *instruments* of doing; but that it were intended the mind should employ them. *Sidney.*

All voluntary self-denials and austerities which Christianity commends become necessary, not simply for themselves, but as *instruments* towards a higher end. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Reputation is the smallest sacrifice those can make us, who have been the *instruments* of our ruin. *Swift.*

There is one thing to be considered concerning reason, whether syllogism be the proper *instrument* of it, and the usefullest way of exercising this faculty. *Locke.*

6. One who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

He scarcely knew what was done in his own chamber, but as it pleased her *instruments* to frame themselves. *Sidney.*

All the *instruments* which aided to expose the child, were even then lost when it was found. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

In benefits as well as injuries, it is the principal that we are to consider, not the *instrument*; that which a man does by another, is in truth his own act. *L'Estrange.*

The bold are but th' *instruments* of the wise,
They undertake the dangers they advise. *Dryden.*

INSTRUME'NTAL. *adj.* [*instrumental*, Fr. *instrumentum*, Lat.]

1. Conducive as means to some end; organical.

All second and *instrumental* causes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, virtueless, and dead. *Ralegh, Hist.*

Prayer, which is *instrumental* to every thing, hath a particular promise in this thing. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

It is not an essential part of religion, but rather an auxiliary and *instrumental* duty. *Smalridge.*

I discern some excellent final causes of conjunction of body and soul; but the *instrumental* I know not, nor what invisible bands and fetters unite them together. *Bentley.*

2. Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful: used of persons and things.

The presbyterian merit is of little weight, when they allege themselves *instrumental* towards the restoration. *Swift.*

3. Consisting not of voices but instruments; produced by instruments, not vocal.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial abrogated, require the abrogation of *instrumental* musick, approving nevertheless the use of vocal melody to remain, must shew some reason, wherefore the one should be thought a legal ceremony and not the other. *Hooker.*

Oft in bands,
While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk,
With heavenly touch of *instrumental* sounds
In full harmonious number join'd, their songs
Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

Sweet voices, mix'd with *instrumental* sounds,
Ascend the vaulted roof, the vaulted roof rebounds. *Dryden.*

INSTRUMENTA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *instrumental.*] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.

Those natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation and formal command, yet they are done by the virtue, energy, and influx of the soul, and the *instrumentality* of the spirits. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

INSTRUME'NTALLY.† *adv.* [from *instrumental.*]

1. In the nature of an instrument; as means to an end.

Men's well-being here in this life is but *instrumentally* good, as being the means for him to be well in the next life. *Digby.*

Habitual preparation for the sacrament consists in a standing, permanent habit, or principle of holiness, wrought chiefly by God's spirit, and *instrumentally* by his word, in the heart or soul of man. *South.*

2. With instruments of musick.

The earlier fathers of the church—condemned musical devotion when *instrumentally* accompanied. *Mason on Church Musick*, p. 27.

INSTRUME'NTALNESS. *n. s.* [from *instrumental.*] Usefulness as means to an end.

The *instrumentalness* of riches to works of charity, has rendered it very political, in every Christian commonwealth, by laws to settle and secure propriety. *Hammond.*

To INSTY'LE.* *v. a.* [*in* and *style.*] To denominate; to call.

Gladness shall clothe the earth; we will *instile*
The face of things an universal smile. *Crashaw, Poems*, p. 101.

INSU'AVITY.* *n. s.* [*insuavitas*, Lat.] Unpleasantness.

All fears, griefs, suspicions, discontents, imbonities, *insuavities*, are swallowed up and drowned in this Euripus, this Irish sea. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 215.

INSUBJE'CTION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *subjection.*] State of disobedience to government.

INSUBORDINA'TION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *subordination.*] State of disorder.

INSUBSTA'NTIAL.* *adj.* [*in* and *substantial.*] Not real; unsubstantial.

Like the baseless fabrick of this vision,
The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this *insubstantial* pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

INSUCCA'TION.* *n. s.* [*insuccatus*, Lat.] Soaking. Not in use.

As concerning the medicating and *insuccation* of seeds, I am no great favourer of it. *Evelyn*, B. i. ch. 1. § 5.

INSU'FFERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *sufferable.*]

1. Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance.

The one is oppressed with constant heat, the other with *insufferable* cold. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway,
So fierce, they flash'd *insufferable* day. *Dryden.*

Though great light be *insufferable* to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all disease them; because that causing no disorderly motion, leaves that curious organ unharmed. *Locke.*

2. Detestable; contemptible; disgusting beyond endurance.

A multitude of scribblers, who daily pester the world with their *insufferable* stuff, should be discouraged from writing any more. *Dryden.*

INSU'FFERABLY. *adv.* [from *insufferable.*] To a degree beyond endurance.

Those heavenly shapes
Will dazzle now this earthly with their blaze,
Insufferably bright. *Milton, P. L.*

There is no person remarkably ungrateful, who was not also *insufferably* proud. *South.*

INSUFFI'CIENCE. } *n. s.* [*insufficience*, Fr. *in* and *sufficient.*]
INSUFFI'CIENCY. } Inadequateness to any end or purpose; want of requisite value or power: used of things and persons.

The minister's aptness or *insufficiency*, otherwise than by reading to instruct the flock, standeth in this place as a stranger, with whom our form of common prayer hath nothing to do. *Hooker.*

The *insufficiency* of the light of nature is, by the light of scripture, so fully supplied, that further light than this hath added, there doth not need unto that end. *Hooker.*

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our *insufficience*, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Till experience had discovered their defect and *insufficiency*, I did certainly conclude them to be infallible. *Wilkins.*

Consider the pleas made use of to this purpose, and shew the *insufficiency* and weakness of them. *Atterbury.*

INSUFFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*insufficient*, Fr. *in* and *sufficient.*] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.

The bishop to whom they shall be presented, may justly reject them as incapable and *insufficient*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

We are weak, dependant creatures, *insufficient* to our own happiness, full of wants which of ourselves we cannot relieve, exposed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to divert. *Rogers.*

Fasting kills by the bad state, not by the *insufficient* quantity of fluids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INSUFFI'CIENTLY. *adv.* [from *insufficient.*] With want of proper ability; not skilfully.

INSUFFLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*in* and *sufflo*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon.

Insufflations, that is, blowing upon. *Fulke, Retentive, &c.* (1580,) p. 168.

Imposition of hands is a custom of parents in blessing their children, but taken up by the apostles instead of that divine *insufflation* which Christ used. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

St. Basil, expressly comparing the divine *insufflation* upon Adam with that of Christ (St. Joh. xx. 22.) upon the Apostles, tells us that 'twas the same Son of God by whom God gave the *insufflation*, then indeed together with the soul, but now into the soul. *Bp. Bull, Works*, iii. 1125.

INSU'ITABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *suitable.*] Not suitable.

Many other rites of the Jewish worship seemed to him *insuitable* to the Divine nature. *Burnet, Life of Ld. Rochester*, p. 73.

I'NSULAR.† } *adj.* [*insulaire*, Fr. *insularis*, Lat.]
I'NSULARY. } Belonging to an island. *Insulary* only is exemplified by Dr. Johnson; but *insular* was in use as soon, or perhaps sooner, than *insulary*. Cotgrave translates the French word into *insular*.

Druina, being surrounded with the sea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other *insulary* advantages. *Howell.*

Such is the system of *insular* subordination, which, having little variety, cannot afford much delight in the view. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

I'NSULAR.* *n. s.* [*insularis*, *n. s.* Lat.] An islander.

It is much to be lamented, that our *insulars*, who act and think so much for themselves, should yet, from grossness of air and diet, grow stupid or doat sooner than other people, who, by virtue of elastick air, water-drinking, and light food, preserved their faculties to extreme old age. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 109.

To I'NSULATE.* *v. a.* [from *insula*, Lat.] To make an island.

The Eden here forms two branches, and *insulates* the ground. *Pennant, Tour.*

I'NSULATED.† *adj.* [*insula*, Lat.] Not contiguous on any side; not connected.

An administration, composed of *insulated* individuals. *Burke on the Pres. Discontents*, (1770.)

Prudence would dictate this in the case of separate *insulated* men. *Burke on the Fr. Revolution.*

INSU'LSE.† *adj.* [*insulse*, old Fr. *insulsus*, Lat.] Dull; insipid; heavy; stupid. *Dict.*

An *insulse* and frigid affectation. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

Rabbinical scholiasts, not well attending,—gave us this *insulse* rule out of their Talmud. *Ibid.*

INSU'LSITY.* *n. s.* [*insulsitas*, Lat. from *insulse.*] Stupidity. *Cockeram.*

I'NSULT.† *n. s.* [*insultus*, Lat. *insult*, Fr.]

1. The act of leaping upon any thing. In this sense it has the accent on the last syllable: the sense is rare, Dr. Johnson says, citing Dryden.

The bull's *insult* at four she may sustain,
But after ten from nuptial rites refrain. *Dryden, Virg.*

Terrible balls of flame bursting forth near the foundations with frequent *insults*, and burning divers times the workmen, rendered the place inaccessible. *Whitby, Gen. Pref. to his Paraphr. on the N. Test.* p. xxviii.

2. Act or speech of insolence or contempt.

The ruthless sneer that *insult* adds to grief. *Savage.*

Take the sentence seriously, because railleries are an *insult* on the unfortunate. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

To INSU'LT. *v. a.* [*insulter*, Fr. *insulto*, Lat.]

1. To treat with insolence or contempt. It is used sometimes with *over*, sometimes without a preposition.

The poet makes his hero, after he was glutted by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friend by *insulting over* his murderer, to be moved by the tears of king Priam. *Pope.*

2. To trample upon; to triumph over.

It pleas'd the king his master very lately
To strike at me upon his misconstruction;
When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his displeasure,
Tript me behind; being down, *insulted*, rail'd,
And put upon him such a deal of man,
That worthied him. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

So 'scapes the *insulting* fire his narrow jail,
And makes small outlets into open air. *Dryden.*

Ev'n when they sing at ease in full content,
Insulting o'er the toil they underwent,
Yet still they find a future task remain,
To turn the soil. *Dryden, Virg.*

To INSU'LT.* *v. n.* To behave with insolent triumph.

There shall the spectator see some *insulting* with joy, others fretting with melancholy. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

INSULTA'TION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *insultation*; from *insult.*] Insulting or injurious treatment.

Continual care checks the spirit; continual labour checks the body; and continual *insultation*, both. *Feltham, Res.* i. 18.

Hard and scant diet, irons, *insultations*, scorns, and extremities of ill usage of all kinds. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 128.

The perfidiousness of friends, the fraud of flatterers, and the impudent *insultations* of the basest of the people. *Bp. Prideaux, Euchol.* p. 185.

INSU'LTER.† *n. s.* [from *insult.*] One who treats another with insolent triumph.

Paying what ransom the *insulter* willeth. *Shakspeare, Ven. and Ad.*

A despised martyr insulting over his *insulters*, wearying his tormentors. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* p. 533.

Ev'n man, the merciless *insulter* man,
Man, who rejoices in our sex's weakness,
Shall pity thee. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

INSU'LTING.* *n. s.* [from *insult.*] An act or speech of contempt or insolence.

Grievous reproaches, and scornful *insultings* over him in his afflictions. *Barrow, Works,* i. 294.

INSU'LTINGLY. *adv.* [from *insulting.*] With contemptuous triumph.

Insultingly, he made your love his boast,
Gave me my life, and told me what it cost. *Dryden.*

To INSU'ME.* *v. a.* [*insumo*, Lat.] To take in.

In dressing the roots, be as sparing as possible of the fibres, which are as it were the emulgent veins, which *insume* and convey the nourishment to the whole tree. *Evelyn's Earth.*

INSUPERABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *insuperable.*] The quality of being invincible.

INSU'PERABLE.† *adj.* [*insuperable*, old Fr. *insuperabilis*, Lat.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.

This appears to be an *insuperable* objection, because of the evidence that sense seems to give it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Much might be done, would we but endeavour; nothing is *insuperable* to pains and patience. *Ray on the Creation.*

And middle natures how they long to join,
Yet never pass th' *insuperable* line. *Pope.*

INSU'PERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *insuperable.*] Invincibleness; impossibility to be surmounted.

INSU'PERABLY. *adv.* [from *insuperable.*] Invincibly; insurmountably.

Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former furthers, the latter, being so *insuperably* hard, hinders the splitting of it. *Grew, Mus.*

INSUPPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*insupportable*, Fr. *in* and *supportable.*] Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured.

A disgrace put upon a man in company is *insupportable*; it is heightened according to the greatness, and multiplied according to the number of the persons that hear. *South.*

The baser the enemies are, the more *insupportable* is the insolence. *L'Estrange.*

The thought of being nothing after death is a burden *insupportable* to a virtuous man: we naturally aim at happiness, and cannot bear to have it confined to our present being. *Dryden.*

To those that dwell under or near the Equator, this Spring would be a most pestilent and *insupportable* Summer; and as for those countries that are nearer the poles, a perpetual Spring will not do their business. *Bentley.*

INSUPPO'RTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *insupportable.*] Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

Then fell she to so pitiful a declaration of the *insupportableness* of her desires, that Dorus's ears procured his eyes with tears to give testimony how much they suffered for her suffering. *Sidney.*

INSUPPO'RTABLY. *adv.* [from *insupportable.*] Beyond endurance.

But safest he who stood aloof,
When *insupportably* his foot advanc'd,
In scorn of their proud arms and warlike tools,
Spurn'd them to death by troops. *Milton, S. A.*

The first day's audience sufficiently convinced me, that the poem was *insupportably* too long. *Dryden.*

INSUPPRE'SSIBLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *suppressible.*] Not to be concealed or suppressed.

Such an example have we in Addison; which, though hitherto suppressed, yet, when once known, is *insuppressible*, of a nature too rare, too striking to be forgotten. *Young, Conject. on Orig. Composition.*

INSUPPRE'SSIVE.* *adj.* [*in* and *suppressive.*] Not to be kept under; not to be suppressed.

Do not stain
The even virtue of our enterprise,
Nor the *insuppressive* mettle of our spirits. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

An *insuppressive* spring will toss him up,
In spite of fortune's load. *Young, Night Th.* 7.

INSU'RABLE.* *adj.* [from *To insure.*] Capable of being insured, that is, of being exempted from hazard, or entitled to certain advantages, by paying a certain sum: as, the goods are *insurable*; the life of the person is *insurable*.

INSU'RANCE.* *n. s.* [from *insure.*] Exemption from hazard, obtained by payment of a certain sum; a method of providing for a sum which might be lost on the death of a person, or of securing to the heir a certain sum at the person's decease. See ENSURANCE.

INSU'RANCER.* *n. s.* One who promises a kind of security. See ENSURANCER.

The far-fam'd sculptor, and the laurell'd bard,
Those bold *insurancers* of deathless fame,
Supply their little feeble aids in vain. *Blair, The Grave.*

To INSU'RE.* See *To* ENSURE.

INSU'RER.* See ENSURER.

INSU'RGENT.* *n. s.* [*insurgens*, Lat.] One who rises in open rebellion against the established government of his country.

On the part of his imperial majesty, the *insurgents* were not treated with lenity. *Guthrie, Netherlands.*

INSURMOU'NTABLE. *adj.* [*insurmontable*, Fr. *in* and *surmountable.*] Insuperable; unconquerable.

This difficulty is *insurmountable*, till I can make simplicity and variety the same. *Locke.*

Hope thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us, that difficulty is *insurmountable*. *Watts.*

INSURMOU'NTABLY. *adv.* [from *insurmountable.*] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRE'CTION.† *n. s.* [*insurrectio*, Lat. from *insurgo*, to rise against. The old French language has *insurrection*, not in this sense, but in that of *lifting up*, *elevation*.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing,
And the first motion, all the interim is
Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream:
The genius and the mortal instruments
Are then in council; and the state of man,
Like to a little kingdom, suffers then
The nature of an *insurrection*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

This city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein. *Ezra.*

There shall be a great *insurrection* upon those that fear the Lord. 2 *Esd.* xvi. 70.

Insurrections of base people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The trade of Rome had like to have suffered another great stroke by an *insurrection* in Egypt. *Arbuthnot.*

INSURRE'CTIONARY.* *adj.* [from *insurrection*.] Suitable to an insurrection.

Churches, play-houses, coffee-houses, all alike are destined to be mingled, and equalised, and blended into one common rubbish; and well sifted, and lixiviated, to crystallize into true democratick explosive *insurrectionary* nitre. *Burke, Lett. to a Noble Lord.*

INSUSCE'PTIBLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *susceptible*.] Not susceptible; not capable.

I find in the bowels of your last much harsh and stiff matter from Scotland, and I believe *insusceptible* of any farther concoction, unless it be with much time, "quod concoquit omnia." *Wotton, Lett. dat.* 1638, *Rem.* p. 374.

INSUSURRA'TION. *n. s.* [*insusurro*, Lat.] The act of whispering into something.

INTA'CTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tactum*, Latin.] Not perceptible to the touch. *Dict.*

INTA'GLIATED.* *adj.* [*intagliato*, Ital. from *intaglio*.] Engraven; stamped on.

In the arable grounds towards Barton, lying on a bed of stone, has been found a species of astroite, or starry-stone, very beautiful, deeply *intagliated* or engraven like a seal, and striated from the prominent pentagonal edges above, to a centre in the bottom. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 25.

INTA'GLIO. *n. s.* [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it, so as to rise above the ground.

We meet with the figures which Juvenal describes on antique *intaglios* and medals. *Addison on Italy.*

INTA'IL.* See ENTAIL.

INTA'NGIBLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *tangible*.] Not to be touched.

Being extremely solid, as well as invisible, [a feigned portable castle,] a man should be still in danger of knocking his head against every wall and pillar, unless it were also *intangible*, as some of the Peripateticks affirm! *Bp. Wilkins, Discov. of a New World*, P. ii. p. 148.

To INTA'NGLE.* See *To* ENTANGLE, and its derivatives.

INTA'STABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *taste*.] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste. A word not elegant, nor used.

Something which is invisible, *intastable*, and intangible, as existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superiour to that of sense. *Grew.*

I'NTEGER. *n. s.* [Latin.] The whole of any thing.

As not only signified a piece of money, but any *integer*; from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NTEGRAL. *adj.* [*integral*, French; *integer*, Lat.]

1. Whole: applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts.

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, and their parts together. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.

No wonder if one remain speechless, though of *integral* principles, who, from an infant, should be bred up amongst mutes, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

I'NTEGRAL. *n. s.* The whole made up of parts.

Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have searched into those various meanders of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integrals* of the human body. *Hale.*

Consider the infinite complications and combinations of several concurrences to the constitution and operation of almost every *integral* in nature. *Hale*

A mathematical whole is better called *integral*, when the several parts, which make up the whole, are distinct, and each may subsist apart. *Watts.*

INTEGRA'LITY.* *n. s.* [*integralité*, French; from *integral*.] Wholeness; completeness. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Such as in their *integrality* support nature. *Whitaker, Blood of the Grape.*

I'NTEGRALLY.* *adv.* [from *integral*.] Wholly; completely.

They are *integrally*, or in their parts, helpful or hurtful. *Whitaker, Blood of the Grape*

I'NTEGRANT.* *adj.* [*integrans*, Lat.] Contributing to make up a whole.

Not compounded like bodies of *integrant* parts. *L. Addison, State of the Jews*, (1675,) p. 18

A true natural aristocracy is not a separate interest in the state, or separable from it. It is an essential *integrant* part of any large people rightly constituted. *Burke.*

To I'NTEGRATE.* *v. a.* [*integro*, *integratus*, Lat.] To form one whole; to contain all the parts of.

Two distinct substances, the soul and the body, go to compound and *integrate* the man. *South, Serm.* vii. 14.

All the several branches of it are required to *integrate* or make up the Gospel spirit. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 591.

All the particular doctrines which *integrate* Christianity. *Chillingworth, Rel. Prot.* ch. 2. § 159.

INTEGRA'TION.* *n. s.* [*integratio*, Latin.] The act of making whole; the act of restoring. *Cockeram.*

INTE'GRITY. *n. s.* [*integrité*, Fr. *integritas*, from *integer*, Lat.]

1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptedness.

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of *integrity*, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards the extremes of either, without violence to his *integrity* or understanding. *Swift.*

The libertine, instead of attempting to corrupt our *integrity*, will conceal and disguise his own vices. *Rogers.*

2. Purity; genuine unadulterated state.

Language continued long in its purity and *integrity*. *Hale.*

3. Intireness; unbroken whole.

Take away this transformation, and there is no chasm, nor can it affect the *integrity* of the action. *Broome.*

INTE'GUMENT.† *n. s.* [*integumentum*, *intego*, Lat.] Any thing that covers or envelopes another.

I make no question but all kinds of wits and capacities may be found under all tinctures and *integuments*. *Wotton on Education, Rem.* p. 79

He could no more live without his frieze-coat than without his skin: it is not indeed so properly his coat, as what the anatomists call one of the *integuments* of the body. *Addison.*

I'NTELLECT.† *n. s.* [*intellect*, Fr. *intellectus*, Lat. "This most pure parte of the soule, and (as Aristotle sayeth) divine, impassible, and incor-

ruptible, is named in Latin *intellectus*; whereunto I can find no proper Englishe but *understandinge*. For *intelligence*, which commeth of *intelligentia*, is the perceiving of that which is first conceived by *understanding*, called *intellectus*.—Wherefore I wyll use this worde *understanding* for *intellectus*, untyll *some other more proper Englyshe worde may be founden and broughte in custome*." Sir Tho. Elyot, Gov. edit. 1580. fol. 201.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding.

All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,
All *intellect*, all sense. *Milton, P. L.*

All those arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious pursue, are but the reliques of an *intellect* defaced with sin and time. *South.*

INTELLE'CTION. *n. s.* [*intellection*, Fr. *intellectio*, Lat.] The act of understanding.

Simple apprehension denotes the soul's naked *intellection* of an object, without either composition or deduction. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

They will say 'tis not the bulk or substance of the animal spirit, but its motion and agility, that produces *intellection* and sense. *Bentley, Serm.*

INTELLE'CTIVE.† *adj.* [*intellectif*, Fr. from *intellect*.]

1. Having power to understand.

Because the *intellective* soul is not of necessity serving to any other faculty or power, therefore is she as lady, mistress, and queen, over all the other powers, faculties, or virtues of the soul. *Bryskett, Disc. of Civil Life*, (1606,) p. 46.

In the section of bodies, we find man, of all sensible creatures, to have the fullest brain to his proportion, and that it was so provided by the Supreme Wisdom for the lodging of the *intellective* faculties. *Wotton on Education, Rem.* p. 81.

If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is *intellective*. *Glanville.*

2. To be perceived by the intellect, not the senses.

Instead of beginning with arts most easy, (and those be such as are most obvious to the sense,) they present their young unmatriculated novices with the most *intellective* abstractions of logick and metaphysicks. *Milton on Education.*

INTELLE'CTUAL. *adj.* [*intellectuel*, French; *intellectualis*, low Latin.]

1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transacted by the understanding.

Religion teaches us to present to God our bodies as well as our souls: if the body serves the soul in actions natural and civil, and *intellectual*, it must not be eased in the only offices of religion. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding; belonging to the mind.

Logick is to teach us the right use of our reason, or *intellectual* powers. *Watts.*

3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses.

In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene,
Beneath a bower for sorrow made,
The melancholy Cowley lay. *Cowley.*

A train of phantoms in wild order rose,
And, join'd, this *intellectual* scene compose. *Pope.*

4. Having the power of understanding.

Anaxagoras and Plato term the Maker of the world an *intellectual* worker. *Hooker.*

Who would lose,
Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being,
Those thoughts that wander through eternity,
To perish rather, swallow'd up and lost,
In the wide womb of uncreated night,
Devoid of sense and motion? *Milton, P. L.*

5. Proposed as the object not of the senses but intellect: as, Cudworth names his book the *intellectual* system of the universe.

INTELLE'CTUAL. *n. s.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. This is little in use.

Her husband —
Whose higher *intellectual* more I shun. *Milton, P. L.*

The fancies of most, like the index of a clock, are moved but by the inward springs of the corporeal machine; which, even on the most sublimed *intellectual*, is dangerously influential. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

I have not consulted the repute of my *intellectuals* in bringing their weaknesses into such discerning presences. *Glanville.*

INTELLE'CTUALIST.✱ *n. s.* [from *intellectual*.] One who over-rates the human understanding.

Upon these *intellectualists*, which are notwithstanding commonly taken for the most sublime and divine philosophers, Heraclitus gave a just censure. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning*, B. I.

INTELLECTUA'LITY.✱ *n. s.* [from *intellectual*.] The state of intellectual power.

Seneca signifies little in this place, he being no better than a cosmoplastick atheist, i. e. he made a certain plastick or spermatick nature, devoid of all animality or conscious *intellectuality*, to be the highest principle in the universe. *Hallywell, Melampr.* (1681,) p. 84.

INTE'LLIGENCE.† } *n. s.* [*intelligence*, French;
INTE'LLIGENCY. } *intelligentia*, Latin. "*Intelligence*, which commeth of *intelligentia*, is the perceiving of that which is first conceived by understanding, called intellectus. Also *intelligence* is *now used for an elegant worde*, where there [are] mutuall treaties or appoyntments, eyther by letters or messages, speciallye concerninge warres, or like other great affaires, between princes or noble men." Sir T. Elyot, Gov. ed. 1580. fol. 201.]

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things distant or secret.

It was perceived there had not been in the catholicks so much foresight as to provide that true *intelligence* might pass between them of what was done. *Hooker.*

He furnished his employed men liberally with money, to draw on and reward *intelligences*; giving them also in charge to advertise continually what they found. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The advertisements of neighbour princes are always to be regarded, for that they receive *intelligence* from better authors than persons of inferior note. *Hayward.*

Let all the passages
Be well secured, that no *intelligence*
May pass between the prince and them. *Denham, Sophy.*

Those tales had been sung to lull children asleep, before ever Berosus set up his *intelligence* office at Coos. *Bentley.*

2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.

Factious followers are worst to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they range themselves; whereupon commonly ensueth that ill *intelligence* that we see between great personages. *Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair *intelligence* than any friendship with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

3. Spirit; unbodied mind.

How fully hast thou satisfied me, pure
Intelligence of heaven! *Milton, P. L.*

There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created *intelligences*. *Hale.*

They hoped to get the favour of the houses, and by the favour of the houses they hoped for that of the *intelligencies*, and by their favour for that of the supreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

The regularity of motion, visible in the great variety and curiosity of bodies, is a demonstration that the whole mass of matter is under the conduct of a mighty *intelligence*. *Collier.*

Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the *intelligence* of the sun circumvented him even in his own province. *Dryden.*

4. Understanding; skill.

Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hideously,
They think to be chief praise of poetry;
And thereby wanting due *intelligence*,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poesie *Spenser.*

Inte'lligencer. *n. s.* [from *intelligence.*] One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; one who carries messages between parties.

His eyes, being his diligent *intelligencers*, could carry unto him no other news but discomfortable. *Sidney.*

How deep you were within the books of heaven?
To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itself;
The very opener and *intelligencer*
Between the grace and sanctities of heav'n,
And our dull workings. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

If they had instructions to that purpose, they might be the best *intelligencers* to the king of the true state of his whole kingdom. *Bacon.*

They are the best sort of *intelligencers*; for they have a way into the inmost closets of princes. *Howell.*

They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*, who make them acquainted with the conversation of the whole kingdom. *Spectator.*

Inte'lligencing.* *adj.* [from *intelligence.*] Conveying information; giving notice of private or distant transactions.

A mankind witch! Hence with her, out o'door:
A most *intelligencing* bawd! *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

He [an apparitor] is a cunning hunter, uncoupling his *intelligencing* hounds under hedges, in thickets, and corn-fields, who follow the chase to city-suburbs. *Overbury, Charact. sign. I. 3.*

I'll have your ears nailed for *intelligencing* o' the pillory. *Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.*

The address — gave cause of suspicion to the Earl of Richmond's *intelligencing* friends, that the king had a purpose to marry the lady Elizabeth. *Buck, Hist. of Rich. III.* p. 127.

That sad *intelligencing* tyrant, that mischiefs the world with his mines of Ophir. *Milton, Of Ref. in Engl.* B. 2.

Inte'lligent. *adj.* [*intelligent*, Fr. *intelligens*, Latin.]

1. Knowing; instructed; skilful.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is the more *intelligent*, as Aristotle would have it; but there is no less required for government, courage to protect, and above all honesty. *Bacon.*

He of times,
Intelligent, the harsh hyperborean ice
Shuns for our equal winters; when our suns
Cleave the chill'd soil, he backwards wings his way. *Philips.*

Trace out the numerous footsteps of the presence and interposition of a most wise and *intelligent* architect throughout all this stupendous fabrick. *Woodward.*

2. It has *of* before the thing.

Intelligent of seasons, they set forth
Their aery caravan. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Giving information.

Servants, who seem no less,
Which are to France the spies and speculations
Intelligent of our state. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Intellige'ntial. *adj.* [from *intelligence.*]

1. Consisting of unbodied mind.

Food alike those pure
Intelligential substances require,
As doth your rational. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Intellectual; exercising understanding.

In at his mouth
The devil enter'd; and his brutal sense,
His heart or head possessing, soon inspir'd
With act *intelligential.* *Milton, P. L.*

Intelligibi'lity.† *n. s.* [from *intelligible.*]

1. Possibility to be understood.

This, while it added to *intelligibility*, would take from psalmody its tedious drawl, and certainly leave it sufficient gravity. *Mason on Ch. Musick*, p. 223.

2. The power of understanding; intellection. Not proper.

The soul's nature consists in *intelligibility.* *Glanville.*

INTE'LLIGIBLE. *adj.* [*intelligible*, Fr. *intelligibilis*, Lat.] To be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood.

We shall give satisfaction to the mind, to shew it a fair and *intelligible* account of the deluge. *Burnet.*

Something must be lost in all translations, but the sense will remain, which would otherwise be maimed, when it is scarce *intelligible.* *Dryden.*

Many natural duties relating to God, ourselves, and our neighbours, would be exceeding difficult for the bulk of mankind to find out by reason; therefore it has pleased God to express them in a plain manner, *intelligible* to souls of the lowest capacity. *Watts.*

Inte'lligibleness. *n. s.* [from *intelligible.*] Possibility to be understood; perspicuity.

It is in our ideas that both the rightness of our knowledge, and the propriety or *intelligibleness* of our speaking, consists. *Locke.*

Inte'lligibly. *adv.* [from *intelligible.*] So as to be understood; clearly; plainly.

The genuine sense, *intelligibly* told,
Shews a translator both discreet and bold. *Roscommon.*

To write of metals and minerals *intelligibly*, is a task more difficult than to write of animals. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

INTE'MERATE.† *adj.* [*intemeratus*, Latin.] Undefiled; unpolluted.

The entire and *intemerate* comeliness of virtues. *Parthenia Sacra*, (1633,) Pr. A. iiij. b.

Inte'merateness.* *n. s.* [from *intemerate.*] State of being undefiled.

They shall ever keep the sincerity and *intemerateness* of the fountain, whence they are derived. *Donne, Lett. to Sir H. G. Poems*, p. 281.

Inte'mperament. *n. s.* [*in* and *temperament.*] Bad constitution.

Some depend upon the *intemperament* of the part ulcerated, and others upon the afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey.*

Inte'mperance. } **Inte'mperancy.** } *n. s.* [*intemperance*, Fr. *intemperantia*, Lat.]

1. Want of temperance; want of moderation: commonly excess in meat or drink.

Boundless *intemperance*
In nature is a tyranny. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Another law of Lycurgus induced to *intemperancy* and all kind of incontinency. *Hakewill.*

Some, as thou saw'st, by violent stroke shall die;
By fire, flood, famine, by *intemperance* more
In meats and drinks, which on the earth shall bring
Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear; that thou may'st know
What misery the inabstinence of Eve
Shall bring on men. *Milton, P. L.*

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness and *intemperance*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts.*

2. Excessive addiction to any appetite or affection.

INTE'MPERATE. *adj.* [*intemperant*, Fr. *intemperatus*, Latin.]

1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous.

More women should die than men, if the number of burials answered in proportion to that of sicknesses; but men, being more *intemperate* than women, die as much by reason of their vices, as women do by the infirmity of their sex. *Graunt.*

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, and those unanswerable doubts, which, over their cups or their coffee, they pretend to have against Christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the *intemperate* man to abandon his revels, and I dare undertake that all their giant-like objections shall vanish. *South.*

2. Passionate; ungovernable; without rule.

You are more *intemperate* in your blood
Than those pamper'd animals,
That rage in savage sensuality. *Shakspeare.*

Use not thy mouth to *intemperate* swearing; for therein is the word of sin. *Ecclus.* xxiii. 13.

3. Excessive; exceeding the just or convenient mean; as, an *intemperate* climate; we have *intemperate* weather.

To INTE'MPERATE.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To disorder; to put any thing out of its just or convenient state.

The fifth age is virile, and the *media* between young and old age; yet doth it not so participate of either, as to affect or *intemperate* it: as it beginneth at thirty five, so it extendeth to forty nine. *Whitaker, Blood of the Grape,* p. 92.

INTE'MPERATELY. *adv.* [from *intemperate.*]

1. With breach of the laws of temperance.

How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the Gospel, by living *intemperately* or unjustly? *Tillotson.*

2. Immoderately; excessively.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is *intemperately* rigid? Whereas no religion is true that is not peaceable as well as pure. *Sprat.*

INTE'MPERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *intemperate.*]

1. Want of moderation.

2. Unseasonableness of weather. *Ainsworth.*

INTE'MPERATURE.† *n. s.* [*intemperature,* French; from *intemperate.*] Excess of some quality. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

INTEMPE'STIVE.* *adj.* [*intempestif,* French; *intempestivus,* Latin.] Unseasonable; untimely; not suitable to time or occasion. This word was formerly much in use: it is now perhaps obsolete.

Many diseases accompany, as incubus, apoplexy,—frequent wakings, and terrible dreams; *intempestive* laughing, weeping, sighing. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 180.

Being aged and diseased — he married a widow of London. A chief favourite of that time, — hearing of this *intempestive* marriage, took advantage thereof, [and] caused it to be told to the queen. *Harington, Br. View of the Ch.* p. 114.

Intempestive bashfulness gets nothing. *Hales, Rem.* p. 143.

INTEMPE'STIVELY.* *adv.* [from *intempestive.*] Unsuitably to time or occasion.

They [indiscreet pastors] still aggravate sin, thunder out God's judgements without respect, *intempestively* rail at and pronounce them damned, in all auditories, for giving so much to sports and honest recreations, making every small fault, and thing indifferent, an irremissible offence. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 698.

INTEMPESTI'VITY.* *n. s.* [from *intempestive.*] Unsuitableness to time or occasion.

Our moral books tell us of a vice, which they call ἀκαιρία, *intempestivity*; an indiscretion, by which unwise and unexperienced men see not what befits times, persons, occasions. *Hales, Serm. at Eton,* p. 4.

Courtesies, not acknowledged, are suspected that they were either guilty of *intempestivity* and unseasonableness, or else of want of worth and glory. *Gayton on D. Quix.* p. 127.

INTE'NABLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *tenable.*] Indefensible; as, an *intenable* opinion: an *intenable* fortress.

His lordship's [Bolinbroke's] proposition may be expressed in plainer terms, "That the more the world has advanced in real knowledge, the more it has discovered of the *intenable* pretensions of the Gospel." To expose the futility of his maxim, I shall first of all shew, that it was not ignorance which gave the Gospel its early credit: which is a presumption, at least, that knowledge hath not since hurt it.—From [the] presumptions I proceed to a direct proof, that as the infant growth of the Gospel was not retarded by that flourishing state of knowledge which saw it in its birth; so the revived knowledge of these latter ages did greatly support the established honours of Revelation, by illustrating its primeval truths. Since the more careful cultivation of natural and moral science; Philosophy, History, and Antiquity, have all contributed to spread a new light over the evidences of it. *Warburton, Serm.* xiii.

To INTE'ND. *v. a.* [*intendo,* Latin.]

1. To stretch out. Obsolete.

The same advauncing high above his head,
With sharp *intended* sting so rude him smote,
That to the earth him drove, as stricken dead. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To enforce: to make intense; to strain.

What seems to be the ground of the assertion, is the magnified quality of this star, conceived to cause or *intend* the heat of this season, we find that wiser antiquity was not of this opinion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted. *Hale.*

This vis inertiæ is essential to matter, because it neither can be *intended* or remitted in the same body; but is always proportional to the quantity of matter. *Cheyne.*

Magnetism may be *intended* and remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron. *Newton, Opt.*

3. To regard; to attend; to take care of.

This they should carefully *intend,* and not when the sacrament is administered, imagine themselves called only to walk up and down in a white and shining garment. *Hooker.*

Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The king prayed them to have patience till a little smoke, that was raised in his country, was over; slighting, as his manner was, that openly, which nevertheless he *intended* seriously. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

4. To pay regard or attention to. This sense is now little used.

They could not *intend* to the recovery of that country of the north. *Spenser.*

Neither was there any who might share in the government, while the king *intended* his pleasure. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The earl was a very acute and sound speaker, when he would *intend* it. *Wotton.*

Go therefore, mighty powers! *intend* at home,
While here shall be our home, what best may ease
The present misery. *Milton, P. L.*

Their beauty they, and we our loves suspend;
Nought can our wishes, save thy health, *intend.* *Waller.*

5. To mean; to design.

The opinion she had of his wisdom was such as made her esteem greatly of his words; but that the words themselves sounded so, as she could not imagine what they *intended.* *Sidney.*

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body, which hath arms and legs, only instruments of doing, but that it were *intended* the mind should employ them. *Sidney.*

Thou art sworn
As deeply to effect what we *intend,*
As closely to conceal what we impart. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

According to this model Horace writ his odes and epodes; for his satires and epistles, being *intended* wholly for instruction, required another style. *Dryden.*

INTE'NDANT. *n. s.* [French.] An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicrates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. *Arbuthnot.*

INTE'NDER.* *n. s.* [from *intend.*] One who has intention to do a thing. *Sherwood.*

They that do me good, and know not of it, are causes of our benefit, though I do not owe them my thanks; and I will rather bless them as instruments, than condemn them as not *intenders.* *Feltham, Res.* i. 32.

To INTE'NDER.* See *To* ENTENDER.

INTE'NDIMENT.† *n. s.* [*entendement,* Fr. *intendimento.* Italian.]

1. Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be found in Spenser.

Be nought hereat dismay'd,
Till well ye wote, by grave *intendiment,*
What woman, and wherefore, doth me upbraid. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. xii. 31.

2. Understanding; skill.

For she of herbs had great *intendiment.* *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. v. 32.

3. Consideration; thought.

He that is of reason's skill bereft,
And wants the staff of wisdom him to stay,
Is like a ship in midst of tempest left,
Withouten helme or pilot her to sway:
Full sad and dreadfull is that ship's event;
So is the man that wants *intendiment*.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

INTE'NDMENT. *n. s.* [*entendement*, Fr.] Intention; design.

Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either you might stay him from his *intendment*, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into. *Shakspeare.*

All that worship for fear, profit, or some other by-end, fall more or less within the *intendment* of this emblem. *L'Estrange.*

To INTE'NERATE.† *v. a.* [*in* and *tener*, Lat.] To make tender; to soften.

Intenerate that heart, that sets so light
The truest love that ever yet was seen.
Daniel, Sonn. 10. (1594.)

This acknowledgement of your singular love I was never more fit to pay you than at the present, being *intenerated* in all my inward feelings and affections by new sickness. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 354.

So have I seen the little purls of a stream sweat through the bottom of a bank, and *intenerate* the stubborn pavement, till it hath made it fit for the impression of a child's feet. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651.) p. 204.

Autumn vigour gives,
Equal, *intenerating*, milky grain. *Philips.*

INTENERA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *intenerate*.] The act of softening or making tender.

In living creatures, the noblest use of nourishment is for the prolongation of life, restoration of some degree of youth, and *inteneration* of the parts. *Bacon.*

The stuffs died blue, are without any previous *inteneration* quickly tinged. *Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. R. S.* p. 289.

INTE'NIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tenible*.] That cannot hold. Not in use.

I know I love in vain, strive against hope;
Yet, in this captious and *intenible* sieve,
I still pour in the waters of my love. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

INTE'NSE. *adj.* [*intensus*, Lat.]

1. Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; not lax.

To observe the effects of a distillation prosecuted with so *intense* and unusual a degree of heat, we ventured to come near. *Boyle.*

Sublime or low, unbended, or *intense*,
The sound is still a comment to the sense. *Roscommon.*

2. Vehement; ardent.

Hebraisms warm and animate our language, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and *intense* phrases. *Addison.*

3. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive.

But in disparity
The one *intense*; the other still remiss,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton, P. L.*

INTE'NSELY.† *adv.* [from *intense*.]

1. To a great degree; not slightly; not remissly.

If an Englishman considers our world, how *intensely* it is heated, he cannot suppose that it will cool again. *Addison.*

2. Attentively; earnestly.

To persons young, and that look *intensely*, if it be dark, there appear many strange images moving to and fro.
Spencer on Vulg. Proph. p. 103.

INTE'NSENESS.† *n. s.* [from *intense*.]

1. The state of being enforced in a high degree; force; contrariety to laxity or remission.

The water of springs and rivers, that sustain a diminution from the heat above, being evaporated more or less in proportion to the greater or lesser *intenseness* of heat. *Woodward.*

The quantity of life is to be estimated not merely from the duration, but also from the *intenseness* of living.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, §. 109.

2. Vehemence; ardency.

The ingemination of the Hebrew [words] meant some *intenseness* in the act. *Knatchbull, Annot. N. Test. Tr.* p. 135.

Our Saviour, as man, had an angel from heaven to wait upon him, and strengthen him in his deep distress; he was in agony; and prayed with the utmost ardency and *intenseness*.
Blackwall, Sacr. Class. ii. 279.

3. Great attention; earnestness.

Some may affirm this, who do not take the trouble to reflect on the state of their mind while sleeping, because of their *intenseness* on their waking thoughts and business, or otherwise.
Baxter on the Soul, ii. 117.

Our religion has been sincerely believed, and strenuously defended, by men who have ascended the summit of human knowledge by the vigour of their genius, and the *intenseness* of their application. *Professor White, Serm.* p. 38.

INTE'NSION. *n. s.* [*intension*, Fr. *intensio*, Lat.] The act of forcing or straining any thing; contrariety to remission or relaxation.

Sounds will be carried further with the wind than against the wind; and likewise do rise and fall with the *intension* or remission of the wind. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Faith differs from hope in the extension of its object, and in the *intension* of degree. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

INTE'NSITY.* *n. s.* [from *intense*.] Excess.

The number engaged in crimes, instead of turning them into laudable acts, only augments the quantity and the *intensity* of the guilt. *Burke.*

INTE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *intense*.]

1. Stretched or encreased with respect to itself; which may admit encrease of degree.

As his perfection is infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, so it is infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel; and were it not infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel, it could not be infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, because the *intensive* distance between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite. *Hale.*

2. Intent; unremitted.

Tired with that assiduous attendance and *intensive* circumspection, which a long fortune did require, he was not unwilling to bestow upon another some part of the pains. *Wotton.*

INTE'NSIVELY. *adv.* By encrease of degree.

God and the good angels are more free than we are, that is, *intensively* in the degree of freedom, but not extensively in the latitude of the object; according to a liberty of exercise, but not of specification. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.*

INTE'NT. *adj.* [*intentus*, Lat.]

1. Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application: formerly with *to*.

Distractions in England made most men *intent to* their own safety. *King Charles.*

2. Commonly with *on*.

When we use but those means which God hath laid before us, it is a good sign that we are rather *intent upon* God's glory than our own conveniency. *Bp. Taylor.*

The general himself had been more *intent upon* his command. *Clarendon.*

They *on* their mirth and dance
Intent. *Milton, P. L.*

Of action eager, and *intent on* thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger sought. *Dryden.*

Were men as *intent upon* this as on things of lower concernment, there are none so enslaved to the necessities of life, who might not find many vacancies that might be husbanded to this advantage of their knowledge. *Locke.*

Whilst they are *intent on* one particular part of their theme, they bend all their thoughts to prove or disprove some proposition that relates to that part, without attention to the consequences that may affect another. *Watts.*

Be *intent* and solicitous to take up the meaning of the speaker. *Watts.*

INTE'NT.† *n. s.* [*entente*, old French; from *intendo*, Lat.]

1. A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning.

Although the Scripture of God be stored with infinite variety of matter in all kinds, although it abound with all sorts of laws, yet the principal *intent* of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural. *Hooker.*

Whereas commandment was given to destroy all places where the Canaanites had served the gods, this precept had reference unto a special *intent* and purpose, which was that there should be but one place whereunto the people might bring offerings. *Hooker.*

Those that accuse him in his *intent* towards our wives, are a yoke of his discarded men. *Shakspeare.*

I'll urge his hatred more to Clarence;
And, if I fail not in my deep *intent*,
Clarence hath not another day to live. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

This fury fit for her *intent* she chose;
One who delights in wars. *Dryden, Æn.*

The Athenians sent their fleet to Sicily, upon pretence only to assist the Leontines; but with an *intent* to make themselves masters of that island. *Grew.*

Of darkness visible so much be lent,
As half to shew, half veil the deep *intent*. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. *To all intents.* In all senses, whatever be meant or designed.

There is an incurable blindness caused by a resolution not to see; and, *to all intents* and purposes, he who will not open his eyes is for the present as blind as he that cannot. *South.*

He was miserable *to all intent* and purposes. *L'Estrange.*

INTE'NTION. *n. s.* [*intention*, Fr. *intensio*, Lat.]

1. Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind.

Intention is when the mind with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas. *Locke.*

Effectual prayer is joined with a vehement *intention* of the inferior powers of the soul, which cannot therein long continue without pain: it hath been therefore thought good, by turns, to interpose still somewhat for the higher part of the mind and the understanding to work upon. *Hooker.*

She did course o'er my exteriors with such a greedy *intention*, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning-glass. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

In persons possessed with other notions of religion, the understanding cannot quit these but by great examination; which cannot be done without some labour and *intention* of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and discussion of each particular. *South.*

2. Design; purpose.

I wish others the same *intention*, and greater successes. *Temple.*

Most part of chronical distempers proceed from laxity of the fibres; in which case the principal *intention* is to restore the tone of the solid parts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The state of being intense or strained. This for distinction is more generally and more conveniently written *intension*.

The operations of agents admit of *intention* and remission; but essences are not capable of such variation. *Locke.*

INTE'NTIONAL. *adj.* [*intentionel*, Fr. from *intention*.] Designed; done by design.

The glory of God is the end which every intelligent being is bound to consult, by a direct and *intentional* service. *Rogers.*

INTE'NTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *intentional*.]

1. By design; with fixed choice.

I find in myself that this inward principle doth exert many of its actions *intentionally* and purposely. *Hale.*

2. In will, if not in action.

Whenever I am wishing to write to you, I shall conclude you are *intentionally* doing so to me. *Atterbury to Pope.*

INTE'NTIVE.† *adj.* [*ententif*, French; from *intent*. Formerly applied to persons, like *attentive*. "Fulgence, an *ententife* doctor." Fox's Acts, &c. Exam. of W. Thorpe.] Diligently applied; busily attentive.

Where the object is fine and accurate, it conduceth much to have the sense *intentive* and erect. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The naked relation, at least the *intentive* consideration of that, is able still, and at this disadvantage of time, to rend the hearts of pious contemplators. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INTE'NTIVELY.† *adv.* [from *intentive*.] With application; closely.

Let us wait reverently and *intentively* upon this Bethesda of God, that when the angel shall descend and move the water, our souls may be healed. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

INTE'NTIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *intentive*.] State of being intentive; diligent employment or application.

The spirit of man, in our peregrination through this life, ought as little to trust flesh and blood, in point of counsel, for an *intentiveness* upon the progression therein, as a traveller to be advised by his host, whether he should march on, or stay and loiter in his house. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. ii. p. 224.

INTE'NTLY. *adv.* [from *intent*.] With close attention; with close application; with eager desire.

If we insist passionately or so *intently* on the truth of our beliefs, as not to proceed to as vigorous pursuit of all just, sober, and godly living. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The odd paintings of an Indian screen may please a little; but when you fix your eye *intently* upon them, they appear so disproportioned that they give a judicious eye pain. *Atterbury.*

The Chian medal seats him with a volume open, and reading *intently*. *Pope.*

INTE'NTNESS.† *n. s.* [from *intent*.] The state of being intent; anxious application.

When after such a course, either of extreme solicitude or *intentness* upon business on the one hand, or of gayety and freedom of conversation on the other, the frame of a man's spirit comes to be loose and unfixed, and took off from its usual guard; then let him know that the evil hour is preparing for him, and he for that. *South, Serm.* vi. 262.

He is more disengaged from his *intentness* on affairs. *Swift.*

To INTE'R. *v. a.* [*enterrer*, Fr.]

1. To cover under ground; to bury.

Within their chiefest temple I'll erect
A tomb, wherein his corpse shall be *interr'd*. *Shakspeare.*

The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft *interred* with their bones. *Shakspeare.*

His body shall be royally *interr'd*,
And the last funeral pomps adorn his herse. *Dryden.*

The ashes, in an old record of the convent, are said to have been *interred* between the very wall and the altar where they were taken up. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To cover with earth.

The best way is to *inter* them as you furrow pease. *Mortimer.*

I'NTERACT.* *n. s.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *act*.] A dramatick phrase, meaning the time, between the acts of the drama, during which the representation is suspended, and which is now usually filled up by the musick of the orchestra. See INTERMEAN.

It is only the *interacts* of other amusements. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

INTERA'MNIAN.* *adj.* [*inter* and *amnis*, a river, Lat.] Situated among rivers.

The passing of a river could not be reckoned an extraordinary occurrence, especially when the person spoken of lived in an *interamnian* country; and, in a part of it, which was close bounded by two streams, the Tigris and the Euphrates. *Bryant, Anal. Anc. Mythol.* iii. 420.

INTERBASTA'TION.* *n. s.* [*interbaster*, French, to quilt

between. Cotgrave. See the third sense also of *To* BASTE.] Patch-work. Not in use.

A metaphor taken from *interbastation*, patching or piecing, sewing or clapping close together.
Smith on Old Age, (1666,) p. 184.

INTE'RCALAR.† } *adj.* [*intercalaire*, Fr. *intercalaris*, Lat.] Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap year is an *intercalary* day.
INTE'RCALARY. }

Towards the latter end of February, is the bissextile or *intercalar* day. *Holder on Time.*

The *intercalary* days, according to the method of the Egyptians, were never accounted any part of the month or year, but only an appendix to them.
Wheatly on the Comm. Pr. ch. 5. § 28.

To INTE'RCALATE.† *v. a.* [*intercaler*, Fr. *intercalo*, Lat.] To insert an extraordinary day.

The day is *intercalated*. *Johnson, in V. Bissextile.*

INTERCALA'TION. *n. s.* [*intercalation*, Fr. *intercalatio*, Lat.] Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

In sixty-three years there may be lost almost eighteen days, omitting the *intercalation* of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant, or six supernumeraries. *Brown.*

To INTERCE'DE. *v. n.* [*interceder*, Fr. *intercedo*, Lat.]

1. To pass between.

He supposeth that a vast period *interceded* between that origination and the age wherein he lived. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Those superficies reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power, and which *intercede* mediums that differ most in their refractive densities. *Newton.*

2. To mediate; to act between two parties with a view of reconciling differences. It has *with* if only one part be named, and *between* if both be named.

Them the glad Son
Presenting, thus to *intercede* began. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, and procure our atonement, but he is still our advocate, continually *interceding with* his Father in behalf of all true penitents. *Calamy.*

I may restore myself into the good graces of my fair criticks, and your lordship may *intercede with* them on my promise of amendment. *Dryden.*

Origen denies that any prayer is to be made to them, although it be only to *intercede with* God for us, but only the Son of God. *Stillingfleet.*

INTERCE'DER. *n. s.* [from *intercede.*] One that intercedes; a mediator.

INTERCE'DING.* *n. s.* [from *intercede.*] Intercession.

Besides these offerings, and *intercedings*, there was something more required of the priest; and that is, blessing.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.

To INTERCE'PT. *v. a.* [*intercepter*, Fr. *interceptus*, Lat.]

1. To stop and seize in the way.

The better course should be by planting of garrisons about him, which, whensoever he shall look forth, or be drawn out, shall be always ready to *intercept* his going or coming.
Spenser on Ireland.

Who *intercepts* me in my expedition?
— O, she that might have *intercepted* thee,
By strangling thee. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

I then in London, keeper of the king,
Muster'd my soldiers, gather'd flocks of friends,
March'd towards St. Albans to *intercept* the queen. *Shakspeare.*

Your *intercepted* packets
You writ to the pope. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

If we hope for things which are at too great a distance from us, it is possible that we may be *intercepted* by death in our progress towards them. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated; to stop in the progress. It is used of the thing or person passing.

Though they cannot answer my distress,
Yet in some sort they're better than the tribunes;
For that they will not *intercept* my tale. *Shakspeare.*

Behind the hole I fastened to the pasteboard, with pitch, the blade of a sharp knife, to *intercept* some part of the light which passed through the hole. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. It is used of the act of passing.

Since death's near, and runs with so much force,
We must meet first, and *intercept* his course. *Dryden.*

4. It is used of that to which the passage is directed.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May,
When swarming o'er the dusky fields they fly,
New to the flow'rs, and *intercept* the sky. *Dryden*

The direful woes,
Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore,
While storms vindictive *intercept* the shore. *Pope.*

INTERCE'PTER.* *n. s.* [from *intercept.*] One who stands in the way: an opponent.

That defence thou hast, betake thee to't: of what nature the wrongs are thou hast done him, I know not; but thy *intercepter*, full of despight, bloody as the hunter, attends thee at the orchard end. *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.*

INTERCE'PTION. *n. s.* [*interception*, Fr. *interceptio*, Lat. from *intercept.*] Stoppage in course; hindrance; obstruction.

The pillars, standing at a competent distance from the outmost wall, will, by *interception* of the sight, somewhat in appearance diminish the breadth. *Wotton on Architecture.*

The word in Matthew doth not only signify suspension, but also suffocation, strangulation, or *interception* of breath. *Brown.*

INTERCE'SSION. *n. s.* [*intercession*, Fr. *intercessio*, Lat.] Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another, generally in his favour, sometimes against him.

Loving, and therefore constant, he used still the *intercession* of diligence and faith, ever hoping because he would not put himself into that hell to be hopeless. *Sidney.*

Can you, when you push'd out of your gates the very defender of them, think to front his revenges with the palsied *intercession* of such a decay'd dotard as you seem to be?
Shakspeare.

He maketh *intercession* to God against Israel. *Rom.* xi. 2.

He bare the sin of many, and made *intercession* for the transgressors. *Isa.* liii. 12.

Pray not thou for this people, neither make *intercession* to me; for I will not hear thee. *Jer.* vii. 16.

To pray to the saints to obtain things by their merits and *intercessions*, is allowed and contended for by the Roman church. *Stillingfleet.*

Your *intercession* now is needless grown;
Retire, and let me speak with her alone. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

To INTERCE'SSIONATE.* *v. a.* [from *intercession.*] To entreat. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

They never ceased extensively to *intercessionate* God for his recovery. *Nash, Terrors of the Night*, (1594.)

INTERCE'SSORY.* *adj.* [from *intercessor*, Lat.] Interceding.

The Lord's Prayer has an *intercessory* petition for our enemies. *Earbery, on Modern Fanaticism*, (1720,) p. 39.

INTERCE'SSOUR. *n. s.* [*intercesseur*, Fr. *intercessor*, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

Behold the heavens! thither thine eyesight bend;
Thy looks, sighs, tears, for *intercessours* send. *Fairfax.*

On man's behalf,
Patron or *intercessour*, none appear'd. *Milton, P. L.*

When we shall hear our eternal doom from our *intercessour*,

it will convince us, that a denial of Christ is more than transitory words. *South.*

To INTERCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *chain.*] To chain; to link together.

Two bosoms *interchained* with an oath;
So then two bosoms, and a single troth. *Shakspeare.*

To INTERCHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *change.*]

1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange.

They had left but one piece of one ship, whereon they kept themselves in all truth, having *interchanged* their cares, while either cared for other, each comforting and counselling how to labour for the better, and to abide the worse. *Sidney.*

I shall *interchange*
My wained state for Henry's regal crown. *Shakspeare.*

2. To succeed alternately.

His faithful friend and brother Euarchus came so mightily to his succour, that, with some *interchanging* changes of fortune, they begat of a just war, the best child peace. *Sidney.*

INTERCHA'NGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Commerce; permutation of commodities.

Those have an *interchange* or trade with Elena. *Howell.*

2. Alternate succession.

With what delights could I have walk'd thee round,
If I could joy in aught, sweet *interchange*
Of hill, and valley, rivers, woods, and plains! *Milton, P. L.*

The original measures of time, by help of the lights in the firmament, are perceptible to us by the *interchanges* of light and darkness, and succession of seasons. *Holder.*

Removes and *interchanges* would often happen in the first ages after the flood. *Burnet, Theory.*

3. Mutual donation and reception.

Let Diomedes bear him,
And bring us Cressid hither. Good Diomede,
Furnish you fairly for this *interchange.* *Shakspeare.*

Farewell; the leisure, and the fearful time,
Cuts off the ceremonious vows of love,
And ample *interchange* of sweet discourse. *Shakspeare.*

Since their more mature dignities made separation of their society, their encounters, though not personal, have been royally attornied with *interchange* of gifts. *Shakspeare.*

After so vast an obligation, owned by so free an acknowledgement, could any thing be expected but a continual *interchange* of kindnesses? *South.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* [from *interchange.*]

1. Given and taken mutually.

So many testimonies, *interchangeable* warrants, and counterrolments, running through the hands and resting in the power of so many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood. *Bacon, Off. of Alienation.*

2. Following each other in alternate succession.

Just under the line they may seem to have two winters and two summers; but there also they have four *interchangeable* seasons, which is enough whereby to measure. *Holder.*

All along the history of the Old Testament we find the *interchangeable* providences of God, towards the people of Israel, always suited to their manners. *Tillotson.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *interchangeable.*]

1. Exchange.

Nothing but its *interchangeableness* with cash can restore the credit of paper. *Huskisson on Currency, p. 144.*

2. Alternate succession.

Continued with as much courage as *interchangeableness* of success. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 128.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLY. *adv.* [from *interchangeable.*] Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

In these two things the east and west churches did *interchangeably* both confront the Jews and concur with them. *Hooker.*

This in myself I boldly will defend,
And *interchangeably* hurl down my gage
Upon this overweening traitor's foot. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

These articles were signed by our plenipotentiaries, and those of Holland; but not by the French, although it ought to have been done *interchangeably*: and the ministers here prevailed on the queen to execute a ratification of articles, which only one part had signed. *Swift.*

INTERCHA'NGEMENT. *n. s.* [*inter* and *change.*] Exchange; mutual transference.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands,
Attested by the holy close of lips,
Strengthen'd by *interchangement* of your rings. *Shakspeare.*

INTERCI'PIENT. *adj.* [*intercipiens*, Lat.] Obstructing; catching by the way.

INTERCI'PIENT. *n. s.* [*intercipiens*, Lat.] An intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage.

They commend repellents, but not with much astringency, unless as *intercipients* upon the parts above, lest the matter should thereby be impacted in the part. *Wiseman.*

INTERCI'SION.† *n. s.* [*intercisio*, Latin.] Interruption.

By cessation of oracles we may understand their *intercision*, not abscission, or consummate desolation. *Brown.*

Some sudden *intercisions* of the light of the sun. *Spencer on Prod. p. 233.*

In a larger and better sense, after these *intercisions*, the throne of David was continued. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 6.*

To INTERCLU'DE.† *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Lat.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept.

The voice is sometimes *intercluded* by a hoarseness, or viscous phlegm cleaving to the aspera arteria. *Holder.*

Laying siege against their cities, *intercluding* their ways and passages, and cutting off from them all commerce with other places or nations. *Pococke on Hosea, p. 53.*

INTERCLU'SION.† *n. s.* [*interclusus*, Lat.] Obstruction; interception. *Cockeram.*

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION.† *n. s.* [*inter* and *columna*, Lat.] The space between the pillars.

The distance or *intercolumniation* may be near four of his own diameter, because the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than stone. *Wotton.*

The new pillars are nearly equal in bulk to the old ones; and the *intercolumniation* remains much the same. *Lowth, Life of Wykeham, § 6.*

To INTERCO'ME.* *v. n.* [*inter* and *come.*] To interpose; to interfere.

They must give me leave to note with what affection and resolution, notwithstanding the pope's *intercoming* to make himself a party in the quarrel, the bishops did adhere to their own sovereign. *Proceedings against Garnet, (1606,) Rr. b.*

To INTERCO'MMON.† *v. n.* [*inter* and *common.*]

1. To feed at the same table.

Wine is to be forborne in consumptions, for that the spirits of the wine do prey upon the roscid juice of the body, and *intercommon* with the spirits of the body, and so rob them of their nourishment. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To use commons promiscuously.

Beasts of several adjoining parishes do promiscuously *inter-* [illegible]

Blount, Anc. Ten. p. 145.

Common because of vicinage, or neighbourhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships, which lie contiguous to each other, have usually *intercommoned* with one another. *Blackstone.*

INTERCOMMU'NITY.† *n. s.* [*inter* and *community.*]

1. A mutual communication or community.

Probably it is from this era, that we are to date that remarkable *intercommunity* and exchange of each other's compositions, which we discover to have taken place at some early period between the French and English minstrels. *Bp. Percy, Ess. on the Anc. Eng. Minstrels, § 4.*

It admits of no tolerance, no *intercommunity* of various sentiments, not the least difference of opinion. *Lowth to Warburton, p. 15.*

2. A mutual freedom or exercise of religion.

Admitting each other's pretensions, there must needs be amongst them perfect harmony and *intercommunity;* there being no room for any other disputes but whose god was most powerful. Such was the root and foundation of this sociability of religion in the ancient world, so much envied by our modern infidels; the effect of their absurdities, as they were religions; and of their imperfections, as they were societies. *Warburton, All. of Ch. and State,* (1st edit.) p. 139.

INTERCO'STAL. *adj.* [*intercostal,* Fr. *inter* and *costa,* Lat.] Placed between the ribs.

The diaphragm seems the principal instrument of ordinary respiration, although to restrained respiration the *intercostal* muscles may concur. *Boyle.*

By the assistance of the inward *intercostal* muscles, in deep suspirations, we take large gulps of air. *More.*

I'NTERCOURSE. *n. s.* [*entrecours,* Fr.]

1. Commerce; exchange.

This sweet *intercourse*
Of looks, and smiles; for smiles from reason flow,
To brute deny'd, and are of love the food. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Communication: followed by *with.*

The choice of the place requireth many circumstances, as the situation near the sea, for the commodiousness of an *intercourse with* England. *Bacon.*

What an honour is it that God should admit us into such a participation of himself? That he should give us minds capable of such an *intercourse with* the Supreme Mind? *Atterbury.*

To INTERCU'R.* *v. n.* [*intercurro,* Lat.] To intervene; to come in the mean time; to happen.

So that there *intercur* no sin in the acting thereof. *Shelton, D. Quixote,* iv. 9.

When the notice of parties *intercurs,* I do believe, although I am a simple man and a sinner, that there is no kind of enchantment. *Ibid.* iv. 10.

INTERCU'RRENCE.† *n. s.* [from *intercurro,* Lat.]

1. Passage between.

Consider what fluidity saltpetre is capable of, without the *intercurrence* of a liquor. *Boyle.*

2. Intervention; occurrence.

To be sagacious in such *intercurrences* is not superstition, but wary and pious discretion; and to contemn such hints were to be deaf unto the speaking hand of God. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 29.

INTERCU'RRENT.† *adj.* [*intercurrens,* Lat.]

1. Running between.

If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved placidly before, meeting with particles in the iron, altering the motion of its parts, and perhaps that of some very subtile *intercurrent* matter, those active parts presently begin to penetrate, and scatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*

2. Occurring; intervening.

Making fair representations of *intercurrent* passages between them. *Barrow, Works,* i. 285.

Those household cares, and other *intercurrent* troubles which his condition then brought with it. *Fell, Life of Hammond,* § 1.

INTERCUTA'NEOUS.* *adj.* [low Lat. *intercutaneus.*] Within the skin.

Especially if it lie prostrate with the bark on, which is a receptacle for a certain *intercutaneous* worm which accelerates its decay. *Evelyn,* ii. 3. § 15.

INTERDE'AL. *n. s.* [*inter* and *deal.*] Traffick; intercourse. Obsolete.

The Gaulish speech is the very British, which is yet retained of the Welshmen and Britons of France; though the alteration of the trading and *interdeal* with other nations has greatly altered the dialect. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To INTERDI'CT.† *v. a.* [*interdire, interdict,* Fr. *interdico,* Lat.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit.

He — hongred not after the *interdicted* fruit, as Adam did. *Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith,* (1565,) fol. 160.

Alone I pass'd, through ways
That brought me on a sudden to the tree
Of *interdicted* knowledge. *Milton, P. L.*

By magick fenc'd, by spells encompass'd round,
No mortal touch'd this *interdicted* ground. *Tickell.*

2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same. *Ayliffe.*

I'NTERDICT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.

Amongst his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the *interdicts* and prohibitions touching entrance of strangers. *Bacon.*

Those are not fruits forbidden, no *interdict*
Defends the touching of these viands pure;
Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil. *Milton, P. L.*

Had he liv'd to see her happy change,
He would have cancell'd that harsh *interdict,*
And join'd our hands himself. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

Nani carried himself meritoriously against the pope, in the time of the *interdict,* which held up his credit among the patriots. *Wotton.*

INTERDI'CTION. *n. s.* [*interdiction,* Fr. *interdictio,* Lat. from *interdict.*]

1. Prohibition; forbidding decree.

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid *interdiction,* which resounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Curse: from the papal *interdict.* An improper use of the word.

The truest issue of thy throne,
By his own *interdiction* stands accurst. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

INTERDI'CTIVE.* *adj.* [from *interdict.*] Having power to prohibit.

A timely separation from the flock by that *interdictive* sentence; lest his conversation unprohibited, or unbranded, might breathe a pestilential murrain into the other sheep. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

INTERDI'CTORY. *adj.* [from *interdict.*] Belonging to an interdiction. *Ainsworth.*

I'NTERESS.* *n. s.* [Italian, *interesse.*] Interest; concern: right or title to. Not now in use.

But wote thou this, thou hardy Titanesse,
That not the worth of any living wight
May challenge aught in heaven's *interesse.*
Spenser, F. Q. vii. vi. 33.

I thought, says his majesty [K. Charles I.] I might happily have satisfied all *interesses.* *Id. Reliq.* [illegible] p. 144.

To INTERE'SS.† *v. a.* [*interesser,* Fr.] To concern; to affect; to give share in; to connect with.

The mystical communion of all faithful men is such as maketh every one to be *interessed* in those precious blessings, which any one of them receiveth at God's hands. *Hooker.*

Now, our joy,
Although the last, not least; to whose young love
The vines of France, and milk of Burgundy,
Strive to be *interess'd.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To love our native country, and to study its benefit and its glory, to be *interessed* in its concerns, is natural to all men. *Dryden, Æn. Dedic.*

To I'NTEREST.† *v. a.* [*interest,* Latin, it concerns.] To concern; to affect; to exert; to give share in.

Scipio, restoring the Spanish bride, gained a great nation to *interest* themselves for Rome against Carthage. *Dryden.*

This was a goddess who used to *interest* herself in marriages. *Addison on Medals.*

Ill successes did not discourage that ambitious and *interested* people. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To I'NTEREST. *v. n.* To affect; to move; to touch with passion; to gain the affections: as, this is an *interesting* story.

I'NTEREST. *n. s.* [*interest*, Lat. *intérêt*, Fr.]

1. Concern; advantage; good.

O give us a serious comprehension of that one great *interest* of others, as well as ourselves. *Hammond.*

Divisions hinder the common *interest* and publick good. *Temple.*

There is no man but God hath put many things into his possession, to be used for the common good and *interest*. *Calamy.*

2. Influence over others.

They, who had hitherto preserved them, had now lost their *interest*. *Clarendon.*

Exert, great God, thy *interest* in the sky;
Gain each kind power, each guardian deity,
That, conquer'd by the publick vow,
They bear the dismal mischief far away. *Prior.*

3. Share; part in any thing; participation: as, this is a matter in which we have *interest*.

Endeavour to adjust the degrees of influence, that each cause might have in producing the effect, and the proper agency and *interest* of each therein. *Watts.*

4. Regard to private profit.

Wherever *interest* or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles the opposite parties think fit to charge upon each other. *Swift.*

When *interest* calls off all her sneaking train. *Pope.*

5. Money paid for use; usury.

Did he take *interest?*
—— No, not take *interest;* not, as you would say,
Directly, *int'rest*. *Shakspeare.*

It is a sad life we lead, my dear, to be so teazed; paying *interest* for old debts, and still contracting new ones. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Any surplus of advantage.

With all speed
You shall have your desires with *interest*. *Shakspeare.*

To INTERFE'RE.† *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Lat. to strike. Our old lexicography defines it simply, "to knock the legs together." Cockeram. Hence the phrase "an *interfering* horse." Sherwood. Dr. Johnson notices this sense of the word in a citation from the Farrier's dictionary. Of its application to general use his examples are from Swift and Smalridge. It had been employed at least half a century before they wrote, but with an interpretation accompanying it, as if the use of it was then new: "It is a wonder to see how they *interfere*, [*interfere*,] and *strike one on another*, in the point of worshipping of images." Dr. Westfield's Sermons, 4to. 1646. p. 62.]

1. To interpose; to intermeddle.

So cautious were our ancestors in conversation, as never to *interfere* with party disputes in the state. *Swift.*

2. To clash; to oppose each other.

If each acts by an independent power, their commands may *interfere*. *Smalridge, Serm.*

3. A horse is said to *interfere*, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks, or the hitting one leg against another, and striking off the skin. *Farrier's Dict.*

INTERFE'RENCE.✱ *n. s.* [from *To interfere*.] Interposition.

What I have here said of the *interference* of foreign princes is only the opinion of a private individual. *Burke.*

INTERFE'RING.✱ *n. s.* [from *To interfere*.] Clashing; contradiction; opposition.

A Being who can have no competition, or *interfering* of interests, with his creatures and his subjects. *Bp. Butler, Analog.*

INTE'RFLUENT. *adj.* [*interfluens*, Lat.] Flowing between.

Air may consist of any terrene or aqueous corpuscles, kept swimming in the *interfluent* celestial matter. *Boyle.*

INTERFU'LGENT. *adj.* [*inter* and *fulgens*, Lat.] Shining between.

INTERFU'SED. *adj.* [*interfusus*, Lat.] Poured or scattered between.

The ambient air wide *interfus'd*,
Embracing round this florid earth. *Milton, P. L.*

INTERJA'CENCY. *n. s.* [from *interjacens*, Lat.]

1. The act or state of lying between.

England and Scotland is divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed and some desert ground. *Hale.*

2. The thing lying between.

Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, storms, shores, and every *interjacency* irregulates. *Brown.*

INTERJA'CENT. *adj.* [*interjacens*, Lat.] Intervening; lying between.

The sea itself must be very broad, and void of little islands *interjacent*, else will it yield plentiful argument of quarrel to the kingdoms which it serveth. *Ralegh.*

Through this hole objects that were beyond might be seen distinctly, which would not at all be seen through other parts of the glasses, where the air was *interjacent*. *Newton, Opticks.*

To INTERJE'CT.✱ *v. a.* [*interjecter*, Fr. *interjectus*, Lat.] To put between; to throw in; to insert.

I did visit the said ambassador immediately at my return from the king, and saluted him as by express commandment; *interjecting* some words of mine own gladness. *Wotton, Lett. dat.* 1619, *Rem.* p. 282.

This phrase was *interjected*, when the hearer was not quite so well pleased as the speaker. *Johnson, Note on Romeo and Juliet.*

To INTERJE'CT.✱ *v. n.* To come between; to interpose.

He—with his own hand slew Sir Charles Brandon standar-bearer, thinking to have made the next blow as fatal to the earl; but, the confluence of soldiers *interjecting*, rescued him. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. of K. Rich. III.* p. 61.

INTERJE'CTION. *n. s.* [*interjection*, Fr. *interjectio*, Lat.]

1. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion: such as are in English, *O! alas! ah!* *Clarke, Lat. Gram.*

Their wild natural notes, when they would express their passions, are at the best but like natural *interjections*, to discover their passions or impressions. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between; act of putting something between.

Laughing causeth a continual expulsion of the breath, with the loud noise which maketh the *interjection* of laughing. *Bacon.*

I'NTERIM. *n. s.* [*interim*, Lat.] Mean time; intervening time.

I a heavy *interim* shall support,
By his dear absence. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

One bird happened to be foraging for her young ones, and in this *interim* comes a torrent that washes away nest, birds, and all. *L'Estrange.*

In this *interim* my women asked what I thought. *Tatler.*

To INTERJO'IN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *join*.] To join mutually; to intermarry.

So fellest foes,
Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep,
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends,
And *interjoin* their issues. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

INTE'RIOUR.† *adj.* [*interior*, Lat. *interieur*, Fr.] Internal; inner; not outward; not superficial.

Aiming, belike, at your *interiour* hatred,
That in your outward action shows itself.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Make but an *interiour* survey of your good selves!
Shakspeare, Coriol.

The grosser parts, thus sunk down, would harden and constitute the *interiour* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

Inte'riour.* *n. s.* That which is within; the inner part.

The fool multitude, that choose by show,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pries not to the *interiour.* *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Inte'riourly.* *adv.* [from *interiour.*] Internally; inwardly.

The divine virtue sustains, and *interiourly* nourisheth, all things. *Donne, Hist. of the Sept.* p. 25.

To see ourselves *interiourly*, we are fain to borrow other men's eyes; wherein true friends are good informers, and censurers no bad friends. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 15.

Interkno'wledge. *n. s.* [*inter* and *knowledge.*] Mutual knowledge.

All nations have *interknowledge* one of another, either by voyage into foreign parts, or by strangers that come to them. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

To **Interla'ce.** *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, Fr.] To intermix; to put one thing within another.

Some are to be *interlaced* between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

The ambassadors *interlaced*, in their conference, the purpose of their master to match with the daughter of Maximilian. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

They acknowledged what services he had done for the commonwealth, yet *interlacing* some errors, wherewith they seemed to reproach him. *Hayward.*

Your argument is as strong against the use of rhyme in poems as in plays; for the epick way is every where *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*

Interla'pse. *n. s.* [*inter* and *lapse.*] The flow of time between any two events.

These dregs are calcined into such salts, which, after a short *interlapse* of time, produce coughs. *Harvey.*

To **Interla'rd.** *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, Fr.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat; to diversify lean with fat.

2. To interpose; to insert between.

Jests should be *interlarded*, after the Persian custom, by ages young and old. *Carew.*

3. To diversify by mixture.

The laws of Normandy were the defloration of the English laws, and a transcript of them, though mingled and *interlarded* with many particular laws of their own, which altered the features of the original. *Hale, Laws of England.*

4. Philips has used this word very harshly, and probably did not understand it.

They *interlard* their native drinks with choice
Of strongest brandy. *Philips.*

To **Interle'ave.** *v. a.* [*inter* and *leave.*] To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

To **INTERLI'NE.**† *v. a.* [*inter* and *line.*]

1. To write in alternate lines.

For each contracted frown,
A crooked wrinkle *interlines* my brow.
Marlowe, Lust's Dominion.

When, by *interlining* Latin and English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced farther. *Locke.*

2. To correct by something written between the lines.

Three things render a writing suspected: the person producing a false instrument, the person that frames it, and the *interlining* and rasing out of words contained in such instruments. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

The muse invok'd, sit down to write,
Blot out, correct, and *interline.* *Swift.*

Interli'near.* } *adj.* [*interlinearis*, Lat.] Inserted
Interli'neary. } between the lines of the original composition; having insertions between lines.

The authour of the *interlinear* gloss would not have crossed all the Fathers. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 29.

Cristopher Plantin, by printing of his curious *interlineary* Bible in Antwerp, through the unseasonable exactions of the king's officers, sunk and almost ruined his estate.
Fuller, Holy State, p. 186.

Loitering books, and *interlineary* translations.
Milton, Apol. for Smect. § 11.

Interli'neary.* *n. s.* A book having insertions between the lines of it.

The infinite helps of *interlinearies*, breviaries, synopses, and other loitering gear. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

In the *interlineary* we have "vilitatem ejus," her vileness or baseness. *Pocock on Hosea*, p. 62.

Interlinea'tion. *n. s.* [*inter* and *lineation.*] Correction made by writing between the lines.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and *interlineations*, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations. *Swift.*

Interli'ning.* *n. s.* [from *interline.*] Correction, alteration, or explanation made by writing between the lines.

He cancell'd an old will, and forg'd a new;
Made wealthy at the small expence of signing,
With a wet seal, and a fresh *interlining.* *Dryden, Juv.*

The two papers found in his [K. Charles the Second's] strong box concerning religion, and afterwards published by his brother, looked like study and reasoning. Tenison told me, he saw the original in Pepys's hand, to whom king James trusted them for some time. They were interlined in several places. And the *interlinings* seemed to be writ in a different hand from that in which the papers were writ.
Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time.

To **Interli'nk.** *v. a.* [*inter* and *link.*] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

The fair mixture in pictures causes us to enter into the subject which it imitates, and imprints it the more deeply into our imagination and our memory: these are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain, and are at the same time contained. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Interloca'tion.* *n. s.* [*interlocation*, Fr. *inter* and *locatio*, Lat.] An interplacing; an interposition.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

Your eclipse of the sun is caused by an *interlocation* of the moon betwixt the earth and the sun.
D. of Buckingham, Rehearsal.

INTERLOCU'TION.† *n. s.* [*interlocution*, Fr. *interlocutio*, Lat.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of speech.

The plainest and the most intelligible rehearsal of the psalms they savour not, because it is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side. *Hooker.*

A good continued speech, without a good speech of *interlocution*, shews slowness. *Bacon, Ess. Of Discourse.*

Contriving this method—by way of dialogue or *interlocution* betwixt everie tragedie. *Niccols, Mir. for Mag. Pref.* (1610.)

One shall learn besides there not to interrupt one in the relation of his tale, or to feed it with odd *interlocutions.*
Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 193.

A speech broken off by *interlocutions*, and instilled by parts, penetrates deeper than that which is continued.
Patrick on Proverbs, xxix. 11.

2. Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final decision.

These things are called accidental, because some new incident in judicature may emerge upon them, on which the judge ought to proceed by *interlocution.* *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

INTERLO'CUTOR.† *n. s.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Lat.] Dialogist; one that talks with another.

Six persons, who were all, save one, *interlocutors* in the dialogue. *Harington, Metamorph. of Ajax*, (1596.)

The *interlocutors* in that dialogue make it their business to cast scorn. *Gregory, Notes on Script.* p. 168.

The *interlocutors* in this dialogue are Socrates, and one Minos an Athenian, his acquaintance. *Bentley, Dissert. on Phalaris.*

Some morose readers shall find fault with my having made the *interlocutors* compliment with one another. *Boyle.*

INTERLO'CUTORY.† *adj.* [*interlocutoire*, Fr. *inter* and *loquor*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of dialogue.

When the minister by exhortation raiseth them up, and the people by protestation of their readiness declare he speaketh not in vain unto them; these *interlocutory* forms of speech, what are they else but most effectual, partly testifications, and partly inflammations of all piety. *Hooker.*

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the Holy Scriptures, though the persons speaking are not alternately mentioned or referred to. *Fiddes, Serm.*

2. Preparatory to decision.

That henceforward no inhibition be granted by occasion of any *interlocutory* decree, — except under the form aforesaid. *Const. and Canons Ecclesiast.* 97.

The chancellor's decree is either *interlocutory* or final. *Blackstone.*

To INTERLO'PE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence; to forestall; to anticipate irregularly.

The patron is desired to leave off this *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their share. *Tatler.*

INTERLO'PER.† *n. s.* [from *interlope.*] One who runs into business to which he has no right.

Some *interloper* may perhaps underhand fall upon the work at a lower rate. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. i. C. 5.

The king — resolved not only to recover his intercepted right, but to punish the *interloper* of his destined spouse. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 5.

The swallow was a fly-catcher, and was no more an *interloper* upon the spider's right, than the spider was upon the swallow's. *L'Estrange.*

To INTERLU'CATE.* *v. a.* [*interluco*, Latin.] To cut away boughs, where they obstruct light; to thin the branches of a wood. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

INTERLUCA'TION.* *n. s.* [*interlucatio*, Lat.] Thinning of a wood, or letting in light between, by cutting away boughs. *Evelyn, and Chambers.*

INTERLU'CENT. *adj.* [*interlucens*, Latin.] Shining between. *Dict.*

I'NTERLUDE. *n. s.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Lat.] Something plaid at the intervals of festivity; a farce.

When there is a queen, and ladies of honour attending her, there must sometimes be masques, and revels, and *interludes*. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

The enemies of Socrates hired Aristophanes to personate him on the stage, and, by the insinuations of those *interludes*, conveyed a hatred of him into the people. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Dreams are but *interludes*, which fancy makes;
When monarch reason sleeps, this mimick wakes. *Dryden.*

I'NTERLUDER.* *n. s.* [from *interlude.*] A performer in an interlude. Not in use.

Is't not a fine sight to see all our children made *interluders*? *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

INTERLU'ENCY. *n. s.* [*interluo*, Lat.] Water interposited; interposition of a flood.

Those parts of Asia and America, which are now disjoined by the *interluency* of the sea, might have been formerly contiguous. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

INTERLU'NAR.† } *adj.* [*interlunaire*, Fr. Cotgrave;
INTERLU'NARY. } *inter* and *luna*, Lat.] Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

We add the two Egyptian days in every month, the *interlunary* and plenilunary exemptions. *Brown.*

The sun to me is dark,
And silent as the moon,
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant *interlunar* cave. *Milton, S. A.*

INTERMA'RRIAGE. *n. s.* [*inter* and *marriage.*] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

Because the alliances and *intermarriages*, among so small a people, might obstruct justice, they have a foreigner for judge of St. Marino. *Addison on Italy.*

To INTERMA'RRY. *v. n.* [*inter* and *marry.*] To marry some of each family with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century, from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry*. *Swift.*

I'NTERMEAN.* *n. s.* [*inter* and *mean.*] Something done in the mean time; interact. See INTERACT. At the close of each of the acts of Ben Jonson's Staple of News is an *intermean*, not indeed of musick, but of interlocutory discourse. Obsolete.

To INTERME'DDLE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle.*] To interpose officiously.

The practice of Spain hath been by war, and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign states, and declare themselves protectors general of Catholicks. *Bacon.*

Seeing the king was a sovereign prince, the emperor should not *intermeddle* with ordering his subjects, or directing the affairs of his realm. *Hayward.*

There were no ladies, who disposed themselves to *intermeddle* in business. *Clarendon.*

To INTERME'DDLE.† *v. a.* [*entremesler*, Fr.] To intermix; to mingle. This is perhaps misprinted for *intermelled*, Dr. Johnson says; which is not the case; for other good writers, as well as Spenser, (from whom Dr. Johnson cites a solitary example of *intermeddle*,) employ the word.

Many other adventures are *intermedled*; — as the love of Britomart, the overthrow of Marinell, the misery of Florimell, &c. *Spenser, Lett. Pref. to his Fairy Queen.*

To *intermeddle* retiredness with society, so as one may give sweetness to the other, and both to us! *Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth.*

Some keep precisely the order of the book, others *intermeddle* psalms in metre. *Maddox, Vind. of the Ch. of Eng. against Neal*, (1733,) p. 155.

INTERME'DDLER. *n. s.* [from *intermeddle.*] One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right.

There's hardly a greater pest to government and families, than officious tale-bearers, and busy *intermeddlers*. *L'Estrange.*

Our allies, and our stock-jobbers, direct her majesty not to change her secretary or treasurer, who, for the reasons that these officious *intermeddlers* demanded their continuance, ought never to have been admitted into the least trust. *Swift.*

Shall strangers, saucy *intermeddlers*, say,
Thus far, and thus, are you allow'd to punish? *A Philips.*

INTERME'DIACY. *n. s.* [from *intermediate.*] Interposition: intervention. An unauthorised word.

In birds the auditory nerve is affected by only the *intermediacy* of the columella. *Derham.*

INTERME'DIAL. *adj.* [*inter* and *medius*, Lat.] Intervening; lying between; intervenient.

The love of God makes a man temperate in the midst of feasts, and is active enough without any *intermedial* appetites. *Bp. Taylor.*

A gardener prepares the ground, and in all the *intermedial* spaces he is careful to dress it. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

INTERME'DIATE. *adj.* [*intermedial*, Fr. *inter* and *medius*, Lat.] Intervening; interposed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes.

Do not the most refrangible rays excite the shortest vibrations for making a sensation of a deep violet, the least refrangible the largest for making a sensation of deep red, and the several *intermediate* sorts of rays, vibrations of several *intermediate* bignesses, to make sensations of the several *intermediate* colours. *Newton, Opt.*

An animal consists of solid and fluid parts, unless one should reckon some of an *intermediate* nature as fat and phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

The general natures, which stand between the nearest and most remote, are called *intermediate*. *Watts.*

To INTERME'DIATE.* *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To intervene; to interpose.

The tyranny of his [the sun's] fierce beams reigning here uncontrouled by those *intermediating* accidents, which conspire to the felicity of other regions. *Sir H. Sheeres, in Ld. Halifax's Misc.* p. 11.

INTERME'DIATELY. *adv.* [from *intermediate*.] By way of intervention.

To INTERME'LL.* *v. n.* [*entremesler*, Fr.] To intermeddle. Obsolete.

To — boldly *intermell*
With holy things. *Marston, Scourge of Vill.* (1598.)

To INTERME'LL.† *v. a.* [*entremesler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. Not in use. Dr. Johnson has corrupted the passage of Spenser, in which *intermeddle* occurs, to suit his purpose here. Spenser's word is not *intermell*. See the verb active INTERMEDDLE.

The lyfe of this wretched world is alway *intermelled* with moche bitterness. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.*

INTE'RMENT.† *n. s.* [*interment*, Fr. from *inter*.] Burial; sepulture.

Here in England the *interments* of the dead were anciently farre out of all townes or cities. *Weever, Fun. Mon.*

In the noble church of the Grey Friars in London, — four queens, besides upwards of six hundred persons of quality, were buried. These *interments* imported considerable sums of money into the mendicant societies. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 291.

To INTERME'NTION.* *v. a.* [*inter* and *mention*.] To mention among other things; to include; to comprehend.

There is scarce any grievance or complaint come before us in this place, wherein we do not find him *intermentioned*. *Harbottle Grimstone, Speech in the H. of Com. against Abp. Laud.*

INTERMIGRA'TION. *n. s.* [*intermigration*, Fr. *inter* and *migro*, Lat.] Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other.

Men have a strange variety in colour, stature, and humour; and all arising from the climate, though the continent be but one, as to point of access, mutual intercourse, and possibility of *intermigrations*. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

INTE'RMINABLE.† *adj.* [*interminable*, Fr. *in* and *termino*, Latin.] Immense; admitting no boundary.

Eternitie then is perfite possession and altogether of life *interminable*. *Chaucer, Boeth.* v. pros. 6.

O radiant luminary of light *interminable*! *Skelton, Poems*, p. 121.

An *interminable* seizure by satan both in soul and body. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 3.

As from the face of heaven the shatter'd clouds
Tumultuous rove, the *interminable* sky
Sublimer swells, and o'er the world expands
A purer azure. *Thomson, Summer.*

INTE'RMINABLE.* *n. s.* He, whom no bound or limit can confine; an appellation of the Godhead, like that of *Eternal*, and finely employed by Milton to denote the *divine* immensity. Dr. Johnson has cited the following passage as a solitary illustration of the adjective, which the examples prove to be no uncommon word; and here it is, emphatically, a substantive.

As if they would confine the *Interminable*,
And tie him to his own prescript,
Who made our laws to bind us, not himself. *Milton, S. A.*

INTE'RMINATE. *adj.* [*interminate*, Fr. *interminatus*, Lat.] Unbounded; unlimited.

Within a thicket I repos'd; when round
I ruffled up fall'n leaves in heaps, and found,
Let fall from heaven, a sleep *interminate*. *Chapman, Odyss.*

To INTE'RMINATE.* *v. a.* [*intermino*, Lat.] To threaten; to menace. *Bullokar.*

Enough, enough of these *interminated* judgements, wherewith, if I would follow the steps of the prophets, I might strike your hearts with just horrour. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 163.

INTERMINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*intermination*, Fr. *intermino*, Lat.] Menace; threat.

The terrours of the law were the *intermination* of curses upon all those, that ever broke any of the least commandments. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, ch. 5. s. 3.

The threats and *interminations* of the Gospel, those terrors of the Lord, as goads, may drive those brutish creatures who will not be attracted. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

To INTERMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix; to put some things amongst others.

The church in her liturgies hath *intermingled*, with readings out of the New Testament, lessons taken out of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

His church he compareth unto a field, where tares, manifestly known and seen by all men, do grow *intermingled* with good corn. *Hooker.*

My lord shall never rest:
I'll *intermingle* every thing he does
With Cassio's suit. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Here sailing ships delight the wandering eyes:
There trees and *intermingled* temples rise. *Pope.*

To INTERMI'NGLE.† *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

They will not admit any good part to *intermingle* with them. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

Party and faction will *intermingle*. *Swift.*

INTERMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*intermission*, Fr. *intermissio*, Lat.]

1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop.

Came a reeking post,
Deliver'd letters, spite of *intermission*,
Which presently they read. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I count *intermission* almost the same thing as change; for that, that hath been intermitted, is after a sort new. *Bacon.*

The water ascends gently, and by *intermissions*; but it falls continuately, and with force. *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

The peasants work on, in the hottest part of the day, without *intermission*. *Locke.*

2. Intervenient time.

But, gentle heaven,
Cut short all *intermission*: front to front,
Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. State of being intermitted.

Words borrowed of antiquity, have the authority of years, and out of their *intermission* do win to themselves a kind of grace-like newness. *B. Jonson.*

4. The space between the paroxysms of a fever, or any fits of pain; rest; pause of sorrow.

Rest or *intermission* none I find. *Milton, S. A.*

INTERMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *intermit.*] Coming by fits; not continual.

I reduced Ireland, after so many *intermissive* wars, to a perfect passive obedience. *Howell, Engl. Tears.*

As though there were any feriation in nature, or justitiums imaginable in professions, whose subject is under no *intermissive* but constant way of mutation, this season is commonly termed the physicians' vacation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To INTERMI'T. *v. a.* [*intermitto*, Lat.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt.

If nature should *intermit* her course, and leave altogether, though it were but for a-while, the observation of her own laws. *Hooker.*

Run to your houses, fall upon your knees;
Pray to the gods, to *intermit* the plague
That needs must light on this ingratitude. *Shakspeare.*

His misled, lascivious son,
Edward the Second, *intermitted* so
The course of glory. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

The setting on foot some of those arts that were once well known, would be but the reviving of those arts which were long before practised, though *intermitted* and interrupted by war. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Certain Indians, when a horse is running in his full career, leap down, gather any thing from the ground, and immediately leap up again, the horse not *intermitting* his course. *Wilkins.*

Adam —
Speech *intermitted* thus to Eve renew'd. *Milton, P. L.*

We are furnished with an armour from Heaven, but if we are remiss, or persuaded to lay by our arms, and *intermit* our guard, we may be surprised. *Rogers.*

To INTERMI'T.† *v. n.*

1. To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms. Used of fevers.

Our fever for folly never *intermits.* *Young, Centaur*, Lett. 2.

2. To cease for a time; to be interrupted. This is the original usage of the word, though Dr. Johnson has barely noticed, in his Dictionary, only the preceding. Yet he has elsewhere used the present.

The bell doth toll for him that thinks it doth; and though it *intermit* again, yet from that minute, which that occasion wrought upon him, he is united to God. *Donne, Devot.* p. 415.

Let me know the exact time when your courts *intermit.* *Johnson, Lett. to Boswell, Life, &c.*

INTERMI'TTENT. *adj.* [*intermittent*, Fr. *intermittens*, Lat.] Coming by fits.

Next to those durable pains, short *intermittent* or swift recurrent pains do precipitate patients into consumptions. *Harvey.*

INTERMI'TTINGLY.* *adv.* [from the participle *intermitting.*] At intervals; not long together.

These grains or motes, willingly left in that eye, keep the sight of it from being laid wide open towards the object, suffering it to look up but *intermittingly.* *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. ii. (1654.) p. 113.

To INTERMI'X. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mix.*] To mingle; to join; to put some things among others.

Her persuasions she *intermixed* with tears, affirming, that she would depart from him. *Hayward.*

Reveal
To Adam what shall come in future days,
As I shall thee enlighten: *intermix*
My covenant in the woman's seed renew'd. *Milton, P. L.*

In yonder spring of roses, *intermix'd*
With myrtle, find what to redress till noon. *Milton, P. L.*

I doubt not to perform the part of a just historian to my royal master, without *intermixing* with it any thing of the poet. *Dryden.*

To INTERMI'X. *v. n.* To be mingled together.

INTERMI'XTURE. *n. s.* [*inter* and *mixtura*, Lat.]

1. Mass formed by mingling bodies.

The analytical preparations of gold or mercury, leave persons much unsatisfied whether the substances they produce be truly the hypostatical principles, or only some *intermixtures* of the divided bodies with those employed. *Boyle.*

2. Something additional mingled in a mass.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

INTERMU'NDANE. *adj.* [*inter* and *mundus*, Lat.] Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

The vast distances between these great bodies are called *intermundane* spaces; in which though there may be some fluid, yet it is so thin and subtile, that it is as much as nothing. *Locke.*

INTERMU'RAL. *adj.* [*inter*, *muralis*, *murus*, Lat.] Lying between walls. *Ainsworth.*

INTERMU'TUAL. *adj.* [*inter* and *mutual.*] Mutual; interchanged. *Inter* before *mutual* is improper.

A solemn oath religiously they take,
By *intermutual* vows protesting there,
This never to reveal, nor to forsake
So good a cause. *Daniel, Civil War.*

INTE'RN. *adj.* [*interne*, Fr. *internus*, Lat.] Inward; intestine; not foreign.

The midland towns are most flourishing, which shews that her riches are *intern* and domestick. *Howell.*

INTE'RNAL. *adj.* [*internus*, Lat.]

1. Inward; not external.

That ye shall be as gods, since I as man,
Internal man, is but proportion meet. *Milton, P. L.*

Myself, my conscience, and *internal* peace. *Milton, S. A.*

Bad comes of setting our hearts upon the shape, colour, and external beauty of things, without regard to the *internal* excellence and virtue of them. *L'Estrange.*

If we think most men's actions to be the interpreters of their thoughts, they have no such *internal* veneration for good rules. *Locke.*

2. Intrinsick; not depending on external accidents; real.

We are to provide things honest; to consider not only the *internal* rectitude of our actions in the sight of God, but whether they will be free from all mark or suspicion of evil. *Rogers.*

INTE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *internal.*]

1. Inwardly.

2. Mentally: intellectually.

We are symbolically in the sacrament, and by faith and the spirit of God *internally* united to Christ. *Bp. Taylor.*

INTERNE'CINE. *adj.* [*internecinus*, Lat.] Endeavouring mutual destruction.

The Egyptians worship'd dogs, and for
Their faith made *internecine* war. *Hudibras*, i. 1.

INTERNE'CION. *n. s.* [*internecion*, Fr. *internecio*, Lat.] Mutual destruction; massacre: slaughter.

That natural propension of self-love, and natural principle of self-preservation, will necessarily break out into wars and *internecions.* *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

INTERNE'CTION.* *n. s.* [*internecto*, Lat. to knit together.] Connexion. Not in use.

So admirable an *internection*, that even the worst parts of the chain drew some good after them. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. ii. p. 54.

INTERNU'NCIO.† *n. s.* [*internuncius*, Lat.] Messenger between two parties.

They only are the *internuncios*, or the go-betweens, of this trim-devised mummery. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.*

To INTERPE'AL.* *v. a.* [*interpeller*, Fr. *interpello*, Lat.] To interrupt a person speaking or doing any thing. See *To* INTERPEL.

Here one of us began to *interpeal*
Old Mnemon: Therbon, that young ladkin hight,
He pray'd this aged sire for to reveal
What way, &c. *More, Life of the Soul*, iii. st. 31.

To INTERPE'L.* *v. a.* [*interpeller*, Fr. *interpello*, Lat.] To interrupt.

Hope hath her end, and Faith hath her reward!
This being thus, why should my tongue or pen
Presume to *interpel* that fulness, when
Nothing can more adorn it than the seat
That she is in, or make it more complete?
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

No more now, for I am *interpelled* by many businesses. *Howell, Lett.* i. vi. 1.

INTERPELLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*interpellation*, Fr. *interpellatio*, Lat.]

1. An interruption.

If so I chance to break that golden twist
You spin, by rude *interpellation*.
More, Life of the Soul, ii. st. 44.

That they should not be troublesome to the synod by any intempestive *interpellations*. *Hales, Lett. from the Syn. of Dort*, p. 34.

2. An earnest address; intercession. Neither this, nor the preceding sense, is noticed by Dr. Johnson.

One that hath lived innocently, or made joy in heaven at his timely and effective repentance, and in whose behalf the Holy Jesus hath interceded prosperously, and for whose interest the Spirit makes *interpellations* with groans and sighs unutterable. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, § 4. ch. 2.

3. A summons; a call upon.

In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extrajudicial *interpellation* is sufficient. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

To INTERPLE'DGE.* *v. a.* [*inter* and *pledge*.] To give and take as a mutual pledge.

In all distress of various courts and war,
We *interpledge* and bind each other's heart.
Davenant, Gondibert, i. 5.

To INTERPO'INT.* *v. a.* [*inter* and *point*.] To distinguish by stops between words and sentences.

Her heart commands, her words should pass out first,
And then her sighs should *interpoint* her words.
Daniel, Civ. Wars, ii. 82.

To INTE'RPOLATE.† *v. a.* [*interpoler*, Fr. *interpolo*, Lat.]

1. To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong.

How strangely Ignatius is mangled and *interpolated*, you may see by the vast difference of all copies and editions, Greek and Latin. *Bp. Barlow, Rem.* p. 115.

They were *interpolated* and corrupted. *Hanmer, View of Antiq.* (1677,) p. 419.

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, *interpolated* by him for that purpose. *Pope.*

2. To renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermissions. In this sense it is not in use.

This motion of the heavenly bodies themselves seems to be partly continued and unintermitted, as that motion of the first moveable, partly *interpolated* and interrupted. *Hale.*

That individual hath necessarily a concomitant succession of *interpolated* motions; namely, the pulses of the heart, and the successive motions of respiration. *Hale.*

INTERPOLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*interpolation*, Fr. from *interpolate*.] Something added or put into the original matter.

Though they [the epistles of Ignatius] have been basely abused by unworthy persons with their corrupt *interpolations*, yet have we to this day found among us some remains of the monuments of that eminent and glorious martyr. *Hanmer, View of Antiq.* p. 432.

It is besides very much enlarged with divers *interpolations*. *Pref. to Knatchbull's Annot. on the N. Test. Cambr.* 1693.

I have changed the situation of some of the Latin verses, and made some *interpolations*. *Cromwell to Pope.*

The learned have shewn, that *interpolations* have happened to other books; but these insertions by other hands have never been considered as invalidating the authority of those books. *Bp. Watson, Apol. for the Bible*, (6th edit.) p. 73.

INTE'RPOLATOR.† *n. s.* [Latin; *interpolateur*, Fr.] One that foists in counterfeit passages.

You or your *interpolator* ought to have considered. *Swift.*

Shall we suppose, that Chaucer followed a more complete copy of the Filostrato than that we have at present, or one enlarged by some officious *interpolator*? *Warton, Hist. E. P.* vol. ii. Add.

To INTERPO'LISH.* *v. a.* [*inter* and *polish*.] To polish between.

All this will not fadge, though it be cunningly *interpolished* by some second hand with crooks and emendations. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 1.

INTERPO'SAL. *n. s.* [from *interpose*.]

1. Interposition; agency between two persons.

The *interposal* of my lord of Canterbury's command for the publication of this mean discourse, may seem to take away my choice. *South.*

2. Intervention.

Our overshadowed souls may be emblemed by crusted globes, whose influential emissions are intercepted by the *interposal* of the benighting element. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

To INTERPO'SE. *v. a.* [*interpono*, Lat. *interposer*, Fr.]

1. To place between; to make intervenient.

Some weeks the king did honourably *interpose*, both to give space to his brother's intercession, and to show that he had a conflict with himself what he should do. *Bacon.*

2. To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience.

What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves
Betwixt your eyes and night? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Death ready stands to *interpose* his dart. *Milton, P. L.*

Human frailty will too often *interpose* itself among persons of the holiest function. *Swift.*

3. To offer as a succour or relief.

The common father of mankind seasonably *interposed* his hand, and rescued miserable man out of the gross stupidity and sensuality whereinto he was plunged. *Woodward.*

To INTERPO'SE. *v. n.*

1. To mediate; to act between two parties.

2. To put in by way of interruption.

But, *interposes* Eleutherius, this objection may be made indeed almost against any hypothesis. *Boyle.*

I'NTERPOSE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Interposal. Not in use.

Such frequent breakings out in the body politick are indications of many noxious and dangerous humours therein; which without the wise *interpose* of state-physicians, presage ruin to the whole. *Spencer on Prod.* p. 119.

INTERPO'SER.† *n. s.* [from *interpose*.]

1. One that comes between others.

I will make haste; but till I come again,
No bed shall ere be guilty of my stay:
No rest be *interposer* 'twixt us twain.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

I must stand first champion for myself
Against all *interposers*. *Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.*

2. An intervenient agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [*interposition*, Fr. *interpositio*, Lat. from *interpose*.]

1. Intervenient agency.

There never was a time when the *interposition* of the magistrate was more necessary to secure the honour of religion. *Atterbury.*

Though warlike successes carry in them often the evidences of a divine *interposition*, yet are they no sure marks of the divine favour. *Atterbury.*

2. Mediation; agency between parties.

The town and abbey would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the *interposition* of their common protectors. *Addison.*

3. Intervention; state of being placed between two.

The nights are so cold, fresh, and equal, by reason of the intire *interposition* of the earth, as I know of no other part of the world of better or equal temper. *Ralegh.*

She sits on a globe that stands in water, to denote that she is mistress of a new world, separate from that which the Romans had before conquered, by the *interposition* of the sea. *Addison.*

4. Any thing interposed.

A shelter, and a kind of shading cool
Interposition, as a summer's cloud. *Milton, P. L.*

INTERPO'SURE.* *n. s.* [from *interpose.*] The act of interposing.

They would be detained prisoners here below by the chains of their unhappy natures, were there not some extraordinary *interposure* for their rescue. *Glanville, Pre-exist.* p. 139.

Many perfidious and voluptuous violators both of civil and religious duties live secured from acts of retaliation, by the *interposure* of the injured parties' piety and conscience. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. ii. p. 50.

To INTE'RPRET. *v. a.* [*interpreter*, French; *interpretor*, Latin.] To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution to; to clear by exposition; to expound.

One, but painted thus,
Would be *interpreted* a thing perplex'd
Beyond self-explication. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

You should be women,
And yet your beards forbid me to *interpret*
That you are so. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Pharaoh told them his dream; but there was none that could *interpret* them unto him. *Gen.* xli. 8.

An excellent spirit, knowledge, and understanding, *interpreting* of dreams, and shewing of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same Daniel. *Dan.* v. 12.

Hear his sighs, thou mute!
Unskilful with what words to pray, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton, P. L.*

INTE'RPRETABLE.† *adj.* [from *interpret.*] Capable of being expounded or deciphered.

No man's face is actionable: these singularities are *interpretable* from more innocent causes. *Collier.*

It accommodates the sense, and renders that place *interpretable.* *Knatchbull, Annot. N. Test. Tr.* p. 271.

INTERPRETA'TION. *n. s.* [*interpretation*, Fr. *interpretatio*, Lat. from *interpret.*]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation.

This is a poor epitome of your's,
Which, by th' *interpretation* of full time,
May shew like all yourself. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,
Interpretation will misquote our looks. *Shakspeare.*

2. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition.

If it be obscure or uncertain what they meant, charity, I hope, constraineth no man, which standeth doubtful of their minds, to lean to the hardest and worst *interpretation* that their words can carry. *Hooker.*

The primitive Christians knew how the Jews, who preceded our Saviour, interpreted these predictions, and the marks by which the Messiah would be discovered; and how the Jewish doctors, who succeeded him, deviated from the *interpretations* of their forefathers. *Addison.*

3. The power of explaining.

We beseech thee to prosper this great sign, and to give us the *interpretation* and use of it in mercy. *Bacon.*

INTE'RPRETATIVE.† *adj.* [from *interpret.*]

1. Collected by interpretation.

Though the creed apostolick were sufficient, yet when the church hath erected that additional bulwark against hereticks, the rejecting their additions may justly be deemed an *interpretative* siding with heresies. *Hammond.*

2. Containing explanation; expositive.

Comparing the other phrases that he uses equivalent to this, and *interpretative* of meaning. *Barrow on the Creed.*

INTE'RPRETATIVELY. *adv.* [from *interpretative.*] As may be collected by interpretation.

By this provision the Almighty *interpretatively* speaks to him in this manner: I have now placed thee in a well furnished world. *Ray on the Creation.*

INTE'RPRETER. *n. s.* [*interprete*, Fr. *interpres*, Lat.]

1. An explainer; an expositor; an expounder.

What we oft do best,
By sick *interpreters*, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worst, as oft,
Hitting a grosser quality, is cry'd up
For our best act. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

In the beginning the earth was without form and void; a fluid, dark, confused mass, and so it is understood by *interpreters*, both Hebrew and Christian. *Burnet.*

We think most men's actions to be the *interpreters* of their thoughts. *Locke.*

2. A translator.

Nor word for word be careful to transfer,
With the same faith as an *interpreter.* *Sherburne.*

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, undertake such a work with spirit, when he considers that in an age or two he shall hardly be understood without an *interpreter.* *Swift.*

INTERPU'NCTION.† *n. s.* [*interpunctio*, Fr. *interpungo*, Lat.] Pointing between words or sentences.

The whole course of our life is full of *interpunctions*, or commas; death is but the period or full point. *Dr. Jackson, Works*, iii. 499.

INTERRE'GNUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another.

To whom ensued a vacancy:
Thousand worse passions than possess'd
The *interregnum* of my breast:
Bless me from such an anarchy! *Cowley, Ballad of the Chronicle.*

He would shew the queen my memorial with the first opportunity, in order to have it done in this *interregnum* or suspension of title. *Swift.*

INTERRE'IGN.† *n. s.* [*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Lat.] Vacancy of the throne.

The king knew there could not be any *interreign* or suspension of title. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Comparing that confused anarchy with this *interreign.* *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 3.

INTE'RRER.* *n. s.* [*enterreur*, French; from *inter.*] A burier. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To INTE'RROGATE.† *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat. *interroger*, Fr.] To examine; to question.

The "catechumeni," who were to be baptized, were *interrogated*, by the priest, whether they did believe in the resurrection of the dead, and the life to come. *Knatchbull, Annot. N. Test. Tr.* p. 312.

To INTE'RROGATE. *v. n.* To ask; to put questions.

By his instructions touching the queen of Naples, it seemeth he could *interrogate* touching beauty. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

His proof will be retorted by *interrogating*, Shall the adulterer and the drunkard inherit the kingdom of God? *Hammond.*

INTE'RROGATE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Question put; inquiry.

Referring the things to come to the following *interrogate.* *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 3. C. 10.

The *interrogats* of the king, and the answers which were given him. *Donne, Hist. of the Sept.* p. 169.

INTERROGA'TION. *n. s.* [*interrogation*, Fr. *interrogatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of questioning.

2. A question put; an inquiry.

How demurely soever such men may pretend to sanctity, that *interrogation* of God presses hard upon them, Shall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

This variety is obtained by *interrogations* to things inanimate; by beautiful digressions, but those short. *Pope.*

3. A note that marks a question; thus ? as, Does Job serve God for nought?

INTERRO'GATIVE.† *adj.* [*interrogatif*, Fr. *interrogativus*, Lat.] Denoting a question; expressed in a questionary form of words.

St. Peter hath said, that the baptism, which saveth us, is not (as legal purifications were) a cleansing of the flesh from outward impurities, but an *interrogative* trial of a good conscience towards God. *Hooker, Eccl. Pol.* v. § 63.

INTERRO'GATIVE. *n. s.* A pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? what? which? whether?

INTERRO'GATIVELY.† *adv.* [from *interrogative*.] In form of a question.

Read it *interrogatively*, and it is as strong for Soto and the Dominicans, as, if it be read assertively, for Catharine and the Jesuits. *Bp. Bedell, Lett.* p. 403.

INTE'RROGATOR.† *n. s.* [from *interrogate*.] An asker of questions.

"Stipulatio" was a conception of words wherewith he, that was asked, did answer, that he would say or do the thing which he was asked; and took its name from the *interrogator*, as the worthier person. *Knatchbull, Annot. N. Test. Tr.* p. 311.

INTERRO'GATORY. *n. s.* [*interrogatoire*, French.] A question; an inquiry.

He with no more civility began in captious manner to put *interrogatories* unto him. *Sidney.*

Nor time, nor place,
Will serve long *interrogatories*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

What earthly name to *interrogatories*
Can task the free breath of a sacred king? *Shakspeare.*

The examination was summed up with one question, Whether he was prepared for death? The boy was frighted out of his wits by the last dreadful *interrogatory*. *Addison.*

INTERRO'GATORY. *adj.* Containing a question; expressing a question; as, an interrogatory sentence.

To INTERRU'PT. *v. a.* [*interrompre*, Fr. *interruptus*, Lat.]

1. To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it.

Rage doth rend
Like *interrupted* waters, and o'erbear
What they are used to bear. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He might securely enough have engaged his body of horse against their whole inconsiderable army, there being neither tree nor bush to *interrupt* his charge. *Clarendon.*

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems partly uninterrupted, as that of the first moveable interpolated and *interrupted*. *Hale.*

2. To hinder one from proceeding by interposition.

Answer not before thou hast heard the cause: neither *interrupt* men in the midst of their talk. *Ecclus.* xi. 8

3. To divide; to separate; to rescind from continuity.

INTERRU'PT.† *adj.* [from the verb; *interrupte*, old French.]

1. Containing a chasm.

Seest thou what rage
Transports our adversary, whom no bounds,—
Nor yet the main abyss
Wide *interrupt*, can hold? *Milton, P. L.*

2. Broken; irregular.

Menacing, ghastly looks; broken pace; *interrupt*, precipitate, half turns. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 612.

INTERRU'PTEDLY. *adv.* [from *interrupted*.] Not in continuity; not without stoppages.

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquour, will have its beams either refracted or imbibed, or else reflected more or less *interruptedly* than they would be, if the body had been unmoistened. *Boyle on Colours.*

INTERRU'PTER.† *n. s.* [from *interrupt*.] He who interrupts.

Proud Saturine, *interrupter* of the good
That noble-minded Titus means to thee! *Titus Andronicus.*

The great disturbers of those pleasures, and *interrupters* of the caresses of those lusts, which had so bewitched their hearts. *South, Serm.* ix. 325.

INTERRU'PTION. *n. s.* [*interruption*, Fr. *interruptio*, Lat.]

1. Interposition; breach of continuity.

Places severed from the continent by the *interruption* of the sea. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. Intervention; interposition.

You are to touch the one as soon as you have given a stroke of the pencil to the other, lest the *interruption* of time cause you to lose the idea of one part. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

3. Hindrance; stop; let; obstruction.

Bloody England into England gone,
O'erbearing *interruption*, spite of France. *Shakspeare.*

4. Intermission.

This way of thinking on what we read, will be a rub only in the beginning; when custom has made it familiar, it will be dispatched without resting or *interruption* in the course of our reading. *Locke.*

Amidst the *interruptions* of his sorrow, seeing his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her be comforted. *Addison, Spect.*

INTERSCA'PULAR. *adj.* [*inter* and *scapula*, Latin.] Placed between the shoulders.

To INTERSCI'ND. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scindo*, Latin.] To cut off by interruption. *Dict.*

To INTERSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scribo*, Lat.] To write between. *Dict.*

INTERSE'CANT. *adj.* [*intersecans*, Latin.] Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSE'CT.† *v. a.* [*interseco*, Latin. Our word was pronounced uncouth and unusual, in 1656, by Heylin.] To cut: to divide each other mutually.

Perfect and viviparous quadrupeds so stand in their position of proneness, that the opposite joints of neighbour legs consist in the same plane; and a line descending from their navel *intersects* at right angles the axis of the earth. *Brown.*

Excited by a vigorous loadstone, the needle will somewhat depress its animated extreme, and *intersect* the horizontal circumference. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To INTERSE'CT. *v. n.* To meet and cross each other.

The sagittal suture usually begins at that point where these lines *intersect*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

INTERSE'CTION. *n. s.* [*intersectio*, Lat. from *intersect*.] Point where lines cross each other.

They did spout over interchangeably from side to side in forms of arches, without any *intersection* or meeting aloft, because the pipes were not opposite. *Wotton, Architecture.*

The first star of Aries, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very *intersection*, which is now elongated, and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*

Ships would move in one and the same surface, and consequently must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the *intersection* of cross ones. *Bentley.*

To INTERSE'RT. *v. a.* [*intersero*, Lat.] To put in between other things.

If I may *intersert* a short speculation, the depth of the sea is determined in Pliny to be fifteen furlongs. *Brerewood.*

INTERSE'RTION. *n. s.* [from *intersert*.] An insertion, or thing inserted between any thing.

These two *intersertions* were clear explications of the apostle's old form, God the father, ruler of all, which contained an acknowledgement of the unity. *Hammond.*

To INTERSPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*interspersus*, Lat.] To scatter here and there among other things.

The possibility of a body's moving into a void space beyond the utmost bounds of body, as well as into a void space *interspersed* amongst bodies, will always remain clear. *Locke.*

It is the editor's interest to insert what the author's judgement had rejected; and care is taken to *intersperse* these additions, so that scarce any book can be bought without purchasing something unworthy of the author. *Swift.*

INTERSPE'RSION. *n. s.* [from *intersperse.*] The act of scattering here and there.

For want of the *interspersion* of now and then an elegiack or a lyrick ode. *Watts on the Mind.*

INTERSTE'LLAR. *adj.* [*inter* and *stellar*, Lat.] Intervening between the stars.

The *interstellar* sky hath so much affinity with the star, that there is a rotation of that as well as of the star. *Bacon.*

INTE'RSTICE. *n. s.* [*interstitium*, Lat. *interstice*, French.]

1. Space between one thing and another.

The sun shining through a large prism upon a comb placed immediately behind the prism, his light, which passed through the *interstices* of the teeth, fell upon a white paper: the breadths of the teeth were equal to their *interstices*, and seven teeth together with their *interstices* took up an inch. *Newton.*

The force of the fluid will separate the smallest particles which compose the fibres, so as to leave vacant *interstices* in those places where they cohered before. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Time between one act and another.

I will point out the *interstices* of time which ought to be between one citation and another. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

INTERSTI'NCTIVE.* *adj.* [*interstinctus*, Latin.] Distinguishing.

Whether the notes of parenthesis be used; and what care is taken of the *interstinctive* points, , ; : . *Wallis, Lett. to Dr. Smith, Aubrey's Anecd.* i. 78.

INTERSTI'TIAL. *adj.* [from *interstice.*] Containing interstices.

In oiled papers, the *interstitial* division being actuated by the accession of oil, becometh more transparent. *Brown.*

To INTERTA'LK.* *v. n.* [*inter* and *talk.*] To exchange conversation.

Amongst the myrtles as I walk'd,
Love and my sighs thus *intertalk'd.* *Carew's Poems*, p. 141.

To INTERTA'NGLE.* *v. a.* [*inter* and *tangle.*] To knit together; to intertwist.

Their needs,
The one of the other, may be said to water
Their *intertangled* roots of love.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

INTERTEX'TURE.† *n. s.* [*intertexo*, Latin.] Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

There is a various *intertexture* of theosophical and philosophical truths. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 104.

There is an *intertexture* of prosperity and adversity in the fortunes of virtuous men, [which] tends more to their improvement, than a more regular and constant providence would do. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. ii.

To INTERTWI'NE.† } *v. a.* [*inter* and *twine*, or *twist.*]
To INTERTWI'ST. } To unite by twisting one in another.

There [let] our secret thoughts unseen,
Like nets be weav'd and *intertwin'd*,
Wherein we catch each other's mind. *Carew, Poems*, p. 29.

Under some concourse of shades,
Whose branching arms thick *intertwin'd* might shield,
From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head.
Milton, P. R.

A wall of hewn stone, wrought on the outside with various knots of serpents *intertwisted.* *Townsend, Conq. of Mexico*, iii. 13.

I'NTERVAL. *n. s.* [*intervalle*, Fr. *intervallum*, Latin.]

1. Space between places; interstice; vacuity; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant space.

With any obstacle, let all the light be now stopped which passes through any one *interval* of the teeth, so that the range of colours which comes from thence may be taken away, and you will see the light of the rest of the ranges to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Time passing between two assignable points.

The century and half following was a very busy period, the *intervals* between every war being so short. *Swift.*

3. Remission of a delirium or distemper.

Though he had a long illness, considering the great heat with which it raged, yet his *intervals* of sense being few and short, left but little room for the offices of devotion. *Atterbury*

INTERVE'INED.* *part. adj.* [*inter* and *veined.*] Intersected as with veins.

From his side two rivers flow'd,
The one winding, the other straight, and left between,
Fair champain, with less rivers *interyein'd.* *Milton, P. R.*

To INTERVE'NE.† *v. n.* [*intervenio*, Lat. *intervenir*, Fr.]

1. To come between things or persons.

I cannot omit some things which *intervened* at the meeting. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 217.

Venus *intervenes* attended by Cupid. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 233.

2. To make intervals.

While so near each other thus all day
Our task we chuse, what wonder, if so near,
Looks *intervene*, and smiles? *Milton, P. L.*

3. To cross unexpectedly.

Esteem the danger of an action, and the possibilities of miscarriage, and every cross accident that can *intervene*, to be either a mercy on God's part, or a fault on ours. *Bp. Taylor.*

INTERVE'NE. *n. s.* [from the verb. Opposition, or perhaps interview. A word out of use.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an *intervene* of grandees, both vehement on the parts which they swayed. *Wotton, Life of D. of Buckingham.*

INTERVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*interveniens*, Lat. *intervenant*, French.] Intercedent; interposed; passing between.

There be *intervenient* in the rise of eight, in tones, two bemolls or half notes. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Many arts were used to discuss new affection: all which notwithstanding, for I omit things *intervenient*, there is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to be sworn his servant. *Wotton.*

INTERVE'NTION. *n. s.* [*intervention*, Fr. *interventio*, Lat.]

1. Agency between persons.

Let us decide our quarrels at home, without the *intervention* of any foreign power. *Temple.*

God will judge the world in righteousness by the *intervention* of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world. *Atterbury.*

2. Agency between antecedents and consecutives.

In the dispensation of God's mercies to the world, some things he does by himself, others by the *intervention* of natural means, and by the mediation of such instruments as he has appointed. *L'Estrange.*

3. Interposition; the state of being interposed.

Sound is shut out by the *intervention* of that lax membrane, and not suffered to pass into the inward ear. *Holder.*

INTERVE'NUE.* *n. s.* [*intervenu*, French.] Interposition; state of being placed between.

This crown hath now had five weak princes, without *intervenue* of any one active. *Blount, Voyage to the Levant*, (1650,) p. 227.

To INTERVE'RT.† *v. a.* [*interverto*, Lat.]

1. To turn to another course.

The duke *interverted* the bargain, and gave the poor widow of Erpenius for the books five hundred pounds. *Wotton.*

2. To turn to another use.

The elder apprentice *interverted* five pounds of his master's money. *Life of Firmin*, (1698,) p. 8.

I'NTERVIEW. *n. s.* [*entrevue*, French.] Mutual sight; sight of each other. It is commonly used for a formal, appointed, or important meeting or conference.

The day will come when the passions of former enmity being allayed, we shall with ten times redoubled tokens of reconciled love shew ourselves each towards other the same, which Joseph and the brethren of Joseph were at the time of their *interview* in Egypt. *Hooker.*

His fears were, that the *interview* betwixt
England and France might through their amity,
Breed him some prejudice. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Such happy *interview* and fair event
Of love and youth not lost, songs, garlands, flowers,
And charming symphonies attach'd the heart
Of Adam. *Milton, P. L.*

To INTERVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*intervolvo*, Latin.] To involve one within another.

Mystical dance! which yonder starry sphere
Of planets, and of fix'd, in all her wheels
Resembles nearest; mazes intricate,
Eccentrick, *intervolv'd*, yet regular,
Then most, when most irregular they seem. *Milton, P. L.*

To INTERWE'AVE.† *v. a.* preter. *interwove*, part. pass. *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *interweaved*. [*inter* and *weave*.] To mix one with another in a regular texture: to intermingle.

Come on, come on: and, where you go,
So *interweave* the curious knot,
As ev'n the observer scarce may know
Which lines are Pleasure's, and which not.
B. Jonson, Masques.

Prayer — is of a soft and sociable nature, and it can incorporate and sink into our business like water into ashes, and never increase the bulk of them: it can mix and *interweave* itself with all our cares, without any hindrance unto them; nay, it is a great strength and improvement unto them. *Hales, Rem.* p. 141.

I sat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and *interwove*
With flaunting honeysuckle. *Milton, Comus.*

At last,
Words *interwove* with sighs found out their way. *Milton, P. L.*

Then laid him down
Under the hospitable covert nigh
Of trees thick *interwoven*. *Milton, P. R.*

None
Can say here nature ends and art begins;
But mixt like the elements, and born like twins,
So *interweav'd*, so like, so much the same;
None this mere nature, that mere art can name. *Denham.*

The proud theatres disclose the scene,
Which *interwoven* Britons seem to raise,
And show the triumph which their shame displays. *Dryden*

He so *interweaves* truth with probable fiction, that he puts a pleasing fallacy upon us. *Dryden.*

It appeared a vast ocean planted with islands, that were covered with fruits and flowers, and *interwoven* with a thousand little shining seas that ran among them. *Addison.*

Orchard and flower-garden lie so mixt and *interwoven* with one another, as to look like a natural wilderness. *Spectator.*

The Supreme Infinite could not make intelligent creatures, without implanting in their natures a most ardent desire, *interwoven* in the substance of their spiritual natures, of being re-united with himself. *Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*

I do not altogether disapprove the *interweaving* texts of Scripture through the style of your sermon. *Swift.*

INTERWE'AVING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Intertexture.

What *interweavings* or interworkings can knit the minister and the magistrate in their several functions? *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.* B. 2.

To INTERWI'SH. *v. a.* [*inter* and *wish*.] To wish mutually to each other

The venom of all stepdames, gamester's gall,
What tyrants and their subjects *interwish*, ——
Fall on that man! *Donne, Poems*, p. 34.

INTERWO'RKING.* *n. s.* [*inter* and *work*.] Act of working together. Not in use. But see Milton's employment of it under *interweaving*.

INTERWRE'ATHED.* *part. adj.* [*inter* and *wreath*.] Woven in a wreath.

Say happy youth, crown'd with a heavenly ray
Of the first flame, and *interwreathed* bay,
Inform my soul, &c. *Lovelace, Luc. Posth.* p. 67.

INTE'STABLE. *adj.* [*intestabilis*, Latin.] Disqualified to make a will.

A person excommunicated is rendered infamous and *intestable* both actively and passively. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

INTE'STACY.* *n. s.* [from *intestate*.] Want of a will.

INTE'STATE. *adj.* [*intestat*, Fr. *intestatus*, Latin.] Wanting a will; dying without a will.

Why should calamity be full of words?
— Windy attorneys to their client woes,
Airy succeeders of *intestate* joys,
Poor breathing orators of miseries. *Shakspeare.*

Present punishment pursues his maw,
When surfeited and swell'd, the peacock raw,
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, apoplex, *intestate* death. *Dryden, Juv.*

INTESTI'NAL. *adj.* [*intestinal*, Fr. from *intestine*.] Belonging to the guts.

The mouths of the lacteals are opened by the *intestinal* tube, affecting a straight instead of a spiral cylinder. *Arbuthnot.*

INTE'STINE. *adj.* [*intestin*, Fr. *intestinus*, Latin.]

1. Internal; inward; not external.

Of these inward and *intestine* enemies to prayer, there are our past sins to wound us, our present cares to distract us, our distempered passions to disorder us, and a whole swarm of loose and floating imaginations to molest us. *Duppa.*

Intestine war no more our passions wage,
Ev'n giddy factions hear away their rage. *Pope.*

2. Contained in the body.

Intestine stone, and ulcer, colick pangs,
And moon-struck madness. *Milton, P. L.*

A wooden jack, which had almost
Lost, by disuse, the art to roast,
A sudden alteration feels,
Increas'd by new *intestine* wheels. *Swift.*

3. Domestick, not foreign. I know not whether the word be properly used in the following example of Shakspeare: perhaps for *mortal* and *intestine* should be read *mortal internecine*.

Since the mortal and *intestine* jars
'Twixt thy seditious countrymen and us,
It hath in solemn synods been decreed,
T' admit no traffick to our adverse towns. *Shakspeare.*

But God, or nature, while they thus contend,
To these *intestine* discords put an end. *Dryden, Ovid.*

She saw her sons with purple deaths expire,
A dreadful series of *intestine* wars,
Inglorious triumphs, and dishonest scars. *Pope.*

INTE'STINE.† *n. s.* [*intestinum*, Lat. *intestine*, Fr. The word is of no great age in our language. Bishop Reynolds, in his Treatise on the Passions, 1650, uses the Latin *intestina* for *intestines*, chap. 16.] The gut; the bowel: most commonly without a singular.

The *intestines* or guts may be inflamed by an acrid substance taken inwardly. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To INTHI'RST.* *v. a.* [*in* and *thirst*.] To make thirsty.

Using our pleasure, as the traveller doth water, not as the drunkard wine, whereby he is inflamed and *inthirsted* the more. *Bp. Hall, Christian Moderation*, § 8.

To INTHRA'L. *v. a.* [*in* and *thrall.*] To enslave; to shackle; to reduce to servitude. A word now seldom used, at least in prose.

What though I be *inthrall'd*, he seems a knight,
And will not any way dishonour me. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The Turk has sought to extinguish the ancient memory of those people which he has subjected and *inthralled.* *Ralegh.*

Authors to themselves in all
Both what they judge, and what they choose; for so
I form'd them free, and free they must remain
Till they *enthral* themselves. *Milton, P. L.*

She soothes, but never can *inthral* my mind:
Why may not peace and love for once be join'd? *Prior.*

INTHRA'LMENT. *n. s.* [from *inthral.*] Servitude; slavery.

Moses and Aaron, sent from God to claim
His people from *inthralment*, they return
With glory and spoil back to their promis'd land. *Milton, P. L.*

To INTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *throne.*] To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne: commonly *enthrone.*

One, chief, in gracious dignity *inthron'd*,
Shines o'er the rest. *Thomson, Summer.*

To INTHRO'NIZE.* *v. a.* [*inthronizer*, Fr. Cotgrave.] To enthrone. *Bullokar.*

INTHRONIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [*inthronization*, French.] State of being enthroned.

Adrian the fourth, called, before his *inthronization*, Nicholas Breakspeare. *Weever, Funer. Mon.*

The future fortunes of the church, from its humble cradle to its *inthronization* in glory, are foretold to St. John. *Warburton, Serm.* xx.

To INTI'CE.* See *To* ENTICE, and its derivatives.

I'NTIMACY. *n. s.* [from *intimate.*] Close familiarity.

It is in our power to confine our friendships and *intimacies* to men of virtue. *Rogers.*

I'NTIMATE. *adj.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intimus*, Latin.]

1. Inmost; inward; intestine.

They knew not
That what I mention'd was of God, I knew
From *intimate* impulse. *Milton, S. A.*

Fear being so *intimate* to our natures, it is the strongest bond of laws. *Tillotson.*

2. Near; not kept at distance.

Moses was with him in the retirements of the Mount, received there his private instructions; and when the multitude were thundered away from any approach, he was honoured with an *intimate* and immediate admission. *South.*

3. Familiar; closely acquainted.

United by this sympathetick bond,
You grow familiar, *intimate*, and fond. *Roscommon.*

I'NTIMATE. *n. s.* [*intimado*, Spanish; *intime*, French: *intimus*, Latin.] A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts.

The design was to entertain his reason with a more equal converse, assign him an *intimate* whose intellect as much corresponded with his as did the outward form. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To I'NTIMATE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To partake of mutually; to share together as friends. Obsolete.

So both conspiring gan to *intimate*
Each other's griefe with zeale affectionate. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. iii. 12.

To I'NTIMATE. *v. a.* [*intimer*, French; *intimare*, low Lat.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

Alexander Van Suchten tells us, that by a way he *intimates*, may be made a mercury of copper, not of the silver colour of other mercuries, but green. *Boyle.*

The names of simple ideas and substances, with the abstract ideas in the mind, *intimate* some real existence, from which was derived their original pattern. *Locke.*

'Tis the Divinity that stirs within us;
'Tis Heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
And *intimates* eternity to man. *Addison, Cato.*

I'NTIMATELY. *adv.* [from *intimate.*]

1. Closely; with intermixture of parts.

The same œconomy is observed in the circulation of the chyle with the blood, by mixing it *intimately* with the parts of the fluid to which it is to be assimilated. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Nearly; inseparably.

Quality, as it regards the mind, has its rise from knowledge and virtue, and is that which is more essential to us and more *intimately* united with us. *Addison, Spect.*

3. Familiarly; with close friendship.

INTIMA'TION. *n. s.* [*intimation*, Fr. from *intimate.*] Hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and *intimations;* the first hints and whispers of good and evil that pass in his heart. *South.*

Of those that are only probable we have some reasonable *intimations*, but not a demonstrative certainty. *Woodward.*

Besides the more solid parts of learning, there are several little *intimations* to be met with on medals. *Addison.*

I'NTIME. *adj.* Inward; being within the mass; not being external, or on the surface; internal. Not used.

As to the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an *intime* application of the agents, water hath the principality and excess over earth. *Digby on Bodies.*

To INTI'MIDATE. *v. a.* [*intimider*, French; *in* and *timidus*, Lat.] To make fearful; to dastardize; to make cowardly.

At that tribunal stands the writing tribe,
Which nothing can *intimidate* or bribe;
Time is the judge. *Young.*

Guilt, once harbour'd in the conscious breast,
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Irene.*

INTIMIDA'TION.* *n. s.* [*intimidation*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Act of intimidating.

INTI'RE. *n. s.* [*integer*, Lat. *entier*, French; better written *entire*, which see, and all its derivatives.] Whole; undiminished; broken.

The lawful power of making laws, to command whole politick societies of men, belongeth so properly unto the same *intire* societies, that for any prince to exercise the same of himself, and not either by express commission immediately and personally received from God, or else by authority derived at the first from their consent upon whose persons he imposes laws, it is no better than mere tyranny. *Hooker.*

INTI'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *intire*; better *entireness.*] Wholeness; integrity.

So shall all times find me the same:
You this *intireness* better may fulfil,
Who have the pattern with you still. *Donne.*

To INTI'TLE.* *v. a.* [*intituler*, old French.] To give a title or discriminative name; now usually written *entitle*; formerly not so. "Is *intituled.*— To *intitle* one's name on a booke." Barret's Alv. 1580. See *To* ENTITLE.

I'NTO.† *prep.* [Sax. ınto; *in* and *to.* This word was formerly often used for *unto*, and was not laid aside in Shakspeare's time.]

1. Noting entrance with regard to place: opposed to *out of.*

Water introduces *into* vegetables the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Acrid substances, which pass *into* the capillary tubes, must irritate them into greater contraction. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Noting entrance of one thing into another.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance an habitual inclination to the side it held, how much more may education, being a constant plight and inurement, induce by custom good habits *into* a reasonable creature? *Wotton.*

To give life to that which has yet no being, is to frame a living creature, fashion the parts, and having fitted them together, to put *into* them a living soul. *Locke.*

3. Noting penetration beyond the outside, or some action which reaches beyond the superficies or open part.

To look *into* letters already opened or dropt is held an ungenerous act. *Pope.*

4. Noting inclusion real or figurative.

They have denominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like toys put *into* great words. *Bacon.*

5. Noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.

Compound bodies my be resolved *into* other substances than such as they are divided *into* by the fire. *Boyle.*

A man must sin himself *into* a love of other men's sins; for a bare notion of this black art will not carry him so far. *South.*

Sure thou art born to some peculiar fate,
When the mad people rise against the state,
To look them *into* duty; and command
An awful silence with thy lifted hand. *Dryden, Persius.*

It concerns every man that would not trifle away his soul, and fool himself *into* irrecoverable misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire into these matters. *Tillotson.*

He is not a frail being, that he should be tired *into* compliance by the force of assiduous application. *Smalridge.*

In hollow bottoms, if any fountains chance to rise, they naturally spread themselves *into* lakes, before they can find any issue. *Addison on Italy.*

It would have been all irretrievably lost, was it not by this means collected and brought *into* one mass. *Woodward.*

Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author; and the reader led *into* a belief, that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue? *Atterbury.*

It is no ways congruous, that God should be always frightening men *into* an acknowledgement of the truth, who were made to be wrought upon by calm evidence. *Atterbury.*

A man may whore and drink himself *into* atheism; but it is impossible he should think himself *into* it. *Bentley.*

INTO'LERABLE. *adj.* [*intolerabilis*, Lat. *intolerable*, Fr.]

1. Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be born; having any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured.

If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as *intolerable* as it is unreasonable. *Bp. Taylor.*

His awful presence did the croud surprize,
Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes;
Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway,
So fierce, they flash'd *intolerable* day. *Dryden.*

Some men are quickly weary of one thing: the same study long continued in is as *intolerable* to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes is to a court lady. *Locke.*

From Param's top th' Almighty rode,
Intolerable day proclaim'd the God. *Broome.*

2. Bad beyond sufferance.

INTO'LERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *intolerable*.] Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTO'LERABLY.† *adv.* [from *intolerable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.

She is *intolerably* curst,
And shrewd, and forward. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

This Widrington complains of as *intolerably* insulting. *Jenkins, Hist. Exam. of Councils*, p. 38.

He [Rowe] has added some lines, *intolerably* flowery and unnatural. *Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

INTO'LERANCE.* *n. s.* [*intolerance*, Fr.] Want of toleration; want of patience and candour to bear the opinions of others.

And you, my lord, is it you of all men living, that stand forth to accuse another of *intolerance* of opinions! *Lowth, Lett. to Warburton*, p. 62.

These few restrictions, I hope, are no great stretches of *intolerance*, no very violent exertions of despotism. *Burke on the Fr. Revolution.*

INTO'LERANT.† *adj.* [*intolerant*, Fr.]

1. Not enduring; not able to endure.

Too great moisture affects human bodies with one class of diseases, and too great dryness with another; the powers of human bodies being limited and *intolerant* of excesses. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not favourable to toleration.

Why, then, am I branded as an *intolerant* zealot? *Lowth, Lett. to Warburton*, p. 62.

INTO'LERANT.* *n. s.* One who is not favourable to toleration.

You might as well have concluded, that I was a Jew, or a Mahometan, as an *intolerant* and a persecutor. *Lowth, Lett. to Warburton*, p. 62.

INTO'LERATED.* *part. adj.* [*in* and *tolerate*.] Not endured; denied toleration.

I would have all intoleration *intolerated* in its turn. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

INTOLERA'TION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *toleration*.] Want of toleration.

This noise against the Jew bill proceeds from that narrow mob-spirit of *intoleration* in religious, and inhospitality in civil matters, which all wise governments should oppose. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

To INTO'MB. *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb*.] To inclose in a funeral monument; to bury.

What commandment had the Jews for the ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead, after which custom, notwithstanding our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be *intombed*? *Hooker.*

Is't night's predominance or the day's shame,
That darkness does the face of earth *intomb*? *Shakspeare.*

Mighty heroes' more majestick shades,
And youths *intomb'd* before their fathers' eyes. *Dryden.*

To I'NTONATE.† *v. a.* [*intono*, Lat.]

1. To thunder. *Dict.*

2. To sing together; to sing loudly.

As after a partial, though great and adorable accomplishment of the divine economy, our Saviour once, upon a famous and well-known hour, pronounced τετέλεσται, "it is finished;" so, then, the great τετέλεσται shall be *intonated* by the general voice of the whole host of heaven. *Harris on the 53d Chap. of Isaiah*, (1739,) p. 262

INTONA'TION.† *n. s.* [*intonation*, Fr. from *intonate*.]

1. The act of thundering. *Dict.*

2. Chant; the act of singing together.

Whether poetry or prose were in question, one slow and uniform *intonation*, consisting of notes of equal or nearly equal length, was exclusively adopted. *Mason on Church Musick*, p. 28.

These were all sung, not merely in simple *intonation* or chaunt, but in this mode of figurate descant. *Mason on Church Musick*, p. 90.

To INTO'NE. *v. n.* [from *intono*, or rather from *tone*; *intonner*, Fr.] To make a slow protracted noise.

So swells each wind-pipe; ass *intones* to ass
Harmonick twang. *Pope, Dunciad.*

To INTO'RT. *v. a.* [*intortuo*, Lat.] To twist; to wreath; to wring.

The brain is a congeries of glands, that separate the finer parts of the blood, called animal spirits; and a gland is nothing but a canal variously *intorted* and wound up together. *Arbuthnot.*

With reverent hand the king presents the gold,
Which round the *intorted* horns the gilder roll'd. *Pope.*

To INTO'XICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Lat.] To inebriate: to make drunk.

The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it *intoxicateth*; and age doth profit rather in the powers of understanding than in the virtues of the will and affections. *Bacon.*

As with new wine *intoxicated* both,
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton, P. L.*

My early mistress, now my ancient muse,
That strong Circean liquor cease to infuse,
Wherewith thou didst *intoxicate* my youth. *Denham.*

What part of wild fury was there in the bacchanals which we have not seen equalled, if not exceeded, by some *intoxicated* zealots? *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Others, after having done fine things, yet spoil them by endeavouring to make them better; and are so *intoxicated* with an earnest desire of being above all others, that they suffer themselves to be deceived. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Vegetables by fermentation are wrought up to spirituous liquors, having different qualities from the plant; for no fruit taken crude has the *intoxicating* quality of wine. *Arbuthnot.*

INTO'XICATE.* *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Inebriated.

Our inward eyes be nothing bright,
While in this muddy world incarcerate
They lie, and with blind passions be *intoxicate*.
More, Sleep of the Soul, iii. 10.

Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself,
Crude or *intoxicate*, collecting toys. *Milton, P. R.*

INTOXICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *intoxicate*.] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk.

That king, being in amity with him, did so burn in hatred towards him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Perkin's *intoxication*, who was every where else detected. *Bacon.*

Whence can this proceed, but from that besotting *intoxication* which verbal magick brings upon the mind. *South.*

INTRACTABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *intractable*.] Ungovernableness.

The other conceding to the prejudices, the wrongheadedness, the *intractability* of those, with whom it has to deal.
Paley, View of the Evid. of the Chr. Rel. vol. ii. P. ii. ch. 2.

INTRA'CTABLE. *adj.* [*intractabilis*, Lat. *intractable*, Fr.]

1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate.

To love them who love us is so natural a passion, that even the most *intractable* tempers obey its force. *Rogers.*

2. Unmanageable; furious.

By what means serpents, and other noxious and more *intractable* kinds, as well as the more innocent and useful, got together. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

INTRA'CTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *intractable*.] Obstinacy; perverseness.

INTRA'CTABLY. *adv.* [from *intractable*.] Unmanageably; stubbornly.

To INTRA'NCE.* See *To* ENTRANCE.

INTRANQUI'LLITY.† *n. s.* [*in* and *tranquillity*.] Unquietness; want of rest.

Jactations were used for amusement, and allay in constant pains, and to relieve that *intranquillity* which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Temple.*

He lived not far from Westminster-abby, within hearing of the choir, which perhaps did not a little contribute to his *intranquillity!*
Political Death of Tom Whig, Esq. P. i. (1710,) p. 3.

INTRA'NSIENT.* *adj.* [*in* and *transient*.] That passeth not away.

An unchangeable, an *intransient*, indefeasible priesthood.
Killingbeck, Serm. p. 93.

INTRA'NSITIVE.† *adj.* [*intransitivus*, Lat.] In grammar, a verb *intransitive* is that which signifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object; as, *curro*, I run.
Clarke's Latin Grammar.

The occasion of such difference is from a question of grammar, whether the verb be in signification *intransitive* or transitive. *Pococke on Hosea*, p. 47.

INTRA'NSITIVELY.* *adv.* [from *intransitive*.] According to the nature of an intransitive verb.

Yet again it [the verb] is manifestly, in the same form, used *intransitively*. *Pococke on Hosea*, p. 48.

The difference between verbs absolutely neuter, and *intransitively* active, is not always clear. *Lowth, Eng. Gram.*

INTRANSMU'TABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *transmutable*.] Unchangeable to any other substance.

Some of the most experienced chemists do affirm quicksilver to be *intransmutable*, and therefore call it liquor æternus.
Ray on the Creation.

To INTRA'P.* See *To* ENTRAP.

To INTRE'ASURE.† *v. a.* [*in* and *treasure*.] To lay up as in a treasury.

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,
With a near aim, of the main chance of things
As yet not come to life, which in their seeds
And weak beginnings lie *intreasured*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

So he [the jeweller] *entreasures* princes' cabinets,
As thy wealth will their wished libraries.
Chapman on B. Jonson's Sejanus.

To INTRE'AT.* See *To* ENTREAT, and its derivatives.

INTRE'ATFUL.* *adj.* [from *intreat*.] Full of entreaty.

Humble prayers and *intreatfull* teares. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. x. 6.

To INTRE'NCH. *v. n.* [*in* and *trencher*, Fr.] To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another: with *on*.

Little I desire my sceptre should *intrench on* God's sovereignty, which is the only king of men's consciences.
King Charles.

That crawling insect, who from mud began,
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man!
Durst he, who does but for my pleasure live,
Intrench on love, my great prerogative. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

We are not to *intrench upon* truth in any conversation, but least of all with children. *Locke.*

To INTRE'NCH.† *v. a.*

1. To break with hollows.

It was this very sword *intrenched* it. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

Those who care not whose living faces they *intrench* with their petulant styles. *B. Jonson, Dedic. of the Fox.*

His face
Deep scars of thunder had *intrench'd*, and care
Sat on his faded cheek. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To fortify with a trench: as, the allies were *intrenched* in their camp.

The English, in the suburbs close *intrench'd*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

INTRE'NCHANT. *adj.* [This word, which is, I believe, found only in Shakspeare, is thus explained: The *intrenchant* air means the air which suddenly encroaches and closes upon the space left by any body which had passed through it. Hanmer. I believe Shakspeare intended rather to express the idea of indivisibility or invulnerableness, and derived *intrenchant*, from *in* privative, and *trencher*, to cut; *intrenchant* is indeed properly *not cutting*, rather than *not to be cut*; but this is not the only

instance in which Shakspeare confounds words of active and passive signification.] Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible.

As easy may'st thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

INTRE'NCHMENT. *n. s.* [from *intrench.*] Fortification with a trench.

INTRE'PID. *adj.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Lat.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave.

Argyle
Calm and *intrepid* in the very throat
Of sulphurous war, on Teniers dreadful field. *Thomson*

INTREPI'DITY. *n. s.* [*intrepidité*, Fr.] Fearlessness; courage; boldness.

I could not sufficiently wonder at the *intrepidity* of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to walk upon my body, without trembling. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

INTRE'PIDLY. *adv.* [from *intrepid.*] Fearlessly; boldly; daringly.

He takes the globe for the scene; he launches forward *intrepidly*, like one to whom no place is new. *Pope.*

I'NTRICABLE.* *adj.* [from *intricate.*] Entangling; ensnaring.

They shall remain captive, and entangled in the amorous *intricable* net. *Shelton, D. Quix.* iii. 7.

I'NTRICACY. *n. s.* [from *intricate.*] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions.

The part of Ulysses in Homer's Odyssey is much admired by Aristotle, as perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and *intricacies*, by the many adventures in his voyage, and the subtilty of his behaviour. *Addison.*

I'NTRICATE.† *adj.* [*entricate*, old French, interwoven; *intricatus*, Lat.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure.

Much of that we are to speak may seem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and *intricate*. *Hooker.*

His stile was fit to convey the most *intricate* business to the understanding with the utmost clearness. *Addison.*

To I'NTRICATE.† *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, nor in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Camden. Few words have been more in use, or can boast better authority.

Alterations of sirnames have so *intricated*, or rather obscured, the truth of our pedigrees, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce them. *Camden.*

However the matter may be *intricated* by passing through many, perhaps unknowing, hands.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 1. C. 6.

Manifold, *intricated* and distracted divisions amongst men touching Free Will. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 76.

Thus shall your majesty restore me both to the freedom of my thoughts, and of my life; otherwise so *intricated* that I know not how to unfold it.
Sir H. Wotton to the King, (1628,) *Rem.* p. 564.

The more I strive to unwind
Myself from this meander, I the more
Therein am *intricated.*
Heywood and Broome's Com. of Lancashire Witches.

That will be to *intricate* the business.
Ld. Ch. Just. Pemberton, Trial of Ld. Grey, (1682.)

I'NTRICATELY.† *adv.* [from *intricate.*] With involution of one in another; with perplexity.

It is too *intricately* involved for me so much as to guess at any particulars. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 457.

The mortal steel past by, leaving his breast
Untouch'd, and in his coat of skins did rest,
Into the which, I know not how, 'twas wove
So *intricately*, that Mirtillo strove
In vain to pull it out. *Fanshaw, Tr. of Pastor Fido.*

That variety of factions, into which we are so *intricately* engaged, gave occasion to this discourse. *Swift.*

I'NTRICATENESS. *n. s.* [from *intricate.*] Perplexity; involution; obscurity.

He found such *intricateness*, that he could see no way to lead him out of the maze. *Sidney.*

INTRICA'TION.* *n. s.* [*intrication*, Fr.] An entanglement; snare; labyrinth; maze; involution. Not in use. *Cotgrave.*

INTRI'GUE.† *n. s.* [*intrigue*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius and Lye both deduce it from the Goth. *triggua*, an agreement, a compact. Iceland. *trigd*; Ital. *tregua*; low Lat. *treuga*; Germ. *treuga*; old English, *treague*. Others think that it comes from the Latin *intricare*, to perplex; whence the old French substantive *intrique*, which afterwards became *intrigue*. " On dit *intrigue*, et non pas *intrique*." Richelet, Dict. Franç. 1685. Serenius, however, says, that the original good meaning of the northern word passed into an evil one. Yet we certainly use *intrigue* in the sense of *to intricate*, though it has hitherto been unnoticed. See the verb active *To* INTRIGUE.]

1. A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged: usually an affair of love.

These are the grand *intrigues* of man,
These his huge thoughts, and these his vast desires. *Flatman.*

A young fellow long made love, with much artifice and *intrigue*, to a rich widow. *Addison, Guardian.*

The hero of a comedy is represented victorious in all his *intrigues.* *Swift.*

Now love is dwindled to *intrigue*,
And marriage grown a money league. *Swift.*

2. Intricacy; complication. Little in use.

Though this vicinity of ourselves to ourselves cannot give us the full prospect of all the *intrigues* of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourselves, than to know other things without us. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned transaction.

As causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or *intrigue* which makes up the greatest part of the poem. *Pope.*

To INTRI'GUE.† *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr. from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private designs, commonly of love.

The *intriguing* and determined genius of Cromwell was forced to bow down to it.
Brand, Ess. on Political Associations, p. 127.

To INTRI'GUE.* *v. a.* [*intrico*, Lat. from the noun.] To perplex; to render intricate.

Great discursists were apt to *intrigue* affairs, dispute the prince's resolutions, and stir up the people.
L. Addison, W. Barbary, Pref. (1671.)

How doth it [sin] perplex and *intrigue* the whole course of your lives, and entangle ye in a labyrinth of knavish tricks and collusions. *Scott, Christian Life*, i. 4.

INTRI'GUER.† *n. s.* [*intrigueur*, Fr. from *intrigue.*] One who busies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women.

I desire that *intriguers* will not make a pimp of my lion, and convey their thoughts to one another. *Addison.*

That club of *intriguers* who assemble at the Feuillans, and whose cabinet meets at Madame Stahl's, and makes and directs all the ministers, is the real executive government of France.
Burke, Thoughts on French Affairs, (1791.)

INTRI'GUINGLY. *adv.* [from *intrigue.*] With intrigue; with secret plotting.

INTRI'NSECAL.† *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Lat. *intrinseque*, Fr. This word is now generally written *intrinsical*, contrary to etymology.]

1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent.

There are sins of a contagious nature, apt to diffuse their venom to others; as there are other some, whose evil is *intrinsical* to the owner. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

These measure the laws of God not by the *intrinsecal* goodness and equity of them, but by reluctancy and opposition which they find in their own hearts against them. *Tillotson.*

The near and *intrinsecal*, and convincing argument of the being of God, is from human nature itself. *Bentley.*

2. Intimate; closely familiar. Out of use.

He falls into *intrinsecal* society with Sir John Graham,—who dissuaded him from marriage. *Wotton.*

Sir Fulk Greville was a man in appearance *intrinsecal* with him, or at least admitted to his melancholy hours. *Wotton.*

Far off to us, to thee near; yea, *intrinsecal.*
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

INTRI'NSECALLY. *adv.* [from *intrinsecal.*]

1. Internally; naturally; really.

A lie is a thing absolutely and *intrinsecally* evil. *South.*

Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, *intrinsecally* and solidly valuable. *Prior.*

2. Within; at the inside.

In his countenance no open alteration; but the less he shewed without, the more it wrought *intrinsecally.* *Wotton.*

If once bereaved of motion, matter cannot of itself acquire it again: nor till it be thrust by some other body from without, or *intrinsecally* moved by an immaterial self-active substance that can pervade it. *Bentley.*

INTRI'NSICK. *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Lat.]

1. Inward; internal; real; true.

Intrinsick goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety to the secret will of God, as well as to his revealed.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing.

The difference between worth and merit, strictly taken; that is, a man's *intrinsick;* this, his current value. *Grew.*

His fame, like gold, the more 'tis tried,
The more shall its *intrinsick* worth proclaim. *Prior.*

Beautiful as a jewel set in gold, which, though it adds little to *intrinsick* value, yet improves the lustre, and attracts the eyes of the beholder. *Rogers.*

INTRI'NSECATE.† *adj.* [This word seems to have been ignorantly formed between *intricate* and *intrinsecal.*] Perplexed; entangled. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing Shakspeare. Ben Jonson uses it, evidently in ridicule or contempt.

Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain,
Too *intrinsecate* t' unloose. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Come, mortal wretch,
With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsicate*
Of life at once untie. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

There are certainly puntilios, or (as I may more nakedly insinuate them) certain *intrinsecate* strokes and wards, to which your activity is not yet amounted. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

To INTRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*introduco*, Lat. *introduire*, Fr.]

1. To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person.

Mathematicians of advanced speculations may have other ways to *introduce* into their minds ideas of infinity. *Locke.*

2. To bring something into notice or practice.

This vulgar errour whosoever is able to reclaim, he shall *introduce* a new way of cure, preserving by theory as well as practice. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

An author who should *introduce* a sport of words upon the stage, would meet with small applause. *Broome.*

3. To produce; to give occasion to.

Whatsoever *introduces* habits in children, deserves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke on Education.*

4. To bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

If he will *introduce* himself by prefaces, we cannot help it. *Layer's Trial.*

INTRODU'CER. *n. s.* [*introducteur*, Fr. from *introduce.*]

1. One who conducts another to a place or person.

2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an *introducer* or supporter, not as a teacher. *Wotton.*

It is commonly charged upon the army, that the beastly vice of drinking to excess hath been lately, from their example, restored among us; but whoever the *introducers* were, they have succeeded to a miracle. *Swift.*

INTRODU'CTION.† *n. s.* [*introduction*, Fr. *introductio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the state of being ushered or conducted.

2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice.

I will bring thee where thou soon shalt quit
Those rudiments, and see before thine eyes
The monarchies of the earth, their pomp and state,
Sufficient *introduction* to inform
Thee, of thyself so apt, in regal arts. *Milton, P. R.*

The archbishop of Canterbury had pursued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence. *Clarendon.*

3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODU'CTIVE. *adj.* [*introductif*, Fr. from *introduce.*] Serving as the means to something else.

The truths of Christ crucified, is the Christian's philosophy, and a good life is the Christian's logick; that great instrumental *introductive* art, that must guide the mind into the former. *South.*

INTRODU'CTOR.* *n. s.* [*introducteur*, Fr.] One who introduces another to a person or place.

No formality was necessary in addressing Madam Prune, and therefore Leviculus went next morning without an *introductor.*
Johnson, Rambler, No. 182.

INTRODU'CTORY. *adj.* [from *introductus*, Lat.] Previous; serving as a means to something further.

This *introductory* discourse itself is to be but an essay, not a book. *Boyle.*

INTROGRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*introgressio*, Lat.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTRO'IT.† *n. s.* [*introite*, old Fr.] The beginning of the mass; the beginning of publick devotions, Dr. Johnson says, which is not accurate. "In the first Common Prayer Book of K. Edward VI. before every collect, epistle, and gospel, there is a psalm printed, which contains something prophetical of the evangelical history used upon each Sunday and holyday, or in some way or other proper to the day: which, from its being sung or said, whilst the priest made his entrance within the rails of the altar, was called *introitus*, or *introit.*" Wheatly on the Com. Pr. Ch. v. § viii.

When the exhortacion is ended, then shall be song for the *introite* to the communion this psalme.
Form of Orderyng for Priestes, 1549, D. iii.

INTROMI'SSION.† *n. s.* [*intromissio*, Lat.]

1. The act of sending in.

If sight be caused by *intromission*, or receiving in the form of that which is seen, contrary species or forms should be received confusedly together, which Aristotle shews to be absurd. *Peacham on Drawing.*

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged by the chief factors for a general *intromission* of all sects and persuasions into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules of our church, and that therefore they should be taken away. *South.*

2. Admission.

The soft fine yielding Æther gives admission:
So gentle Venus to Mercurius dares
Descend, and finds an easy *intromission.*
More, Song of the Soul, iii. iii. 48.

It is worth inquiry, whether the *intromission* of venial sins, without which no man lives, does hinder the fruit of the indulgence; for if it does, all the cost is lost! *Bp. Taylor, Dissuas. from Popery*, ii. § 4.

3. [In the Scottish law.] The act of intermeddling with another's effects; as, he shall be brought to an account for his *intromissions* with such an estate.

To INTROMI'T.† *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Lat.]

1. To send in; to let in; to admit.

This bird [the ibis] has been often observed, by means of his crooked bill *intromitted* into the anus, to inject salt water, as with a syringe, into its own bowels. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 232.

2. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters.

It *intromits* more cases and scruples than it can resolve. *Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery*, ii. § 2.

Glass in the window *intromits* light without cold to those in the room. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

Tinged bodies and liquors reflect some sorts of rays, and *intromit* or transmit other sorts. *Newton, Opticks.*

To INTROMI'T.* *v. n.* To intermeddle with the effects of another. See INTROMISSION.

They took her a prisoner, — possessed themselves of her mint, *intromitted* with her gold and silver, and put the crown upon the head of her son. *Stuart, Hist. of Scotland*, i. 318.

INTRORECE'PTION.* *n. s.* [*intro* and *receptio*, Lat.] The act of admitting into or within.

Were but the love of Christ to us ever suffered to come into our hearts, as species to the eye by *introreception*; had we but come to the least taste and relish of it; what would we not do to recompense, and answer, and entertain that love! *Hammond, Works*, iv. 564.

To INTROSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*introspectus*, Lat.] To take a view of the inside.

INTROSPE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *introspect.*] A view of the inside.

The actings of the mind or imagination itself, by way of reflection or *introspection* of themselves, are discernible by man. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

I was forced to make an *introspection* into my own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination. *Dryden.*

To INTROSU'ME.* *v. a.* [*intro* and *sumo*, Lat.] To suck in.

How they elect, then *introsume* their proper food. *Evelyn*, iv. § 21.

INTROSUSCE'PTION.* *n. s.* [*intro*, Lat. and *susception.*] The act of taking in.

The parts of the body are either animate or inanimate; either such as participate of the life of the whole, and are nourished by the *introsusception* of enlivened aliment, &c. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 160.

INTROVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*intro* and *venio*, Lat.] Entering; coming in.

Scarce any condition which is not exhausted and obscured, from the commixture of *introvenient* nations, either by commerce or conquest. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

INTROVE'RSION.* *n. s.* [*intro*, Lat. and *version.*] The act of introverting.

A man of science who discovered it not by a tiresome *introversion* of his faculties. *Bp. Berkeley, Minute Philosopher*, ii. 34. edit. 1732.

To INTROVE'RT.* *v. a.* [*intro* and *verto*, Lat.] To turn inwards.

His awkward gait, his *introverted* toes,
Bent knees, round shoulders. *Cowper, Task*, B. 4.

"gaged, gave" *To* INTRU'DE. *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Lat.]

1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission.

Thy years want wit, thy wit wants edge
And manners, to *intrude* where I am grac'd. *Shakspeare.*

The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore that this might so enter, as not to *intrude*, it was to bring its warrant from the same hand of omnipotence. *South.*

2. It is followed by *on* before persons, or personal possessions.

Forgive me, fair one, if officious friendship
Intrudes on your repose, and comes thus late
To greet you with the tidings of success. *Rowe.*

Some thoughts rise and *intrude upon* us, while we shun them; others fly from us, when we would hold them. *Watts.*

3. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted: sometimes with *into.*

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility, and worshipping of angels, *intruding into* those things which he hath not seen by his fleshly mind. *Col.* ii. 18.

To INTRU'DE.† *v. a.*

1. To force without right or welcome; commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

Not to *intrude one's self* into the mysteries of government, which the prince keeps secret, is represented by the winds shut up in a bull hide, which the companions of Ulysses would needs be so foolish as to pry into. *Pope.*

2. To force in; to cast in.

If it [a clyster] should be *intruded* up by force, it cannot so quickly penetrate to the superior parts. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 273.

INTRU'DER. *n. s.* [from *intrude.*] One who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome.

Unmannerly *intruder* as thou art! *Shakspeare.*

Go, base *intruder!* over-weening slave!
Bestow thy fawning smiles on equal mates. *Shakspeare.*

They were but *intruders* upon the possession, during the minority of the heir: they knew those lands were the rightful inheritance of that young lady. *Davies on Ireland.*

Will you, a bold *intruder*, never learn
To know your basket, and your bread discern? *Dryden.*

She had seen a great variety of faces: they were all strangers and *intruders*, such as she had no acquaintance with. *Locke.*

The whole fraternity of writers rise up in arms against every new *intruder* into the world of fame. *Addison, Freeholder.*

INTRU'SION. *n. s.* [*intrusion*, Fr. *intrusio*, Lat.]

1. The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state.

Many excellent strains have been justled off by the *intrusions* of poetical fictions. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The separation of the parts of one body, upon the *intrusion* of another, and the change from rest to motion upon impulse, and the like, seem to have some connection. *Locke.*

2. Encroachment upon any person or place; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permission.

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something emboldened me to this unseasoned *intrusion*; for they say, if money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shakspeare.*

Frogs, lice, and flies, must all his palace fill
With loath'd *intrusion.* *Milton, P. L.*

How's this, my son? Why this *intrusion?*
Were not my orders that I should be private? *Addison, Cato.*

I may close, after so long an *intrusion* upon your meditations. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

It will be said, I handle an art no way suitable either to my employment or fortune, and so stand charged with *intrusion* and impertinency. *Wotton.*

INTRU'SIVE.* *adj.* [from *intrusion.*] Intruding upon; entering without welcome.

Let me shake off the *intrusive* cares of day,
And lay the meddling senses all aside. *Thomson, Winter.*

To INTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*in* and *trust.*] To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or thing of value: as, we *intrust* another *with* something; or we *intrust* something *to* another.

His majesty had a solicitous care for the payment of his debts; though in such a manner, that none of the duke's officers were *intrusted* with the knowledge of it. *Clarendon.*

Receive my counsel, and securely move;
Intrust thy fortune to the pow'rs above. *Dryden, Juv.*

Are not the lives of those, who draw the sword
In Rome's defence, *intrusted* to our care? *Addison, Cato.*

He composed his billet-doux, and at the time appointed went to *intrust* it to the hands of his confidant. *Arbuthnot.*

INTUI'TION. *n. s.* [*intuitus*, *intueor*, Lat.]

1. Sight of any thing; used commonly of mental view. Immediate knowledge.

At our rate of judging, St. Paul had passed for a most malicious persecutor; whereas God saw he did it ignorantly in unbelief, and upon that *intuition* had mercy on him. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The truth of these propositions we know by a bare simple *intuition* of the ideas, and such propositions are called self-evident. *Locke.*

2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason, but instantaneously accompanying the ideas which are its object.

All knowledge of causes is deductive; for we know none by simple *intuition*, but through the mediation of their effects; for the causality itself is insensible. *Glanville.*

Discourse was then almost as quick as *intuition*. *South.*

He their single virtues did survey,
By *intuition* in his own large breast. *Dryden.*

INTU'ITIVE. *adj.* [*intuitivus*, low Lat. *intuitif*, Fr.]

1. Seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of argument or testimony.

Immediate perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, is when, by comparing them together in our minds, we see their agreement or disagreement; this therefore is called *intuitive* knowledge. *Locke.*

Lofty flights of thought, and almost *intuitive* perception of abstruse notions, or exalted discoveries of mathematical theorems, we sometimes see existent in one person. *Bentley.*

2. Seeing, not barely believing.

Faith, beginning here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the *intuitive* vision of God in the world to come. *Hooker.*

3. Having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

The rule of ghostly or immaterial natures, as spirits and angels, is their *intuitive* intellectual judgement, concerning the amiable beauty and high goodness of that object, which, with unspeakable joy and delight, doth set them on work. *Hooker.*

The soul receives
Discursive or *intuitive*. *Milton, P. L.*

INTU'ITIVELY. *adv.* [*intuitivement*, Fr.] Without deduction of reason; by immediate perception.

That our love is sound and sincere, that it cometh from a pure heart, and a good conscience, and a faith unfeigned, who can pronounce, saving only the searcher of all men's hearts, who alone *intuitively* doth know in this kind who are his? *Hooker.*

God Almighty, who sees all things *intuitively*, does not want logical helps. *Baker on Learning.*

INTUME'SCENCE. } *n. s.* [*intumescence*, Fr. *intumesco*,
INTUME'SCENCY. } Lat.] Swell; tumour; the act or state of swelling.

According to the temper of the terreous parts at the bottom, as they are more hardly or easily moved, they variously begin, continue, or end their *intumescences*. *Brown.*

This subterranean heat causes a great rarefaction and *intumescence* of the water of the abyss, putting it into very great commotions, and occasions an earthquake. *Woodward.*

INTU'MULATED.* *adj.* [*intumulatus*, Latin.] Unburied. *Cockeram.*

INTURGE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*in* and *turgesco*, Lat.]. Swelling; the act or state of swelling.

Not by attenuation of the upper part of the sea, but *inturgescencies* caused first at the bottom, and carrying the upper part of it before them. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I'NTUSE. *n. s.* [*intusus*, Lat.] . Bruise.

The flesh therewith she suppled and did steepe,
To abate all spasm and soke the swelling bruze;
And, after having scarcht the *intuse* deepe,
She with her scarf did bind the wound. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To INTWI'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *twine.*]

1. To twist, or wreath together.

This opinion, though false, yet *intwined* with a true, that the souls of men do never perish, abated the fear of death in them. *Hooker.*

2. To be inserted by being wreathed or twisted.

The vest and veil divine,
Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs *intwine*. *Dryden.*

To INVA'DE.† *v. a.* [*invado*, Lat.]

1. To attack a country; to make an hostile entrance.

He will *invade* them with his troops. *Habak.* iii. 16.

Should he *invade* any part of their country, he would soon see that nation up in arms. *Knolles.*

With dangerous expedition they *invade*
Heaven, whose high walls fear no assault. *Milton, P. L.*

Thy race in times to come
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome;
Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall heav'n *invade*,
Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden, Æn.*

Encouraged with success, he *invades* the province of philosophy. *Dryden.*

In vain did nature's wise command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships, and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main. *Dryden.*

2. To attack; to assail; to assault.

There shall be sedition among men, and *invading* one another; they shall not regard their kings. *2 Esdras.*

Thou think'st 'tis much, that this contentious storm
Invades us to the skin; so 'tis to thee:
But where the greater malady is fix'd,
The lesser is scarce felt. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. To violate by the first act of hostility; to attack, not defend.

Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made;
And virtue may repel, though not *invade*. *Dryden.*

4. [A latinism.] To go into. Obsolete.

That same his sea-marke made
And nam'd it Albion; but later day
Finding in it fit ports for fisher's trade,
Gan more the same frequent and farther to *invade*. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. x. 6.

All things from thence doe their first being fetch,
And borrow matter, whereof they are made;
Which, when as forme and feature it does ketch,
Becomes a body, and doth then *invade*
The state of life out of the griesly shade. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. vi. 37.

INVA'DER. *n. s.* [from *invado*, Lat.]

1. One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another.

The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durst they, as *invaders*, land in Ireland. *Bacon.*

Their piety
In sharp contest of battle found no aid
Against *invaders*. *Milton, P. L.*

That knowledge, like the coal from the altar, serves only to embroil and consume the sacrilegious *invaders*. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Were he lost, the naked empire
Would be a prey expos'd to all *invaders*. *Denham, Sophy.*

The country about Attica was the most barren of any in Greece, through which means it happened that the natives were never expelled by the fury of *invaders*. *Swift.*

Secure, by William's care, let Britain stand;
Nor dread the bold *invader's* hand. *Prior.*

Esteem and judgement with strong fancy join,
To call the fair *invader* in;
My darling favourite inclination, too,
All, all conspiring with the foe. *Granville.*

2. An assailant.

3. Encroacher; intruder.

The substance was formerly comprised in that uncompounded style, but afterwards prudently enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical *invaders.* *Hammond.*

INVALE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*invalesco,* Lat.] Strength; health; force. *Dict.*

INVALETU'DINARY.* *adj.* [*in* and *valetudinary.*] Wanting health; infirm.

Whether usually the most studious, laborious ministers be not the most *invaletudinary* and infirm? *Papers betw. the Comm. for Review of the Liturgy,* 1661, p. 127.

INVA'LID. *adj.* [*invalide,* Fr. *invalidus,* Lat.] Weak; of no weight or cogency.

But this I urge,
Admitting motion in the heavens, to shew
Invalid, that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milton, P. L.*

INVALI'D.* *n. s.* See INVALIDE. It is now usually written *invalid.*

To INVA'LIDATE. *v. a.* [from *invalid.*] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

To *invalidate* such a consequence, some things might be speciously enough alledged. *Boyle.*

Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is jilted, bring a score of witnesses of the falsehood of his mistress, and it is ten to one but three kind words of her's shall *invalidate* all their testimonies. *Locke.*

INVALIDA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *To invalidate.*] Act of weakening.

Magna Charta —— the inestimable monument of English freedom, so long the boast and glory of this nation, would have been at once an instrument of our servitude and a monument of our folly, if this principle were true: the thirty-four confirmations would have been only so many repetitions of their absurdity, so many new links in the chain, and so many *invalidations* of their right. *Burke, Speech on Libels,* (1771.)

INVALI'DE. *n. s.* [Fr.] One disabled by sickness or hurts.

What beggar in the *invalides,*
With lameness broke, with blindness smitten,
Wish'd ever decently to die? *Prior.*

INVALI'DITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *validity; invaladité,* Fr.]

1. Weakness; want of cogency.

2. Want of bodily strength. This is no English meaning.

He ordered, that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or *invalidity,* should want. *Temple.*

INVA'LUABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *valuable.*] Precious above estimation; inestimable.

The faith produced by terrour would not be so free an act as it ought, to which are annexed all the glorious and *invaluable* privileges of believing. *Atterbury.*

INVA'LUABLY* *adv.* [from *invaluable.*] Inestimably.

That *invaluably* precious blood of the Son of God. *Bp. Hall, Works,* ii. 257.

INVA'RIABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *variatus,* Lat. *invariabile,* Fr.] Unchangeable; constant.

Being not able to design times by days, months, or years, they thought best to determine these alterations by some known and *invariable* signs, and such did they conceive the rising and setting of the fixed stars. *Brown.*

The rule of good and evil would not appear uniform and *invariable,* but different, according to men's different complexions and inclinations. *Atterbury.*

INVA'RIABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *invariable.*] Immutability; constancy.

From the dignity of their intellect arises the *invariableness* of their wills. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. ii. (1654,) p. 32.

These nominatives — emphatically represent and express the everlasting veracity and *invariableness* of God. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* i. 102.

INVA'RIABLY. *adv.* [from *invariable.*] Unchangeably; constantly.

He, who steers his course *invariably* by this rule, takes the surest way to make all men praise him. *Atterbury.*

INVA'RIED.* *adj.* [*in* and *variatus,* Lat.] Not varying.

Change of the particles, or the lesser *invaried* words, that add to the signification of nouns and verbs. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* i. 136.

INVA'SION. *n. s.* [*invasion,* Fr. *invasio,* Lat.]

1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another hostile encroachment.

We made an *invasion* upon the Cherethites. *1 Sam.* xxx.

Reason finds a secret grief and remorse from every *invasion* that sin makes upon innocence, and that must render the first entrance and admission of sin uneasy. *South.*

The nations of the Ausonian shore
Shall hear the dreadful rumour, from afar,
Of arm'd *invasion,* and embrace the war. *Dryden, Æn.*

William the Conqueror invaded England about the year 1060, which means this; that taking the duration from our Saviour's time till now, for one intire length of time, it shew at what distance this *invasion* was from the two extremes. *Locke.*

2. Attack of a disease.

What demonstrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its *invasion* and going off at certain seasons. *Arbuthnot.*

INVA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *invade.*] Entering hostilely upon other men's possessions; not defensive.

I must come closer to my purpose, and not make more *invasive* wars abroad, when, like Hannibal, I am called back to the defence of my country. *Dryden.*

Let other monarchs, with *invasive* bands,
Lessen their people, and extend their lands;
By gasping nations hated and obey'd,
Lords of the desarts that their swords had made. *Arbuthnot.*

INVE'CTION.* *n. s.* [*invectio,* Lat.] Reproachful accusation; railing; invective.

Many men wish Luther to have used a more temperate style sometimes, especially against princes and temporal estates; and he himself did openly acknowledge his fault therein, especially his immoderate *invection* against King Henry the 8th. *Fulke, Answ. to P. Frarine,* (1586,) p. 28.

INVE'CTIVE. *n. s.* [*invective,* Fr. *invectiva,* low Lat.]

1. A censure in speech or writing; a reproachful accusation.

Plain men desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not so skilful as to unwind themselves, where the snares of glosing speech do lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear so bitter *invectives* against that which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy, to approve as lawful, and to observe as behoveful for the exercise of Christian duty. *Hooker.*

If we take satire, in the general signification of the world, for an *invective,* 'tis almost as old as verse. *Dryden, Juv.*

2. It is used with *against.*

So desp'rate thieves, all hopeless of their lives,
Breathe out *invectives* 'gainst the officers. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Casting off respect, he fell to bitter *invectives against* the French king. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

3. Less properly with *at.*

Whilst we condemn others, we may indeed be in the wrong; and then all the *invectives* we make *at* their supposed errours, fall back with a rebounded force upon our own real ones. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Inve'ctive. *adj.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abusive.

Let him rail on; let his *invective* muse
Have four and twenty letters to abuse. *Dryden.*

Inve'ctively. *adv.* Satirically; abusively.

Thus most *invectively* he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court,
Yea, and of this our life; swearing that we
Are mere usurpers, tyrants. *Shakspeare.*

To **INVE'IGH.** *v. a.* [*inveho*, Lat.] To utter censure or reproach: with *against*.

I cannot blame him for *inveighing* so sharply *against* the vices of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*

He *inveighs* severely *against* the folly of parties, in retaining scoundrels to retail their lies. *Arbuthnot.*

Inve'igher.† *n. s.* [from *inveigh.*] Vehement railer.

Ill-temper'd and extravagant invectives against Papists, made by men whose persons wanting authority as much as their speeches do reason, do nothing else but set an edge upon our adversaries' sword; whilst the light behaviour, and bad example of the *inveigher's* life infuseth courage to their hearts, and addeth strength unto their arms. *Dr. Jackson, Works*, iii. 780.

One of these *inveighers* against mercury, in seven weeks, could not cure one small herpes in the face. *Wiseman.*

To **INVE'IGLE.**† *v. a.* [*invogliare*, Ital. Minsheu; *aveugler*, or *enaveugler*, Fr. Skinner and Junius; *wiegeln*, Germ. from the Goth. *wagian*, to excite, to move. Serenius.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to seduce.

Most false Duessa, royal richly dight,
That easy was to *inveigle* weaker sight,
Was, by her wicked arts and wily skill,
Too false and strong for earthly skill or might.
Spenser, F. Q.

Achilles hath *inveigled* his fool from him. *Shakspeare.*

Yet have they many baits and guileful spells,
To *inveigle* and invite the unwary sense
Of them that pass unweeting by the way. *Milton, P. R.*

Both right able
To *inveigle* and draw in the rabble. *Hudibras.*

Those drops of prettiness, scatteringly sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to exalt our conceptions, not *inveigle* or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

I leave the use of garlick to such as are *inveigled* into the gout by the use of too much drinking. *Temple.*

The *inveigling* a woman, before she is come to years of discretion, should be as criminal as the seducing of her before she is ten years old. *Spectator.*

Inve'iglement.* *n. s.* [from *To inveigle.*] Allurement; seduction.

The *inveiglements* of the world, and the frailty of his own nature. *South, Serm.* vi. 152.

Inve'igler.† *n. s.* [from *inveigle.*] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill.

Persons lewd there were,
Which counsell'd oft my son's embracing vice;
As still is seene, in Court *enveiglers* are.
Mir. for Mag. p. 165.

Being presented to the emperour for his admirable beauty, the prince clapt him up as his *inveigler*. *Sandys.*

Inve'iled.* *part. adj.* [from *in* and *veil.*] Covered, as with a veil.

Her eyes *invayl'd* with sorrowe's clouds
Scarce see the light;
Disdain hath wrapt her in the shrowds
Of loathed night. *W. Browne.*

Inue'ndo.* See **Innuendo.** It is sometimes corruptly written *inuendo.*

To **Inve'nom.*** See *To* **Envenom.**

To **INVE'NT.** *v. a.* [*inventer*, Fr. *invenio*, Lat.]

1. To discover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce something not made before.

The substance of the service of God, so far forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach, may not be *invented* of men, but must be received from God himself. *Hooker.*

By their count, which lovers' books *invent*,
The sphere of Cupid forty years contains. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none
She could devise, and thousand ways *invent*
To feed her foolish humour and vain jolliment.
Spenser, F. Q.

Woe to them that *invent* to themselves instruments of musick. *Amos.*

We may *invent*
With what more forcible we may offend
Our enemies. *Milton, P. L.*

In the motion of the bones in their articulations, a twofold liquor is prepared for the inunction of their heads; both which make up the most apt mixture, for this use, that can be *invented* or thought upon. *Ray.*

Ye skilful masters of Machaon's race,
Who Nature's mazy intricacies trace,
By manag'd fire and late *invented* eyes. *Blackmore.*

But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd,
When want had set an edge upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,
And that which each *invented*, all enjoy'd. *Creech.*

The ship, by help of a screw, *invented* by Archimedes, was launched into the water. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate.

I never did such things as those men have maliciously *invented* against me. *Susan.* ver. 43.

Here is a strange figure *invented*, against the plain sense of the words. *Stillingfleet.*

3. To feign; to make by the imagination.

I would *invent* as bitter searching terms,
With full as many signs of deadly hate,
As lean-fac'd Envy in her loathsome cave. *Shakspeare.*

Hercules's meeting with Pleasure and Virtue was *invented* by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates, and in the first dawnings of philosophy. *Addison, Spect.*

4. To light on; to meet with. Not used.

Far off he wonders what them makes so glad:
Or Bacchus' merry fruit they did *invent*,
Or Cybel's frantick rites have made them mad. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Inve'nter. *n. s.* [from *inventeur*, French.]

1. One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before.

As a translator, he was just; as an *inventer*, he was rich. *Garth.*

2. A forger.

Inve'ntful.* *adj.* [*invent* and *full.*] Full of invention.

The genius of the French government appears powerful only in destruction, and *inventful* only in oppression.
Gifford, Rem. prefix. to a Residence in France, (1797.)

Inve'ntible.* *adj.* [from *invent.*] Discoverable; capable of being found out.

When first I gave my thoughts to make guns shoot often, I thought there had been but one only exquisite way *inventible*.
Marquis of Worcester, Cent. of Invent. 67.

Inve'ntion. *n. s.* [*invention*, French; *inventio*, Latin.]

1. Excogitation; the act or power of producing something new.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of *invention!* *Shakspeare, Hen. V.* Prol.

By improving what was writ before,
Invention labours less, but judgement more. *Roscommon.*

Invention is a kind of muse, which, being possessed of the other advantages common to her sisters, and being warmed by the fire of Apollo, is raised higher than the rest. *Dryden.*

Mine is th' *invention* of the charming lyre;
Sweet notes and heav'nly numbers I inspire. *Dryden.*

The chief excellence of Virgil is judgement, of Homer is *invention.* *Pope.*

2. Discovery.

Nature hath provided several glandules to separate spittle from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are of a late *invention*, and called *ductus salivales*. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Forgery; fiction.

We hear our bloody cousins, not confessing
Their cruel parricide, filling their hearers
With strange *invention*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

If thou can'st accuse,
Do it without *invention* suddenly. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

5. The thing invented.

The garden, a place not fairer in natural ornaments than artificial *inventions*. *Sidney.*

Th' *invention* all admir'd; and each how he
To be th' inventor miss'd, so easy it seem'd
Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought
Impossible. *Milton, P. L.*

INVE'NTIVE. *adj.* [*inventif*, Fr. from *invent.*]

1. Quick at contrivance: ready at expedients.

Those have the *inventivest* heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

That *inventive* head
Her fatal image from the temple drew,
The sleeping guardians of the castle slew. *Dryden.*

The *inventive* god, who never fails his part,
Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*

2. Having the power of excogitation or fiction.

As he had an *inventive* brain, so there never lived any man that believed better thereof, and of himself. *Ralegh.*

Reason, remembrance, wit, *inventive* art,
No nature, but immortal, can impart. *Denham.*

INVE'NTOR. *n. s.* [*inventor*, Latin.]

1. A finder out of something new. It is written likewise *inventer*.

We have the statue of your Columbus, that discovered the West Indies, also the *inventor* of ships: your Monk, that was the *inventor* of ordnance, and of gunpowder. *Bacon.*

Studious they appear
Of arts that polish life; *inventors* rare,
Unmindful of their maker. *Milton, P. L.*

Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author and *inventor*, and the reader led into a belief that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue? *Atterbury.*

2. A contriver; a framer. In an ill sense.

In this upshot, purposes mistook,
Fall'n on the *inventor's* heads. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

INVENTO'RIALLY. *adv.* [from *inventory*, whence perhaps *inventorial.*] In manner of an inventory.

To divide *inventorially*, would dizzy the arithmetick of memory. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

I'NVENTORY. *n. s.* [*inventaire*, French; *inventarium*, Latin.] An account or catalogue of movables.

I found,
Forsooth, an *inventory*, thus importing,
The several parcels of his plate. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The leanness that afflicts us, the object of our misery, is as an *inventory* to particularize their abundance: our sufferings is a gain to them. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Whoe'er looks,
For themselves dare not go, o'er Cheapside books,
Shall find their wardrobe's *inventory*. *Donne.*

It were of much consequence to have such an *inventory* of nature, wherein, as, on the one hand, nothing should be wanting, so nothing repeated on the other. *Grew, Mus.*

In Persia the daughters of Eve are reckoned in the *inventory* of their goods and chattels; and it is usual, when a man sells a bale of silk, to toss half a dozen women into the bargain. *Addison, Spect.*

To I'NVENTORY. *v. a.* [*inventorier*, Fr.] To register; to place in a catalogue.

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty: it shall be *inventoried*, and every particle and utensil labell'd. *Shakspeare.*

A man looks on the love of his friend as one of the richest possessions: the philosopher thought friends were to be *inventoried* as well as goods. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INVE'NTRESS.† *n. s.* [*inventrice*, Fr. from *inventor.*] A female that invents.

Povertye hath been the *inventrice* of all good craftes. *Remedy for Sedition*, (1536,) F. ii. b.

The arts, with all their retinue of lesser trades, history and tradition tell us when they had their beginning; and how many of their inventors and *inventresses* were deified. *Burnet.*

Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame:
The sweet enthusiast, from her sacred store,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds. *Dryden.*

INVE'RSE. *adj.* [*inverse*, Fr. *inversus*, Latin.] Inverted; reciprocal: opposed to *direct*. It is so called in proportion, when the fourth term is so much greater than the third, as the second is less than the first; or so much less than the third as the second is greater than the first.

Every part of matter tends to every part of matter with a force, which is always in a direct proportion of the quantity of matter, and an *inverse* duplicate proportion of the distance. *Garth.*

INVE'RSION. *n. s.* [*inversion*, Fr. *inversio*, Latin.]

1. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last.

If he speaks truth, it is upon a subtle *inversion* of the precept of God, to do good that evil may come of it. *Brown.*

'Tis just the *inversion* of an act of parliament; your lordship first signed it, and then it was passed amongst the lords and commons. *Dryden.*

2. Change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.

To INVE'RT. *v. a.* [*inverto*, Latin.]

1. To turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before.

With fate *inverted*, shall I humbly woo?
And some proud prince, in wild Numidia born,
Pray to accept me, and forget my scorn! *Waller.*

Ask not the cause why sullen Spring
So long delays her flowers to bear,
And Winter storms *invert* the year. *Dryden.*

Poesy and oratory omit things essential, and *invert* times and actions, to place every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*

2. To place the last first.

Yes, every poet is a fool;
By demonstration Ned can show it:
Happy, could Ned's *inverted* rule
Prove every fool to be a poet. *Prior.*

3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to embezzle. Instead of this *convert* or *intervert* is now commonly used.

Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use, and having secret intelligence with his enemies. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

INVE'RTEDLY.† *adv.* [from *inverted.*] In contrary or reversed order.

Let the divine part be upward, and the region of beast below; otherwise, 'tis but to live *invertedly*, and with thy head unto the heels of thy antipodes. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 14.

Placing the forepart of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landskip of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

To INVE'ST.† *v. a.* [*investir*, Fr. *investio*, Latin.]

1. To dress; to clothe; to array. It has *in* or *with* before the thing superinduced or conferred.

How long a day soever Thou make that day in the grave, yet there is no day between that and the resurrection. Then we shall all be *invested*, reapparelled, *in* our own bodies. *Donne, Devot.* (1625,) p. 358.

Thus *with* sackcloth I *invest* my woe. *Sandys, Job*, p. 26.

Thou *with* a mantle didst *invest*
The rising world of waters. *Milton, P. L.*
Let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre;
Invest them *with* thy loveliest smiles, put on
Thy choicest looks. *Denham, Sophy.*

2. To place in possession of a rank or office.

When we sanctify or hallow churches, that which we do is only to testify that we make places of publick resort, that we *invest* God himself *with* them, and that we sever them from common uses. *Hooker.*

After the death of the other archbishop he was *invested in* that high dignity, and settled in his palace at Lambeth. *Clarendon.*

The practice of all ages, and all countries, hath been to do honour to those who are *invested with* publick authority. *Atterbury.*

3. To adorn; to grace; as clothes or ornaments.

Honour must,
Not accompanied, *invest* him only;
But signs of nobleness, like stars, shall shine
On all deservers. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
The foolish, over-careful fathers for this engross'd
The canker'd heaps of strong atchieved gold;
For this they have been thoughtful to *invest*
Their sons with arts and martial exercises. *Shakspeare.*
Some great potentate,
Or of the thrones above; such majesty
Invests him coming. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To confer; to give.

If there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beast, or between soul and body, it *investeth* a right of government. *Bacon.*

5. To enclose; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions: as, the enemy *invested* the town.

6. To put on.

Alas for pittie, that so faire a crew,
As like cannot be seen from East to West,
Cannot find one this girdle to *invest*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. v. 18.

INVE'STIENT. *adj.* [*investiens*, Lat.] Covering; clothing.

The shells served as plasms or moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated and freed from its *investient* shell, is of the same shape as the cavity of the shell. *Woodward.*

INVE'STIGABLE. *adj.* [from *investigate.*] To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition.

Finally, in such sort they are *investigable*, that the knowledge of them is general; the world hath always been acquainted with them. *Hooker.*

In doing evil, we prefer a less good before a greater, the greatness whereof is by reason *investigable*, and may be known. *Hooker.*

To INVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*investigo*, Lat.] To search out: to find out by rational disquisition.

Investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs for articulation. *Holder on Speech.*

From the present appearances *investigate* the powers and forces of nature, and from these account for future observations. *Cheyne, Phil. Princ.*

INVESTIGA'TION.† *n. s.* [*investigation*, Fr. *investigatio*, Lat. The word is of no great age either in the French or our own language. Rousseau considers himself as the introducer of it into French use. The original meaning of *investigatio* is the searching out by the tracks of the feet, *in* and *vestigia*; a phrase of hunting.]

1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered.

Not only the *investigation* of truth, but the communication of it also, is often practised in such a method as neither agrees precisely to synthetick or analytick. *Watts.*

Progressive truth, the patient force of thought
Investigation calm, whose silent powers
Command the world. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. Examination.

Your travels I hear much of: my own shall never more be in a strange land, but a diligent *investigation* of my own territories. *Pope to Swift.*

INVE'STIGATIVE.* *adj.* [from *investigate.*] Curious and deliberate in making inquiry.

When money was in his pocket, he was more deliberate and *investigative*. *Pegge, Anecd. of the Eng. Lang.*

INVE'STIGATOR.* *n. s.* [*investigator*, Lat.] One who diligently searches out.

This occult piece of history — I leave to the curiosity, and conjectures of some more laborious *investigator*. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 47.

INVE'STITURE.† *n. s.* [French.]

1. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

He had refused to yield up to the pope the *investiture* of bishops, and collation of ecclesiastical dignities within his dominions. *Ralegh, Essays.*

2. The act of giving possession.

Thy redemption is sealed in heaven, and shall in due time be manifested to thine *investiture* with the eternal glory and happiness which God hath prepared for all his. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 139.

INVE'STIVE.* *adj.* [from *invest.*] Encircling; enclosing.

The horrid fire, all mercilesse, did choke
The scorched wretches with *investive* smoke. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 829.

INVE'STMENT. *n. s.* [*in* and *vestment.*] Dress; clothes; garment; habit.

Ophelia, do not believe his vows; for they are brokers,
Not of that die which their *investments* shew. *Shakspeare.*
You, my lord archbishop,
Whose see is by a civil peace maintain'd,
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whose white *investments* figure innocence,
The dove, and every blessed spirit of peace;
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself,
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and boisterous tongue of war? *Shakspeare.*

INVE'TERACY. *n. s.* [*inveteratio*, Lat.]

1. Long continuance of any thing bad: obstinacy confirmed by time.

The *inveteracy* of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make use of all means for reducing them. *Addison.*

2. [In physick.] Long continuance of a disease.

INVE'TERATE. *adj.* [*inveteratus*, Lat.]

1. Old; long established.

The custom of Christians was then, and had been a long time, not to wear garlands, and therefore that undoubtedly they did offend who presumed to violate such a custom by not observing that thing; the very *inveterate* observation whereof was a law, sufficient to bind all men to observe it, unless they could shew some higher law, some law of Scripture, to the contrary. *Hooker.*

It is an *inveterate* and received opinion, that cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and exulcerate it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Obstinate by long continuance.

It is not every sinful violation of conscience that can quench the spirit; but it must be a long *inveterate* course and custom of sinning, that at length produces and ends in such a cursed effect. *South.*

He who writes satire honestly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the physician to the patient when he prescribes harsh remedies to an *inveterate* disease. *Dryden.*

In a well-instituted state the executive power will never let abuses grow *inveterate*, or multiply so far that it will be hard to find remedies. *Swift.*

To INVE'TERATE. *v. a.* [*inveterer*, Fr. *invetero*, Lat.] To fix and settle by long continuance.

The vulgar conceived, that now there was an end given, and a consummation to superstitious prophecies, and to an ancient tacit expectation, which had by tradition been infused and *inveterated* into men's minds. *Bacon.*

Let not Atheists lay the fault of their sins upon human nature, which have their prevalence from long custom and *inveterated* habit. *Bentley.*

INVE'TERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *inveterate.*] Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

As time hath rendered him more perfect in the art, so hath the *inveterateness* of his malice made him more ready in the execution. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Neither the *inveterateness* of the mischief, nor the prevalency of the fashion, shall be any excuse for those who will not take care about the meaning of their words. *Locke.*

INVETERA'TION. *n. s.* [*inveteratio*, Lat.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVI'DIOUS. *adj.* [*invidiosus*, Lat.]

1. Envious; malignant.

I shall open to them the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without imposture or *invidious* reserve. *Evelyn.*

2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. This is the more usual sense.

Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. *Broome.*

Not to be further tedious, or rather *invidious*, these are a few causes which have contributed to the ruin of our morals. *Swift.*

INVI'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *invidious.*]

1. Malignantly; enviously.

2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

The clergy murmur against the privileges of the laity; the laity *invidiously* aggravate the immunities of the clergy. *Sprat.*

INVI'DIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *invidious.*] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

Pythagoras was the first, who abated of the *invidiousness* of the name, and from σοφὸς brought it down to φιλόσοφος, from a master to a lover of wisdom. *South, Serm.* ii. 243.

The offence has not the *invidiousness* of singularity. *Johnson, Journ. Western Islands.*

INVI'GILANCY.* *n. s.* [*invigilance*, old French; *in* and *vigilancy.*] Sleepiness; laziness; want of vigilance. *Cotgrave.*

To INVI'GORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *vigour.*] To endue with vigour; to strengthen; to animate: to enforce.

The spleen is introduced to *invigorate* the sinister side, which, dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate. *Brown.*

Gentle warmth
Discloses well the earth's all-teeming womb,
Invigorating tender seeds. *Philips.*

I have lived when the prince, instead of *invigorating* the laws, assumed a power of dispensing with them. *Addison.*

No one can enjoy health, without he feel a lightsome and *invigorating* principle, which spurs him to action. *Spectator.*

Christian graces and virtues they cannot be, unless fed, *invigorated*, and animated by universal charity. *Atterbury.*

INVIGORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *invigorate.*]

1. The act of invigorating.

2. The state of being invigorated.

I find in myself an appetitive faculty, which is always in the very height of activity and *invigoration.* *Norris.*

INVI'LLAGED.* *part. adj.* [from *in* and *village.*] Turned into a village. Not in use.

There on a goodly plaine (by time throwne downe)
Lies buried in his dust some auncient towne;
Who now *invillaged*, there's only seene
In his vaste ruines what his state has beene.
Browne, Brit. Past. i. 2.

INVINCIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *invincible.*] The quality of being invincible.

Thus a happy victory may be gained over *invincibility* itself. *Barrow, Serm. on Pray without Ceasing.*

INVI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [*invincible*, French; *invincibilis*, Lat.] Insuperable; unconquerable; not to be subdued.

I should have thought her spirits had been *invincible* against all assaults of affection. *Shakspeare.*

Should he invade their country, he would soon see that *invincible* nation with their united forces up in arms. *Knolles.*

The spirit remains *invincible.* *Milton.*

That mistake, which is the consequence of *invincible* errour, scarce deserves the name of wrong judgement. *Locke.*

If an Atheist had had the making of himself, he would have framed a constitution that could have kept pace with his insatiable lust, been *invincible* by intemperance, and have held out a thousand years in a perpetual debauch. *Bentley.*

INVI'NCIBLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *invincible.*] Unconquerableness; insuperableness.

The *invincibleness* of their ignorance. *Hammond, Works*, i. 303.

INVI'NCIBLY. *adv.* [from *invincible.*] Insuperably; unconquerably.

Ye have been fearless in his righteous cause;
And as ye have receiv'd, so have ye done
Invincibly. *Milton, P. L.*

Neither invitations nor threats avail with those who are *invincibly* impeded, to apply them to their benefit. *Decay of Piety.*

INVIOLABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [*inviolabilité*, Fr. from *inviolable.*] State or quality of being inviolable.

Having excluded all probability of the event of a systematic abuse of royal power, or a dangerous exorbitance of prerogative, our constitution exempts her kings from the degrading necessity of being accountable to the subject: She invests them with the high attribute of political impeccability; she declares, that wrong, in his public capacity, a king of Great Britain cannot do; and thus unites the most perfect security of the subject's liberty with the most absolute *inviolability* of the sacred person of the sovereign. *Bp. Horsley, Serm.* 30. *Jan.* 1793.

INVI'OLABLE. *adj.* [*inviolable*, Fr. *inviolabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured.

Thou, be sure, shalt give account
To him who sent us, whose charge is to keep
This place *inviolable*, and these from harm. *Milton, P. L.*

In vain did Nature's wise command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships, and men prophane,
Invade the *inviolable* main;
The eternal fences overleap,
And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden.*

Ye lamps of heaven, he said, and lifted high
His hands, now free; thou venerable sky!
Inviolable powers! ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

This birthright, when our author pleases, must and must not be sacred and *inviolable.* *Locke.*

2. Not to be broken.

The prophet David thinks, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in a league of *inviolable* amity. *Hooker.*

See, see, they join, embrace, and seem to kiss,
As if they vow'd some league *inviolable.* *Shakspeare.*

3. Insusceptible of hurt or wound.

The *inviolable* saints
In cubick phalanx firm advanc'd entire. *Milton, P. L.*

INVI'OLABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *inviolable.*] State or quality of being inviolable. *Sherwood.*

INVI'OLABLY.† *adv.* [from *inviolable.*] Without breach; without failure.

Sainct Austen saith, that the apostles *inviolably* kept the said vow. *Martin, Marr. of Priests,* (1554,) Cc. ii. b.

Mere acquaintance you have none: you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are for ever after *inviolably* yours. *Dryden.*

The true profession of Christianity *inviolably* engages all its followers to do good to all men. *Sprat.*

INVI'OLATE. *adj.* [*inviolate*, Fr. *inviolatus*, Lat.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

His fortune of arms was still *inviolate*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

But let *inviolate* truth be always dear
To thee; even before friendship, truth prefer. *Denham.*

If the past
Can hope a pardon, by those mutual bonds
Nature has seal'd between us, which, though I
Have cancell'd, thou hast still preserv'd *inviolate*:
I beg thy pardon. *Denham, Sophy.*

My love your claim *inviolate* secures;
'Tis writ in fate, I can be only yours. *Dryden.*

In all the changes of his doubtful state,
His truth, like Heav'n's, was kept *inviolate*. *Dryden.*

INVI'OLATED.* *adj.* [*inviolatus*, Lat.] Unprofaned; unpolluted.

A most *inviolated* shrine. *Drayton, Barons' Wars,* iv. 68.

The safe principles we have hitherto endeavoured to preserve *inviolated*. *Sir H. Sheere, in Ld. Halifax's Miscell.* p. 41.

I'NVIOUS. *adj.* [*invius*, Lat.] Impassable; untrodden.

If nothing can oppugn love,
And virtue *invious* ways can prove,
What may not he confide to do,
That brings both love and virtue too? *Hudibras.*

I'NVIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *invious*.] State of being invious; impassableness.

Which is called—*inviousness* and emptiness;—where all is dark and unpassable, as perviousness is the contrary.
Dr. Ward, Tr. of More's Pref. to his Philos. Works, (1710.)

To INVI'SCATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *viscus*, Lat.] To lime; to intangle in glutinous matter.

The cameleon's food being flies, it hath in the tongue a mucous and slimy extremity, whereby, upon a sudden emission, it *inviscates* and intangleth those insects. *Brown.*

To INVI'SCERATE.* *v. a.* [*inviscero*, Lat.] To breed; to nourish.

Inviscerating this disposition in our hearts—to love one another. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 267.

INVISIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*invisibilité*, Fr. from *invisible*.] The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to sight.

They may be demonstrated to be innumerable, substituting their smallness for the reason of their *invisibility*. *Ray.*

INVI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*invisible*, Fr. *invisibilis*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen.

He was *invisible* that hurt me so;
And none *invisible*, but spirits, can go. *Sidney.*

The threaden sails,
Borne with the *invisible* and creeping wind,
Drew the huge bottoms to the furrow'd sea. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis wonderful
That an *invisible* instinct should frame them
To loyalty unlearn'd, honour untaught. *Shakspeare.*

To us *invisible*, or dimly seen,
In these thy lowest works. *Milton, P. L.*

He that believes a God, believes such a being as hath all perfections; among which this is one, that he is a spirit, and consequently that he is *invisible*, and cannot be seen. *Tillotson.*

It seems easier to make one's self *invisible* to others, than to make another's thoughts visible to me, which are not visible to himself. *Locke.*

INVI'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *invisible*.] Imperceptibly to the sight.

Age by degrees *invisibly* doth creep,
Nor do we seem to die, but fall asleep. *Denham.*

INVITA'TION.† *n. s.* [*invitation*, Fr. *invitatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

That other answer'd with a lowly look,
And soon the gracious *invitation* took. *Dryden.*

2. Allurement.

She gives the leer of *invitation*.
Shakspeare, Mer. Wives of Windsor.

INVI'TATORY.† *adj.* [from *invito*, Lat.] Using invitation; containing invitation.

In the Latin services it [the 95th] is called the *invitatory* psalm; it being always sung with a strong and loud voice, to hasten those people into the church, who were in the cemetery, or churchyard, or any other adjacent parts, waiting for the beginning of prayers.
Wheatly on the Comm. Prayer, iii. § 8.

INVI'TATORY.* *n. s.* Formerly an hymn of invitation to prayer.

Responds, *invitatories*, and such like things as did break the continual course of the reading of the Scripture.
Concerning the Serv. of the Church, Comm. Prayer.

To INVI'TE. *v. a.* [*invito*, Lat. *inviter*, Fr.]

1. To bid; to ask to any place, particularly to one's own house, with intreaty and complaisance.

If thou be *invited* of a mighty man, withdraw thyself.
Ecclus.

He comes *invited* by a younger son. *Milton, P. L.*

When much company is *invited*, then be as sparing as possible of your coals. *Swift.*

2. To allure; to persuade; to induce by hope or pleasure.

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, though facility and hope of success might *invite* some other choice. *Bacon.*

Nor art thou such
Created, or such place hast here to dwell,
As may not oft *invite*, though spirits of heav'n,
To visit thee. *Milton, P. L.*

The liberal contributions such teachers met with, served still to *invite* more labourers into that work. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Shady groves, that easy sleep *invite*,
And after toilsome days a soft repose at night. *Dryden, Virg.*

To INVI'TE. *v. n.* [*invito*, Lat.] To ask or call to any thing pleasing.

All things *invite*
To peaceful counsels. *Milton, P. L.*

INVI'TEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *invite*.] Act of inviting; invitation.

He never makes a general *invitement*, but against the publishing of a new suit; marry then you shall have more drawn to his lodging than come to the launching of some three ships.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

INVI'TER. *n. s.* [from *invite*.] One who invites.

They forcibly cut out abortive votes, such as their *inviters* and encouragers most fancied. *King Charles.*

Honour was the aim of the guests, and interest was the scope of the *inviter*. *Smalridge, Serm.*

Wines and cates the tables grace,
But most the kind *inviter's* cheerful face. *Pope, Odyss.*

INVI'TING.* *n. s.* [from *invite*.] Invitation.

He hath sent me an earnest *inviting*.
Shakspeare, Tim. of Ath.

INVI'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *inviting*.] In such a manner as invites or allures.

If he can but dress up a temptation to look *invitingly*, the business is done. *Decay of Chr. Piety,* p. 125.

INVI'TINGNESS.* *n. s.* [from *inviting*.] Power or quality of inviting.

Elegant flowers of speech, to which the nature and resemblances of things, as well as human fancies, have an aptitude and *invitingness*. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 165.

To INU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*inumbro*, Lat.] To shade; to cover with shades. *Dict.*

INU'NCTED.* *adj.* [*inunctus*, Lat.] Anointed. *Cockeram.*

Inu'nction.† *n. s.* [*inungo, inunctus*, Lat.] The act of smearing or anointing.

Irrigations, *inunctions*, odoraments, prescribed for the head. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 406.

The wise Author of Nature hath placed on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and squeezes out an oily liniment, fit for the *inunction* of the feathers, and causing their filaments to cohere. *Ray.*

Inu'ndant.* *adj.* [*inundans*, Lat.] Overflowing.

Days, and nights, and hours,
Thy voice, hydropick Fancy, calls aloud
For costly draughts, *inundant* bowls of joy. *Shenstone, Econ.* P. i.

To **INU'NDATE.*** *v. a.* [*inundo*, Lat. This word has been reprobated as one of the affected introductions of modern writers into our language. This is not the case; for we find *inundated* used in the sense of *overwhelmed*, nearly two centuries since, in the vocabulary of Cockeram.] To overflow a place with water; to overwhelm.

Inunda'tion. *n. s.* [*inondation*, Fr. *inundatio*, Lat.]

1. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. *Inundation*, says Cowley, implies less than deluge.

Her father counts it dangerous,
That she should give her sorrow so much sway:
And in his wisdom hastes our marriage,
To stop the *inundation* of her tears. *Shakspeare.*

The same *inundation* was not past forty foot in most places; so that some few wild inhabitants of the woods escaped. *Bacon.*

All fountains of the deep,
Broke up, shall heave the ocean to usurp
Beyond all bounds, till *inundation* rise
Above the highest hills. *Milton, P. L.*

This *inundation* unto the Egyptians happeneth when it is Winter unto the Ethiopians. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threatening floods, and *inundations* near. *Dryden.*

No swelling *inundation* hides the grounds,
But crystal currents glide within their bounds. *Gay.*

2. A confluence of any kind.

Many good towns, through that *inundation* of the Irish, were utterly wasted. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Inundersta'nding.* *adj.* [*in* and *understanding.*] Wanting the faculties of the mind; void of understanding.

Many of the beasts of the field, divers of the plants of the earth, are of a more durable constitution, and outlive the sons of men. And can we think that such material and mortal, that such *inunderstanding* souls should by God and nature be furnished with bodies of so long permansion, and that our spirits should be joined unto flesh so subject to corruption, so suddenly dissolvable, were it not that they lived but once, and so enjoyed that life for a longer season, and then went soul and body to the same destruction, never to be restored to the same subsistence? *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 11.

To **I'NVOCATE.†** *v. a.* [*invoco*, Lat.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Be't lawful, that I *invocate* thy ghost,
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne? *Shakspeare.*

The church of Rome, in her publick and allowed offices, prays to dead men and women, who are, or whom they suppose to be, beatified: and these they *invocate* as preservers. *Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery*, ch. ii. § 9.

If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, *invocate* his aid
With solemnest devotion. *Milton, S. A.*

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
Till vermin or the draff of servile food
Consume me, and oft *invocated* death
Hasten the welcome end of all my pains. *Milton, S. A.*

Invoca'tion. *n. s.* [*invocation*, Fr. *invocatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of calling upon in prayer.

Is not the name of prayer usual to signify even all the service that ever we do unto God? And that for no other cause, as I suppose, but to shew that there is in religion no acceptable duty, which devout *invocation* of the name of God doth not either presuppose or infer. *Hooker.*

2. The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.

My *invocation* is
Honest and fair, and in his mistress' name. *Shakspeare.*

The proposition of Gratius is contained in a line, and that of *invocation* in half a line. *Wase.*

I will strain myself to breath out this one *invocation*. *Howell.*

The whole poem is a prayer to fortune, and the *invocation* is divided between the two deities. *Addison on Italy.*

I'nvoice. *n. s.* [This word is perhaps corrupted from the French word *envoyez*, send.] A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.

To **Invo'ke.** *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin; *invoquer*, French.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to; to invocate.

The power I will *invoke* dwells in her eyes. *Sidney.*

One peculiar nation to select
From all the rest, of whom to be *invok'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

The skilful bard,
Striking the Thracian harp, *invokes* Apollo,
To make his hero and himself immortal. *Prior*

To **INVO'LVE.†** *v. a.* [*involvo*, Latin.]

1. To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent.

The floods my soul *involv'd* below,
The swallowing deeps besieg'd me round. *Sandys, Sacred Songs*, p. 20.

Leave a singed bottom all *involv'd*
With stench and smoke. *Milton, P. L.*

No man could miss his way to heaven for want of light; and yet so vain are they as to think they oblige the world by *involving* it in darkness. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

In a cloud *involv'd*, he takes his flight,
Where Greeks and Trojans mix'd in mortal fight. *Dryden.*

2. To imply; to comprise.

We cannot demonstrate these things so as to shew that the contrary necessarily *involves* a contradiction. *Tillotson.*

3. To entwist; to join.

He knows his end with mine *involv'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To take in; to catch; to conjoin.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along
Involves a vast involuntary throng. *Pope.*

Sin we should hate altogether; but our hatred of it may *involve* the person which we should not hate at all. *Sprat.*

One death *involves*
Tyrants and slaves. *Thomson, Summer.*

5. To entangle.

This reference of the name to a thing whereof we have no idea, is so far from helping at all, that it only serves the more to *involve* us in difficulties. *Locke.*

As obscure and imperfect ideas often *involve* our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men's reason. *Locke.*

6. To complicate; to make intricate.

Some *involv'd* their snaky folds. *Milton, P. L.*

Syllogism is of necessary use, even to the lovers of truth, to shew them the fallacies that are often concealed in florid, witty, or *involved* discourses. *Locke.*

7. To blend; to mingle together confusedly.

Earth with hell mingle and *involve*. *Milton, P. L.*

8. In mathematicks, to multiply any quantity by itself any given number of times.

Invo'luntarily.† *adv.* [from *involuntary.*] Not by choice; not spontaneously.

They are not the work of the soul itself, but *involuntarily* obtruded upon it. *A. Baxter on the Soul*, ii. 183.

Invo'lvedness.* *n. s.* [from *involved.*] State of being involved.

The *involvedness* of all men in the guilt of swearing. *Boyle against Custom. Swear.* p. 13.

Invo'luntáriness.* *n. s.* [from *involuntary.*] Want of choice or will.

There is not an absolute *involuntariness* in this engagement, but a mixed one. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 1. C. 8.

INVO'LUNTARY. *adj.* [*in* and *voluntarius*, Latin.] *involontaire*, French.]

1. Not having the power of choice.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast *involuntary* throng,
Who gently drawn, and struggling less and less,
Roll in her vortex, and her pow'r confess. *Pope.*

2. Not chosen; not done willingly.

The forbearance of that action, consequent to such command of the mind, is called voluntary; and whatsoever action is performed without such a thought of the mind, is called *involuntary.* *Locke.*

But why, ah tell me, ah too dear!
Steals down my cheek th' *involuntary* tear? *Pope.*

Involu'tion.† *n. s.* [*involution*, old French; *involutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of involving or inwrapping.

2. The state of being entangled; complication.

Leave never an angle or *involution* in it. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 502.

All things are mixed, and causes blended by mutual *involutions.* *Glanville, Scepsis.*

3. That which is wrapped round any thing.

Great conceits are raised of the *involution* or membranous covering called the silly-how, sometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth; and is therefore preserved with great care, not only as medical in diseases, but effectual in success, concerning the infant and others; which is surely no more than a continued superstition. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Inurba'nity.* *n. s.* [*in* and *urbanity.*] Want of courteousness; rudeness; unkindness.

An answer to pope Urban his *inurbanity.* *Bp. Hall, Works*, ii. 503.

Discoursing such idle stuff to the maids and widows, as his own servile *inurbanity* forbears not to put into the Apostle's mouth. *Milton, Colasterion.*

To **INU'RE.**† *v. a.* [*in* and *ure.*]

1. To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice and custom; to accustom. It had anciently *with* before the thing practised, now *to.*

That it may no painful work endure,
It *to* strong labour can itself *enure.* *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately *enured to* the mild and goodly government of the Confessor. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Because they so proudly insult, we must a little *inure* their ears *with* hearing, how others, whom they more regard, are accustomed to use the self-same language with us. *Hooker.*

If there might be added true art and learning, there would be as much difference, in maturity of judgement, between men *therewith inured*, and that which now men are, as between men that are now, and innocents. *Hooker.*

The forward hand, *inur'd to* wounds, makes way
Upon the sharpest fronts of the most fierce. *Daniel.*

Then cruel, by their sports *to* blood *inur'd*
Of fighting beasts, and men to beasts expos'd. *Milton, P. R.*

To *inure*
Our prompt obedience. *Milton, P. L.*

They, who had been most *inured to* business, had not in their lives ever undergone so great fatigue for twenty days together. *Clarendon.*

We may *inure* ourselves by custom to bear the extremities of weather without injury. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. To commit. Obsolete.

He gan that ladie strongly to appele
Of many hainous crimes by her *enured.* *Spenser, F. Q.* v. ix. 39.

Inu'rement. *n. s.* [from *inure.*] Practice; habit; use; custom; frequency.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance a secret appetite, and (as I may term it) an habitual inclination to the site it held before; then how much more may we hope, through the very same means, education being nothing else but a constant plight and *inurement*, to induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature! *Wotton, Surv. of Education.*

To **Inu'rn.** *v. a.* [*in* and *urn.*] To intomb; to bury.

The sepulchre
Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurn'd*,
Hath op'd its ponderous and marble jaws
To cast thee up again. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Amidst the tears of Trojan dames *inurn'd*,
And by his loyal daughters truly mourn'd. *Dryden.*

Inusita'tion.* *n. s.* [*inusitatus*, Lat.] State of being unused; want of use.

The mammæ of the male have not vanished by *inusitation.* *Paley, Nat. Theol.* ch. 23.

Inu'stion. *n. s.* [*inustio*, Lat.] The act of burning.

INU'TILE. *adj.* [*inutile*, Fr. *inutilis*, Lat.] Useless; unprofitable.

To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *inutile* speculation. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Inuti'lity.† *n. s.* [*inutilité*, Fr. *inutilitas*, Lat.] Uselessness; unprofitableness. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

You see the *inutility* of foreign travel. *Hurd.*

Inu'tterable.* *adj.* [*in* and *utterable.*] Not to be uttered; inexpressible.

All prodigious things,
Abominable, *inutterable*, and worse
Than fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceiv'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The planets — they invoked with secret or *inutterable* invocations. *Patrick on Gen.* xli. 8.

INVU'LNERABLE. *adj.* [*invulnerable*, Fr. *invulnerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be wounded; secure from wound.

Our cannon's malice vainly shall be spent
Against th' *invulnerable* clouds of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

Nor vainly hope
To be *invulnerable* in those bright arms,
That mortal dint none can resist. *Milton, P. L.*

Vanessa, though by Pallas taught,
By love *invulnerable* thought,
Searching in books for wisdom's aid,
Was in the very search betray'd. *Swift.*

Invu'lnerableness.* *n. s.* [from *invulnerable.*] State of being invulnerable.

We wrestle not only against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places; which needs must be most dangerous unto us. 1. For their warinesse that grapple with us. 2. For their *invulnerableness*, they being spirits; whereas we are flesh and blood. *Bp. Prideaux, Euch.* (1656,) p. 92.

To **Inwa'll.** *v. a.* [*in* and *wall.*] To inclose or fortify with a wall.

Three such towns in those places with the garrisons, would be so augmented as they would be able with little to *inwall* themselves strongly. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I'NWARD. }
I'NWARDS. } *adv.* [inpeaрd, Saxon.]

1. Towards the internal parts; within.

The parts of living creatures that be more *inwards*, nourish more than the outward flesh. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The medicines which go to these magical ointments are so strong, that if they were used *inwards* they would kill; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon.*

2. With inflexion or incurvity; concavely.

He stretches out his arm in sign of peace, with his breast bending *inward*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

3. Into the mind or thoughts.

Looking *inward* we are stricken dumb; looking upward we speak and prevail. *Hooker.*

Celestial light
Shine *inwards*, and the soul through all her pow'rs
Irradiate. *Milton, P. L.*

I'NWARD. *adj.*

1. Internal; placed not on the outside; but within.

He could not rest, but did his stout heart eat,
And waste his *inward* gall with deep despight. *Spenser, F. Q.*
To each *inward* part
It shoots invisible. *Milton, P. L.*

Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this scaffolding of the body, may discover the *inward* structure more plainly. *Pope.*

2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.

With outward smiles their flattery I receiv'd;
But bent and *inward* to myself again
Perplex'd, these matters I revolv'd, in vain. *Prior.*

3. Intimate; domestick; familiar.

Though the lord of the liberty do pain himself all he may to yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not but great abuses lurk in so *inward* and absolute a privilege. *Spenser on Ireland.*

All my *inward* friends abhorred me. *Job*, xix. 19.

4. Seated in the mind.

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an *inward* toil;
And for unfelt imaginations,
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shakspeare.*

I'NWARD.† *n. s.* [Sax. innepeaɲbe, the bowels.]

1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. Seldom has this sense a singular.

Then sacrificing, laid
The *inwards*, and their fat, with incense strew'd
On the cleft wood, and all due rites perform'd. *Milton, P. L.*

They esteem them most profitable, because of the great quantity of fat upon their *inwards*. *Mortimer.*

2. Intimate; near acquaintance. Little used.

Sir, I was an *inward* of his; a sly fellow was the duke; and I know the cause of his withdrawing. *Shakspeare.*

I'NWARDLY.† *adv.* [Sax. inpeaɲblice; from *inward*.]

1. In the heart; privately.

That which *inwardly* each man should be, the church outwardly ought to testify. *Hooker.*

I bleed *inwardly* for my lord. *Shakspeare.*

Mean time the king, though *inwardly* he mourn'd,
In pomp triumphant to the town return'd,
Attended by the chiefs. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

2. In the parts within; internally.

Let Benedick, like cover'd fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly*. *Shakspeare.*

Cantharides he prescribes both outwardly and *inwardly*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. With inflexion or concavity.

I'NWARDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *inward*.]

1. Intimacy; familiarity.

You know my *inwardness* and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio. *Shakspeare.*

His nephew is fallen into some trouble, by reason of his familiarity and *inwardness* with Sir R. Cotton. *Bourgchier to Abp. Usher*, (1629,) Lett. p. 415.

2. Internal state. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

Sense cannot arrive to the *inwardness*
Of things, nor penetrate the crusty fence
Of constipated matter. *More, Song of the Soul*, i. i. 28.

To INWE'AVE. *v. a.* preter. *inwove* or *inweaved*, part. pass. *inwove*, *inwoven*, or *inweaved*. [*in* and *weave*.]

1. To mix any thing in weaving, so that it forms part of the texture.

A fair border, wrought of sundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy winding trail. *Spenser.*
Down they cast
Their crowns, *inwove* with amaranth and gold. *Milton, P. L.*
And o'er soft palls of purple grain unfold
Rich tap'stry, stiffen'd with *inwoven* gold. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. To intertwine; to complicate.

The roof
Of thickest covert was *inwoven* shade. *Milton, P. L.*

To INWHE'EL.* *v. a.* [*in* and *wheel*.] To surround: to encircle.

Heaven's grace *inwheel* ye!
And all good thoughts and prayers dwell about ye!
Abundance be your friend! and holy Charity
Be ever at your hand to crown ye glorious!
Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim.

I'NWIT.* *n. s.* [Saxon, inpit, *conscientia*.] Mind; understanding. Obsolete. Wicliffe and Chaucer use it.

To INWO'OD. *v. a.* [*in* and *wood*.] To hide in woods. Not used.

He got out of the river, *inwooded* himself so as the ladies lost the marking his sportfulness. *Sidney*

To INWRA'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *wrap*.]

1. To cover by involution; to involve.

And over them Arachne high did lift
Her cunning web, and spread her subtil net,
Inwrapped in foul smoak. *Spenser, F. Q.*

This, as an amber drop, *inwraps* a bee,
Covering discovers your quick soul; that we
May in your through-shine front our hearts' thoughts see.
Donne.

2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity.

The case is no sooner made than resolved: if it be made not *inwrapped*, but plainly and perspicuously. *Bacon.*

3. It is doubtful whether the following examples should not be *enrap* or *inrap*, from *in* and *rap*, *rapio*, Lat. to ravish or transport.

This pearl she gave me, I do feel't and see't;
And though 'tis wonder that *enwraps* me thus,
Yet 'tis not madness. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*
For if such holy song
Enwrap our fancy long,
Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold.
Milton, Ode Nativ.

To INWRE'ATHE. *v. a.* [*in* and *wreathe*.] To surround as with a wreathe.

Bind their resplendent locks *inwreath'd* with beams.
Milton, P. L.

Nor less the palm of peace *inwreathes* thy brow. *Thomson.*

INWRO'UGHT. *adj.* [*in* and *wrought*.] Adorned with work.

Next Camus, reverend sire, went footing slow,
His mantle hairy, and his bonnet sedge,
Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge
Like to that sanguine flower, inscrib'd with woe.
Milton, Lycidas.

JOB.† *n. s.* [A low word now much in use, of which I cannot tell the etymology. Dr. Johnson. — "Κόπος (*kopos*) in Greek signifies *labour*; and in our ordinary word *job*, a piece of *work*, we again trace it under a different form." Whiter, Etym. Magn. p. 276.]

1. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work; in some places a piece of labour undertaken at a stated price.

2. A low, mean, lucrative, busy affair.

He was now with his old friends, like an old favourite of a cunning minister after the *job* is over. *Arbuthnot.*

No cheek is known to blush, no heart to throb,
Save when they lose a question or a *job*. *Pope.*

Such patents as these never were granted with a view of being a *job*, for the interest of a particular person to the damage of the publick. *Swift.*

3. A sudden stab with a sharp instrument. [*hieb*, Germ. a stroke, from *hauwen*, to strike. Wachter, and Serenius.]

To JOB. *v. a.*

1. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument.

As an ass with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and sat *jobbing* of the sore. *L'Estrange.*

2. To drive in a sharp instrument.

Let peacocke and turkey leave *jobbing* their bex. *Tusser.*

The work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, draw or *job* the edge into the stuff. *Moxon.*

To JOB. *v. n.* To play the stockjobber; to buy and sell as a broker.

The judge shall *job*, the bishop bite the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

JOB'S *Tears. n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

JO'BBER.† *n. s.* [from *job.*]

1. A man who buys and sells stock in the publick funds. See STOCKJOBBER.

So cast it in the southern seas,
And view it through a *jobber's* bill;
Put on what spectacles you please,
Your guinea's but a guinea still. *Swift.*

2. One who engages in a low lucrative affair.

An absolute discouragement to all sorts of *jobbers*, gamesters, fortune-hunters and jockeys.
Hildrop, Lett. on the Commandments, p. 20.

3. One who does chancework.

JO'BBERNOWL.† *n. s.* [most probably from *jobbe*, Flemish, dull, and *nowl*, hnol, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead.

His guts are in his brains, huge *jobbernoule*,
Right gurnet's head; the rest without all soule.
Marston, Scourge of Villainy, (1599,) ii. 6.

Dull-pated *jobbernoule*. *Marston, Scourge, &c.* ii. 7.

And like the world, men's *jobbernowls*
Turn round upon their ears the poles. *Hudibras.*

JO'CKEY. *n. s.* [from *Jack*, the diminutive of *John*, comes *Jackey*, or, as the Scotch, *jockey*, used for any boy, and particularly for a boy that rides race-horses.]

1. A fellow that rides horses in the race.

These were the wise ancients, who heaped up greater honours on Pindar's *jockies* than on the poet himself. *Addison.*

2. A man that deals in horses.

3. A cheat; a trickish fellow.

To JOC'KEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To justle by riding against one.

2. To cheat; to trick.

JOCO'SE. *adj.* [*jocosus*, Lat.] Merry; waggish; given to jest.

If the subject be sacred, all ludicrous turns, and *jocose* or comical airs, should be excluded, lest young minds learn to trifle with the awful solemnities of religion. *Watts.*

JOCO'SELY. *adv.* [from *jocose.*] Waggishly; in jest; in game.

Spondanus imagines that Ulysses may possibly speak *jocosely*, but in truth Ulysses never behaves with levity. *Broome.*

JOCO'SENESS. } *n. s.* [from *jocose.*] Waggery; merriment.
JOCO'SITY. }

A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or *jocosity*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

JOCOSE'RIOUS.* *adj.* [*jocus*, Lat. and *serious.*] Partaking of mirth and seriousness.

Laugh aloud with them that laugh;
Or drink a *jocoserious* cup
With souls who've took their freedom up.
Green's Poem of the Spleen.

JO'CULAR.† *adj.* [*jocularis*, Lat.] Used in jest; merry; jocose; waggish; not serious; used both of men and things.

My name is Jophiel,
Intelligence to the sphere of Jupiter,
An airy *jocular* spirit. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

These *jocular* slanders are often as mischievous as those of deepest design. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The satire is a dramatick poem; the style is partly serious and partly *jocular*. *Dryden.*

Good Vellum, don't be *jocular*. *Addison.*

JOCULA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *jocular.*] Merriment; disposition to jest.

The wits of those ages were short of these of ours; when men could maintain such immutable faces, — and persist unalable at all efforts of *jocularity*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

JO'CULARLY.* *adv.* [from *jocular.*] In a jocose way.

Jocularly abusing the silly women.
Bp. Lavington, Moravians compared, p. 98.

Come, said Dr. Johnson *jocularly* to Principal Robertson, let us see what was once a church.
Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides.

JO'CULATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *joculator.*] A jester; a droll; a minstrel; a kind of strolling player.

In the thirteenth century a horse was exhibited by the *joculators*, which danced upon a rope.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes of England.

JO'CULATORY.* *adj.* [Lat. *joculatorius.*] Droll; merrily spoken. *Cockeram.*

JO'CUND. *adj.* [*jocundus*, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively.

There's comfort yet, then be thou *jocund*. *Shakspeare.*

No *jocund* health, that Denmark drinks to-day,
But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell. *Shakspeare.*

They on their mirth and dance
Intent, with *jocund* musick charm his ear. *Milton, P. L.*

Alexis shunn'd his fellow swains,
Their rural sports, and *jocund* strains. *Prior.*

JOCU'NDITY.* *n. s.* [from *jocund.*] Gaiety; mirth. See JUCUNDITY. *Huloet.*

JO'CUNDLY. *adv.* [from *jocund.*] Merrily; gaily.

He has no power of himself to leave it; but he is ruined *jocundly* and pleasantly, and damned according to his heart's desire. *South.*

JO'CUNDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *jocund.*] State of being jocund. *Sherwood.*

To JOG.† *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — Su. Goth. *skaka*, to shake; or Icel. *jacka*, to move continually.] To push; to shake by a sudden impulse; to give notice by a sudden push.

Now leaps he upright, *jogs* me, and cries, Do you see
Yonder well-favour'd youth? *Donne.*

The seaman's needle, which is *jogged* and troubled, never leaves moving till it find the north point again.
Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 17.

This said, he *jogg'd* his good steed nigher,
And steer'd him gently toward the squire. *Hudibras.*

I was pretty well pleased while I expected, till fruition *jogged* me out of my pleasing slumber, and I knew it was but a dream. *Norris.*

Sudden I *jogg'd* Ulysses, who was laid
Fast by my side. *Pope, Odyss.*

To JOG. *v. n.*

1. To move by succussation; to move with small shocks like those of a low trot.

The door is open, Sir, there lies good way,
You may be *jogging* while your boots are green. *Shakspeare.*

Here lieth one, who did most truly prove
That he could never die while he could move;

So hung his destiny, never to rot,
While he might still *jog* on, and keep his trot.
Milton, Ep. on Hobson.

2. To travel idly and heavily.
Jog on, *jog* on, the foot-path way,
And merrily hent the stile-a,
A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a mile-a. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Away they trotted together: but as they were *jogging* on, the wolf spied a bare place about the dog's neck. *L'Estrange.*

Thus they *jog* on, still tricking, never thriving,
And murdering plays, which they miscall reviving. *Dryden.*

Jog. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a hint given by a push.

As a leopard was valuing himself upon his party-coloured skin, a fox gave him a *jog*, and whispered, that the beauty of the mind was above that of a painted outside. *L'Estrange.*

Nick found the means to slip a note into Lewis's hands, which Lewis as slily put into John's pocket, with a pinch or a *jog* to warn him what he was about. *Arbuthnot.*

A letter when I am inditing,
Comes Cupid and gives me a *jog*,
And I fill all the paper with writing
Of nothing but sweet Molly Mog. *Swift.*

2. A rub; a small stop; an irregularity of motion.

How that which penetrates all bodies without the least *jog* or obstruction, should impress a motion on any, is inconceivable. *Glanville, Sceps.*

Jo'gger. *n. s.* [from *jog.*] One who moves heavily and dully.

They with their fellow *joggers* of the plough. *Dryden.*

Jo'gging.* *n. s.* [from *jog.*] The act of shaking. *Sherwood.*

Like the *jogging* of young trees, they do but more fully confirm and settle the rule they seem to shake.
Spencer on Vulg. Proph. p. 42.

There is no weariness like that which rises from doubting, from the perpetual *jogging* of an unfixed reason.
South, Serm. viii. 411.

To Jo'ggle.† *v. n.* [from *jog.* See *To* Jog.] To shake.

In the head of man, the base of the brain is parallel to the horizon; by which there is less danger of the two brains *joggling*, or slipping out of their place. *Derham.*

To Jo'ggle.* *v. a.* To push.

A foolish desire I had to *joggle* thee into preferment.
Beaum. and Fl. The Captain.

John.* A word often used in contempt; as a country *John*. See the etymology of Jack.

John-a-nokes.* A fictitious name, made use of in law proceedings; and, as well as that of *John-a-stiles*, usually attending it, a subject of humorous distinction by several writers.

Pr'ythee, stay a while;
Looke, you comes *John-a-noke*, and *John-a-stile*:
They're nought but slow-pac'd, dilatory pleas,
Demure demurrers! *Marston, Scourge of Vill.* (1599,) ii. 7.

The humble petition of *John-a-Nokes* and *John-a-Stiles* sheweth, that your petitioners have had causes depending in Westminster Hall above five hundred years! *Spectator*, No. 577.

Jo'hnapple. *n. s.*

A *johnapple* is a good relished sharp apple the Spring following, when most other fruit is spent: they are fit for the cyder plantations. *Mortimer.*

John-a-stiles.* See John-a-nokes.

John *Dory.** See Doree.

To JOIN.† *v. a.* [*joindre*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — *Jungo*, Lat. from *jugo*, with *n* inserted; and that from the Gr. ζυγῶ, which properly signifies to fasten to the yoke, and generally to join; ζυγὸς, a yoke. V. Morin, Gr. and Fr. Etym. Dict.]

1. To add one to another in contiguity.

Woe unto them that *join* house to house, that lay field to field. *Isa.* lviii.

Join them one to another into one stick. *Ezek.*

The wall was *joined* together unto the half. *Neh.* iv. 6.

2. To couple; to combine.

In this faculty of repeating and *joining* together its ideas, the mind has great power. *Locke.*

3. To unite in league or marriage.

One only daughter heirs my crown and state,
Whom not our oracles, nor heaven, nor fate,
Nor frequent prodigies permit to *join*
With any native of the Ausonian line. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. To dash together; to collide; to encounter: this sense is to be found in the phrase *to join battle*, in which, *battle* seems not to signify fight, but troops in array, *committere exercitus*, though it may likewise mean *fight*, as, *committere prælium.*

When they *joined* battle, Israel was smitten. 1 *Sam.* iv. 2.

They should with resolute minds endure, until they might *join* battle with their enemies. *Knolles.*

5. To associate.

Go near and *join* thyself to this chariot. *Acts*, viii. 29.

Thou shalt not be *joined* with them in burial. *Isaiah*, xiv. 20.

6. To unite in one act.

Our best notes are treason to his fame,
Join'd with the loud applause of publick voice. *Dryden.*

Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*,
Thy words will more prevail than mine. *Dryden.*

7. to unite in concord.

Be perfectly *joined* together in the same mind. 1 *Cor.* i. 10.

8. To act in concert with.

Know your own int'rest, Sir, where'er you lead,
We jointly vow to *join* no other head. *Dryden, Aureng.*

To Join. *v. n.*

1. To grow to; to adhere; to be contiguous.

Justus's house *joined* hard to the synagogue. *Acts*, xviii. 7.

2. To close; to clash.

Look you, all you that kiss my lady peace at home, that our armies *join* not in a hot day. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Here's the earl of Wiltshire's blood,
Whom I encounter'd, as the battles *join'd*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league.

Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people? *Ezra*, ix. 14.

4. To become confederate.

When there falleth out any war, they *join* unto our enemies, and fight against us. *Exodus*, i. 10.

Let us make peace with him, before he *join* with Alexander against us. 1 *Mac.* x. 4.

Even you yourself
Join with the rest; you are arm'd against me. *Dryden.*

Any other may *join* with him that is injured, and assist him in recovering satisfaction. *Locke.*

Jo'inder.† *n. s.* [from *join.*]

1. Conjunction; joining. Not used.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual *joinder* of your hands. *Shakspeare.*

2. [In law.] Joining.

Upon either a general or a special demurrer, the opposite party avers it [the plea] to be sufficient, which is called a *joinder* in demurrer. *Blackstone.*

Jo'iner. *n. s.* [from *join.*] One whose trade is to make utensils of wood compacted.

The people wherewith you plant ought to be smiths, carpenters, and *joiners*. *Bacon, Essays.*

It is counted good workmanship in a *joiner* to bear his hand curiously even. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

Jo'inery.† *n. s.* [from *joiner.*]

Joinery is an art whereby several pieces of wood are so fitted and joined together by strait lines,

squares, miters, or any bevel, that they shall seem one entire piece. *Moxon.*

He put together a piece of *joinery*, so crossly indented and whimsically dove-tailed. *Burke, Speech on American Taxation.*

JO'INING.* *n. s.* [from *join.*]

1. Hinge; joint.

David prepared iron in abundance for the nails for the doors of the gates, and for the *joinings*. *1 Chron.* xxii. 3.

2. Juncture.

As a nail sticketh fast between *joinings* of the stones, so doth sin stick close between buying and selling. *Ecclus.* xxvii. 2.

JOINT. *n. s.* [*junctura*, Lat. *jointure*, Fr.]

1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of movable bones in animal bodies.

Dropsies, and asthmas, and *joint* racking rheums. *Milton, P. L.*

I felt the same pain in the same *joint*. *Temple.*

2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts.

The coach, the cover whereof was made with such *joints* that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close when they listed; so when they would, they might remain as discovered and open-sighted as on horseback. *Sidney.*

3. [In joinery; *jointe*, Fr.]

Strait lines, in joiners' language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are shot, that is, planed. *Moxon.*

4. A knot or commissure in a plant.

5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.

In bringing a *joint* of meat, it falls out of your hand. *Swift.*

6. *Out of* JOINT. Luxated; slipped from the socket or correspondent part where it naturally moves.

Jacob's thigh was *out of joint*. *Gen.* xxiii. 25.

My head and whole body was sore hurt, and also one of my arms and legs put *out of joint*. *Herbert.*

7. *Out of* JOINT. Thrown into confusion and disorder; confused; full of disturbance.

The time is *out of joint*, oh cursed spight!
That ever I was born to set it right. *Shakspeare.*

JOINT. *adj.*

1. Shared among many.

Entertain no more of it,
Than a *joint* burthen laid upon us all. *Shakspeare.*

Though it be common in respect of some men, it is not so to all mankind; but is the *joint* property of this country, or this parish. *Locke.*

2. United in the same possession: as we say, *jointheirs* or *coheirs*, *jointheiresses* or *coheiresses*.

The sun and man did strive,
Joint tenants of the world, who should survive. *Donne.*

Pride then was not; nor arts, that pride to aid;
Man walk'd with beast *joint* tenant of the shade. *Pope.*

3. Combined; acting together in consort.

On your *joint* vigour now,
My hold of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton, P. L.*

In a war carried on by the *joint* force of so many nations, France could send troops. *Addison.*

To JOINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form in articulations.

The fingers are *jointed* together for motion, and furnished with several muscles. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To form many parts into one.

Against the steed he threw
His forceful spear, which hissing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of *jointed* wood. *Dryden.*

3. To join together in confederacy. Not used.

The times
Made friends of them, *jointing* their force 'gainst Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints.

He *joints* the neck; and with a stroke so strong
The helm flies off; and bears the head along. *Dryden.*

JO'INTED. *adj.* [from *joint.*] Full of joints, knots, or commissures.

Three cubits high
The *jointed* herbage shoots. *Philips.*

JO'INTER. *n. s.* [from *joint.*] A sort of plane.

The *jointer* is somewhat longer than the fore-plane, and hath its sole perfectly strait: its office is to follow the fore-plane, and shoot an edge perfectly strait, when a joint is to be shot. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

JO'INTLY. *adv.* [from *joint.*]

1. Together; not separately.

I began a combat first with him particularly, and after his death with the others *jointly*. *Sidney.*

Because all that are of the church cannot *jointly* and equally work; the first thing in polity required is a difference of persons in the church. *Hooker.*

The prince told him he could lay no claim to his gratitude, but desired they might go to the altar together, and *jointly* return their thanks to whom only it was due. *Addison.*

2. In a state of union or co-operation.

His name a great example stands, to show
How strangely high endeavours may be blest,
Where piety and valour *jointly* go. *Dryden.*

JO'INTRESS. *n. s.* [from *jointure.*] One who holds any thing in jointure.

Our queen,
The imperial *jointress* of this warlike state,
We've taken now to wife. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

JOINTSTO'OL. *n. s.* [*joint* and *stool.*] A stool made not merely by insertion of the feet, but by inserting one part in another.

He rides the wild mare with the boys, and jumps upon *jointstools*, and wears his boot very smooth like unto the sign of the leg. *Shakspeare.*

Could that be eternal which they had seen a rude trunk, and perhaps the other piece of it a *jointstool*. *South.*

He used to lay chairs and *jointstools* in their way, that they might break noses by falling. *Arbuthnot.*

JO'INTURE.† *n. s.* [old French *jointure*; "tenure que l' on possède conjointement avec quelqu'un." Lacombe.] Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.

The *jointure* that your king must make,
Which with her dowry shall be counterpois'd. *Shakspeare.*

The old countess of Desmond, who lived in 1589, and, many years since, was married in Edward the Fourth's time, and held her *jointure* from all the earls of Desmond since then *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

There's a civil question us'd of late,
Where lies my *jointure*, where your own estate? *Dryden.*

What's property? You see it alter,
Or, in a mortgage, prove a lawyer's share,
Or, in a *jointure*, vanish from the heir. *Pope.*

To JO'INTURE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To endow with a jointure.

If thou, my dear, thyself should'st prize,
Alas, what value would suffice?
The Spaniard could not do't, though he
Should to both Indies *jointure* thee. *Cowley.*

The generous youth, more anxious grown
For publick liberty than for his own,
Marries some *jointur'd* antiquated crone! *S. Jenyns, Mod. Fine Gentleman.*

JOIST. *n. s.* [from *joindre*, Fr.] The secondary beam of a floor.

Some wood is not good to use for beams or *joists*, because of the brittleness. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The kettle to the top was hoist,
And there stood fasten'd to a *joist*. *Swift.*

To JOIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit in the smaller beams of a flooring.

JOKE.† *n. s.* [ioie, Saxon; *jocus*, Lat.] A jest; something not serious.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a *joke!*
Inexorable death shall level all. *Pope.*

Why should publick mockery in print, or a merry *joke* upon a stage, be a better test of truth than publick persecutions? *Watts on the Mind.*

To **JOKE.** *v. n.* [*jocor*, Lat.] To jest; to be merry in words or actions.

Our neighbours tell me oft, in *joking* talk,
Of ashes, leather, oatmeal, bran, and chalk. *Gay.*

JO'KER. *n. s.* [from *joke.*] A jester; a merry fellow.

Thou mad'st thy first appearance in the world like a dry *joker*, buffoon, or jack-pudding. *Dennis.*

JO'KING.* *n. s.* [from *joke.*] Utterance of a joke.

Joking decides great things,
Stronger and better oft than earnest can.
Milton, Transl. of Horace.

JO'KINGLY.* *adv.* [from *joking.*] In a jesting, merry way.

JOLE.† *n. s.* [*gueule*, Fr. ciol, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — Our word is evidently Sax. either ciol or ceole, or ȝeaȝl. It has been accordingly written by some writers *choule* or *chowle*, and *geoule*. See CHOULE; and Junius in the first, and Howell's Letters in the second sense, before us. " *Joll* or hede, caput." Prompt. Parv.]

1. The face or cheek. It is seldom used but in the phrase *cheek by jole.*

Follow! nay, I'll go with thee cheek by *jole.* *Shakspeare.*

A swoln and inflamed face, beset with goodly *chowles.* *Junius, Sin Stigmat.* (1635,) p. 38.

And by him in another hole,
Afflicted Ralpho, cheek by *jole.* *Hudibras.*

Your wan complexion, and your thin *joles*, father. *Dryden.*

A man, who has digested all the fathers, lets a pure English divine go cheek by *jole* with him. *Collier on Pride.*

2. The head of a fish.

You shall receive by this carrier a great wicker hamper, with two *geoules* of sturgeon, six barrels of pickled oysters, &c. *Howell, Lett.* i. v. 15.

A salmon's belly, Helluo, was thy fate;
The doctor call'd, declares all help too late:
Mercy! cries Helluo, mercy on my soul!
Is there no hope? alas! then bring the *jowl.* *Pope.*

Red-speckled trouts, the salmon's silver *jole*,
The jointed lobster, and unscaly soale. *Gay, Trivia.*

To **JOLL.** *v. a.* [from *jole.* the head.] To beat the head against any thing; to clash with violence.

Howsoe'er their hearts are sever'd in religion, their heads are both one: they may *joll* horns together, like any deer i' the herd. *Shakspeare.*

The tortoises envied the easiness of the frogs, till they saw them *jolled* to pieces and devoured for want of a buckler. *L'Estrange.*

JO'LLILY.† *adv.* [from *jolly.*]

1. Gaily; with elevation of spirit.

[He] now on cockhorse gallops *jollily.* *Marston, Scourge of Vill.* (1599,) i. 3.

2. In a disposition to noisy mirth.

The goodly empress *jollily* inclin'd,
Is to the welcome bearer wond'rous kind. *Dryden, Pers.*

JO'LLIMENT. *n. s.* [from *jolly.*] Mirth; merriment; gaiety. Obsolete.

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none,
She could devise, and thousand ways invent
To feed her foolish humour, and vain *jolliment.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

JO'LLINESS.† } **JO'LLITY.** } *n. s.* [old French, *joliete*; from *jolly.* Sherwood, in his old dictionary, gives *jolliness.*

1. Gaiety; elevation of spirit.

He with a proud *jollity* commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him, who was only worthy to enter into it. *Sidney.*

2. Merriment; festivity.

With joyance bring her, and with *jollity.* *Spenser.*

There shall these pairs of faithful lovers be
Wedded, with Theseus, all in *jollity.* *Shakspeare.*

It turneth also every thought into *jollity* and mirth. 1 *Esdr.* iii. 20.

He grudges not our moderate and seasonable *jollities.* *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 69.

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;
All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milton, P. L.*

Good men are never so surprised as in the midst of their *jollities*, nor so fatally overtaken and caught as when the table is made the snare. *South.*

With branches we the fanes adorn, and waste
In *jollity* the day ordain'd to be the last. *Dryden, Æn.*

My heart was filled with melancholy to see several dropping in the midst of mirth and *jollity.* *Addison, Spect.*

3. Handsomeness; beauty. See the third sense of JOLLY.

When nature is in her chiefest *jollity*, she tapestries the whole universe with a world of delicious flowers. *Partheneia Sacra*, (1633,) p. 31.

JO'LLY.† *adj.* [*joli*, Fr. *jovialis*, Lat. Formerly *jolif*; and sometimes *joylife*, as by Gower; and afterwards *joyly*: " Is not your doctrine a *joyly* and holesom doctrine?" Stapleton Fort. of the Faith, 1565. fol. 37.]

1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively; jovial.

Like a *jolly* troop of huntsmen, come
Our lusty English. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

O nightingale!
Thou with fresh hope the lover's heart do'st fill,
While the *jolly* hours lead on propitious May. *Milton, Sonnet.*

All my griefs to this are *jolly*,
Nought so sad as melancholy, *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*

Even ghosts had learn'd to groan;
But free from punishment, as free from sin,
The shades liv'd *jolly*, and without a king. *Dryden, Juv.*

This gentle knight, inspir'd by *jolly* May,
Forsook his easy couch at early day. *Dryden.*

A shepherd now along the plain he roves,
And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves. *Prior.*

2. Plump; like one in high health.

He catches at an apple of Sodom, which though it may entertain his eye with a florid, *jolly* white and red, yet, upon the touch, it shall fill his hand only with stench and foulness. *South.*

3. Handsome; well-favoured. *Cotgrave.*

Full *jolly* knight he seem'd, and faire did sit. *Spenser, F. Q.*

JOLLY-*Boat.** A term for a ship's small boat; probably a corruption of *julle*, Swedish, a yawl.

To **JOLT.**† *v. n.* [I know not whence derived. Dr. Johnson. — Perhaps from the Swedish *hjul*, a wheel; from which Serenius derives *julra*, to totter.] To shake as a carriage on rough ground.

Every little unevenness of the ground will cause such a *jolting* of the chariot as to hinder the motion of its sails. *Wilkins.*

Violent motion, as *jolting* in a coach, may be used in this case. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

A coach and six horses is the utmost exercise you can bear, and how glad would you be, if it could waft you in the air to avoid *jolting*? *Swift.*

To **JOLT.**† *v. a.* To shake one as a carriage does.

Is it not very unhappy that Lysander must be attacked and applauded in a wood, and Corinna *jolted* and commended in a stage-coach? *Tatler*, No. 215.

Jolt. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation.

The symptoms are, bloody water upon a sudden *jolt* or violent motion. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

The first *jolt* had like to have shaken me out; but afterwards the motion was easy. *Swift.*

Jo'lter.* *n. s.* [from *jolt.*] That which shakes or jolts. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Jo'lthead.† *n. s.* [I know not whence derived. Dr. Johnson. — Probably from *jole,* the head; a contemptuous reduplication.] A great head; a dolt; a blockhead.

Fie on thee, *jolthead,* thou canst not read. *Shakspeare.*

Had man been a dwarf, he had scarce been a reasonable creature; for he must then have either had a *jolthead,* and so there would not have been body and blood enough to supply his brain with spirits; or he must have had a small head, and so there would not have been brain enough for his business. *Grew.*

Jo'nick.* *adj.* [Fr. *Ionique;* from *Ionia* in Greece.]

1. Belonging to one of the orders of architecture.

There is an *Ionick* pillar in the Santa Maria Transtevere, where the marks of the compass are still to be seen on the volute. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Denoting an airy kind of musick.

Go to their tune; the one delights in the *Ionique,* the other altogether in the Dorique.
Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 73.

3. Belonging to the dialect of the Ionians.

In St. Mark the augment is taken away from the verb; ῥῖνον πεποιήκεισαν for ἐπεποιήκεισαν; which is frequent in the *Ionic* and poetical dialect. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* ii. 56.

4. Denoting the first of the ancient sect of philosophers; of which the founder was Thales.

Jonqui'lle. *n. s.* [*jonquille,* Fr.] A species of daffodil. The flowers of this plant are greatly esteemed for their strong sweet scent. *Miller.*

Nor gradual bloom is wanting,
Nor hyacinths of purest virgin white,
Low bent and blushing inward; nor *jonquilles*
Of potent fragrance. *Thomson, Spring.*

Jo'rden.† *n. s.* [ʒop, Sax. stercus, and ben, receptaculum. Dr. Johnson from Skinner. So Serenius; *goer,* Su. Goth. excrementum, and *den,* cavea. Both denoting a receptacle of filth. It is sometimes written *jordan.* Chaucer uses it; "thyne urynals, and thy *jordanes,*" Pardoner's Prologue; where Mr. Tyrwhitt notices the mention of the word by Walsingham; "duæ ollæ, quas *jordanes* vocamus."] A pot.

They will allow us ne'er a *jorden,* and then we leak in your chimney; and your chamberlye breeds fleas like a loach. *Shakspeare.*

This China *jorden* let the chief o'ercome
Replenish not ingloriously at home. *Pope, Dunciad.*

The copper-pot can boil milk, heat porridge, hold small-beer, or, in case of necessity, serve for a *jorden.* *Swift.*

Joseph's *Flowers. n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

To **Jo'stle.** *v. a.* [*jouster,* Fr.] To justle; to rush against.

JOT.† *n. s.* [*jota,* Gothick; ıoca, Sax. ἰῶτα, Greek; *jod,* Heb. See also Iota.] A point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.

As superfluous flesh did rot,
Amendment ready still at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot,
That soon in him was left no one corrupt *jot.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

Go, Eros, send his treasure after, do it;
Detain no *jot,* I charge thee. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Let me not stay a *jot* from dinner; go, get it ready. *Shakspeare.*

This nor hurts him nor profits you a *jot;*
Forbear it therefore; give your cause to Heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

This bond doth give thee here no *jot* of blood;
The words expressly are a pound of flesh. *Shakspeare.*

I argue not
Against Heaven's hand, or will; nor bate one *jot*
Of heart or hope; but still bear up, and steer
Right onwards. *Milton, Sonnet.*

You might, with every *jot* as much justice, hang me up, because I'm old, as beat me because I'm impotent. *L'Estrange.*

A man may read the discourses of a very rational author, and yet acquire not one *jot* of knowledge. *Locke.*

The final event will not be one *jot* less the consequence of our own choice and actions, for God's having from all eternity foreseen and determined what that event shall be. *Rogers.*

To **Jot.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set down; to make a memorandum of. Modern.

Io'ta.* *n. s.* [ıoca, Sax. *iota,* Fr. See Jot.] A tittle.

It is no less than a direct affront to our Creator and Governor, in a branch of that law, that he values as a transcript of his own holiness, and enforces by the penalty of eternal death threatened to the transgressors of the least *iota* of it. *Barrow,* vol. i. S. 10.

Nor have all the self-reflexions or abstractions of the most exalted minds, from any combinations or alterations of ideas, been able, amidst their other prodigious discoveries, to add a single *iota* to one of these.
Ellis, Knowl. of Divine Things, p. 115.

Jo'tting.* *n. s.* [from *To jot.*] A memorandum; as, cursory *jottings.* Of very recent usage. The Scotch also employ this word. See Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary.

JO'VIAL.† *adj.* [*jovialis,* Lat. *jovial,* French; which Cotgrave renders "jovial, sanguine, born under the planet *Jupiter;*" and he describes a *jovialist* as "one that is naturally, and by complexion, pleasant or sanguine." A learned etymologist of modern times considers the word, in its secondary sense, as connected with *jubilo,* meaning to make a noise of loud and unrestrained merriment. "From the accidental similarity of jovial, *loudly joyous,* to jovial, *relating to Jupiter,* a confusion has arisen; and our ancient poets, as well as their commentators, appear to have imagined, that *jovial,* in the sense of *merry,* was deduced from *jovial,* as a quality belonging to *Jove.*" Whiter's Etymol. Magn. p. 219. Skinner agrees with Cotgrave.]

1. Under the influence of Jupiter.

The fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and are esteemed martial or *jovial,* according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Gay; airy; merry; cheerful.

The heavens, always *jovial,*
Look'd on them lovely. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. xii. 51.

My lord, sleek o'er your rugged looks,
Be bright and *jovial* 'mong your guests. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Our *jovial* star reign'd at his birth. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Some men, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company, into which they come, to be sad and ill-disposed; and contrariwise, others of a *jovial* nature dispose the company to be merry and cheerful. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

His odes are some of them panegyrical, others moral, the rest *jovial* or bacchanalian. *Dryden.*

Perhaps the jest that charm'd the sprightly crowd,
And made the *jovial* table laugh so loud,
To some false notion ow'd its poor pretence. *Prior.*

Jo'vialist.* *n. s.* [from *jovial.*] One who lives jovially. Cotgrave and Sherwood both give this word. See the etymology of Jovial.

What talk we to these *jovialists*? It is liberty, with them, for a man to speak what he thinks, to take what he likes, to do what he lists! *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 21.

The *jovialists* of the world drink wine in bowls. *Bp. Hall, Works*, iii. 678.

JO'VIALLY.† *adv.* [from *jovial.*] Merrily; gaily.

Though his table be *jovially* furnished. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 235.

Fare *jovially*, and clap your hands. *B. Jonson, Fox, Epilogue.*

JO'VIALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *jovial.*] Gaiety; merriment.

They are not become true penitents. — Swearing, with such persons, is but a grace and lustre to their speech; — lying, but wit's craft or policy; drunkenness, *jovialness* or good fellowship: — thus do they baptize vice by the name of virtue. *Hewyt, Serm.* (1658,) p. 32.

JO'VIALTY.* *n. s.* [from *jovial.*] Merriment; festivity.

The first day vapours away in tabaco, feasts, and other *jovialty*. *Sir T. Herbert. Trav.* p. 308.

The night, — he had purposed to spend in *jovaltie*, whilst others slept. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1650,) p. 245.

To think that this perhaps might be the last banquet they should taste of; that they should themselves shortly become the feast of worms and serpents, could not but somewhat spoil the gust of their highest delicacies, and disturb the sport of their loudest *jovialties*. *Barrow, Works*, vol. iii. S. 14.

JO'UISANCE. *n. s.* [*rejouissance*, Fr.] Jollity; merriment; festivity. Obsolete.

Colin, my dear, when shall it please thee sing,
As thou wert wont, songs of some *jouisance*?
Thy muse too long slumbereth in sorrowing,
Lulled asleep through love's misgovernance. *Spenser.*

JO'URNAL. *adj.* [*journale*, Fr. *giornale*, Italian.] Daily; quotidian. Out of use.

Now gan the golden Phœbus for to steep
His fiery face in billows of the West,
And his faint steeds water'd in ocean deep,
Whilst from their *journal* labours they did rest. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Ere twice
The sun has made his *journal* greeting to
The under generation, you shall find
Your safety manifested. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Stick to your *journal* course; the breach of custom
Is breach of all. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

JO'URNAL. *n. s.* [*journal*, Fr. *giornale*, Italian.]

1. A diary; an account kept of daily transactions.

Edward kept a most judicious *journal* of all the principal passages of the affairs of his estate. *Hayward on Edw. VI.*

Time has destroyed two noble *journals* of the navigation of Hanno and of Hamilcar. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Any paper published daily.

JO'URNALIST.† *n. s.* [from *journal.*] A writer of journals.

The reader will be surprised to find the abovementioned *journalist* taking so much care of a life, that was filled with such inconsiderable actions. *Addison, Spect.* No. 318.

To JO'URNALIZE.* *v. a.* [from *journal.*] To enter in an account of daily transactions.

He kept his journal very diligently, but then what was there to *journalize*? *Johnson.*

JO'URNEY. *n. s.* [*journée*, Fr.]

1. The travel of a day.

When Duncan is asleep,
Whereto the rather shall this day's hard *journey*
Soundly invite him. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Scarce the sun
Hath finish'd half his *journey*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Travel by land; distinguished from a voyage or travel by sea.

So are the horses of the enemy,
In general *journey* bated and brought low. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Before the light of the gospel, mankind travelled like people in the dark, without any certain prospect of the end of their *journey*, or of the way that led to it. *Rogers.*

He for the promis'd *journey* bids prepare
The smooth hair'd horses and the rapid car. *Pope, Odyss.*

3. Passage from place to place.

Some, having a long *journey* from the upper regions, would float up and down a good while. *Burnet, Theory.*

Light of the world, the ruler of the year,
Still as thou dost thy radiant *journies* run,
Through every distant climate own,
That in fair Albion thou hast seen
The greatest prince, the brightest queen. *Prior.*

To JO'URNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel; to pass from place to place.

Gentlemen of good esteem
Are *journeying* to salute the emperor. *Shakspeare.*

We are *journeying* unto the place, of which the Lord said, I will give it you. *Numbers*, x. 29.

Since such love's natural station is, may still
My love descend, and *journey* down the hill;
Not panting after growing beauties, so
I shall ebb on with them who homeward go. *Donne.*

I have *journeyed* this morning, and it is now the heat of the day; therefore your lordship's discourses had need content my ears very well, to make them intreat my eyes to keep open. *Bacon.*

Over the tent a cloud
Shall rest by day, a fiery gleam by night,
Save when they *journey*. *Milton, P. L.*

Having heated his body by *journeying*, he took cold upon the ground. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

JO'URNEYMAN. *n. s.* [*journée*, a day's work, Fr. and *man.*] A hired workman; a workman hired by the day.

They were called *journeymen* that wrought with others by the day, though now by statute it be extended to those likewise that covenant to work in their occupation with another by the year. *Cowel.*

Players have so strutted and bellowed, that I have thought some of nature's *journeymen* had made men, and not made them well. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

I intend to work for the court myself, and will have *journeymen* under me to furnish the rest of the nation. *Addison.*

Says Frog to Bull, this old rogue will take the business into his hands: we must starve or turn *journeymen* to old Lewis Baboon. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

JO'URNEYWORK. *n. s.* [*journée*, French, and *work.*] Work performed for hire; work done by the day.

Did no committee sit, where he
Might cut out *journeywork* for thee?
And set thee a task with subordination,
To stitch up sale and sequestration. *Hudibras.*

Her family she was forced to hire out at *journeywork* to her neighbours. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

JOUST.† *n. s.* [*joust*, Fr. *jost*, impetus; ant. Fland. Serenius.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written less properly *just*. Dr. Johnson. — Spenser writes it *giust*, following the Italian *giostra*. Lat. *juxtà*.

And sing of bloody Mars, of wars, of *giusts*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Oct.*

Bases, and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights
At *joust* and tournament. *Milton, P. L.*

To JOUST.† *v. n.* [*jouster*, Fr.] To run in the tilt.

So forth they went, and both together *giusted*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

All who since
Jousted in Aspramont or Montalban. *Milton, P. L.*

JOWL.* See JOLE.

JO'WLER.† *n. s.* [perhaps corrupted from *howler*, as making a hideous noise after the game, whom the rest of the pack follow as their leader. Dr. Johnson. — Rather perhaps from *jowl*, as *jole*, the head, is sometimes written; hounds having usually large heads.] The name of a hunting dog or beagle.

See him drag his feeble legs about,
Like hounds ill-coupled: *jowler* lugs him still
Through hedges, ditches, and through all this ill. *Dryden.*

JO'WTER. *n. s.* [perhaps corrupted from *jolter.*]

Plenty of fish is vented to the fish-drivers, whom we call *jowters.* *Carew.*

JOY.† *n. s.* [*joye*, Fr. *gioia*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — Menage deduces the word from the Latin *gaudium;* Morin from the Greek interjection ἰώ, Lat. *io*, a cry of joy. The abbreviation of *gau* for *gaudium*, however exists.]

1. The passion produced by any happy accident; gladness; exultation; delight. Dr. Johnson here cites the definition of Locke: " *Joy* is a delight of the mind, from the consideration of the present, or assured approaching possession of a good." It is thus minutely distinguished by one of our old learned divines. " He doth not say, ' with food and *joy*,' Acts, xiv. 17. For *joy*, properly taken, hath its seat in the mind and spirit of man; nor is it there placed without the spirit of God; whereas the *gladness*, whereof the apostle there speaks, may harbour in the inferior or affective part This difference, which we now observe, between *joy* and *gladness* in our English, the Greek writers curiously observe between εὐφροσύνη and χαρά; so do the Latins between *lætitia* and *gaudium.*" Dr. Jackson, Works, iii. 541.

There appears much *joy* in him; even so much, that *joy* could not shew itself modest enough without a badge of bitterness. *Shakspeare.*

There should not be such heaviness in their destruction, as shall be *joy* over them that are persuaded to salvation. 2 *Esdr.*

The lightsome passion of *joy* was not that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension, and plays upon the surface of the soul. *South.*

2. Gaiety; merriment; festivity.

The roofs with *joy* resound;
And hymen, iö hymen, rung around. *Dryden.*

3. Happiness; felicity.

My lord Bassanio, and my gentle lady,
I wish you all the *joy* that you can wish. *Shakspeare.*
Come, love and health to all:
Then I'll sit down: give me some wine:
I drink to the general *joy* of the whole table. *Shakspeare.*
Almeyda smiling came,
Attended with a train of all her race,
Whom in the rage of empire I had murder'd;
But now, no longer foes, they gave me *joy*
Of my new conquest. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*
The bride,
Lovely herself, and lovely by her side,
A bevy of bright nymphs, with sober grace,
Came glittering like a star, and took her place:
Her heavenly form beheld, all wish'd her *joy;*
And little wanted, but in vain, their wishes all employ. *Dryden.*

The said Mrs. Flambeau had not been to see the lady Townly, and wish her *joy*, since her marriage with Sir Ralph. *Tatler*, No. 262.

4. A term of fondness.

Now our *joy*,
Although the last, not least; ——
What can you say? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To JOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

Sometimes I *joy*, when glad occasion fits,
And mask in mirth like to a comedy;
Soon after, when my joy to sorrow flits,
I will make my woes a tragedy. *Spenser.*
I cannot *joy*, until I be resolv'd
Where our right valiant father is become. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

He will *joy* over thee with singing. *Zeph.* iii, 17.

I will rejoice in the Lord, I will *joy* in the God of my salvation. *Hab.* iii. 18.

Exceedingly the more *joyed* we for the joy of Titus, because his spirit was refreshed by you. 2 *Cor.* vii. 13.

They laugh, we weep; they *joy* while we lament. *Fairfax.*

No man imparteth his joys to his friend, but he *joyeth* the more; and no man imparteth his griefs, but he grieveth the less. *Bacon, Ess.*

Well then, my soul, *joy* in the midst of pain;
Thy Christ that conquer'd hell, shall from above
With greater triumph yet return again,
And conquer his own justice with his love. *Wotton.*
Joy thou,
In what he gives to thee, this paradise,
And thy fair Eve. *Milton, P. L.*
Their cheerful age with honour youth attends,
Joy'd that from pleasure's slavery they are free. *Denham.*

To JOY. *v. a.*

1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly.

Like us they love or hate, like us they know
To *joy* the friend, or grapple with the foe. *Prior.*

2. To gladden; to exhilarate.

She went to Pamela, meaning to delight her eyes and *joy* her thoughts with the conversation of her beloved sister. *Sidney.*

My soul was *joy'd* in vain;
For angry Neptune rouz'd the raging main. *Pope.*

3. [*Jouir de*, French.] To enjoy; to have happy possession of.

Let us hence,
And let her *joy* her raven-colour'd love. *Titus, Andron.*
I might have liv'd, and *joy'd* immortal bliss,
Yet willingly chose rather death with thee. *Milton, P. L.*
Th' usurper *joy'd* not long
His ill-got crown. *Dryden, Span. Fr.*

JO'YANCE. *n. s.* [*joiant*, old French.] Gaiety; festivity. Obsolete.

With *joyance* bring her, and with jollity. *Spenser.*
His gladfulness and kingly *joyance.* *Spenser.*

JO'YFUL. *adj.* [*joy* and *full.*]

1. Full of joy; glad; exulting.

They blessed the king, and went unto their tents *joyful* and glad of heart. 1 *Kings*, viii. 66.

My soul shall be *joyful* in my God. *Isa.* lxi. 10.

2. Sometimes it has *of* before the cause of joy.

Six brave companions from each ship we lost:
With sails outspread we fly th' unequal strife,
Sad for their loss, but *joyful of* our life. *Pope, Odyss.*

JO'YFULLY. *adv.* [from *joyful.*] With joy; gladly.

If we no more meet 'till we meet in heav'n,
Then *joyfully*, my noble lord of Bedford,
And my kind kinsmen, warriours all, adieu. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Never did men more *joyfully* obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to flie:
With such alacrity they bore away,
As if to praise them all the states stood by. *Dryden.*

The good Christian considers pains only as necessary passages to a glorious immortality; that, through this dark scene of fancied horror, sees a crown and a throne, and everlasting blessings prepared for him, *joyfully* receives his summons, as he has long impatiently expected it. *Wake.*

JO'YFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *joyful.*] Gladness; joy.

Thou servedst not the Lord thy God with *joyfulness*, and with gladness of heart, for the abundance of all things. *Deut.* xxviii. 47.

JO'YLESS. *adj.* [from *joy.*]

1. Void of joy; feeling no pleasure.

A little joy enjoys the queen thereof;
For I am she, and altogether *joyless.* *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
With down-cast eyes the *joyless* victor sat,
Revolving in his alter'd soul
The various turns of chance below;
And now and then a sigh he stole,
And tears began to flow. *Dryden, Alex. Feast.*

2. It has sometimes *of* before the object.

With two fair eyes his mistress burns his breast;
He looks and languishes, and leaves his rest
Forsakes his food, and, pining for the lass,
Is *joyless of* the grove, and spurns the growing grass. *Dryden.*

3. Giving no pleasure.

A *joyless*, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue:
Here is the babe, as loathsome as a toad. *Titus, Andron.*

Here Love his golden shafts employs; here lights
His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings;
Reigns here, and revels: not in the bought smiles
Of harlots, loveless, *joyless*, unendear'd,
Casual fruition. *Milton, P. L.*

The pure in heart shall see God; and if any others could so invade this their inclosure, as to take heaven by violence, it surely would be a very *joyless* possession. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

He forgets his sleep, and loaths his food,
That youth, and health, and war are *joyless* to him. *Addison.*

Jo'ylessly.* *adv.* [from *joyless.*] Without receiving pleasure; without giving pleasure.

Jo'ylessness.* *n. s.* [from *joyless.*] State of being joyless.

Is the joy of heaven no perfecter in itself, but that it needs the sourness of this life to give it a taste? Is that joy, and that glory, but a comparative glory, and a comparative joy? not such in itself, but such in comparison of the *joylessness* and the ingloriousness of this world? I know, my God, it is far, far otherwise. *Donne, Devot.* (1625,) p. 426.

Jo'yous.† *adj.* [old French, *joious*; modern, *joyeux.*]

1. Glad; gay; merry.

Most *joyous* man, on whom the shining sun
Did shew his face, myself I did esteem,
And that my falser friend did no less *joyous* deem. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Is this your *joyous* city, whose antiquity is of ancient days? *Isaiah*, xxiii. 7.

Joyous the birds; fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it. *Milton, P. L.*

Then *joyous* birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beasts, by nature stung, renew their love. *Dryden.*

Fast by her flowery bank the sons of Arcas,
Favourites of Heaven, with happy care protect
Their fleecy charge, and *joyous* drink her wave. *Prior.*

2. Giving joy.

They all as glad as birds of *joyous* prime,
Thence led her forth, about her dancing round. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. It has *of* sometimes before the cause of joy.

Round our death-bed every friend should run,
And *joyous* of our conquest early won;
While the malicious world with envious tears
Should grudge our happy end, and wish it theirs. *Dryden.*

Jo'yously.* *adv.* [from *joyous.*] With joy; with gladness. *Huloet, and Barret.*

They were of the senate and people *joyously* received. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 131.

Jo'yousness.* *n. s.* [from *joyous.*] State of being joyous.

Ipecacua'nha.† *n. s.* [An Indian plant.]

Ipecacuanha is a small irregularly contorted root, rough, dense, and firm. One sort is of a dusky greyish colour on the surface, and of a paler grey when broken, brought from Peru: the other sort is a smaller root, resembling the former; but it is of a deep dusky brown on the outside, and white when broken, brought from the Brasils. The grey ought to be preferred, because the brown is apt to operate more roughly. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

The violent operation of *ipecacuanha* lies in its resin, but the saline extract is a gentle purge and diuretic by the stimulus of its salts. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris,* § 84.

I'pocras.* *n. s.* [See Hippocras. Where Dr. Johnson follows the opinions of many in explaining it a medicated wine, *quasi vinum Hippocratis.* Morin thinks it more probably derived from the Gr. ὑπο and κρᾶσις, a mixture, and to have no connection with the name of *Hippocrates.* But Mr. Tyrwhitt says, that "*ipocras,* wine mixed with spices and other ingredients, was *so named*, because strained through a woollen cloth, called the *sleeve of Hippocrates.*"] Spiced wine.

He drinketh *ipocras*, &c. *Chaucer, Merch. Tale.*

Draughts of *ippocras* out of a great bowl. *Sir J. Finett, Observ. on Ambass.* (1656,) p. 11.

Irascibi'lity.* *n. s.* [from *irascible.*] State of being angry.

The *irascibility* of this class of tyrants is generally exerted upon petty provocations. *Johnson, Rambler,* No. 112.

IRA'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*irascibilis,* low Lat. *irascible,* Fr.] Partaking of the nature of anger.

The *irascible* passions follow the temper of the heart, and the concupiscible distractions the crasis of the liver. *Brown.*

I know more than one instance of *irascible* passions subdued by a vegetable diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

We are here in the country surrounded with blessings and pleasures, without any occasion of exercising our *irascible* faculties. *Digby to Pope.*

Ira'scibleness.* *n. s.* [from *irascible.*] State of being angry. *Scott.*

IRE.† *n. s.* [*ira,* Lat. ıɲɲe, Saxon; *ire,* old French:

"My good father, tell me this;
"What thing is *ire?* Sonne, it is
That in our English *wrath* is hote."
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 3.]

Anger; rage; passionate hatred.

She lik'd not his desire;
Fain would be free, but dreaded parents' *ire.* *Sidney.*

If I digg'd up thy forefathers' graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not slake mine *ire*, nor ease my heart. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Or Neptune's *ire*, or Juno's, that so long
Perplex'd the Greek and Cytherea's son. *Milton, P. L.*

The sentence, from thy head remov'd, may light
On me, sole cause to thee of all this woe;
Me! me! only just object of his *ire.* *Milton, P. L.*

For this the avenging Power employs his darts,
And empties all his quiver in our hearts;
Thus will persist, relentless in his *ire*,
Till the fair slave be render'd to her sire. *Dryden.*

I'reful.† *adj.* [*ire* and *full.*] Angry; raging; furious.

The *ireful* bastard Orleans, that drew blood
From thee, my boy, I soon encounter'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

By many hands your father was subdued;
But only slaughter'd by the *ireful* arm
Of unrelenting Clifford. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

There learn'd this maid of arms the *ireful* guise. *Fairfax.*

Is he not *ireful*, and replenished with wrath and displeasure? *Homilies, Serm.* ii. *against Adultery.*

In midst of all the dome misfortune sat,
And gloomy discontent and fell debate,
And madness laughing in his *ireful* mood. *Dryden.*

I'refully.† *adv.* [from *ire.*] With ire; in an angry manner.

[He] *irefully* enrag'd would needs to open arms. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 4.

I'renarch.* *n. s.* [*irenarque,* Fr. εἰρηνάρχης, Gr. from εἰρήνη, peace, and ἀρχός, a ruler.] An officer of the old Greek empire, employed to preserve publick tranquillity.

I'RIS. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The rainbow.

Beside the solary *iris*, which God shewed unto Noah, there is another lunary, whose efficient is the moon. *Brown.*

2. Any appearance of light resembling the rainbow.

When both bows appeared more distinct, I measured the breath of the interior *iris* 2 gr. 10′; and the breadth of the red yellow, and green in the exterior *iris*, was to the breadth of the same colours in the interior 3 to 2. *Newton, Opt.*

3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.

4. The flower-de-luce.

Iris all hues, roses, and jessamine. *Milton, P. L.*

I'RISH.* *n. s.*

1. A native of Ireland. [*Erin.*]

All the customs of the *Irish*, which I have often noted and compared, would minister occasion of a most ample discourse of the original of them, and the antiquity of that people, which in truth I think to be more auncient than most that I know in this end of the world. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It was from the time when he [Swift] first began to patronize the *Irish*, that they may date their riches and prosperity. *Johnson, Life of Swift.*

2. The Irish language.

There are many compositions of letters in *Irish*, which have not the same force in English. *Richardson on the Irish Language*, (1712.)

3. A game of elder times.

The inconstancy of *Irish* fitly represents the changeableness of humane occurrences, since it ever stands so fickle that one malignant throw can quite ruine a never so well built game. *Hall, Horæ Vacivæ*, (1646.)

4. Linen so called, being made in Ireland.

I'RISH.* *adj.* Denoting what belongs to Ireland, what is produced or made in Ireland.

The Irish will be better drawn to the English, than the English to the *Irish* government. *Spenser on Ireland.*

My couches, beds, and window-curtains are of *Irish* stuff. *Guardian*, No. 49.

I'RISHISM.* *n. s.* [from *Irish.*] Mode of speaking used by the Irish.

"I will be there as soon as you." I *will*, instead of I *shall*, is a Scoticism. *Douce.* And an *Irishism* too. *Reed, Note on Shaksp. Com. of Err.*

I'RISHRY.* *n. s.* [from *Irish.*] The people of Ireland. See ENGLISHRY.

I knew that among the *Irishry* it was not yet clean taken away. *Bryskett, Disc. of Civ. Life*, (1606,) p. 157.

To IRK.† *v. a.* [*yrk*, work, Icelandick. Dr. Johnson. — *yrkia*, to urge on, Goth. Serenius. — But Lye rightly supposes it to be the Saxon peopc, or pyjic, pain, torture, anxiety.] This word is used only impersonally, *it* irks *me; mihi pœna est*, it gives me pain; or, I am weary of it. Thus the authors of the Accidence say, *tædet*, it *irketh*. Dr. Johnson. — Certainly it is commonly used impersonally, but the following example is an exception:

But when these pelting poets in their rimes
Shall taunt, or jest, or paint our wicked workes,
And cause the people know and curse our crimes,
This ugly fault no tyrant liues but *irkes*. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 456.

It *irketh* me to hear one thing so often. *Huloet.*

Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
And yet it *irks* me, the poor dappled fools
Should, in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakspeare.*

It *irks* his heart he cannot be reveng'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

I'RKSOME.† *adj.* [from *irk.*]

1. Wearisome; tedious; troublesome; toilsome; tiresome; unpleasing.

I know she is an *irksome* brawling scold. *Shakspeare.*

Since that thou can'st talk of love so well,
Thy company, which erst was *irksome* to me,
I will endure. *Shakspeare, As you like it*

Where he may likeliest find
Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The *irksome* hours, till his great chief return. *Milton, P. L.*

For not to *irksome* toil, but to delight
He made us, and delight to reason join'd. *Milton, P. L.*

There is nothing so *irksome* as general discourses, especially when they turn chiefly upon words. *Addison, Spect.*

Frequent appeals from hence have been very *irksome* to that illustrious body. *Swift.*

2. Weary; tired. Not now in use.

The people then embracing titles new,
Irksome of present, and longing for change,
Assented soon, because they love to range. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 352.

I'RKSOMELY.† *adv.* [from *irksome.*] Wearisomely; tediously.

Our doctrine forces not errour and unwillingness *irksomely* to keep it. *Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce*, i. 13.

Neither *irksomely* hating, nor fondly loving, himself. *Barrow, Works*, i. 4.

I'RKSOMENESS.† *n. s.* [from *irksome.*] Tediousness; wearisomeness.

As Castilio describes it, the beginning, middle, end of love, is nought else but sorrow, vexation, torment, *irksomeness*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 521.

Thus was he driven to shift and change his desire from one thing to another, finding solid content in never a one of them; but, after some small experience, great *irksomeness* in them all. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 209.

The *irksomeness* of that truth, which they brought, was so unpleasant to them, that every where they call it a burden. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

I'RON.† *n. s.* [*haiarn*, Welsh; *iorn*, Erse; *iarrun*, Irish; ıjın, ıjıen, Sax. *iern*, Dan. *iarn*, Iceland. *iarn*, *earn*, Goth. "ab *Iberia* sic dictum." Serenius.]

1. A metal common to all parts of the world. Though the lighest of all metals, except tin, it is considerably the hardest; and, when pure, naturally malleable: when wrought into steel, or when in the impure state from its first fusion, it is scarce malleable. Most of the other metals are brittle, while they are hot; but this is most malleable as it approaches nearest to fusion. The specifick gravity of iron is to water as 7632 is to 1000. It is the only known substance that is attracted by the loadstone. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of the other metals. *Hill.*

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of *iron*,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shakspeare.*

If he smite him with an instrument of *iron*, so that he die, he is a murderer. *Num.* xxxv. 16.

The power of drawing *iron* is one of the ideas of a loadstone, and to be so drawn is a part of that of *iron*. *Locke.*

In a piece of *iron* ore, of a ferruginous colour, are several thin plates, placed parallel to each other. *Woodward.*

There are incredible quantities of *iron* flag in various parts of the forest of Dean. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Iron stone lies in strata. *Woodward on Fossils.*

I treated of making *iron* work, and steel work. *Moxon.*

2. An instrument or utensil made of iron: as, a flat *iron*, box *iron*, or smoothing *iron*. In this sense it has a plural.

Irons of a doit, doublets that hangmen would
Bury with those that wore them, these base slaves,
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

O Thou! whose captain I account myself,
Look on my forces with a gracious eye:
Put in their hands thy bruising *irons* of wrath,
That they may crush down with a heavy fall
The usurping helmets of our adversaries. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Can'st thou fill his skin with barbed *irons*, or his head with fish-spears? *Job*, xli. 7.

For this your locks in paper durance bound?
For this with tort'ring *irons* wreath'd around? *Pope.*

3. Chain; shackle; manacle: as, he was put in *irons*.

The *iron* entered into his soul. *Psalms, Comm. Prayer.*

His feet they hurt with fetters: he was laid in *iron*. *Psalm* cv. 18.

I'RON.† *adj.* [iren, Saxon adjective.]

1. Made of iron.

In *iron* walls they deem'd me not secure. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Get me an *iron* crow, and bring it straight
Unto my cell. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Some are of an iron red, shining, and polite; others not polite, but as if powdered with *iron* dust. *Woodward.*

Polecats and weesels do a great deal of injury to warrens: the way of taking them is in hutches, and *iron* traps. *Mortimer.*

2. Resembling iron in colour.

A piece of stone of a dark *iron* grey colour, but in some parts of a ferruginous colour. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Some of them are of an *iron* red, and very bright. *Woodward.*

3. Harsh; stern; severe; rigid; miserable; calamitous: as, the *iron* age, for an age of hardship and wickedness. These ideas may be found more or less in all the following examples.

Pouring forth their blood in brutish wise,
That any *iron* eyes, to see it, would agrise. *Spenser, F. Q.*

No man so *iron* hearted but the loadstone of such love may draw him. *Walsall, Life of Christ,* (1615,) C. 8. b.

These *iron* hearted soldiers are so cold. *Beaum and Fl. Laws of Candy.*

Three rigorous virgins, waiting still behind,
Assist the throne of the *iron* scepter'd king. *Crashaw, Sosp. d'Herode.*

But O sad virgin, that thy power
Might bid the soul of Orpheus sing
Such notes as, warbled to the string,
Drew *iron* tears from Pluto's cheek,
And made hell grant what love did seek. *Milton, Il Pens.*

In all my *iron* years of wars and dangers,
From blooming youth down to decaying age,
My fame ne'er knew a stain of dishonour. *Rowe.*

Jove crush the nations with an *iron* rod,
And ev'ry monarch be the scourge of God. *Pope, Odyss.*

4. Indissoluble; unbroken.

Rash Elpenor, in an evil hour,
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
To exhale his surfeit by irriguous sleep,
Imprudent: him death's *iron* sleep oppress'd. *Philips.*

5. Hard; impenetrable.

I will converse with *iron*-witted fools,
And unrespective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with consid'rate eyes. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

To **I'RON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smooth with an iron.
2. To shackle with irons.

I'RONED.✻ *adj.* [from *iron*.] Armed; dressed in iron, (*ferratus.*) *Huloet.*

I'RONHEARTED.✻ *adj.* Hardhearted. See the third sense of the adjective **IRON**.

IRO'NICAL.† *adj.* [*ironique*, Fr. from *irony*.] Expressing one thing and meaning another; speaking by contraries.

Heraclitus the philosopher, out of a serious meditation of men's lives, fell a weeping; and with continual tears bewailed their misery, madness, and folly. Democritus on the other side burst out a laughing, their whole life to him seemed so ridiculous; and he was so far carried with this *ironical* passion, that the citizens of Abdera took him to be mad. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* To the Reader.

The whole court shall take itself abus'd
By our *ironical* confederacy. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

In this fallacy may be comprised all *ironical* mistakes, or expressions receiving inverted significations. *Brown.*

I take all your *ironical* civilities in a literal sense, and shall expect them to be literally performed. *Swift.*

IRO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *ironical*.] By the use of irony.

Socrates was pronounced by the oracle of Delphos to be the wisest man of Greece, which he would turn from himself *ironically*, saying, There could be nothing in him to verify the oracle, except this, that he was not wise, and knew it; and others were not wise, and knew it not. *Bacon.*

The dean, *ironically* grave,
Still shunn'd the fool, and lash'd the knave. *Swift.*

IRO'NICK.✻ *adj.* [*ironique*, French.] Speaking by contraries; ironical.

Most Socratick lady!
Or, if you will, *ironick*! *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

I had better leisure to contemplate that *ironick* satire of Juvenal. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 11.

I'RONIST.✻ *n. s.* [from *irony*.] One who speaks by contraries.

A poet, or orator, — would have no more to do but to send to the *ironist* for his sarcasms. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scribl.*

Socrates took the name of *ironist* from the continued humour, and ridicule, which runs through his moral discourses. *Hurd.*

I'RONMONGER. *n. s.* [*iron* and *monger*.] A dealer in iron.

I'RONMOULD.✻ *n. s.* [*iron* and *mould*.] A mark or spot on linen, occasioned by the rust of iron.

Fine linen, being once stained with black ink, though it be washed never so, will retain an *ironmould* ever after. *Junius, Sin Stigmat.* (1635,) p. 378.

We have seen arms, the *ironmould* that stained our religion, and eat out order and laws. *Spencer, Righteous Ruler,* (1660,) p. 37.

I'RONWOOD. *n. s.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water. It grows in America. *Robinson Cruso.*

I'RONWORT. *n. s.* [*sideritis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

I'RONY. *adj.* [from *iron*.] Made of iron; partaking of iron.

The force they are under is real, and that of their fate but imaginary: it is not strange if the *irony* chains have more solidity than the contemplative. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of one metal, suppose iron, put into the spring; and deposit, in lieu of the *irony* particles carried off, coppery particles. *Woodward on Fossils.*

I'RONY.† *n. s.* [*ironie*, French; εἰρωνεία. Gr. from εἴρων, a dissembler.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words: as, *Bolingbroke was a holy man.*

So grave a body, upon so solemn an occasion, should not deal in *irony*, or explain their meaning by contraries. *Swift.*

I'ROUS.✻ *adj.* [*ireux*, French.] Angry; passionate. Obsolete.

It is great harm, and certes great pitee,
To set an *irous* man in high degree. *Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.*

This Naman Sirus,
So fel, and so *irous*. *Skelton, Poems,* p. 174.

IRRA'DIANCE. } *n. s.* [*irradiance*, French; *irradio*, Latin.]
IRRA'DIANCY. }

1. Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object.

The principal affection is its translucency; the *irradiancy* and sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Beams of light emitted.

Love not the heavenly Spirits? Or do they mix
Irradiance, virtual, or immediate touch? *Milton, P. L.*

To IRRA'DIATE.✝ *v. a.* [*irradio*, Lat.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten.

When he thus perceives that these opacous bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal plenary diffusion through the whole place, it *irradiates*, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, to be every where mingled with light. *Digby on Bodies.*

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; such an one as *irradiates* and puts a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it descends. *South, Serm.* ii. 374.

2. To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate.

Reason — immixed and contempered with the soul, and not only extrinsecally *irradiating* it. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions*, ch. 17.

Celestial light,
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate; there plant eyes: all mist from thence
Purge and disperse. *Milton, P. L.*

God — is lodged in our very essence, and is as a soul within the soul, to *irradiate* its understanding, rectify its will, purify its passions, and enliven all the powers of man. *Spectator*, No. 571.

3. To animate by heat or light.

Ethereal or solar heat must digest, influence, *irradiate*, and put those more simple parts of matter into motion. *Hale.*

4. To decorate with shining ornaments.

No weeping orphan saw his father's store
Our shrines *irradiate*, or imblaze the floor. *Pope.*

To IRRA'DIATE.* *v. n.* To shine upon.

Day was the state of the hemisphere, on which light *irradiated;* and night was the state of the opposite hemisphere, on which rested the shadow projected by the body of the earth. *Bp. Horne, Lett. on Infidelity*, L. 10.

IRRA'DIATE.* *part. adj.* Decorated with shining ornaments.

The peacock spreads his rainbow train, with eyes
Of sapphire bright, *irradiate* each with gold. *Mason, Eng. Gard.* B. 4.

IRRADIA'TION. *n. s.* [*irradiation*, Fr. from *irradiate*.]

1. The act of emitting beams of light.

If light were a body, it should drive away the air, which is likewise a body, wherever it is admitted; for within the whole sphere of the *irradiation* of it, there is no point but light is found. *Digby on Bodies.*

The generation of bodies is not effected by *irradiation*, or answerably unto the propagation of light; but herein a transmission is made materially from some parts, and ideally from every one. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Illumination; intellectual light.

The means of immediate union of these intelligible objects to the understanding, are sometimes divine and supernatural, as by immediate *irradiation* or revelation. *Hale.*

IRRA'TIONAL. *adj.* [*irrationalis*, Lat.]

1. Void of reason; void of understanding; wanting the discoursive faculty.

Thus began
Outrage from lifeless things; but discord first,
Daughter of sin, among the *irrational*
Death introduc'd. *Milton, P. L.*

He hath eaten, and lives,
And knows, and speaks, and reasons and discerns;
Irrational till then. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Absurd; contrary to reason.

Since the brain is only a part transmittent, and that humours oft are precipitated to the lungs before they arrive to the brain, no kind of benefit can be effected from so *irrational* an application. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

I shall quietly submit, not wishing so *irrational* a thing as that every body should be deceived. *Pope.*

IRRATIONA'LITY.✝ *n. s.* [from *irrational*.] Want of reason.

Who is it here that appeals to the frivolousness and *irrationality* of our dreams? *A. Baxter on the Soul*, (1737,) ii. 187.

IRRA'TIONALLY.✝ *adv.* [from *irrational*.] Without reason; absurdly.

The obdurate Jew, that he might more easily avoid the truth of the second, hath most *irrationally* denied the first. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 3.

He had foolishly and *irrationally* bartered away eternity for a trifle. *South, Serm.* viii. 151.

IRRECLA'IMABLE.✝ *adj.* [*in* and *reclaimable*.] Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better.

When length of days made virtuous habits heroical and immovable, vicious, inveterate and *irreclaimable*. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 1.

If we may judge by proportion, the angels in heaven, who rejoice at the conversion of one sinner, do also mourn and lament for the *irreclaimable* wickedness of so many millions as are in the world. *Norris on the Beatitudes*, p. 44.

As for obstinate, *irreclaimable*, professed enemies, we must expect their calumnies will continue. *Addison, Freeholder.*

IRRECLA'IMABLY.* *adv.* [from *irreclaimable*.] So as not to be reclaimed.

Thus we see the *irreclaimably* wicked lodged in a place and condition very wretched and calamitous. *Glanville, Pre-exist.* p. 135.

IRRECONCI'LABLE.✝ *adj.* [*irreconciliable*, Fr. *in* and *reconcilable*. This word was formerly *irriconciliable;* like the old French also, *irreconciliable*. "They are *irreconciliable* to their princes." Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries, 1618. p. 102. "*Irreconciliable* contradictions." Bp. Morton, Discharge of Five Imputations, &c. 1633. p. 98.]

1. Not to be recalled to kindness; not to be appeased.

Wage eternal war,
Irreconcilable to our grand foe. *Milton, P. L.*

A weak unequal faction may animate a government; but when it grows equal in strength, and *irreconcilable* by animosity, it cannot end without some crisis. *Temple.*

There are no factions, though *irreconcilable to* one another, that are not united in their affection to you. *Dryden.*

2. Not to be made consistent: it has *with* or *to*.

As she was strictly virtuous herself, so she always put the best construction upon the words and actions of her neighbours, except where they were *irreconcilable to* the rules of honesty and decency. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

Since the sense I oppose is attended *with* such gross *irreconcilable* absurdities, I presume I need not offer any thing farther in support of the one, or in disproof of the other. *Rogers.*

This essential power of gravitation or attraction is *irreconcilable with* the Atheist's own doctrine of a chaos. *Bentley.*

All that can be transmitted from the stars is wholly unaccountable, and *irreconcilable to* any system of science. *Bentley.*

IRRECONCI'LABLENESS.✝ *n. s.* [from *irreconcilable*.] Impossibility to be reconciled.

What must it be to live in this disagreement with every thing, this *irreconcilableness* and opposition, to the order and government of nature? *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

IRRECONCI'LABLY.✝ *adv.* [from *irreconcilable*.] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

The five great points controverted betwixt the two families — so *irreconcilably*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 123.

Oftentimes you shall see husband and wife *irreconcilably* divided. *South, Serm.* vi. 118.

To IRRE'CONCILE.* *v. a.* [*in* and *reconcile*.] To prevent being reconciled to.

As the object calls for our devotion, — so it must needs *irreconcile* us to sin. *Bp. Taylor, Life of Christ*, iii. 15.

They first laboured to find some defect in his election, and then to *irreconcile* those towards him, who they found had any esteem or kindness for him. *Ld. Clarendon, Life*, i. 75.

Irreconci'led.† *adj.* [*in* and *reconciled.*] Not atoned.

A servant dies in many *irreconciled* iniquities. *Shakspeare.*

An *irreconciled* petitioner in God's Court of Requests, is like (as you see) to find no audience. *Bp. Prideaux, Euch.* p. 40.

Irre'concilement.* *n. s.* [*in* and *reconcilement.*] Want of reconcilement; disagreement.

Such an *irreconcilement* between God and Mammon. *Wake, Ration. on Texts of Script.* p. 85.

Irreconcilia'tion.* *n. s.* [*in* and *reconciliation.*] Want of reconciliation.

How *irreconciliation* with our brethren voids all our addresses to God, we need be lessoned no farther than from our Saviour's own mouth. *Bp. Prideaux, Euch.* p. 71.

Irreco'rdable.* *adj.* [*in* and *recordable.*] Not to be recorded. *Cockeram.*

IRRECO'VERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *recoverable.*]

1. Not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired.

Time, in a natural sense, is *irrecoverable*: the moment, just fled by us, it is impossible to recall. *Rogers.*

2. Not to be remedied.

The *irrecoverable* loss of so many livings of principal value. *Hooker.*

It concerns every man, that would not trifle away his soul, and fool himself into *irrecoverable* misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire. *Tillotson.*

Irreco'verableness.* *n. s.* [from *irrecoverable.*] State of being beyond recovery, or repair.

The first notice my soul hath of her sickness, is *irrecoverableness*. *Donne, Devot.* p. 13.

The *irrecoverableness* of your fall — from the highest pitch of happiness to the lowest step of misery. *Archdeacon Arnway, Alarum,* p. 84.

Irreco'verably. *adv.* [from *irrecoverable.*] Beyond recovery; past repair.

O dark, dark, dark amid the blaze of noon;
Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse,
Without all hope of day! *Milton, S. A.*

The credit of the Exchequer is *irrecoverably* lost by the last breach with the bankers. *Temple.*

IRRECU'PERABLE.* *adj.* [*irrecuperable,* Fr. *irrecuperabilis,* Lat.] Irrecoverable. Not now in use. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Irrecu'perably.* *adv.* [from *irrecuperable.*] Irrecoverably; without hope of recovery. *Bullokar.*

Irrecu'red.* *adj.* [*in* and *recured.*] Not to be cured.

Striking his soul with *irrecured* wound. *Rous, Thule or Virtue's Hist.* (1598.)

Irredu'cible. *adj.* [*in* and *reducible.*] Not to be brought or reduced.

These observations seem to argue the corpuscles of air to be *irreducible* into water. *Boyle.*

Irrefragabi'lity. *n. s.* [from *irrefragable.*] Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRRE'FRAGABLE.† *adj.* [*irrefragable,* old French; *irrefragabilis,* Lat.] Not to be confuted; superior to argumental opposition.

What a marvellous concurrence is here of strong and *irrefragable* convictions! *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

The clear and *irrefragable* demonstrations of truth. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

He is *irrefragable* in his humour; he will be a hog still. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.*

Strong and *irrefragable* the evidences of Christianity must be: they who resisted them would resist every thing. *Atterbury, Serm.*

The danger of introducing unexperienced men was urged as an *irrefragable* reason for working by slow degrees. *Swift.*

Irre'fragably.† *adv.* [from *irrefragable.*] With force above confutation.

It follows *irrefragably* from all this. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 244.

God's making the world, *irrefragably* proves, that he governs it too. *South, Serm.* ii. 247.

That they denied a future state is evident from St. Paul's reasonings, which are of no force but only on that supposition, as Origen largely and *irrefragably* proves. *Atterbury.*

Irrefu'table.† *adj.* [*irrefutabilis,* Latin.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

Hear that *irrefutable* discourse of Cardinal Caietan. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy,* p. 12.

The more they are examined, the more *irrefutable* they will be found. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 183.

IRRE'GULAR. *adj.* [*irregulier,* Fr. *irregularis,* Latin.]

1. Deviating from rule, custom, or nature.

The amorous youth
Obtain'd of Venus his desire,
Howe'er *irregular* his fire. *Prior.*

2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order.

This motion seems excentrique and *irregular,* yet not well to be resisted or quieted. *King Charles.*

Regular
Then most, when most *irregular* they seem. *Milton, P. L.*

The numbers of pindariques are wild and *irregular,* and sometimes seem harsh and uncouth. *Cowley.*

3. Not being according to the laws of virtue. A soft word for *vitious.*

Irre'gular.* *n. s.* One not following a settled rule. See **Regular,** *n. s.*

The secular prebendaries of Waltham were first turned out, to give way to their *irregulars.* *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy,* p. 314.

Irregula'rity. *n. s.* [*irregularité,* Fr. from *irregular.*]

1. Deviation from rule.

2. Neglect of method and order.

This *irregularity* of its unruly and tumultuous motion might afford a beginning unto the common opinion. *Brown.*

As these vast heaps of mountains are thrown together with so much *irregularity* and confusion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Inordinate practice; vice.

Religion is somewhat less in danger of corruption, while the sinner acknowledges the obligations of his duty, and is ashamed of his *irregularities.* *Rogers.*

Irre'gularly. *adv.* [from *irregular.*] Without observation of rule or method.

Phæton,
By the wild courses of his fancy drawn,
From East to West *irregularly* hurl'd,
First set on fire himself, and then the world. *Dryden, Junr.*

Your's is a soul *irregularly* great,
Which wanting temper, yet abounds with heat. *Dryden.*

It may give some light to those whose concern for their little ones makes them so *irregularly* bold as to consult their own reason, in the education of their children, rather than to rely upon old custom. *Locke.*

To **Irre'gulate.** *v. a.* [from *in* and *regula,* Latin.] To make irregular; to disorder.

Its fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, shelves, and every interjacency *irregulates.* *Brown.*

IRRE'LATIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *relativus,* Latin.] Having no reference to any thing; single; unconnected.

Separated by the voice of God, things in their species came out in uncommunicated varieties, and *irrelative* seminalities. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Irre'latively.* *adv.* [from *irrelative.*] Unconnectedly.

The sacred leaves and portions of Scripture do *irrelatively*, and in themselves, sufficiently betray and evidence their own heavenly extraction. *Boyle, Style of H. Script.* p. 74.

IRRE'LEVANCY.* *n. s.* State of being irrelevant. See IRRELEVANT.

IRRE'LEVANT.* *adj.* [*in* and *relevant.*] Not applicable; not to the purpose. A modern word. I think it occurs in the letters of Junius.

IRRE'LEVANTLY.* *adv.* [from *irrelevant.*] Without being to the purpose.

IRRELI'EVABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *relievable.*] Not admitting relief.

Gross as we must admit the case to be, it is *irrelievable*. *Hargrave, Juridic. Arguments*, p. 14.

IRRELI'GION. *n. s.* [*irreligion*, Fr. *in* and *religion.*] Contempt of religion; impiety.

The weapons with which I combat *irreligion* are already consecrated. *Dryden.*

We behold every instance of prophaneness and *irreligion*, not only committed, but defended and gloried in. *Rogers.*

IRRELI'GIOUS. *adj.* [*irreligieux*, Fr. *in* and *religious.*]

1. Contemning religion; impious.

The issue of an *irreligious* Moor. *Shakspeare.*

Whoever sees these *irreligious* men,
With burthen of a sickness weak and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And vowing of their souls to every saint. *Davies.*

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious*. *South.*

2. Contrary to religion.

Wherein that Scripture standeth not the church of God in any stead, or serveth nothing at all to direct, but may be let pass as needless to be consulted with, we judge it profane, impious, and *irreligious* to think. *Hooker.*

Might not the queen's domesticks be obliged to avoid swearing, and *irreligious* profane discourse? *Swift.*

IRRELI'GIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *irreligious.*] With impiety; with irreligion.

Dar'st thou *irreligiously* despise,
And thus profane, these sacred liberties?
Drayton, Bar. Wars, vi. 68.

IRRE'MEABLE.† *adj.* [*irremeable*, Fr. Cotgrave; *irremeabilis*, Lat.] Admitting no return. *Cockeram.*

The country of the dead is *irremeable*, that they cannot return. *Sandford, Transl. of Corn. Agrippa*, (1569,) sign. P p.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without delay
Pass'd on, and took th' *irremeable* way. *Dryden.*

IRREME'DIABLE. *adj.* [*irremediable*, Fr. *in* and *remediable.*] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied.

They content themselves with that which was the *irremediable* errour of former times, or the necessity of the present hath cast upon them. *Hooker.*

A steady hand, in military affairs, is more requisite than in peace, because an errour committed in war may prove *irremediable*. *Bacon.*

Whatever he consults you about, unless it lead to some fatal and *irremediable* mischief, be sure you advise only as a friend. *Locke.*

IRREME'DIABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *irremediable.*] State of being irremediable.

The first notice my soul hath of her sickness, is irrecoverableness, *irremediableness*: but, O my God, Job did not charge thee foolishly in his temporal afflictions, nor may I in my spiritual. *Donne, Devot.* (1625,) p. 13.

IRREME'DIABLY. *adv.* [from *irremediable.*] Without cure.

It happens to us *irremediably* and inevitably, that we may perceive these attendants are not the fruits of our labour, but gifts of God. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

IRREMI'SSIBLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *remitto*, Lat. *irremissible*, French.] Not to be pardoned.

To synne agaynst knowledge, is agaynst the Holy Ghoste, and *irremyssible*. *Bale on the Revel.* P. I. (1550,) K. 5.

They [indiscreet pastors] still aggravate sin, thunder out God's judgments without respect, intempestively rail at and pronounce them damned, in all auditories, for giving so much to sports and honest recreations, making every small fault, and thing indifferent, an *irremissible* offence. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 698.

Usury is totally forbidden by their law; for Mahumed hath made it an *irremissible* sin. *L. Addison, W. Barb.* p. 177.

IRREMI'SSIBLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *irremissible.*] The quality of being not to be pardoned.

That dreadful sentence of the *irremissibleness* of that sin unto death. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 3.

Thence arises the aggravation and *irremissibleness* of the sin. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

IRREMI'SSIBLY.* *adv.* [from *irremissible.*] So as not to be pardoned. *Sherwood.*

IRREMO'VABLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *remove.*] Not to be moved; not to be changed.

He is *irremovable*,
Resolv'd for flight. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Establishing my *irremovable* assurance in Thee. *Donne, Devot.* p. 89.

IRRENO'WNED.† *adj.* [*in* and *renown.*] Void of honour. We now say, *unrenowned*. Spenser writes it *irrenowmed* from the Fr. *renommé*.

For all he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame
To slugg in sloth and sensual delights,
And end their days with *irrenowmed* shame. *Spenser, F. Q.*

IRREMU'NERABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *remunerable.*] Not to be rewarded. *Cockeram.*

IRREPARABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *irreparable.*] State of being irreparable.

The poor fellow came back quite out of breath, with deeper marks of disappointment in his looks than could arise from the simple *irreparability* of the fragment. *Sterne.*

IRRE'PARABLE. *adj.* [*irreparabilis*, Lat. *irreparable*, Fr.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired.

Irreparable is the loss, and Patience says it is not past her cure. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Toil'd with loss *irreparable*. *Milton, P. L.*

It is an *irreparable* injustice we are guilty of, when we are prejudiced by the looks of those whom we do not know. *Addison.*

The story of Deucalion and Pyrrha teaches, that piety and innocence cannot miss of the divine protection, and that the only loss *irreparable* is that of our probity. *Garth.*

IRRE'PARABLY. *adv.* [from *irreparable.*] Without recovery; without amends.

Such adventures befall artists *irreparably*. *Boyle.*

The cutting off that time industry and gifts, whereby she would be nourished, were *irreparably* injurious to her. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

IRREPE'NTANCE.* *n. s.* [*in* and *repentance.*] Want of repentance.

To absolve them so far as ministerial power can extend, "qui non ponunt obicem" by unbelief or *irrepentance*. *Mountague, App. to Cæs.* (1625,) p. 318.

IRREPLE'VIABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *replevy.*] Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLE.† *adj.* [*irreprehensible*, Fr. *irreprehensibilis*, Latin.] Exempt from blame.

That ye maie be found perfecte and *irreprehensible* at the latter daie. *Form of the Orderying of Bishoppes*, 1549. K. i. b.

It had been better far to have joined the two *irreprehensible* churches together, Smyrna and Philadelphia, against whom there is no blame. *More on the Seven Churches*, p. 173.

They were sincerely good people, who were therefore blameless or *irreprehensible*. *Bp. Patrick, Answ. to the Touchstone, &c.* p. 126.

Irreprehe'nsibly.† *adv.* [from *irreprehensible.*] Without blame. *Sherwood.*

Irreprese'ntable. *adj.* [*in* and *represent.*] Not to be figured by any representation.

God's *irrepresentable* nature doth hold against making images of God. *Stillingfleet.*

Irrepre'ssible.* *adj.* [*in* and *repressible.*] Not to be kept under; not to be repressed.

IRREPRO'ACHABLE.† *adj.* [*irreprochable*, Fr. Cotgrave; *in* and *reproachable.*] Free from blame; free from reproach.

He was a serious sincere Christian, of an innocent, *irreproachable*, nay, exemplary life. *Atterbury.*

Their prayer may be, that they may raise up and breed as *irreproachable* a young family as their parents have done. *Pope.*

Irrepro'achably.† *adv.* [from *irreproachable.*] Without blame; without reproach.

From this time, says the monk, the bear lived *irreproachably*, and observed, to his dying day, the orders that the saint had given him. *Addison, Remarks on Italy.*

IRREPRO'VABLE.† *adj.* [*irreprovable*, Fr. Cotgrave; *in* and *reprovable.*] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.

That what's defin'd be *irreprovable.*
More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 26.

If among this crowd of virtues a failing crept in, we must remember that an apostle himself has not been *irreprovable*.
Atterbury, Charact. of Luther.

Irrepro'vably.* *adv.* [from *irreprovable.*] Beyond reproach.

To live chastly, *irreprovably*, and in word and deed to shew themselves worthy of such a dignity. *Weever.*

Irresi'stence.* *n. s.* [*in* and *resistence.*] Want of inclination to make resistence; gentleness under sufferings and insults.

The second is in the instances of passive courage, or endurance of sufferings, patience under affronts and injuries, humility, *irresistence*, placability.
Paley, View of the Evid. of Christianity, P. 2. ch. 2.

Irresistibi'lity.† *n. s.* [from *irresistible.*] Power or force above opposition.

The doctrine of *irresistibility* of grace, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be affixt to gratitude. *Hammond.*

In respect of the infinity and *irresistibility* of which active power, we must acknowledge Him Almighty.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.

IRRESI'STIBLE. *adj.* [*irresistible*, Fr. *in* and *resistible.*] Superiour to opposition.

Fear doth grow from an apprehension of the Deity, indued with *irresistible* power to hurt; and is of all affections, anger excepted, the unaptest to admit conference with reason.
Hooker.

In mighty quadrate join'd
Of union *irresistible*. *Milton, P. L.*

Fear of God is inward acknowledgement of an holy just Being, armed with almighty and *irresistible* power. *Tillotson.*

There can be no difference in the subjects, where the application is almighty and *irresistible*, as in creation. *Rogers.*

Irresi'stibleness.* *n. s.* [from *irresistible.*] Power above opposition.

Whether this *irresistibleness* be out of a consequent supposition. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 382.

Such was the *irresistibleness* of the king's spirit, that like a torrent it would bear down any thing which stood between him and his desires. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 239.

Irresi'stibly. *adv.* [from *irresistible.*] In a manner not to be opposed.

God *irresistibly* sways all manner of events on earth. *Dryden.*

Fond of pleasing and endearing ourselves to those we esteem, we are *irresistibly* led into the same inclinations and aversions with them. *Rogers.*

Irresi'stless. *adj.* [A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives.] Irresistible; resistless.

Those radiant eyes, whose *irresistless* flame
Strikes Envy dumb, and keeps Sedition tame,
They can to gazing multitudes give law,
Convert the factious, and the rebel awe. *Granville.*

IRRE'SOLUBLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *resolubilis*, Lat.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved.

The second [case] is in the *irresoluble* condition of our souls, after a known sin committed; wherein the burdened conscience, not being able to give ease unto itself, seeks for aid to the sacred hand of God's penitentiary here on earth; and there may find it. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 3. C. 9.

In factitious sal ammoniac the common and urinous salts are so well mingled, that both in the open fire and in subliming vessels they rise together as one salt, which seems in such vessels *irresoluble* by fire alone. *Boyle.*

Irre'solubleness. *n. s.* [from *irresoluble.*] Resistance to separation of the parts.

Quercetanus has this confession of the *irresolubleness* of diamonds. *Boyle.*

Irreso'lvedly. *adv.* [*in* and *resolved.*] Without settled determination.

Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak so *irresolvedly* concerning those things, which some take to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed bodies. *Boyle.*

IRRE'SOLUTE. *adj.* [*irresolu*, Fr. *in* and *resolute.*] Not constant in purpose; not determined.

Were he evil us'd, he would outgo
His father, by as much as a performance
Does an *irresolute* purpose. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Him after long debate, *irresolute*
Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose
Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom
To enter. *Milton, P. L.*

To make reflections upon what is past, is the part of ingenious but *irresolute* men. *Temple.*

So Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either side,
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide;
Irresolute on which he should rely,
At last unfix'd in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden.*

Irre'solutely. *adv.* [from *irresolute.*] Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.

Irre'soluteness.* *n. s.* [from *irresolute.*] Want of determination; want of firmness of mind.

Irresolu'tion. *n. s.* [*irresolution*, Fr. *in* and *resolution.*] Want of firmness of mind.

It hath most force upon things that have the lightest motion, and therefore upon the spirits of men, and in them upon such affections as move lightest; as upon men in fear, or men in *irresolution*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Irresolution on the schemes of life, which offer themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison.*

IRRESPE'CTIVE.† *adj.* [*in* and *respective.*]

1. Having no regard to any circumstances.

Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular *irrespective* election, think it safe to run into all sins.
Hammond.

According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into the absolute *irrespective* will of God. *Rogers.*

2. Disrespectful. Not in use.

In irreverend and *irrespective* behaviour towards myself and some of mine. *Sir C. Cornwallis*, (1608,) *Suppl. to Cabala*, p. 101.

Irrespe'ctively. *adv.* [from *irrespective.*] Without regard to circumstances.

He is convinced, that all the promises belong to him absolutely and *irrespectively*. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Irresponsibi'lity.* *n. s.* [from *irresponsible.*] Want of responsibility.

IRRESPO'NSIBLE.* *adj*, [*in* and *responsible.*] Not capable of being answered for.

That no unbridled tyrant or potentate, but to his sorrow, for the future may presume such high and *irresponsible* licence over mankind, to havock and turn upside down whole kingdoms of men, as though they were no more in respect of his perverse will than a nation of pismires. *Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.*

IRRETE'NTIVE.* *adj.* [*in* and *retentive.*] Not retentive.

His imagination irregular and wild, his memory weak and *irretentive.* *Skelton, Deism Revealed,* Dial. 4.

IRRETRIE'VABLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *retrieve.*] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

The effects of vice in the present world are often extreme misery, *irretrievable* ruin, and even death. *Butler, Analogy of Relig.*

For a year and a day her fate is not *irretrievable*; but, during that term of probation, they [the nuns] are so assiduously caressed, that very few, if any of them, are known to retract. *Drummond, Trav.* p. 76.

IRRETRIE'VABLY. *adv.* [from *irretrievable.*] Irreparably; irrecoverably.

It would not defray the charge of the extraction, and therefore must have been all *irretrievably* lost, and useless to mankind, was it not by this means collected. *Woodward.*

IRRETU'RNABLE.* *adj.* [*in* and *returnable.*] Not to return.

Forth *irreturnable* flieth the spoken word,
Be it in scoffe, in earnest, or in bowrd. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 429.

IRRE'VERENCE. *n. s.* [*irreverentia*, Lat. *irreverence*, Fr. *in* and *reverence.*]

1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect.

Having seen our scandalous *irreverence* towards God's worship in general, 'tis easy to make application to the several parts of it. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

They were a sort of attributes, with which it was a matter of religion to salute them on all occasions, and which it was an *irreverence* to omit. *Pope.*

2. State of being disregarded.

The concurrence of the house of peers in that fury can be imputed to no one thing more than to the *irreverence* and scorn the judges were justly in, who had been always looked upon there as the oracles of the law. *Clarendon.*

IRRE'VEREND.* *adj.* [*in* and *reverend.*] Direspectful. Not now in use.

In *irreverend* and irrespective behaviour towards myself and some of mine. *Sir C. Cornwallis*, (1608,) *Suppl. to Cabala*, p. 101.

The bread of the sacrament, being dedicated to a holy and peculiar service, is thereby secured from that *irreverend* and profane handling, that common bread is exposed unto. *Spencer, Righteous Ruler*, (1660,) p. 19.

IRRE'VERENT. *adj.* [*irreverent*, Fr. *in* and *reverent.*] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.

As our fear excludeth not that boldness which becometh saints, so, if our familiarity with God do not savour of fear, it draweth too near that *irreverent* confidence wherewith true humility can never stand. *Hooker.*

Knowledge men sought for, and covered it from the vulgar sort as jewels of inestimable price, fearing the *irreverent* construction of the ignorant and irreligious. *Ralegh.*

Witness the *irreverent* son
Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame
Done to his father, heard his heavy curse,
Servant of servants, on his vitious race. *Milton, P. L.*

Swearing, and the *irreverent* using the name of God in common discourse, is another abuse of the tongue. *Ray.*

If an *irreverent* expression or thought too wanton are crept into my verses, through my inadvertency, let their authors be answerable for them. *Dryden.*

IRRE'VERENTLY. *adv.* [from *irreverent.*] Without due respect or veneration.

'Tis but an ill essay of reverence and godly fear to use the gospel *irreverently.* *Gov. of the Tongue.*

IRREVE'RSIBLE.† *adj.* [*in* and *reverse.*] Not to be recalled; not to be changed.

It is *irreversible*, it cannot be revoked. *South, Serm.* vii. 332.

The sins of his chamber and his closet shall be produced before men and angels, and an eternal *irreversible* sentence be pronounced. *Rogers.*

IRREVE'RSIBLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *irreversible.*] State of being irreversible.

IRREVE'RSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreversible.*] Without change.

The title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church, at which so many myriads of solifidians have stumbled, and fallen *irreversibly*, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

IRREVOCABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *irrevocable.*] Impossibility of recall.

IRRE'VOCABLE. *adj.* [*irrevocabilis*, Latin; *irrevocable*, French.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reversed.

Give thy hand to Warwick,
And, with thy hand, thy faith *irrevocable*,
That only Warwick's daughter shall be thine. *Shakspeare.*
Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom,
Which I have past upon her. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

That which is past is gone and *irrevocable*, therefore they do but trifle that labour in past matters. *Bacon, Essays.*

The second, both for piety renown'd,
And puissant deeds, a promise shall receive
Irrevocable, that his regal throne
For ever shall endure. *Milton, P. L.*
By her *irrevocable* fate,
War shall the country waste and change the state. *Dryden.*
The other victor flame a moment stood,
Then fell, and lifeless left th' extinguish'd wood;
For ever lost, the *irrevocable* light
Forsook the black'ning coals, and sunk to night. *Dryden.*
Each sacred accent bears eternal weight,
And each *irrevocable* word is fate. *Pope.*

IRRE'VOCABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *irrevocable.*] The state of being irrevocable. *Ash.*

IRRE'VOCABLY. *adv.* [from *irrevocable.*] Without recall.

If air were kept out four or five minutes, the fire would be *irrevocably* extinguished. *Boyle.*

IRRE'VOLUBLE.* *adj.* [Lat. *irrevolutus.*] That has no revolution.

Progressing the dateless and *irrevoluble* circle of eternity. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.* B. 2.

To **I'RRIGATE.†** *v. a.* [*irrigo.* Lat.] To wet; to moisten; to water. *Cockeram.*

It hath certain glandules—which by their viscous moisture do *irrigate*, and as it were oil, the pipe; that it takes off the harshness that otherwise would be found, and adds much sweetness and pleasantness to the musick. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 142.

The heart, which is one of the principal parts of the body, doth continually *irrigate*, nourish, keep hot, and supple all the members. *Ray on the Creatio*

They keep a bulky charger near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted sleep,
Their frying blood compels to *irrigate*
Their dry furr'd tongues. *A. Philips.*

IRRIGA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *irrigate.*]

1. The act of watering or moistening.

Help of ground is by watering and *irrigation.* *Bacon.*

Fomentations, *irrigations*,—prescribed for the head. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 406.

I wish it may also flow in spiritual blessings; and doubt not

but that, by the *irrigation* rather than inundation of this flood, they shall encrease in them.
Harrington, Br. View of the Ch. p. 209.

2. State of being watered.

In April, and the spring time, his lordship [lord Bacon] would, when it rained, take his coach (open) to receive the benefit of *irrigation*, which, he was wont to say, was very wholesome, because of the nitre in the air. *Aubrey, Anecd.* ii. 235.

That every of us fructify in some proportion answerable to our *irrigation*. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 574.

Irri'guous. *adj.* [from *irrigate.*]

1. Watery; watered.

The flowery lap
Of some *irriguous* valley spread her store. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Dewy; moist. Philips seems to have mistaken the Latin phrase *irriguus sopor.*

Rash Elpenor
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
To exhale his surfeit by *irriguous* sleep:
Imprudent! him death's iron sleep opprest. *Philips.*

Irri'sion.† *n. s.* [*irrision*, old French; *irrisio*, Lat.] The act of laughing at another; the act of mocking.

They are printed deeper than can be blotted out with all their artificial and forced *irrisions*.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 126.

By way of sarcasm and *irrision*.
Gregory, Doctr. of the Glor. Trin. p. 6.

Ham, by his indiscreet and unnatural *irrision*, and exposing of his father, incurs his curse. *Woodward.*

Irritabi'lity.* *n. s.* [*irritabilité*, Fr. from *irritable.*] State or quality of being irritable.

I'rritable.* *adj.* [*irritabilis*, Lat.]

1. Easily provoked.

The wise will determine from the gravity of the case; the *irritable*, from their sensibility to oppression. *Burke.*

2. That may be agitated.

Irri'tant.* *adj.* [*irritans*, Lat. from *irritus*, void. See *To* Irri'tate, *to render void.*] Rendering void. The same forensick term is used in Scotland.

The States elected Henry duke of Anjou for their king, with this clause *irritant;* that if he did violate any part of his oath, the people should owe him no allegiance.
Hayward, Answ. to Dolman, (1603,) ch. 7.

To **I'RRITATE.†** *v. a.* [*irrito*, Latin; *irriter*, Fr. Thus we formerly had to *irrite*, following the French word so closely. See Cotgrave, and also Sherwood. Some consider the root of this word to be the Latin *ira*, anger. Morin agrees with Vossius, that it comes from the Greek ἐρέθω, which has the same meaning as *irritate;* adding that the Latin *irrito* was also written in conformity to the Greek word, with only one *r*.]

1. To provoke; to teaze; to exasperate.

The earl, speaking to the freeholders in imperious language, did not *irritate* the people. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Laud's power at court could not qualify him to go through with that difficult reformation, whilst he had a superior in the church, who, having the reins in his hand, could slacken them, and was thought to be the more remiss to *irritate* his cholerick disposition. *Clarendon.*

2. To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to stimulate; to vellicate.

Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and *irritateth* them.
Bacon.

3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce.

Air, if very cold, *irritateth* the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely, as fire scorcheth in frosty weather. *Bacon.*

Rous'd
By dash of clouds, or *irritating* war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious spring. *Thomson, Summer.*

I'rritate.* *part. adj.* Heightened.

When they are collected, the heat becomes more violent and *irritate*, and thereby expelleth sweat. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To **IRRI'TATE.*** *v. a.* [low Lat. *irritare*, to make null, from *irritus.* See Irritant.] To render null or void.

If any thing should come to pass otherwise than it doth, yet God's foreknowledge could not be *irritated* by it, for then he did not know that it should come to pass as it doth.
Bp. Bramhall, Works, p. 727.

Irrita'tion.† *n. s.* [*irritatio*, Latin; *irritation*, French; from *irritate.*]

1. Provocation; exasperation. *Sherwood.*

2. Stimulation; vellication.

Violent affections and *irritations* of the nerves, in any part of the body, is caused by something acrimonious. *Arbuthnot.*

I'rritatory.* *adj.* [from *irritate.*] Stimulating.

The other peradventure is sufficiently grounded for principles of faith, yet is weak by reason either of some passion, or of some *irritatory* and troublesome humour in his behaviour.
Hales, Rem. p. 45.

Nothing hinders wounds from cicatrising more than concourse of humour to the diseased part, and keeping things *irritatory* about the orifice of the wound. *Hales, Rem.* p. 285.

IRRU'PTION.† *n. s.* [*irruption*, Fr. *irruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance.

How doth the water rage with his inundations, *irruptions*, flinging down towns, cities, villages, bridges, besides shipwrecks! *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 4.

I refrain, too suddenly,
To utter what will come at last too soon;
Lest evil tidings, with too rude *irruption*,
Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep. *Milton, S. A.*

There are frequent inundations made in maritime countries by the *irruption* of the sea. *Burnet.*

A full and sudden *irruption* of thick melancholick blood into the heart, puts a stop to its pulsation. *Harvey.*

2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place.

Five or six weeks before my lord's fatal *irruption* into the city. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 180.

The famous wall of China, built against the *irruptions* of the Tartars, was begun above a hundred years before the Incarnation. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 189.

Notwithstanding the *irruptions* of the barbarous nations, one can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should become so miserably unpeopled. *Addison on Italy.*

Irru'ptive.* *adj.* [*irruptus*, Lat.] Bursting forth; rushing down or in.

Conscious fears his soul affright,
And storms of wrath and indignation dread
Seem ready to displode *irruptive* on his head.
Whitehouse, Ode to Justice, (*Poems*, 1794.)

IS.† [ıſ, Saxon; *es*, Celt. *ys*, Teut. *ist*, Goth. *est*, Lat. ἐστι, Gr. See *To* Be.]

1. The third person singular of *To be:* I am, thou art, he *is*.

He that *is* of God, heareth God's words. *St. John*, vii. 47.

Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil; neither *is* it in them to do good. *Jer.* x. 5

My thought, whose murther yet *is* but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in surmise; and nothing *is*,
But what *is* not. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. It is sometimes expressed by *'s*.

There's some among you have beheld me fighting.
Shakspeare.

Isago'gical.* *adj.* [Gr. εἰσαγωγικὸς, εἰς, into, and ἄγω, to lead.] Introductory; belonging to an introduction.

I will make further relation
Of this *isagogicall* collation. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 162.

Scaliger was bold to call him Merodac; but he repented of that in his canons *isagogical*.
Gregory, Posthum. (1650,) p. 247.

ISCHIA'DICK. *adj.* [ἰσχίον, ἰσχιαδικος; *ischiadique*, Fr.] In anatomy, an epithet to the crural vein; in pathology, the *ischiadick* passion is the gout in the hip, or the sciatica.

I'SCHURY. *n. s.* [ἰσχυρία, ἴσχω, and οὖρον, urine; *ischurie*, Fr. *ischuria*, Latin.] A stoppage of urine, whether by gravel or other cause.

ISCHURE'TICK. *n. s.* [*ischuretique*, Fr. from *ischury*.] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISH. [ıſc, Saxon.]

1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution, a small degree, or incipient state of any quality: as, *bluish*, tending to blue; *brightish*, somewhat bright.

2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or possessive adjective: as, *Swedish, Danish*; the *Danish* territories, or territories of the Danes.

3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added: as, *fool, foolish*; *man, mannish*; *rogue, roguish*.

I'SICLE. *n. s.* [more properly *icicle*, from *ice*; but *ice* should rather be written *ise*; ıſ, Saxon.] A pendent shoot of ice.

Do you know this lady?
—— The moon of Rome; chaste as the *isicle*
That's curdled by the frost from purest snow
Hanging on Dian's Temple. *Shakspeare.*

The frosts and snows her tender body spare;
Those are not limbs for *isicles* to tear. *Dryden.*

I'SINGLASS. *n. s.* [from *ice*, or *ise*, and *glass*; *ichthyocolla*, Lat.]

Isinglass is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue. The fish from which *isinglass* is prepared, is one of the cartilaginous kind: it grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and greatly resembles the sturgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Boristhenes, the Volga, and the larger rivers of Europe. From the intestines of this fish the *isinglass* is prepared by boiling. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

The cure of putrefaction requires an incrassating diet, as all viscid broths, hartshorn, ivory, and *isinglass*. *Floyer.*

Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others by additions, as *isinglass*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

I'SINGLASS *Stone*. *n. s.* A fossil which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies. The masses are of a brownish or reddish colour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly colourless, and more bright and pellucid than the finest glass. It is found in Muscovy, Persia, the island of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany.
Hill, Mat. Med.

I'SLAND. *n. s.* [*insula*, Latin; *isola*, Italian; *ealand*, Erse. It is pronounced *iland*.] A tract of land surrounded by water.

He will carry this *island* home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple. —— And sowing the kernels of it in the sea, bring forth more *islands*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Within a long recess there lies a bay,
An *island* shades it from the rolling sea,
And forms a port. *Dryden.*

Island of bliss! amid the subject seas. *Thomson.*

I'SLANDER. *n. s.* [from *island*. Pronounced *ilander*.] An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.

We, as all *islanders*, are lunares, or the moon's men.
Camden.

Your dinner, and the generous *islanders*
By you invited, do attend your presence. *Shakspeare.*

There are many bitter sayings against *islanders* in general, representing them as fierce, treacherous, and unhospitable: those who live on the continent have such frequent intercourse, with men of different religions and languages, that they become more kind than those who are the inhabitants of an island. *Addison, Freeholder.*

A race of rugged mariners are these,
Unpolish'd men, and boisterous as their seas;
The native *islanders* alone their care,
And hateful he that breathes a foreign air. *Pope, Odyss.*

I'SLANDY.* *n. s.* [from *island*.] Full of, or belonging to, islands. Not now in use.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

ISLE. *n. s.* [*isle*, French; *insula*, Lat. Pronounced *ile*.]

1. An island; a country surrounded by water.

The instalment of this noble duke
In the seat royal of this famous *isle*. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

The dreadful fight
Betwixt a nation and two whales I write:
Seas stain'd with gore I sing, advent'rous toil,
And how these monsters did disarm an *isle*. *Waller.*

2. [Written, I think, corruptly for *aile*, from *aile*, French, from *ala*, Latin, the *aile* being probably at first only a wing or side walk. It may come likewise from *allee*, French, a walk.] A long walk in a church, or publick building.

O'er the twilight groves and dusky caves,
Long sounding *isles* and intermingled graves,
Black Melancholy sits. *Pope.*

I'SLET.* *n. s.* [*islette*, French, from *isle*; so the old Fr. *insulette*, from *insule*.] A little island.

They — agreed to convey themselves and their substance into the uttermost bosom of the Adriatick gulf, and there possessed certain desolate *islets*, by tradition, about seventy in number. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 251.

I'SOLATED.* *adj.* [*isolé*, French. At first a term of architecture; for *standing by itself*. "The affected, frenchified, and unnecessary word *isolated* is not English, and we trust never will be." British Critic, Oct. 1800. The writer of the preceding remark had forgotten, or knew not, that the word had been then in use nearly half a century. Lord Chesterfield somewhere uses it. It will be sufficient, in proof of my assertion, to cite bishop Warburton; but I fully agree with the writer in considering it as a most affected word.] Detached; separate.

Short, *isolated* sentences were the mode in which ancient wisdom delighted to convey its precepts for the regulation of human conduct. *Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, Pref.

ISO'CHRONAL.* *adj.* [*isochrone*, Fr. ἴσος, equal, and χρόνος, time, Gr.] Having equal times.

The *isochronal* velocities describing the particles of MN.
Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, § 41.

ISOPERIME'TRICAL. *adj.* [ἴσος, περὶ, and μέτρον.] In geometry, *isoperimetrical* figures, are such as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest. *Harris.*

ISO'SCELES. *n. s.* [*isoscele*, Fr. or *equiangular triangle*.] That which hath only two sides equal.
Harris.

I'SSUABLE.* *adj.* [from *issue*, in law.] So as to bring to issue, or decision.

If a prisoner shall stand as contumacious in contempt, and shall not put in an *issuable* plea, guilty or not guilty of the charge given against him, whereby he may come to a fair trial; that, as by an implicit confession, may be taken "pro confesso." *Narrative of the Trial of K. Ch. I. Jan. 25. 1648, p. 4.*

Hilary and Trinity terms, from the making up of the issues therein, are usually called *issuable* terms. *Blackstone.*

I'SSUE. *n. s.* [*issue*, French.]

1. The act of passing out.

2. Exit; egress; or passage out.

Unto the Lord belong the *issues* from death. *Ps.* lxviii. 20.

Let us examine what bodies touch a movable whilst in motion, as the only means to find an *issue* out of this difficulty. *Digby on Bodies.*

We might have easily prevented those great returns of money to France; and if it be true the French are so impoverished, in what condition must they have been if that *issue* of wealth had been stopped? *Swift.*

3. Event; consequence.

Spirits are not finely touch'd,
But to fine *issues*. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

If I were ever fearful
To do a thing, where I the *issue* doubted,
Whereof the execution did cry out
Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear
Which oft infects the wisest. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

But let the *issue* correspondent prove
To good beginnings of each enterprize. *Fairfax.*

If things were cast upon this *issue*, that God should never prevent sin till man deserved it, the best would sin, and sin for ever. *South.*

The wittiest sayings and sentences will be found the *issues* of chance, and nothing else but so many lucky hits of a roving fancy. *South.*

Our present condition is better for us in the *issue*, than that uninterrupted health and security that the Atheist desires. *Bentley.*

4. Termination; conclusion.

He hath preserved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publickly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a soon and prosperous *issue*. *Sidney.*

What *issue* of my love remains for me!
How wild a passion works within my breast!
With what prodigious flames am I possest! *Dryden.*

Homer, at a loss to bring difficult matters to an *issue*, lays his hero asleep, and this solves the difficulty. *Broome.*

5. Sequel deduced from premises.

I am to pray you not to strain my speech
To grosser *issues*, nor to larger reach,
Than to suspicion. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours.

This tumour in his left arm was caused by strict binding of his *issue*. *Wiseman.*

7. Evacuation.

A woman was diseased with an *issue* of blood. *St. Matt.* ix. 20.

8. Progeny; offspring.

O nation miserable!
Since that the truest *issue* of thy throne,
By his own interdiction stands accurst. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Nor where Abassin kings their *issue* guard,
Mount Amara, though this by some suppos'd
True paradise, under the Æthiop line
By Nilus' head. *Milton, P. L.*

This old peaceful prince, as Heav'n decreed,
Was bless'd with no male *issue* to succeed. *Dryden, Æn.*

The frequent productions of monsters, in all the species of animals, and strange *issues* of human birth, carry with them difficulties, not possible to consist with this hypothesis. *Locke.*

9. [In law.] *Issue* hath divers applications in the common law: sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, fine, or expences of suit; sometime for profits of lands or tenements; sometime for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury. *Issue* is either general or special: general *issue* seemeth to be that whereby it is referred to the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the defendant have done any such thing as the plaintiff layeth to his charge. The special *issue* then must be that, where special matter being alleged by the defendant for his defence, both the parties join thereupon and so grow rather to a demurrer, if it be *quæstio juris*, or to trial by the jury, if it be *quæstio facti*. *Cowel.*

To I'SSUE. *v. n.* [from the noun; *isser*, Fr. *uscire*, Italian.]

1. To come out; to pass out of any place.

Waters *issued* out from under the threshold of the house. *Ezek.* xlvii. 1.

From the utmost end of the head branches there *issueth* out a gummy juice. *Ralegh, Hist.*

Waters *issu'd* from a cave. *Milton, P. L.*

Ere Pallas *issu'd* from the thunderer's head,
Dulness o'er all possess'd her ancient right. *Pope.*

2. To make an eruption; to break out.

Three of master Ford's brothers watch the door with pistols, that none should *issue* out, otherwise you might slip away. *Shakspeare.*

To see that none thence *issue* forth a spy. *Milton, P. L.*

Haste, arm your Ardeans, *issue* to the plain;
With faith to friend, assault the Trojan train. *Dryden.*

At length there *issu'd*, from the grove behind,
A fair assembly of the female kind. *Dryden.*

A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms;
Straight *issue* through the sides assembling swarms. *Dryden.*

Full for the port the Ithacensians stand,
And furl their sails, and *issue* on the land. *Pope, Odyss.*

3. To proceed as an offspring.

Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee, which thou shalt beget, shall they take away. *2 Kings*, xx. 18.

4. To be produced by any fund.

These altarages *issued* out of the offerings made to the altar, and were payable to the priesthood. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

5. To run out in lines.

Pipes, made with a belly towards the lower end, and then *issuing* into a straight concave again. *Bacon.*

To I'SSUE. *v. a.*

1. To send out; to send forth.

A weak degree of heat is not able either to digest the parts or to *issue* the spirits. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The commissioners should *issue* money out to no other use. *Temple.*

2. To send out judicially or authoritatively. This is the more frequent sense. It is commonly followed by a particle, *out* or *forth*.

If the council *issued out* any order against them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, some nobleman published a protestation. *Clarendon.*

Deep in a rocky cave he makes abode,
A mansion proper for a mourning god:
Here he gives audience, *issuing out* decrees
To rivers, his dependent deities. *Dryden.*

In vain the master *issues out* commands,
In vain the trembling sailors ply their hands;
The tempest unforeseen prevents their care. *Dryden.*

They constantly wait in court to make a due return of what they have done, and to receive such other commands as the judge shall *issue forth*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

I'SSUED.* *part. adj.* [from *issue*.] Descended.

His only heir
And princess: no worse *issued*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

I'SSUELESS. *adj.* [from *issue.*] Having no offspring; wanting descendants.

Carew, by virtue of this entail, succeeded to Hugh's portion, as dying *issueless*. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

I have done sin;
For which the Heav'ns, taking angry note,
Have left me *issueless*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

I'SSUING.* *n. s.* [from *issue.*] The act of passing or going out.

By some others affected, and interpreted, as *issuings* forth, or sallies of zeal. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* p. 360.

I'STHMUS. *n. s.* [*isthmus*, Lat.] A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.

There is a castle strongly seated on a high rock, which joineth by an *isthmus* to the land, and is impregnably fortified. *Sandys, Travels.*

The Assyrian empire stretcheth northward to that *isthmus* between the Euxine and the Caspian seas. *Brerewood on Languages.*

O life, thou nothing's younger brother!
Thou weak built *isthmus*, that do'st proudly rise
Up betwixt two eternities,
Yet can'st not wave nor wind sustain;
But broken and o'erwhelm'd the ocean meets again. *Cowley.*

Our church of England stands as Corinth between two seas, and there are some busy in cutting the *isthmus*, to let in both at once upon it. *Stillingfleet.*

Cleomenes thinking it more advisable to fortify, not the *isthmus*, but the mountains, put his design in execution. *Creech.*

Plac'd on this *isthmus* of a middle state,
A being darkly wise, and rudely great. *Pope.*

IT.† *pronoun.* [hea, hit, Saxon; *hit*, Danish; *het*, Dutch; *hitt*, Iceland. *ita*, Gothick. It is supposed by Mr. H. Tooke to be the past participle of the Goth. *haitan*, Sax. hætan, *to name*, and so equivalent to *the said*. But this etymon is doubted by Dr. Jamieson, on this solid ground, "that the analogy is lost, as to the *supposed* participle, when *the particles are compared*. For what is hit, hyt, in Sax. is in the M. Goth. *ita*."]

1. The neutral demonstrative. Used in speaking of things. For *it*, our ancestors used *he*, as the neutral pronoun; and for *its* they used *his*. Thus in the Accidence, a noun adjective is that which cannot stand by *himself*, but requireth another word to be joined with *him* to shew *his* signification.

Nothing can give that to another which *it* hath not itself. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Will our great anger learn to stoop so low?
I know *it* cannot. *Cowley.*

Tell me, O tell, what kind of thing is wit,
Thou who master art of *it*. *Cowley.*

His son, *it* may be, dreads no harm;
But kindly waits his father's coming home. *Flatman.*

The time will come, *it* will, when you shall know
The rage of love. *Dryden.*

How can I speak? or how, sir, can you hear?
Imagine that which you would most deplore,
And that which I would speak, is *it* or more. *Dryden.*

A mind so furnished, what reason has *it* to acquiesce in *its* conclusions? *Locke.*

The glory which encompassed them covered the place, and darted *its* rays with so much strength, that the whole fabrick began to melt. *Addison, Freeholder.*

If we find a greater good in the present constitution, than would have accrued either from the total privation of *it*, or from other frames and structures, we may then reasonably conclude, that the present constitution proceeded from an intelligent and good being, that formed *it* that particular way out of choice. *Bentley.*

2. *It* is used absolutely for the state of a person or affair.

How is *it* with our general?
—— Even so
As with a man by his own alms impoison'd,
And with his charity slain. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

3. *It* is used for the thing; the matter; the affair.

It's come to pass,
That tractable obedience is a slave
To each incensed will. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The design, *it* seems, is to avoid the dreadful imputation of pedantry. *Swift.*

4. *It* is sometimes expressed by '*t*.

He rallied, and again fell to '*t*;
For catching foe by nearer foot,
He lifted with such might and strength,
As would have hurl'd him thrice his length. *Hudibras.*

5. *It* is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis. Mr. Malone notices, with me, a very early example of this usage in the Comedy of Fair Em, written about 1590, which one is led to suppose had caught the eye of Pope. See the last of the examples in the present sense.

Let mistress Nice go *saint it*, where she list,
And coyly *quaint it* with dissembling face. *Fair Em.*

If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable that he meant to walk *it* back again for his pleasure. *Ralegh.*

The Lacedemonians, at the streights of Thermopylæ, when their arms failed them, fought *it* out with their nails and teeth. *Dryden.*

I have often seen people lavish *it* profusely in tricking up their children, and yet starve their minds. *Locke.*

The mole courses *it* not on the ground, like the rat or mouse, but lives under the earth. *Addison, Spect.*

Whether the charmer sinner *it*, or saint *it*,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint *it*. *Pope.*

6. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely to persons.

Let us after him,
Whose care is gone before to bid us welcome:
It is a peerless kinsman. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Do, child, go to *it* grandam, child:
Give grandam kingdom, and *its* grandam will
Give *it* up him. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

7. *It* is sometimes used of the first or second person, sometimes of more. This mode of speech, though used by good authors, and supported by the *il y a* of the French, has yet an appearance of barbarism.

Who was't came by?
—'*Tis* two or three, my lord, that bring you word
Macduff is fled to England. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

City,
'*Tis* I, that made thy widows. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

'*Tis* these that early taint the female soul. *Pope.*

ITA'LIAN.* *n. s.*

1. A native of Italy.

As mirth is more apt to make proselytes than melancholy, it is observed that the *Italians* have many of them for these late years given very far into the modes and freedoms of the French. *Addison, Remarks on Italy.*

2. The Italian language.

Speak *Italian*, right or wrong, to every body; and if you do but laugh at yourself first for your bad *Italian*, nobody else will laugh at you for it. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

ITA'LIAN.* *adj.* Relating to the manners, customs, language, or persons of Italy.

The *Italian* proverb says of the Genoese, that they have a sea without fish, land without trees, and men without faith. *Addison on Italy.*

To ITA'LIANATE.* *v. a.* [from *Italian.*] To make Italian; to render conformable to Italian custom or fashion.

Another chops in with English *italianated*, and applieth the Italian phrase to our English speakyng. *Wilson, Arte of Rhetorike*, (1553,) B. 3.

Our Englishmen *italianated* have more in reverence the Triumphes of Petrarche than the Genesis of Moyses.
Ascham, Schoolmaster, (1589.)

Our *italianated* mountebanks seek to salve it.
Dean King, Serm. 5. Nov. 1608, p. 31.

To ITA'LIANIZE.* *v. n.* [*italianizer*, Fr.] To speak Italian; to play the Italian.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

To ITA'LICISE.* *v. a.* [from *Italick.*] To distinguish a word by printing it in the Italick character. See ITALICK.

In p. 17. of his pamphlet the doctor has printed, but not *italicised*, another inaccuracy.
Dr. Parr on Dr. Combe's Statement, p. 78.

ITA'LICK.* *adj.* Denoting a type first used by Italian printers, and now usually employed to distinguish a particular word or sentence; as each word, illustrated in the examples given in this Dictionary, is printed. It is common also to say, substantively, the passage is printed in *Italicks*.

ITCH. *n. s.* [ȝicha, Saxon.]

1. A cutaneous disease extremely contagious, which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised as microscopes have discovered by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur.

Lust and Liberty
Creep in the mind, and marrows of our youths,
That 'gainst the stream of virtue they may strive,
And drown themselves in riot, *itches*, blains.
Shakspeare, Timon.

The Lord will smite thee with the scab and with the *itch*, whereof thou can'st not be healed. *Deut.* xxviii. 27.

As if divinity had catch'd
The *itch*, on purpose, to be scratch'd. *Hudibras.*

2. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing.

3. A constant teazing desire.

A certain *itch* of meddling with other people's matters, puts us upon shifting. *L'Estrange.*

He had still pedigree in his head, and an *itch* of being thought a divine king. *Dryden.*

From servants company a child is to be kept, not by prohibitions, for that will but give him an *itch* after it, but by other ways. *Locke.*

At half mankind when generous Manly raves,
All know 'tis virtue; for he thinks them knaves:
When universal homage Umbra pays,
All see 'tis vice, and *itch* of vulgar praise. *Pope.*

To ITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing.

A troublesome *itching* of the part was occasioned by want of transpiration. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

My right eye *itches;* some good luck is near;
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear. *Dryden.*

2. To long; to have continual desire. This sense appears in the following examples, though some of them are equivocal.

Master Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of peace. —— Mr. Page, though now I be old, and of peace, if I see a sword out, my finger *itches* to make one. *Shakspeare.*

Cassius, you yourself
Are much condemn'd to have an *itching* palm,
To sell and mart your offices for gold. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The *itching* ears, being an epidemick disease, give fair opportunity to every mountebank. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

All such have still an *itching* to deride,
And fain would be upon the laughing side. *Pope.*

I'TCHY.† *adj.* [from *itch.*]

1. Infected with the itch.

This man, that is alone a king in his desire,
By no proud ignorant lord is basely overaw'd,
Nor his false praise affects, who, grossly being claw'd,
Stands like an *itchy* moyle. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

2. Having a constant teazing desire.

The hydropick drunkard, and knight-scouting thief,
The *itchy* lecher, and self-tickling proud.
Donne, Poems, p. 318.

I'TEM. *adv.* [Latin.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.

I'TEM. *n. s.*

1. A new article.

I could have looked on him without the help of admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side, and I to peruse him by *items*. *Shakspeare.*

2. A hint; an innuendo.

If this discourse have not concluded our weakness, I have one *item* more of mine: if knowledge can be found, I must lose that which I thought I had, that there is none. *Glanville.*

To I'TEM.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make a memorandum of.

Abig. I have always taken your part before my lady.
Vel. You have so, and I have *item'd* it in my memory.
Addison, Drummer.

I'TERABLE.* *adj.* [from *To iterate.*] Capable of being repeated.

Others may wonder how the curiosity of elder times, having this opportunity of his [Apollo's] answers, omitted natural questions; or how the old magicians discovered no more philosophy; and, if they had the assistance of spirits, could rest content with the bare assertions of things, without the knowledge of their causes; whereby they had made their acts *iterable* by sober hands, and a standing part of philosophy.
Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 178.

I'TERANT. *adj.* [*iterans*, Lat.] Repeating.

Waters being near, make a current echo; but being farther off, they make an *iterant* echo. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To I'TERATE. *v. a.* [*itero*, Lat.]

1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention.

We covet to make the psalms especially familiar unto all; this is the very cause why we *iterate* the psalms oftener than any other part of Scripture besides; the cause wherefore we inure the people together with their minister, and not the minister alone to read them, as other parts of Scripture he doth. *Hooker.*

In the first ages God gave laws unto our fathers, and their memories served instead of books; whereof the imperfections being known to God, he relieved the same by often putting them in mind: in which respect we see how many times one thing hath been *iterated* into the best and wisest. *Hooker.*

The king, to keep a decency towards the French king, sent new solemn ambassadours to intimate unto him the decree of his estates, and to *iterate* his motion that the French would desist from hostility. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

There be two kinds of reflections of sounds; the one at distance, which is the echo, wherein the original is heard distinctly, and the reflection also distinctly: the other in concurrence, when the sound, returneth immediately upon the original, and so *iterateth* it not, but amplifieth it. *Bacon.*

2. To do over again.

Ashes burnt, and well reverberated by fire, after the salt thereof hath been drawn out by *iterated* decoctions. *Brown.*

Adam took no thought,
Eating his fill; nor Eve to *iterate*
Her former trespass fear'd, the more to sooth
Him with her lov'd society. *Milton, P. L.*

ITERA'TION. *n. s.* [*iteration*, Fr. *iteratio*, Lat.] Repetition; recital over again.

Truth tir'd with *iteration*
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon. *Shakspeare.*

My husband!
—— Ay, 'twas he that told me first.
—— My husband!
—— What needs this *iteration*, woman?
I say, thy husband. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Iterations are commonly loss of time; but there is no such gain of time, as to iterate often the state of the question; for it chaseth away many a frivolous speech. *Bacon, Ess.*

In all these respects it hath a peculiar property to engage the receiver to persevere in all piety, and is farther improved by the frequent *iteration* and repetition. *Hammond.*

I'TERATIVE.* *adj.* [*iteratif*, Fr. from *iterate.*] Repeating; redoubling. *Cotgrave.*

ITI'NERANT. † *adj.* [*itinerant*, Fr.]

1. Travelling.

He [Edgar] usually rode the circuit as a judge *itinerant* through all his provinces. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 5.

2. Wandering; not settled.

It should be my care to sweeten and mellow the voices of *itinerant* tradesmen, as also to accommodate their cries to their respective wares. *Addison, Spect.*

ITI'NERARY. † *n. s.* [*itineraire*, Fr. *itinerarium*, Lat.] A book of travels. *Huloet.*

Of what importance Julius Cæsar, Antonine, and the other emperors held these descriptions, is manifest by their very own *itineraries* yet to be seen. *Gregory, Posthum.* p. 329.

The clergy are sufficiently reproached, in most *itineraries*, for the universal poverty one meets with in this plentiful kingdom. *Addison on Italy.*

ITI'NERARY. † *adj.* [*itineraire*, Fr. *itinerarius*, Lat.] Travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place.

He did make a progress from Lincoln to the northern parts, though it were rather an *itinerary* circuit of justice than a progress. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Four months I allow for *itinerary* removals. *Howell, Instruct. For. Trav.* p. 174.

This *itinerary* preaching. *Milton, Means to remove Hirelings out of the Church.*

To ITI'NERATE.* *v. n.* [*itineror*, *itineratus*, Latin.] To journey. *Cockeram.*

ITSE'LF. *pronoun.* [*it* and *self.*] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

Who then shall blame
His pester'd senses to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Borrowing of foreigners, in *itself*, makes not the kingdom rich or poor. *Locke.*

JUB.* *n. s.* [our old word for *jug*, apparently.] A bottle; a vessel. Not now in use. *Cockeram, and Bullokar.*

With him he brought a *jubbe* of Malvesie,
And eke another ful of fine Vernage. *Chaucer, Shipm. Tale.*

JU'BILANT. † *adj.* [*jubilans*, Lat.] Uttering songs of triumph.

The planets list'ning stood,
While the bright pomp ascended *jubilant.* *Milton, P. L.*

The tone of sorrow is mournful and plaintive; the notes of joy, exulting and *jubilant.* *Bp. Horne, Occas. Serm.* p. 268.

JUBILA'TION. † *n. s.* [*jubilation*, Fr. *jubilatio*, Lat.] The act of declaring triumph.

Sounding the trumpet of a thankful *jubilation.* *Bp. Hall, Works*, ii. 257.

Well therefore may we, may the whole world, in consideration of our being under so good a government, be excited to joy and *jubilation* with the Psalmist. *Barrow*, ii. 11.

Praise and thanksgiving, *jubilations*, and hallelujahs, — are yet as pleasing a work to God as any other. *South, Serm.* iii. 425.

JU'BILEE. *n. s.* [*jubilé*, Fr. *jubilum*, from *jubilo*, low Lat.] A publick festivity; a time of rejoicing; a season of joy.

Angels uttering joy, heaven rung
With *jubilee*, and loud hosannas fill'd
The eternal regions. *Milton, P. L.*

Joy was then a masculine and a severe thing: the recreation of the judgement, or rejoicing, the *jubilee* of reason. *South.*

The town was all a *jubilee* of feasts. *Dryden.*

JUCU'NDITY. *n. s.* [*jucunditas*, *jucundus*, Lat.] Pleasantness; agreeableness.

The new, unusual, or unexpected *jucundities*, which present themselves — will have activity enough to excite the earthiest soul, and raise a smile from the most composed tempers. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

JUDA'ICAL.* *adj.* [from *Judah.*] Jewish; belonging to Jews.

Pride of every kind, and in every shape, exalting itself whether in *judaical* pharisaism, or gentile philosophy, against the knowledge of God, shall be made low, and subdued to the obedience of Christ. *Bp. Horne, Consid. on St. John the Bapt.* § 4.

Of the Paraphrase on Isaiah nothing very favourable can be said. Sublime and solemn praise gains little by a change to blank verse; and the paraphrast has deserted his original, by admitting images not Asiatick, at least not *Judaical.* *Johnson, Life of Fenton.*

JUDA'ICALLY.* *adv.* [from *judaical.*] After the Jewish manner.

Celebrating their Easter *judaically.* *Milton, Of Prelat. Episcopacy.*

JU'DAISM.* *n. s.* [from *Judah.*] The religion of the Jews.

Nicholas Lira — was born at Lira in Brabant, from whence he had his name, and where he was converted from *Judaism* to Christianity. *Bp. Cosin, Canon of Script.* p. 176.

For aught I see, though the Mosaical part of *Judaism* be abolished amongst Christians, the Pharisaical part of it never will. *South, Serm.* ii. 391.

The alcoran is but a system of the old Arianism, ill digested and worse put together, with a mixture of some Heathenism and *Judaism.* *Leslie, Truth of Christianity Demonstr*

JUDAS *Tree. n s.* [*siliquastrum*, Lat.] A plant.

Judas tree yields a fine purplish, bright, red blossom in the Spring, and is increased by layers. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To JU'DAIZE. *v. n.* [*judaiser*, Fr. *judaizo*, low Lat.] To conform to the manner of the Jews.

Paul *judaiz'd* with Jews, was all to all. *Sandys.*

JU'DAIZER.* *n. s.* [from *To judaize.*] One who conforms to the manners or rites of the Jews.

The *judaizers* maintained their opinions in a direct opposition to the authority that was lodged with the apostles. *Bp. Burnet, Visit. Serm.* 1704, p. 34.

JU'DDOCK.* *n. s.* A small snipe, so called in some places; what by others is termed the *jack* snipe.

JUDGE. *n. s.* [*juge*, Fr. *judex*, Lat.]

1. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal.

Shall not the *judge* of all the earth do right? *Gen.* xviii. 25.

A father of the fatherless, and a *judge* of the widows is God in his holy habitation. *Ps.* x. 18.

Thou art *judge*
Of all things made, and judgest only right. *Milton, P. L.*

2. One who presides in a court of judicature.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the *judge* that begg'd it. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

A single voice; and that not past me, but
By learned approbation of the *judges.* *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

How dares your pride,
As in a listed field to fight your cause,
Unask'd the royal grant; nor marshal by,
As knightly rites require, nor *judge* to try. *Dryden.*

It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance dully: it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful, as being the sovereign *judge* of his own art. *Dryden.*

3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

One court there is in which he who knows the secrets of every heart will sit *judge* himself. *Sherlock.*

A perfect *judge* will read each piece of wit,
With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope.*

To JUDGE. *v. n.* [*juger*, Fr. *judico*, Lat.]

1. To pass sentence.

My wrong be upon thee; — the Lord *judge* between thee and me. *Gen.* xvi. 5.

Ye *judge* not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgement. *2 Chron.* xix. 6.

2. To form or give an opinion.

Beshrew me, but I love her heartily;
For she is wise, if I can *judge* aright. *Shakspeare.*

Authors to themselves,
Both what they *judge* and what they choose. *Milton, P. L.*

If I did not know the originals, I should never be able to *judge*, by the copies, which was Virgil, and which Ovid. *Dryden.*

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must *judge*, which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident. *Locke.*

He proceeds in his inquiry into sciences, resolved to *judge* of them freely. *Locke.*

3. To discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately.

How doth God know? Can he *judge* through the dark cloud? *Job*, xxii. 13.

Judge in yourselves: is it comely a woman pray unto God uncovered? *1 Cor.* xi. 13.

How properly the tories may be called the whole body of the British nation, I leave to any one's *judging*. *Addison.*

To JUDGE. *v. a.*

1. To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally.

Chaos [shall] *judge* the strife. *Milton, P. L.*

Then those, whom form of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors *judg'd* their cause. *Dryden.*

2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely. This is a sense seldom found but in the Scriptures.

He shall *judge* among the heathen; he shall fill the places with the dead bodies. *Ps.* cx. 6.

Judge not, that ye be not *judged*. *St. Matt.* vii. 1.

Let no man *judge* you in meat or drink. *Col.* ii. 16.

JU'DGEMENT.† *n. s.* [*jugement*, Fr. "Sometimes it [the letter *e*] has no other effect than that of softening a preceding *g*: as *lodge*, *judge*, JUDGEMENT." Lowth, English Grammar.]

1. The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another.

O *judgement!* thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The faculty, which God has given man to supply the want of certain knowledge, is *judgement*, whereby the mind takes any proposition to be true or false, without perceiving a demonstrative evidence in the proofs. *Locke.*

Judgment is that whereby we join ideas together by affirmation or negation; so, this tree is high. *Watts.*

2. Doom; the right or power of passing judgement.

If my suspect be false, forgive me, God;
For *judgement* only doth belong to thee. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

3. The act of exercising judicature; judicatory.

They gave *judgement* upon him. *2 Kings*, xxv. 6.

When thou, O Lord, shalt stand disclos'd
In majesty severe,
And sit in *judgement* on my soul,
O how shall I appear? *Addison, Spect.*

4. Determination; decision.

Where distinctions or identities are purely material, the *judgement* is made by the imagination, otherwise by the understanding. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

We shall make a certain *judgement* what kind of dissolution that earth was capable of. *Burnet, Theory.*

Reason ought to accompany the exercise of our senses, whenever we would form a just *judgment* of things proposed to our inquiry. *Watts.*

5. The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; criticism.

Judgement, a cool and slow faculty, attends not a man in the rapture of poetical composition. *Dennis.*

'Tis with our *judgements* as our watches, none
Go just alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

6. Opinion; notion.

I see men's *judgements* are
A parcel of their fortunes, and things outward
Draw the inward quality after them,
To suffer all alike. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

When she did think my master lov'd her well,
She, in my *judgement* was as fair as you. *Shakspeare.*

7. Sentence against a criminal.

When he was brought again to the bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his *judgement*, he was stirr'd
With agony. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The chief priests informed me, desiring to have *judgement* against him. *Acts*, xxv. 15.

On Adam last this *judgement* he pronounc'd. *Milton, P. L.*

8. Condemnation. This is a theological use.

The *judgement* was by one to condemnation; but the free gift is of many offences unto justification. *Rom.* v. 16.

The precepts, promises, and threatenings of the Gospel will rise up in *judgement* against us, and the articles of our faith will be so many articles of accusation. *Tillotson.*

9. Punishment inflicted by Providence, with reference to some particular crime.

This *judgement* of the heavens that makes us tremble,
Touches us not with pity. *Shakspeare. K. Lear.*

We cannot be guilty of greater uncharitableness, than to interpret afflictions as punishments and *judgements*: it aggravates the evil to him who suffers, when he looks upon himself as the mark of divine vengeance. *Addison, Spect.*

10. Distribution of justice.

The Jews made insurrection against Paul, and brought him to the *judgement* seat. *Acts*, xviii. 12.

Your dishonour
Mangles true *judgement*, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

In *judgements* between rich and poor, consider not what the poor man needs, but what is his own. *Bp. Taylor.*

A bold and wise petitioner goes strait to the throne and *judgement* seat of the monarch. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

11. Judiciary law; statute.

If ye hearken to these *judgements*, and keep and do them, the Lord thy God shall keep unto thee the covenant. *Deut.* vii. 12.

12. The last doom.

The dreadful *judgement* day
So dreadful will not be as was his sight. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

JU'DGER.† *n. s.* [from *judge*.] One who forms judgement; or passes sentence.

A *judger* of thoughts and intents of the heart. *Bale, on the Revel.* P. I. (1550,) B. 5. b.

The vulgar threatened to be their oppressors, and *judgers* of their judges. *King Charles.*

They who guide themselves meerly by what appears, are ill *judgers* of what they have not well examined. *Digby.*

JU'DGESHIP.* *n. s.* [from *judge*.] Office or dignity of a judge.

To pass over the pope's universal pastorship, and *judgeship* in controversies. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

JU'DICATIVE.* *adj.* [*judico*, Lat.] Having power to judge.

The former is but an act of the *judicative* faculty. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 492.

They address as well to their reasons, make solemn appeals to their *judicative* faculties. *Lively Oracles, &c.* p. 76.

JU'DICATORY. *n. s.* [*judico*, Lat.]

1. Distribution of justice.

No such crime appeared as the lords, the supreme court of *judicatory*, would judge worthy of death. *Clarendon.*

2. Court of justice.

Human *judicatories* give sentence on matters of right and wrong, but inquire not into bounty and beneficence. *Atterbury.*

JU'DICATORY.* *adj.* Distributing justice; judicially pronouncing.

The Son of man is thus constantly represented as making the great decretory separation, and the last *judicatory* distinction between man and man. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 7.

Hence their vain distinctions of druidical shrines, thrones of royal inauguration, triumphal piles, sepulchres, and *judicatory* tribunals. *Warton, Hist of Kiddington*, p. 61.

JU'DICATURE. *n. s.* [*judicature*, Fr. *judico*, Lat.]

1. Power of distributing justice.

The honour of the judges in their *judicature* is the king's honour. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

If he should bargain for a place of *judicature*, let him be rejected with shame. *Bacon.*

2. Court of justice.

In *judicatures* to take away the trumpet, the scarlet, the attendance, makes justice naked as well as blind. *South.*

JUDI'CIAL.† *adj.* [*judicielle*, old Fr. Lacombe; *judicium*, Lat.]

1. Practised in the distribution of publick justice.

What government can be without *judicial* proceedings? And what judicature without a religious oath? *Bentley.*

2. Inflicted on as a penalty.

The resistance of those will cause a *judicial* hardness. *South.*

JUDI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *judicial.*] In the forms of legal justice.

It will behove us to think that we see God still looking on, and weighing all our thoughts, words, and ations in the balance of infallible justice, and passing the same judgement which he intends hereafter *judicially* to declare. *Grew.*

JUDI'CIARY.† *adj.* [*judiciare*, Fr. *judiciarius*, Lat.] Passing judgement upon any thing.

The consideration of his *judiciary* astrology.
Hakewill on Providence, p. 164.

Regular and *judiciary* power. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 6.

Before weight be laid upon *judiciary* astrologers, the influence of constellations ought to be made out. *Boyle.*

JUDI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*judicieux*, Fr.] Prudent; wise; skilful in any matter or affair.

For your husband,
He's noble, wise, *judicious*, and best knows
The fits o' th' season. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Love hath his seat
In reason, and is *judicious*. *Milton, P.L.*

To each savour meaning we apply,
And palate call *judicious*. *Milton, P.L.*

We are beholden to *judicious* writers of all ages for those discoveries they have left behind them. *Locke.*

JUDI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *judicious.*] Skilfully; wisely; with just determination.

So bold, yet so *judiciously* you dare,
That your least praise is to be regular. *Dryden.*

Longinus has *judiciously* preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence. *Dryden.*

JUDI'CIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *judicious.*] State or quality of being judicious.

JUG. *n. s.* [*jugge*, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.

You'd rail upon the hostess of the house,
Because she bought stone *jugs* and no seal'd quarts.
Shakspeare.

He fetch'd 'em drink,
Fill'd a large *jug* up to the brink. *Swift.*

To **JUG.*** *v. n.* [perhaps from the noun, or from the sound.] To emit or pour forth a particular sound, as we still say of certain birds.

She [the nightingale] will *jug* it forth both cheerfully and sweetly too. *Partheneia Sacra*, (1633,) p. 140.

To **JU'GGLE.** *v. n.* [*jougler* or *jongler*, Fr. *joculari*, Lat.]

1. To play tricks by slight of hand; to show false appearances of extraordinary performances.

The ancient miracle of Memnon's statue seems to be a *juggling* of the Ethiopian priests. *Digby on Bodies.*

2. To practise artifice or imposture.

Be these *juggling* fiends no more believ'd,
That palter with us in a double sense. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Is't possible the spells of France should *juggle*
Men into such strange mockeries? *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

They ne'er forswore themselves, nor lied;
Disdain'd to stay for friends consents;
Nor *juggl'd* about settlements. *Hudibras.*

JU'GGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A trick by legerdemain.

2. An imposture; a deception.

The notion was not the invention of politicians, and a *juggle* of state to cozen the people into obedience. *Tillotson.*

JU'GGLER. *n. s.* [from *juggle.*]

1. One who practises slight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance.

They say this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble *jugglers* that deceive the eye,
Drug-working sorcerers that change the mind,
Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakspeare.*

I saw a *juggler* that had a pair of cards, and would tell a man what card he thought. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Aristæus was a famous poet, that flourished in the days of Crœsus, and a notable *juggler*. *Sandys, Travels.*

Fortune-tellers, *jugglers*, and impostors, do daily delude them. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The *juggler* which another's slight can show,
But teaches how the world his own may know. *Garth.*

One who is managed by a *juggler* fancies he has money in hand; but let him grasp it never so carefully, upon a word or two it increases or dwindles. *Addison, Freeholder.*

What magick makes our money rise,
When dropt into the southern main;
Or do these *jugglers* cheat our eyes? *Swift.*

2. A cheat, a trickish fellow.

O me, you *juggler*; oh, you canker blossom,
You thief of love; what, have you come by night,
And stolen my love's heart from him? *Shakspeare.*

I sing no harm
To officer, *juggler*, or justice of peace. *Donne.*

JU'GGLING.* *n. s.* [from *juggle.*] Deception; imposture.

All superstitions being in effect but *jugglings*.
Blount, Voyage to the Levant, p. 89.

JU'GGLINGLY. *adv.* [from *juggle.*] In a deceptive manner.

JU'GULAR. *adj.* [*jugulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the throat.

A gentleman was wounded into the internal *jugular*, through his neck. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

JUICE.† *n. s.* [*jus*, Fr. *juys*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — To this may be added the Iceland. *juck*, juice; and the Lat. *succus*; and particularly the Celt. *jus*. This old English word is sometimes written *jus* or *juse*; and is pronounced *joice* in some parts.]

1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits.

If I define wine, I must say, wine is a *juice* not liquid, or wine is a substance; for *juice* includes both substance and liquid. *Watts, Logick.*

Of herbes of all the best *juse*. *Gower, Conf. Am.*

Thy baths shall be the *juice* of July-flowers. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

Unnumber'd fruits,
A friendly *juice* to cool thirst's rage contain. *Thomson.*

2. The fluid in animal bodies.

Juice in language is less than blood; for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is *juice*: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, scarce covering the bone. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

An animal whose *juices* are unsound can never be nourished; unsound *juices* can never repair the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

Ju'iceless.† *adj.* [from *juice.*] Dry; without moisture; without juice.

My *joyceless* corps shall yield up banish'd breath.
Trag. Hist of Rom. and Juliet, (1562.)

Divine Providence has spread her table every where; not with a *juiceless* green carpet, but with succulent herbage and nourishing grass. *More against Atheism.*

When Boreas' spirit blusters sore,
Beware th' inclement heav'ns; now let thy hearth
Crackle with *juiceless* boughs. *Philips.*

Ju'iciness.† *n. s.* [from *juice.*] Plenty of juice; succulence. *Sherwood.*

Ju'icy. *adj.* [from *juice.*] Moist; full of juice; succulent.

Earth being taken out of watery woods, will put forth herbs of a fat and *juicy* substance. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Each plant and *juiciest* gourd will pluck. *Milton, P. L.*

The musk's surpassing worth! that, in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs
With large and *juicy* offspring. *Philips.*

Juise.* *n. s.* [low Lat. *juisium,* a word occurring in old charters; from *jus.*] Judgement; justice. Obsolete.

See the vengeance of his *juise.* *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 7.

Ju'jub.† } **Ju'jubes.** } *n. s.* [*zizyphus,* Lat.] A plant whose flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose. The fruit is like a small plum, but it has little flesh upon the stone. *Miller.*

With her the *jujube* tree, a milder plant,
Which (though offensive thorns she does not want)
In peace and mirth alone does pleasure take?
Her flow'rs at feasts the genial garlands make,
Her wood the harp, that keeps the guests awake.
Tate's Cowley.

To **Juke.†** *v. n.* [*jucher,* Fr. Dr. Johnson. — *huka,* Su. Goth. avium more reclinare. Serenius.]

1. To perch upon any thing, as birds.
2. *Juking,* in Scotland, denotes still any complaisance by bending of the head.

Two asses travelled; the one laden with oats, the other with money: the money-merchant was so proud of his trust, that he went *juking* and tossing of his head. *L'Estrange.*

Ju'lap. *n. s.* [A word of Arabick original; *julapium,* low Lat. *julep,* Fr.]

Julap is an extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened, and serves for a vehicle to other forms not so convenient to take alone. *Quincy.*

Behold this cordial *julep* here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds
With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mixt. *Milton, Comus.*

If any part of the after-birth be left, endeavour the bringing that away; and by good sudorificks and cordials expel the venom, and contemporate the heat and acrimony by *juleps* and emulsions. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Ju'lian.* *adj.* Denoting the old account of the year, so called from Julius Cæsar, and used among us in England till 1752; when the Gregorian was adopted. See Gregorian.

The flood came upon the earth anno 1656 of the creation, and 2420 of the *Julian* period. *Gregory, Posthum.* p. 174.

Ju'lus. *n. s.* [ἴουλος, Gr.] Among botanists, the *iulus* denotes those long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular down from hasels, walnut-trees, &c. *Miller.*

Ju'ly.† *n. s.* [*Julius,* Lat. *juillet,* Fr. We now usually pronounce the word with the accent on the last syllable; but formerly it was on the first, as Dr. Johnson has placed it.] The month anciently called *quintilis,* or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of *Julius Cæsar;* the seventh Month from January.

Then came hot *July* boiling like to fire. *Spenser, F. Q.*

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light yellow, eating cherries, with his face and bosom sun-burnt. *Peacham.*

Ju'ly-flower.* *n. s.* What is commonly called the gillyflower. See Gillyflower.

Thy baths shall be the juice of *July-flowers,*
Spirit of roses, and of violets. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

JU'MART. *n. s.* [French.] Mules and *jumarts,* the one from the mixture of an ass and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare, are frequent. *Locke.*

To **JU'MBLE.** *v. a.* [in Chaucer, *jombre,* from *combler,*' Fr. Skinner.] To mix violently and confusedly together.

Persons and humours may be *jumbled* and disguised; but nature, like quicksilver, will never be killed. *L'Estrange.*

A verbal concordance leads not always to texts of the same meaning; and one may observe, how apt that is to *jumble* together passages of Scripture, and thereby disturb the true meaning of holy Scripture. *Locke.*

Writing is but just like dice,
And lucky mains make people wise;
And *jumbled* words, if fortune throw them,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior.*

Is it not a firmer foundation for tranquillity, to believe that all things were created, and are ordered for the best, than that the universe is mere bungling and blundering; all ill-favouredly cobled and *jumbled* together by the unguided agitation and rude shuffles of matter? *Bentley.*

How tragedy and comedy embrace,
How farce and epick get a *jumbled* race. *Pope, Dunciad.*

That the universe was formed by a fortuitous concourse of atoms, I will no more believe, than that the accidental *jumbling* of the alphabet would fall into a most ingenious treatise of philosophy. *Swift.*

To **Ju'mble.** *v. n.* To be agitated together.

They will all meet and *jumble* together into a perfect harmony. *Swift.*

Ju'mble. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation.

Had the world been coagmented from that supposed fortuitous *jumble,* this hypothesis had been tolerable. *Glanville.*

What *jumble* here is made of ecclesiastical revenues, as if they were all alienated with equal justice. *Swift.*

Ju'mbler.* *n. s.* [from *jumble.*] One who mixes things together confusedly and disorderly. *Sherwood.*

Ju'ment.† *n. s.* [*jument,* Fr. *jumentum,* Lat.] Beast of burthen.

They did as much excel men in dignity, as we do *juments.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 42.

Juments, as horses, oxen, and asses, have no eructation, or belching. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To **JUMP.** *v. n.* [*gumpen,* Teut.]

1. To leap; to skip; to move without step or sliding.

Not the worst of the three but *jumps* twelve foot and an half by the square. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The herd come *jumping* by me,
And fearless, quench their thirst, while I look on,
And take me for their fellow-citizen. *Dryden.*

So have I seen from Severn's brink
A flock of geese *jump* down together,
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,
And swimming never wet a feather. *Swift.*

Candidates petition the emperor to entertain the court with a dance on the rope; and whoever *jumps* the highest succeeds in the office. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

2. To leap suddenly.

One Peregrinus *jumped* into a fiery furnace at the Olympick games, only to shew the company how far his vanity could carry him. *Collier.*

We see a little, presume a great deal, and so *jump* to the conclusion. *Spectator.*

3. To jolt.

The noise —— of the prancing horses, and of the *jumping* chariots. *Nah.* iii. 2.

4. To agree; to tally; to join.

Do not embrace me till each circumstance
Of place, time, fortune, do cohere and *jump*
That I am Viola. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

In some sort it *jumps* with my humour. *Shakspeare.*

But though they *jump* not on a just account,
Yet do they all confirm a Turkish fleet. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Because I will not *jump* with common spirits,
And rank me with the barbarous nations. *Shakspeare.*

Herein perchance he *jumps* not with Lipsius. *Hakewill.*

Never did trusty squire with knight,
Or knight with squire, e'er *jump* more right;
Their arms and equipage did fit,
As well as virtues, parts, and wit. *Hudibras.*

This shews how perfectly the rump
And commonwealth in nature *jump*:
For as a fly that goes to bed,
Rests with his tail above his head;
So in this mungrel state of ours,
The rabble are the supreme powers. *Hudibras.*

Good wits *jump*, and mine the nimbler of the two. *More.*

Good now, how your devotions *jump* with mine! *Dryden.*

I am happier for finding our judgements *jump* in the notion. *Pope to Swift.*

To JUMP.† *v. a.* To venture on inconsiderately; to risk; to hazard.

Here, upon this bank and shoal of time, —
We'd *jump* the life to come. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

You that will be less fearful than discreet;
—————————— that prefer
A noble life before a long, and wish
To *jump* a body with a dangerous physick
That's sure of death without it. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

JUMP. *adv.* Exactly; nicely. Obsolete.

Otherwise one man could not excel another, but all should be either absolutely good, as hitting *jump* that indivisible point or centre wherein goodness consisteth; or else missing it, they should be excluded out of the number of well doers. *Hooker.*

But since so *jump* upon this bloody question,
You from the Polack wars, and you from England,
Are here arriv'd. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Myself the while to draw the Moor apart,
And bring him *jump*, when he may Cassio find
Soliciting his wife. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

JUMP.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip; a bound.

The surest way for a learner is, not to advance by *jumps* and large strides; let that, which he sets himself to learn next, be as nearly conjoined with what he knows already, as is possible. *Locke.*

2. A chance; hazard.

Do not exceed
The prescript of this scrowl: our fortune lies
Upon this *jump*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

It [ellebore] putteth the patient to a *jumpe*, or great hazard. *Holland, Transl. of Pliny's Nat. Hist.* B. 25. ch. 5.

3. [*Jupe*, French.] A waistcoat; a kind of loose or limber stays worn by sickly ladies; a short coat. In Lancashire, a *jump* is a *coat*. See JIPPO.

The Scotch *jump* is looked upon as the more military fashion. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 119.

Even the bedel of the beggars, without his blue *jump* and silver-head tipstaff, loses reputation among the boys and vagrants! *Gayton on D. Quix.* p. 252.

The weeping cassock scar'd into a *jump*,
A sign the presbyter's worn to the stump. *Cleaveland.*

JU'MPER.* *n. s.* [from *jump.*] One that jumps or leaps. *Sherwood.*

The popes are pleased to juggle, as the fellow used to do, who bragged how far he could jump at Rhodes, where he knew no man had seen him. — There only my *jumpers* can work wonders. *Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor,* (1674,) p. 229.

JU'NCATE.† *n. s.* [*gioncata*, Italian; *joncade*, French; which Cotgrave renders "spoon-meat made of cream, rose-water, and sugar;" and *jonchée*, following it, "fresh cheese made of milk that's curdled without any runnet, and served in a frail of green rushes," i. e. the Fr. *joncs*. Here is our cheesecake, and the origin of the word.]

1. Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar.

When lads and lasses merry be
With possets and with *juncates* fine;
Unseene of all the company,
I eat their cakes and sip their wine.
Old Song of Rob. Goodfellow, Percy's Rel. Anc. Poetry.

With stories told of many a feat,
How fairy Mab the *juncates* eat. *Milton, L'All.*

2. Any delicacy.

A goodly table of pure ivory,
All spread with *juncates*, fit to entertain
The greatest prince. *Spenser.*

It may indeed for a few days feed us with some painted *juncates*, and afterwards send us empty away. *Hartlib, Ref. of Schools,* (1642,) p. 53.

3. A furtive or private entertainment. It is now improperly written *junket* in this sense, which alone remains much in use. See JUNKET.

JU'NCOUS. *adj.* [*junceus*, Lat.] Full of bulrushes.

JU'NCTION. *n. s.* [*jonction*, Fr.] Union; coalition.

Upon the *junction* of the two corps, our spies discovered a great cloud of dust. *Addison.*

JU'NCTURE. *n. s.* [*junctura*, Lat.]

1. The line at which two things are joined together.

Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt, sulphur, and mercury, there may be ingredients of a more subtile nature, which being extremely little, may escape unheeded at the *junctures* of the distillatory vessels, though never so carefully luted. *Boyle.*

2. Joint; articulation.

She has made the back-bone of several vertebræ, as being less in danger of breaking than if they were all one entire bone without those grisly *junctures*. *More.*

All other animals have transverse bodies; and though some do raise themselves upon their hinder legs to an upright posture, yet they cannot endure it long, neither are the figures or *junctures*, or order of their bones, fitted to such a posture. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

3. Union; amity.

Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that devotional compliance and *juncture* of hearts, which I desire to bear in those holy offices to be performed with me. *King Charles.*

4. A critical point or article of time.

By this profession in that *juncture* of time, they bid farewel to all the pleasures of this life. *Addison.*

When any law does not conduce to the publick safety, but in some extraordinary *junctures*, the very observation of it would endanger the community, that law ought to be laid asleep. *Addison, Freeholder.*

JUNE. *n. s.* [*Juin*, Fr. *Junius*, Lat.] The sixth month from January.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark green. *Peacham.*

JU'NIOR. *adj.* [*junior*, Lat.] One younger than another.

The fools, my *juniors* by a year,
Are tortur'd with suspense and fear,
Who wisely thought my age a screen,
When death approach'd to stand between. *Swift.*

According to the nature of men of years, I was repining at the rise of my *juniors*, and unequal distribution of wealth. *Tatler.*

Junio'rity.* *n. s.* [from *junior.*] State of being junior. *Bullokar.*

Ju'niper. *n. s.* [*juniperus*, Lat.] A tree.

A clyster may be made of the common decoctions, or of mallows, bay, and *juniper* berries, with oil of linseed. *Wiseman.*

Junk.† *n. s.* [probably an Indian word.]

1. A small ship of China, Dr. Johnson says; and so the example, which he brings from Bacon, serves to shew: but it is also used for a large ship.

America, which have now but *junks* and canoes, abounded then in tall ships. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

This storm forcing a Malabar *junk*, a pirate, in view of us; whom our ordnance could not reach. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 41.

The ship, or *junk*, (for so it is called,) that usually goes from Surat to Moha is of an exceeding great burden; some of them, I believe, fourteen or fifteen hundred tuns, or more; but *those huge vessels* are very ill built. *Terry, Voyage to the E. Ind.* (1655,) p. 137.

2. Pieces of old cable.

JU'NKET *n. s.* [properly *juncate*. See Juncate.]

1. A sweetmeat.

You know, there wants no *junkets* at the feast. *Shakspeare.*

2. A stolen entertainment.

To Ju'nket. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth.

Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, save them to *junket* with your fellow servants at night. *Swift.*

2. To feast.

Job's children *junketed* and feasted together often, but the reckoning cost them dear at last. *South.*

The apostle would have no revelling or *junketing*. *South.*

Ju'nta.† } *n. s.* [*junta*, Spanish. Our word was
Ju'nto. } at first *juncto*, from the Lat. *junctus*, united. Dr. Johnson notices only *junto.*]

1. A cabal; a kind of men combined in any secret design.

The *juncto* had run to the length of their line; that is, as far as their master would permit them. *Glanville, Serm.* p. 171.

Would men have spent toilsome days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge preparative to this work, at length come and dance attendance for approbation upon a *junto* of petty tyrants, acted by party and prejudice, who denied fitness from learning, and grace from morality? *South.*

From this time began an intrigue between his majesty and a *junto* of ministers, which had like to have ended in my destruction. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

2. A congress of statesmen; a council.

Some principal soldiers, upon account of their merit or experience, were wont to assist at the *juntas*. *Townsend, Conq. at Mexico*, iii. 18.

The senate [of Venice] consists of a hundred and twenty nobles, one half of whom are ordinary, and the other distinguished by the appellation of the *junta*. *Drummond, Trav.* p. 61.

I'VORY. *n. s.* [*ivoire*, Fr. *ebur*, Lat.]

Ivory is a hard, solid, and firm substance, of a fine white colour: it is the dens exertus of the elephant, who carries on each side of his jaws a tooth of six or seven feet in length; the two sometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: these ivory tusks are hollow from the base to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary substance. *Hill.*

There is more difference between thy flesh and hers, than between jet and *ivory*. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Two gates the silent house of sleep adorn,
Of polish'd *iv'ry* this, that of transparent horn:
True visions through transparent horn arise,
Through polish'd *iv'ry* pass deluding lies. *Dryden, Æn.*

I'vory.* *adj.* Made of ivory.

Draw Erato with a sweet and lovely countenance, bearing a heart with an *ivory* key. *Peacham on Drawing.*

From their *ivory* port the cherubim
Forth issu'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Ju'piter.* *n. s.* One of the planets.

Jupiter revolves round the sun between Mars and Saturn. *Adams.*

Juppo'n.† *n. s.* [*jupon*, Fr.] A short close coat. Written also *gipon*, *jippo*, *juppa*, and *jump*. See Jippo, and Jump.

Of fustian he weared a *gipon*. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

Some wore a breast-plate and a light *juppon*,
Their horses cloth'd with rich caparison. *Dryden.*

Little men in red or blue *juppas*. *Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor*, p. 378.

JU'RAT.† *n. s.* [*juratus*, Lat. *juré*, Fr.] A magistrate in some corporations, Dr. Johnson says; which Cowel tells us is in the nature of an alderman; as the mayor and *jurats* of Maidstone, &c. So in French, "*jurats* de Bourdeaux." Cotgrave. Originally, however, this word was applied to any person *sworn* to a particular purpose, *juratus*.

Witnesses and *jurates*, which shall proceede in the tryall, do make no lesse othe: but do openly renounce the helpe of God and his saintes, and the benefit of his passyon, if they saye not true, as far forth as they know. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 161. b.

Ju'ratory. *adj.* [*juratoire*, Fr. *juro*, Lat.] Comprising an oath.

A contumaceous person may be compelled to give *juratory* caution *de parendo juri*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

JURI'DICAL.† *adj.* [*juridicus*, Lat. *juridique*, Fr.]

1. Acting in the distribution of justice.

All discipline is not legal, that is to say *juridical*, but some is personal, some economical, and some ecclesiastical. *Milton, Colasterion.*

2. Used in courts of justice.

According to a *juridical* account and legal signification, time within memory, by the statute of Westminster, was settled in the beginning of the reign of king Richard the First. *Hale, Com. Law of England.*

Juri'dically. *adv.* [from *juridical.*] With legal authority; according to forms of justice.

Ju'risconsult. *n. s.* [*juris consultus*, Lat.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law.

There is mention made, in a decision of the *jurisconsult* Javolenus, of a Britannick fleet. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

JURISDI'CTION. *n. s.* [*jurisdictio*, Lat. *jurisdiction*, Fr.]

1. Legal authority; extent of power.

Sometimes the practice of such *jurisdiction* may swerve through errour even in the very best, and for other respects, where less integrity is. *Hooker.*

You wrought to be a legate; by which power
You maim'd the *jurisdiction* of all bishops. *Shakspeare.*

All persons exercising ecclesiastical *jurisdiction* should have the king's arms in their seals of office. *Hayward.*

This place exempt
From Heaven's high *jurisdiction*. *Milton.*

As Adam had no such power as gave him sovereign *jurisdiction* over mankind. *Locke.*

This custom in a popular state, of impeaching particular men, may seem to be nothing else but the people's chusing to exercise their own *jurisdiction* in person. *Swift.*

2. District to which any authority extends.

Jurisdi'ctional.* *adj.* [from *jurisdiction.*] According to legal authority.

Anciently there were no appeals, properly so called, or *jurisdictional*, in the church. *Barrow, Works*, i. 249.

JURISDI'CTIVE.* *adj.* [from *jurisdiction.*] Having jurisdiction.

That *jurisdictive* power in the church. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

JURISPRU'DENCE.† *n. s.* [*jurisprudence*, Fr. *jurisprudentia*, Lat.] The science of law.

The talents of Abelard were not confined to theology, *jurisprudence*, philosophy, and the thorny paths of scholasticism: he gave proofs of a lively genius, by many poetical performances. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

Aristotle himself has said, speaking of the laws of his own country, that *jurisprudence*, or the knowledge of those laws, is the principal, and most perfect branch of ethics. *Blackstone.*

JURISPRU'DENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *jurisprudens.*] Understanding law.

Puffendorff, a very *jurisprudent* author. *West to Gray, Lett. dat.* 1738.

JU'RIST. *n. s.* [*juriste*, Fr. *jura*, Lat.] A civil lawyer; a man who professes the science of the law; a civilian.

This is not to be measured by the principles of *jurists*. *Bacon.*

JU'ROR. *n. s.* [*juro*, Lat.] One that serves on the jury.

Were the *jurors* picked out of choice men, the evidence will be as deceitful as the verdict. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I shall find your lordship judge and *juror*,
You are so merciful, I see your end,
'Tis my undoing. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

I sing no harm, good sooth! to any wight,
Juror, or judge. *Donne.*

About noon the *jurors* went together, and because they could not agree, they were shut in. *Hayward.*

JU'RY. *n. s.* [*jurata*, Lat. *jurée*, Fr.]

Jury, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question. There be three manners of trials in England: one by parliament, another by battle, and the third by assize or *jury*. The trial by assize, by the action civil or criminal, publick or private, personal or real, is referred for the fact to a *jury*, and as they find it, so passeth the judgement. This *jury* is used not only in circuits of justices errant, but also in other courts, and matters of office, as, if the escheatour make inquisition in any thing touching his office, he doth it by a *jury* of inquest: if the coroner inquire how a subject found dead came to his end, he useth an inquest: the justices of peace in their quarter-sessions, the sheriff in his county and turn, the bailiff of a hundred, the steward of a court-leet or court-baron, if they inquire of any offence, or decide any cause between party and party, they do it by the same manner: so that where it is said, that all things be triable by parliament, battle, or assize; assize, in this place, is taken for a *jury* or inquest, impannelled upon any cause in a court where this kind of trial is used. This *jury*, though it appertain to most courts of the common law, yet it is most notorious in the half-year courts of the justices errants, commonly called the great assizes, and in the quarter-sessions, and in them it is most ordinarily called a *jury*, and that in civil causes; whereas in other courts it is often termed an inquest. In the general assize, there are usually many *juries*, because there be store of causes, both civil and criminal, commonly to be tried, whereof one is called the grand *jury*, and the rest petit *juries*. The grand *jury* consists ordinarily of twenty-four grave and substantial gentlemen, or some of them yeomen, chosen indifferently out of the whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upon them these words, *billa vera*, or disallow by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they do approve, if they touch life and death, are farther referred to another *jury* to be considered of, because the case is of such importance; but others of lighter moment are, upon their allowance, without more work, fined by the bench, except the party traverse the indictment, or challenge it for insufficiency, or remove the cause to a higher court by *certiorari*; in which two former cases it is referred to another *jury*, and in the latter transmitted to the higher. Those that pass upon civil causes real, are all, or so many as can conveniently be had, of the same hundred where the land or tenement in question doth lie, and four at the least; and they, upon due examination, bring in their verdict either for the demandant or tenant: according unto which, judgement passeth afterward in the court where the cause first began; and the reason hereof is, because these justices of assize are, in this case, for the ease of the countries only to take the verdict of the *jury* by the virtue of the writ called *nisi prius*, and so return it to the court where the cause is depending. *Cowel.*

The *jury*, passing on the prisoner's life,
May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they try. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

How innocent I was,
His noble *jury* and foul cause can witness. *Shakspeare.*

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt *jury*, that had palpably taken shares of money before they gave up their verdict. *Bacon.*

JU'RYMAN. *n. s.* [*jury* and *man.*] One who is impannelled on a jury.

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
And wretches hang that *jurymen* may dine. *Pope.*

No judge was known, upon or off the bench, to use the least insinuation, that might affect the interests of any one single *juryman*, much less of a whole jury. *Swift.*

JU'RYMAST.† *n. s.* It seems to be properly *durée mast*, *mât de durée*, a *mast* made to *last* for the present occasion. So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight, or by a storm; being some great yard which they put down into the step of that lost mast, fastening it into the partners, and fitting to it the mizzen or some lesser yard with sails and ropes, and with it make a shift to sail. *Harris.*

It has been also thought that the Norman Fr. *jur*, *jura*, a day, might give rise to this word; implying a temporary mast, a mast for a day.

JUST.† *adj.* [*juste*, Fr. *justus*, Lat. The past participle of *jubere*, to command, as Mr. H. Tooke thus speciously contends. "A *right* and *just* action is such a one as is *ordered* and *commanded*. A *just* man is such as he is *commanded to be*, qui leges juraque servat, who observes and obeys the things *laid down* and *commanded*." Divers. of Purley, vol. ii. p. 9. — "In reply to the objection, that, according to this doctrine, every thing that is *ordered* and *commanded* is *right* and *just*, Mr. Tooke not only ad-

mits the consequence, but considers it as an identical proposition: It is only affirming, he observes, that what is *ordered* and *commanded* is — *ordered* and *commanded!*" Dugald Stewart's Philosoph. Essays, p. 165. This however requires an admission, that the nature of the thing itself must depend upon its etymology, or that the obligation of subjection to the commanding or governing power must be conceded. From this dilemma Mr. Tooke endeavours to extricate himself by a distinction "between what is *ordered* by human authority, and what the laws of our nature teach us to consider as *ordered* by God." And thus, in the choice of obedience, a man must occasionally disregard what is *ordered* by one authority. In short, "in the present instance, Mr. Tooke has availed himself of a philological hypothesis to decide, in a few sentences, and, in my opinion, to decide very erroneously, one of the most important questions connected with the theory of morals." Dugald Stewart, p. 166.]

1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the distribution of justice.

Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage
Unsafely *just*, break loose on this bad age. *Dryden.*

Men are commonly so *just* to virtue and goodness, as to praise it in others, even when they do not practise it themselves. *Tillotson.*

2. Honest; without crime in dealing with others.

Just balances, *just* weights, and a *just* ephah. *Lev.* xix.

3. I know not whether *just of* has any other authority.

Just of thy word, in every thought sincere,
Who knew no wish but what the world might hear. *Pope.*

4. Exact; proper; accurate.

Boileau's numbers are excellent, his expressions noble, his thoughts *just*, his language pure, and his sense close. *Dryden.*

These scenes were wrought,
Embellish'd with good morals and *just* thought. *Granville.*

Just precepts thus from great examples giv'n,
She drew from them what they deriv'd from Heav'n. *Pope.*

Just to the tale, as present at the fray,
Or taught the labours of the dreadful way. *Pope.*

Once on a time La Mancha's knight, they say,
A certain bard encountering on the way,
Discours'd in terms as *just*, with looks as sage,
As ere could Dennis of the laws o' the stage. *Pope.*

Though the syllogism be irregular, yet the inferences are *just* and true. *Watts, Logick.*

5. Virtuous: innocent; pure.

How should man be *just* with God? *Job*, ix. 2.
A *just* man falleth seven times and riseth. *Prov.* xxiv. 16.
He shall be recompensed at the resurrection of the *just*. *St. Luke*, xiv. 14.
The *just* the unjust to serve. *Milton, P. L.*

6. True; not forged.

Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the least whereof being *just*, had bereaved him of estimation and credit. *Hooker.*

7. Grounded on principles of justice; rightful.

Me though *just* right
Did first create your leader. *Milton, P. L.*

8. Equally retributed.

He received a *just* recompence of reward. *Heb.* ii. 2.
Whose damnation is *just*. *Rom.* iii. 8.

As Hesiod sings, spread water o'er thy fields,
And a most *just* and glad increase it yields. *Denham.*

9. Complete without superfluity or defect.

He was a comely personage, a little above *just* stature, well and strait limbed, but slender. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

10. Regular; orderly.

When all
The war shall stand ranged in its *just* array,
And dreadful pomp, then will I think on thee. *Addison.*

11. Exactly proportioned.

The prince is here at hand: pleaseth your lordship
To meet his grace, *just* distance 'tween our armies? *Shakspeare.*

12. Full; of full dimensions.

His soldiers had skirmishes with the Numidians, so that once the skirmish was like to have come to a *just* battle. *Knolles, Hist.*

Their names alone would make a *just* volume. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 653.

There is not any one particular above mentioned, but would take up the business of a *just* volume. *Hale, Orig. of Mank.*

There seldom appeared a *just* army in the civil wars. *Dutchess of Newcastle.*

JUST. *adv.*

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

The god Pan guided my hand *just* to the heart of the beast. *Sidney.*

They go about to make us believe that they are *just* of the same opinion, and that they only think such ceremonies are not to be used when they are unprofitable, or when as good or better may be established. *Hooker.*

There, ev'n *just* there he stood; and as she spoke,
Where last the spectre was, she cast her look. *Dryden.*

A few understanding him right; *just* as when our Saviour said, in an allegorical sense, Except ye eat the flesh of the son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you. *Bentley.*

'Tis with our judgements as our watches, none
Go *just* alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

2. Merely; barely.

It is the humour of weak and trifling men to value themselves upon *just* nothing at all. *L'Estrange.*

The Nereids swam before
To smooth the seas; a soft Etesian gale
But *just* inspir'd and gently swell'd the sail. *Dryden.*

Give me, ye gods, the product of one field,
That so I neither may be rich nor poor;
And having *just* enough, not covet more. *Dryden.*

3. Nearly; almost; *tantum non.*

Being spent with age, and *just* at the point of death, Democritus called for loaves of new bread to be brought, and with the steam of them under his nose prolonged his life. *Temple.*

JUST. *n. s.* [*jouste*, French.] Mock encounter on horseback; tilt; tournament. *Joust* is more proper. See JOUST.

None was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itself, than *justs*, both with sword and launce. *Sidney.*

What news? hold those *justs* and triumphs? *Shakspeare.*

Among themselves the tourney they divide,
In equal squadrons rang'd on either side;
Then turn'd their horses heads, and man to man,
And steed to steed oppos'd, the *justs* began. *Dryden.*

To JUST. *v. n.* [*jouster*, French. See *To* JOUST.]

1. To engage in a mock fight: to tilt.
2. To push; to drive; to justle.

JU'STICE.† *n. s.* [Sax. ɪuſtɪce, Sax. Chron. *justice*, French; *justitia*, Lat.]

1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due: opposed to *injury* or *wrong*. It is either *distributive*, belonging to magistrates; or *commutative*, respecting common transactions between men.

O that I were judge, I would do *justice*. 2 *Sam.* xv. 4.

The king-becoming graces,
As *justice*, verity, temp'rance, stableness,
I have no relish of them. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The nature and office of *justice* being to dispose the mind to a constant and perpetual readiness to render to every man his due, it is evident, that if gratitude be a part of *justice*, it must be conversant about something that is due to another. *Locke.*

2. Equity; agreeableness to right: as, he proved the *justice* of his claim.
3. Vindicative retribution; punishment: opposed to mercy.

He executed the *justice* of the Lord. *Deut.* xxxiii. 21.
Let *justice* overtake us. *Isa.* lix. 9.
Examples of *justice* must be made, for terror to some; examples of mercy, for comfort to others. *Bacon's Ad. to Villiers.*

4. Right; assertion of right.

Draw thy sword,
That if my speech offend a noble heart,
Thy arm may do thee *justice*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

5. [*Justiciarius*, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgement. *Cowel.*

A lewed officer, a vain *justice*. *Chaucer, Sec. Nonnes Tale.*
And thou, Esdras, ordain judges and *justices*, that they may judge in all Syria. *1 Esdras*, viii. 23.

6. JU'STICE *of the King's Bench.* [*justiciarius de Banquo Regis.*] Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the rest; wherefore he is also called *capitalis justiciarius Angliæ*. His office especially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is, such as concern offences committed against the crown, dignity, and peace of the king; as treasons, felonies, mayhems, and such like: but it is come to pass, that he with his assistants heareth all personal actions, and real also, if they be incident to any personal action depending before them. *Cowel.*

Give that whipster his errand,
He'll take my lord chief *justice'* warrant. *Prior.*

7. JU'STICE *of the Common Pleas.* [*justiciarius Communium Placitorum.*] Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus justiciarius communium placitorum*. He with his assistants originally did hear and determine all causes at the common law; that is, all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real; for which cause it was called the court of common pleas, in opposition to the pleas of the crown, or the king's pleas, which are special, and appertaining to him only. *Cowel.*

8. JU'STICE *of the Forest.* [*justiciarius Forestæ.*] Is a lord by his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences within the king's forest, committed against venison or vert: of these there be two, whereof the one hath jurisdiction over all the forests on this side Trent, and the other of all beyond. *Cowel.*

9. JU'STICES *of Assize.* [*justiciarii ad capiendas Assisas.*] Are such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this or that country to take assizes; the ground of which polity was the ease of the subjects: for whereas these actions pass always by jury, so many men might not, without great hinderance, be brought to London; and therefore justices, for this purpose, were by commission particularly authorized and sent down to them. *Cowel.*

10. JU'STICES *in Eyre.* [*justiciarii itinerantes.*] Are so termed of the French *erre*, *iter*. The use of these, in ancient time, was to send them with commission into divers counties, to hear such causes especially as were termed the pleas of the crown, and therefore I must imagine they were sent abroad for the ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the King's Bench, if the cause were too high for the country court. They differed from the justices of Oyer and Terminer, because they were sent upon some one or few especial cases, and to one place; whereas the justices in eyre were sent through the provinces and countries of the land, with more indefinite and general commission. *Cowel.*

11. JU'STICES *of Gaol Delivery.* [*justiciarii ad Gaolas deliberandas.*] Are such as are sent with commission to hear and determine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are cast into gaol, part of whose authority is to punish such as let to mainprise those prisoners that by law be not bailable. These by likelihood, in ancient time, were sent to countries upon several occasions; but afterward justices of assize were likewise authorized to this. *Cowel.*

12. JU'STICES *of Nisi Prius* are all one now-a-days with justices of assize; for it is a common adjournment of a cause, in the common pleas, to put it off to such a day: *nisi prius justiciarii venerint ad eas partes ad capiendas assisas*; and upon this clause of adjournment they are called justices of *nisi prius*, as well as justices of assize, by reason of the writ or action that they have to deal in. *Cowel.*

13. JU'STICES *of Peace.* [*justiciarii ad Pacem.*] Are they that are appointed by the king's commission, with others, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom some, upon especial respect, are made of the quorum, because some business of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of them, or one of them. *Cowel.*

The *justice*,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Thou hast appointed *justices* of the peace to call poor men before them, about matters they were not able to answer. *Shakspeare.*

The *justices* of peace are of great use: anciently they were conservators of the peace; these are the same, saving that several acts of parliament have enlarged their jurisdiction. *Bacon.*

To JU'STICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To administer justice to any. A word not in use.

As for the title of proscription, wherein the emperour hath been judge and party, and hath *justiced* himself, God forbid but that it should endure an appeal to a war. *Bacon.*

Whereas one Styward, a Scot, was apprehended, for intending to poison the young queen of Scots; the king delivered him to the French king, to be *justiced* by him at his pleasure. *Hayward.*

JU'STICEABLE.* *adj.* [from *justice.*] Liable to account in a court of justice.

Many petty kings of Gaul — were subject to their nobility, and *justiceable* by them. *Hayward, Answ. to Doleman*, (1603,) ch. 3.

JU'STICEMENT. *n. s.* [from *justice.*] Procedure in courts.

JU'STICER.† *n. s.* [from *To justice.*] Administrator of justice. An old word, found in the law-books of elder times, viz. "*justicers* of the peace."

With what fear and astonishment did the repining offenders look upon so unexpected a *justicer!* *Bp Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

He was a singular good *justicer*; and if he had not died in the second year of his government, was the likeliest person to have reformed the English colonies. *Davies on Ireland.*

Precelling his progenitors, a *justicer* upright. *Warner, Albion's Eng.* x. 54.

He was a good *justicer*. *Harington, Br. View of the Ch.* p. 110.

JU'STICESHIP. *n. s.* [from *justice.*] Rank or office of justice. *Swift.*

JUSTI'CIABLE. *adj.* [from *justice.*] Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUSTI'CIARY.* *n. s.* [*justiciarius*, low Lat.]

1. An administrator of justice.

The civil *justiciary*, who omitteth the performance of those good duties which the law requireth, is in a damnable condition. *Junius, Sin Stigmat.* (1639,) p. 465.

They [the clergy] were — sometimes sheriffs of counties, and almost constantly the *justiciaries* of the kingdom, [an. 1162.] *Burke, Abridgem. Eng. Hist.* iii. 6.

2. One who boasts the justice of his own action; a self-appointed judge.

The devil is in full force to those that are *justiciaries*, trusting in their own works, or in the liberty of their own will. *Dering on the Ep. to the Hebrews*, (1576,) M. 8.

I believe it would be no hard matter to unravel, and run through, most of the pompous austerities, and fastings, of many religious operators and splendid *justiciaries*. *South, Serm.* ix. 146.

JU'STIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *justify*.] Defensible by law or reason.

Just are the ways of God,
And *justifiable* to men. *Milton, S. A.*

Although some animals in the water do carry a *justifiable* resemblance to some at land, yet are the major part which bear their names unlike. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

JU'STIFIABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *justifiable*.] Rectitude: possibility of being fairly defended.

Men, jealous of the *justifiableness* of their doings before God, never think they have human strength enough. *King Charles.*

JU'STIFIABLY. *adv.* [from *justifiable*.] Rightly; so as to be supported by right: defensibly.

A man may more *justifiably* throw cross and pile for his opinions, than take them up by such measures. *Locke.*

JUSTIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*justification*, French; *justificatio*, low Latin.]

1. Absolution.

I hope, for my brother's *justification*, he wrote this but as an essay of my virtue. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support.

Among theological arguments, in *justification* of absolute obedience, was one of a singular nature. *Swift.*

3. Deliverance by pardon from sins past. *Clarke.*

In such righteousness
To them by faith imputed, they may find
Justification towards God, and peace
Of conscience. *Milton, P. L.*

'Tis the consummation of that former act of faith by this latter, or, in the words of St. Paul and St. James, the consummation of faith by charity and good works, that God accepteth in Christ to *justification*, and not the bare aptness of faith to bring forth works, if those works, by the fault of a rebellious infidel, will not be brought forth. *Hammond.*

JU'STIFICATIVE.* *adj.* [*justificatif*, Fr.] Having power to justify; justifying; making right. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

JU'STIFICATOR. *n. s.* [from *justify*.] One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JU'STIFIER. *n. s.* [from *justify*.] One who justifies; one who defends or absolves; one who frees from sin by pardon.

That he might be just, and the *justifier* of him which believeth in Jesus. *Rom.* iii. 26.

To JU'STIFY. *v. a.* [*justifier*, French; *justifico*, low Latin.]

1. To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation.

The law hath judg'd thee, Eleanor;
I cannot *justify* whom law condemns. *Shakspeare.*

They say, behold a man gluttonous, a friend of publicans and sinners; but wisdom is *justified* of her children. *St. Matt.* xi. 19.

How can man be *justified* with God? Or how can he be clean that is born of a woman? *Job*, xxv. 4.

There is an exquisite subtilty, and the same is unjust; and there is a wise man that *justifieth* in judgement. *Ecclus.* xix. 25

Sins may be forgiven through repentance, but no act or wit of man will ever *justify* them. *Sherlock.*

You're neither *justify'd*, nor yet accus'd. *Dryden.*

2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate.

When we began in courteous manner to lay his unkindness unto him, he seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to *justify* his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*

What she did, whatever in itself,
Her doing seem'd to *justify* the deed. *Milton, P. L.*

My unwilling flight the gods inforce,
And that must *justify* our sad divorce. *Denham.*

Yet still thy fools shall stand in thy defence,
And *justify* their author's want of sense. *Dryden.*

Let others *justify* their missions as they can, we are sure we can *justify* that of our fathers by an uninterrupted succession. *Atterbury.*

3. To free from past sin by pardon.

By him all that believe are *justified* from all things, from which ye could not be *justified* by the law of Moses. *Acts*, xiii. 39.

To JU'STLE. *v. n.* [from *just*, *jouster*, French.] To encounter; to clash; to rush against each other.

While injury of chance
Puts back leave taking, *justles* roughly by
All time of pause, rudely beguiles our lips
Of all rejoindure. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall *justle* one against another in the broad ways. *Nah.* ii. 4.

Argo pass'd
Through Bosporus, betwixt the *justling* rocks. *Milton, P. L.*

Late the clouds
Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the slant lightning. *Milton, P. L.*

Not one starry spark,
But gods meet gods, and *justle* in the dark. *Lee.*

Courtiers therefore *justle* for a grant;
And, when they break their friendship, plead their want. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

The more remote run stumbling with their fear,
And, in the dark, men *justle* as they meet. *Dryden.*

When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear
His trunk, and castles *justled* in the air,
My sword thy way to victory had shewn. *Dryden.*

I thought the dean had been too proud
To *justle* here among the crowd. *Swift.*

To JU'STLE. *v. a.* To push; to drive; to force by rushing against it. It is commonly used with a particle following; as, *out*, or *off*.

Private and single abilities should not *justle out* and deprive the church of the joint abilities of many learned and godly men. *King Charles.*

Many excellent strains have been *justled off* by their intrusions. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The surly commons shall respect deny,
And *justle* peerage *out* with property. *Dryden.*

It is not to be imagined that the incongruous alphabets and abuses of writing can ever be *justled out* of their possession of all libraries. *Holder.*

Running in the dark, a man may *justle* a post. *Collier.*

Absent good, though thought on, not making any part of unhappiness in its absence, is *justled out*, to make way for the removal of those uneasinesses we feel. *Locke.*

We *justled* one another *out*, and disputed the post for a great while. *Addison, Guardian.*

JU'STLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Shock; slight encounter.

Every little *justle*,
Which is but the ninth part of a sound thump. *Beaum. and Fl. Nice Valour.*

All such as have been aggrieved by any ambiguous expression, accidental *justle*, or unkind repartee. *Tatler*, No. 250.

JU'STLING.* *n. s.* [from *justle*.] Shock; the act of rushing against each other.

Was there not one who had set bars and doors to it, and said, Hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed; then might we well expect such vicissitudes, such *justlings*, and clashings, in nature. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

JU'STLY. *adv.* [from *just.*]

1. Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner.

Nothing can *justly* be despised that cannot *justly* be blamed; where there is no choice, there can be no blame, *South.*

With ignominy scourg'd, in open sight:
Next view the Tarquin kings; the avenging sword
Of Brutus *justly* drawn, and Rome restor'd. *Dryden.*

The goddess, studious of her Grecians' fate,
Taught them in laws and letters to excel,
In acting *justly*, and in writing well. *Prior.*

2. Properly; exactly; accurately.

Their artful hands instruct the lute to sound,
Their feet assist their hands, and *justly* beat the ground. *Dryden.*

JU'STNESS. *n. s.* [from *just.*]

1. Justness; reasonableness; equity. *Justness* is properly applied to things; and *justice* to persons; though we now say the *justice* of a cause, as well as of a judge.

It maketh unto the right of the war against him, whose success useth commonly to be according to the *justness* of the cause for which it is made. *Spenser on Ireland.*

We may not think the *justness* of each act
Such and no other than event doth form it. *Shakspeare.*

2. Accuracy; exactness; propriety. In this sense it is now most used.

I value the satisfaction I had in seeing it represented with all the *justness* and gracefulness of action. *Dryden.*

I appeal to the people, was the usual saying of a very excellent dramatic poet, when he had any dispute with particular persons about the *justness* and regularity of his productions. *Addison, Guardian.*

To JUT.† *v. n.* [This word is supposed to be corrupted from *jet*, perhaps from *shoot.* Dr. Johnson. — Not from *shoot.* See *To* JET.]

1. To push or shoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk.

Insulting tyranny begins to *jut*
Upon the innocent and awless throne. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

All the projected or *jutting* parts should be very moderate, especially the cornices of the lower orders. *Wotton.*

The land, if not restrain'd, had met your way,
Projected out a neck and *jutted* to the sea. *Dryden.*

Broke by the *jutting* land on either side;
In double streams the briny waters glide. *Dryden.*

It seems to *jut* out of the structure of the poem, and be independent of it. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

2. To run against; to but. *Barret.*

Oft the ram
And *jutting* steer drive their entangling horns
Through the frail meshes. *Mason, Eng. Garden*, B. 2.

To JU'TTY. *v. a.* [from *jut.*] To shoot out beyond.

Then lend the eye a terrible aspect;
Let it pry through the portage of the head,
Like the brass cannon, let the brow o'erwhelm it,
As fearfully, as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and *jutty* his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

To JU'TTY.* *v. n.* To jut. See *To* JETTY.

JU'TTY.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. That part of a building which shoots forward beyond the rest. See JETTEE.

No *jutty*, frieze, buttress,
Nor coigne of vantage. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. A kind of pier: a mole projected into the sea.

Maintenance of piers, *jutties*, walles, and bankes, against the rages of the sea. *Acts*, 1 *Edw. VI.* c. 14.

JUT-WINDOW.* *n. s.* [*jut* and *window.*] A window jutting from a building.

I fancied her like the front of her father's hall; her eyes were the two *jut windows*, and her mouth the great door. *Congreve.*

JU'VENILE. *adj.* [*juvenilis*, Latin.] Young; youthful.

Learning hath its infancy when it is almost childish; then its youth, when it is luxuriant and *juvenile;* then its strength of years when it is solid; and lastly, its old age, when it waxeth dry and exhaust. *Bacon, Essays.*

JUVENI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *juvenile.*]

1. Youthfulness.

The restauration of grey hairs to *juvenility*, and renewing exhausted marrow, may be effected without a miracle. *Glanville.*

2. Light and careless manner.

Customary strains and abstracted *juvenilities* have made it difficult to commend and speak credibly in dedications. *Glanville.*

JUXTAPOSI'TION.† *n. s.* [*juxtaposition*, French; *juxta* and *positio*, Latin.] Apposition; the act of placing together; the state of being placed by each other.

Nor can it be a difference that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks, since the coherence of these will be of difficult conception; and we must either suppose an infinite number of them holding together, or at last come to parts that are united by a mere *juxtaposition.* *Glanville.*

By the adduction and *juxtaposition* of parallels, universally gleaned both from his poetry and prose, to ascertain his favourite words. *Warton, Pref. to Milton's Sm. Poems.*

The man who first invented the word *above*, must not only have distinguished, in some measure, the relation of *superiority* from the objects which were so related, but he must also have distinguished this relation from other relations, such as, from the relation of *inferiority* denoted by the word *below*, from the relation of *juxtaposition*, expressed by the word *beside*, and the like. *A. Smith, Formation of Languages.*

I'VY. *n. s.* [ıṗıȝ, ıuıȝ, Saxon; *hedera*, Latin.] A plant.

It is a parasitick plant, sending forth roots or fibres from its branches, by which it is fastened to either trees, walls, or plants which are near it, and from thence receives a great share of its nourishment. *Miller.*

A gown made of the finest wool; —
A belt of straw, and *ivy* buds,
With coral clasps and amber studs;
And if these pleasures may thee move,
Then live with me and be my love. *Marlow.*

Direct the clasping *ivy* where to climb. *Milton, P. L.*

I'VYED.* *adj.* [from *ivy.*] Overgrown with ivy. A favourite epithet of modern poets.

Underneath the brow
Of *ivyed* cliffs, through many a winding path,
Many a low valley, and forsaken lawn,
I stray'd with my conductor. *W. Richardson.*

I'll seek some lonely church, or dreary hall,
Where fancy paints the glimmering taper blue,
Where lamps hang mouldering on the *ivy'd* wall,
And sheeted ghosts drink up the midnight dew. *Smollet.*

Repeated objects of his view,
The gloomy battlements, and *ivy'd* spires;
That crown the solitary dome, arise. *Warton, Pleasures of Melancholy.*

JY'MOLD. *adj.* See GIMMAL.

K

K. A letter borrowed by the English from the Greek alphabet. It has before all the vowels one invariable sound: as, *keen*, *ken*, *kill*. It is used after *c* at the end of words: as, *knock*, *clock*, *crack*, *back*, *brick*, *stick*, *pluck*, *check*, which were written anciently with *e* final: as, *clocke*, *checke*, *tricke*. It is also in use between a vowel and the silent *e* final: as, *cloke*, *broke*, *brake*, *pike*, *duke*, *eke*. It likewise ends a word after a diphthong: as, *look*, *break*, *shook*, *leek*. The English [should] never use *c* at the end of a word. *K* is silent in the present pronunciation before *n*: as, *knife*, *knee*, *knell*.

To KABO'B.* See *To* CABOB.

KAIL.* *n. s.* [capl, Sax. *caul*, old Fr. See COLE.] A kind of cabbage.

I was told at Aberdeen, that the people learned from Cromwell's soldiers to make shoes and to plant *kail*. *Johnson, Journ. Western Islands.*

KA'LENDAR. *n. s.* [now written *calendar*.] An account of time.

Let this pernicious hour
Stand aye accursed in the *kalendar*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To KA'LENDAR.* *v. a.* [from the noun. See *To* CALENDAR.] To enter in the calendar.

We are generally more apt to *kalendar* saints than sinners' days. *Hooker, Ecc. Pol.* v. 72.

KA'LENDER.* *n. s.* A sort of dervise. See CALENDER.

KA'LI. *n. s.* [an Arabick word.] Sea-weed, of the ashes of which glass was made; whence the word *alkali*.

The ashes of the weed *kali* are sold to the Venetians for their glass works. *Bacon.*

KA'LLIGRAPHY.* *n. s.* Beautiful writing. See CALLIGRAPHY.

My *kalligraphy*, a fair hand,
Fit for a secretary. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

KA'LMIA.* *n. s.* An elegant ever green plant, of which one kind has been called, the dwarf laurel, with a *tinus* leaf. The leaf of another sort is larger. *Mason.*

KA'LOYER.* *n. s.* A monk of the Greek church. See CALOYER. Dr. Shaw calls the Presbyters of the monastery of St. Catherine at Mount Sinai *kalories*, Trav. p. 330. Ricaut writes the word in the same manner. Others write it *caloyer*, as Churchhill, Tournefort, &c. The doctor, Mr. Pegge observes, derives the word from καλόγερος, *a good old man*; but Mr. Pegge prefers καλλίεργος, *one who performs good works*. See Anon. ix. 93. It is probably from καλὸς, without any adjunct.

The second are habited like Greek *kalories* of that order. *Ricaut, State of the Greek Church*, p. 424.

KAM.† *adj.* [*Kam*, in Erse, is squint-eyed, and applied to any thing awry: clean *kam* signifies crooked, athwart, awry, cross from the purpose. *A-schembo*, Italian; hence our English *a-kimbo*. Clean *kam* is, by vulgar pronunciation, brought to *kim kam*. Dr. Johnson. — *kamm*, or *camm*, Welsh, crooked. See CAMOUS.] Crooked.

Sicin. This is clean *kam*.
Brut. Merely awry. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The wrong way, clean contrary, quite *kam*. *Cotgrave, in V. Contrepoil.*

All goes topsy turvy; all, *kim kam*. *Transl. of Guzman de Alfarache.*

KANGARO'O.* *n. s.* An animal of South Wales.

The head, neck and shoulders are very small in proportion; the tail is nearly as long as the body, thick near the rump, and tapering towards the end: the fore legs of this were only eight inches long, the hind ones two-and-twenty; its progress is by successive leaps of great length in an erect posture. The skin is covered by a short fur, mouse colour. This animal is called by the natives *Kangaroo*. *Hawkesworth's Collect. of Voyages.*

To KAW.† *v. n.* [from the sound. Dr. Johnson. — Hence the bird's name, *kae*, Teut. ceo, Sax. *cawci*, Welsh; and much the same in several other languages.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook.

Jack-daws *kawing* and fluttering about the nests, set all their young ones a-gaping; but having nothing in their mouths but air, leave them as hungry as before. *Locke.*

KAW. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow.

The dastard crow that to the wood made wing,
With her loud *kaws* her craven-kind doth bring,
Who, safe in numbers, cuff the noble bird. *Dryden.*

KAYLE. *n. s.* [*quille*, French.]

1. Ninepins; kettlepins, of which skittles seems a corruption.

And now at *keels* they try a harmless chance,
And now their cur they teach to fetch and dance. *Sidney.*

The residue of the time they wear out at coits, *kayles*, or the like idle exercises. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

2. A kind of play still retained in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in three's are made in the ground, and an iron bullet rolled in among them.

To KECK.† *v. n.* [*kecken*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—From the Iceland. *kuok*, the throat; *kuoka*, "gula niti." Serenius. So, in Berkshire, *kecker* is used for the *gullet*.] To heave the stomach; to reach at vomiting.

All those diets do dry up humours and rheums, which they first attenuate, and while the humour is attenuated it troubleth the body a great deal more; and therefore patients must not *keck* at them at the first. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The faction, is it not notorious?
Keck at the memory of glorious. *Swift.*

To KE'CKLE.† *v. a.* [perhaps from *kughtlen*, Teut. rotundare.] To defend a cable round with rope. *Ainsworth.*

KE'CKSY. *n. s.* [commonly *kex*, *cigue*, French; *cicuta*, Latin. Skinner.] Skinner seems to think *kecksy* or *kex* the same as hemlock. It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock, and any other hollow-jointed plant.

Nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

KE'CKY. *adj.* [from *kex*.] Resembling a kex.

An Indian sceptre, made of a sort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly round, consisteth of hard and blackish cylinders, mixed with a soft *kecky* body; so as at the end cut transversely, it looks as a bundle of wires. *Grew.*

To KEDGE. *v. a.* [*kaghe*, a small vessel, Dutch.]

In bringing a ship up or down a narrow river, when the wind is contrary to the tide, they set the foresail, or fore-top-sail and mizzen, and so let her drive with the tide. The sails are to flat her about, if she comes too near the shore. They also carry out an anchor in the head of the boat, with a hawser that comes from the ship; which anchor, if the ship comes too near the shore, they let fall in the stream, and so wind her head about it; then weigh the anchor again when she is about, which is called *kedging*, and from this use the anchor a kedger. *Harris.*

KE'DGER.† *n. s.* [from *kedge*.]

1. A small anchor used in a river. See KEDGE.

2. A fish-man. Yorkshire. *Grose.*

KEE, the provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine*.

A lass, that Cicely hight, had won his heart,
Cicely, the western lass, that tends the *kee*. *Gay, Past.*

KE'DLACK. *n. s.* A weed among corn; charlock. *Tusser.*

KEECH.✱ *n. s.* [*caicchio*, Ital. a barrel.] A solid lump or mass.

I wonder,
That such a *keech* can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' the beneficial sun,
And keep it from the earth. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

A *keech* of tallow is the fat of an ox or cow rolled up by the butcher in a round lump, in order to be carried to the chandler. It is the proper word in use now. *Bp. Percy, Note on Shakspeare.*

KEEL. *n. s.* [cœle, Saxon; *kiel*, Dutch; *quille*, Fr.] The bottom of the ship.

Portunus
Heav'd up his lighten'd *keel*, and sunk the sand,
And steer'd the sacred vessel. *Dryden.*

Her sharp bill serves for a *keel* to cut the air before her; her tail she useth as her rudder. *Grew, Cosmol.*

Your cable's burst, and you must quickly feel
The waves impetuous ent'ring at your *keel*. *Swift.*

KEELS, the same with *kayles*; which see.

To KEEL.† *v. a.* [celan, Saxon, to cool; "to *kele* or *kelan*, to make cold." Prompt. Parv.] To cool; to render cool. Dr. Johnson has been misled by Sir T. Hanmer in regard to the meaning of this word, which he confines to the kitchen; and has considered it as existing only in Shakspeare. It is one of our oldest words.

I shall lazar to the sende
With water on his finger ende,
Thyn hote tonge for to *kele*. *Gower, Conf. Am. B.* 6.

And down on knees full humbly gan I knele,
Besechyng her my fervent wo to *kele*. *Chaucer, Court of Love.*

While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot. *Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.*

To KEEL.✱ *v. n.* To become cold; to lose spirit; to quail. "He *keals*," that is, he is cowardly; his courage cools. Lancashire.

The cote he found, and eke he feleth
The mace; and then his herte *keleth*,
That there durst he not abide. *Gower, Conf. Am. B.* 5.

KE'ELAGE.✱ *n. s.* [from *keel*.] Duty paid for a ship coming into the port of Hartlepool.

Keelage, whereby he had by custom what is here expressed, "octo denarios, &c." for the keel of every ship that came into his sea-port [of Hartlepool] with a boat. *Blount, Anc. Tenures*, p. 146.

KE'ELFAT. *n. s.* [cœlan, Saxon, *to cool*, and *fat* or *vat*, a vessel.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KE'ELING.✱ *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.] A kind of small cod, whereof stockfish is made. Cotgrave, and Sherwood. The name given to cod of a large size. Dr. Jamieson.

KE'ELSON. *n. s.* The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel, lying right over it next above the floor timber. *Harris.*

To KE'ELHALE. *v. a.* [*keel* and *hale*.] To punish in the seamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.

KEEN.† *adj.* [cene, kene, Saxon; *kuhn*, German; *koen*, Dutch; daring; brave; bold: from *kennen*, posse. Wachter.—Goth. *kienn*, callidus, prudens; Su. Goth. *kaenna*, noscere, sentire. Serenius.—Our oldest sense certainly implies that of *strength*; yet in the expression a *keen* man, or a man of *keen* observation, we mean a sharp, clever, or cunning person.]

1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt. We say *keen* of an edge; and *sharp*, either of edge or point.

Come, thick night,
That my *keen* knife see not the wound it makes. *Shakspeare.*

Here is my *keen*-edg'd sword,
Deck'd with fine flower-de-luces on each side. *Shakspeare.*

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms,
Keen be my sabre, and of proof my arms. *Dryden.*

A sword *keen*-edg'd within his right he held,
The warlike emblem of the conquer'd field. *Dryden.*

2. Severe; piercing.

The *kene* cold blowes through my beaten hide. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.*

The winds
Blow moist, and *keen*, shattering the graceful locks
Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek
Some better shroud. *Milton, P. L.*

The cold was very supportable; but as it changed to the north-west, or north, it became excessively *keen*. *Ellis's Voyage.*

3. Eager; vehement.

Never did I know
A creature, that did bear the shape of man,
So *keen* and greedy to confound a man. *Shakspeare.*

Keen dispatch of real hunger. *Milton, P. L.*

The sheep were so *keen* upon the acorns, that they gobbled up a piece of the coat. *L'Estrange.*

Those curs are so extremely hungry, that they are too *keen* at the sport, and worry their game. *Tatler.*

This was a prospect so very inviting, that it could not be easily withstood by any who have so *keen* an appetite for wealth. *Swift.*

4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind.

Good father cardinal, cry thou, Amen,
To my *keen* curses. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

I have known some of these absent officers as *keen* against Ireland, as if they had never been indebted to her. *Swift.*

5. Sharp; acute of mind.

To KEEN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sharpen. An unauthorized word.

Nor when cold Winter *keens* the brightening flood,
Wou'd I weak shivering linger on the brink. *Thomson.*

KE'ENLY.✝ *adv.* [from *keen.* Saxon, kenlice.] Sharply; vehemently; eagerly; bitterly.

KE'ENNESS.✝ *n. s.* [from *keen.*]

1. Sharpness; edge.

No, not the hangman's ax bears half the *keenness*
Of thy sharp envy. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Time and calmer considerations — do oft take off the edge and *keenness* of men's spirits against those things, whereof they were sometimes great abhorrers; reconciling their mortal feuds, and wearing off their popular prejudices. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 134

2. Rigour of weather; piercing cold.

3. Asperity; bitterness of mind.

That they might keep up the *keenness* against the court, his lordship furnished them with informations, to the king's disadvantage. *Clarendon.*

The sting of every reproachful speech is the truth of it; and to be conscious is that which gives an edge, and *keenness* to the invective. *South.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence.

These interposals of forbearance do but whet the appetite to a greater *keenness* of desire. *South, Serm.* vi. 436.

5. Acuteness of understanding.

To KEEP.✝ *v. a.* [cepan, kepan, Saxon; *kepen*, old Dutch. "In the English language we have two words, which add the idea of *care* or *diligence* to that of holding or possessing. These words are *keep* and *save*, which we perceive are the same words under different forms. On the word *keep* our etymologists supply us with a set of terms belonging to the same element, (*C B*, whence the Latin *capio*, to take hold, to contain, &c.) which may be found in Skinner; cepan, κίβιτις, (*pera*,) *kepen*, *coop*. — *Kefes* signifies in Persia and Arabic a *coop* or cage for birds. Under *coop*, in Junius, we find a Dutch expression, '*kuype* der stad *septa* urbis;' and *coop* or *cowp*, vas, dolium. Hence is derived *cooper*, doliarius. *Keep* is sometimes used in the sense of *restrain*, *confine*; as, in the phrases, *keep in*, to *keep a person to any business*, &c. The commentators on Shakspeare will supply us with examples, in which *keep* is used in the sense of *care for*; and there is another signification of this word, still preserved in the phraseology of our university, [Cambridge,] in which it recurs to a different sense of the element, and has reference to an enclosure for the purpose of rest, *habitation*, &c." Whiter, Etymolog. Magn. p. 43.]

1. To retain; not to lose.

I *kept* the field with the death of some, and flight of others. *Sidney.*

We have examples in the primitive church of such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods repented, and *kept* still the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgift.*

Keep in memory what I preached unto you. 1 *Cor.* xv. 2.

This charge I *keep* till my appointed day
Of rendering up. *Milton, P. L.*

His loyalty he *kept*, his love, his zeal. *Milton, P. L.*

You have lost a child; but you have *kept* one child, and are likely to do so long. *Temple.*

If we would weigh, and *keep* in our minds, what we are considering, that would instruct us when we should, or should not, branch into distinctions. *Locke.*

2. To have in custody.

The crown of Stephanus, first king of Hungary, was always *kept* in the castle of Vicegrade. *Knolles.*

She *kept* the fatal key. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To preserve; not to let go.

The Lord God merciful and gracious, *keeping* mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity. *Exod.* xxxiv. 7.

I spared it greatly, and have *kept* me a grape of the cluster, and a plant of a great people. 2 *Esdr.* ix. 21.

4. To preserve in a state of security; to save from danger; to deliver.

The Lord hath *kept* me alive, as he said, these forty and five years. *Josh.* xiv. 10.

Whom he would he slew, and whom he would he *kept* alive. *Dan.* v. 19

That thou shouldst *keep* them from the evil. *St. John*, xvii. 15.

We passed by where the duke *keeps* his gallies. *Addison.*

5. To protect; to guard.

Behold I am with thee to *keep* thee. *Gen.* xxviii. 15.

Keep, we beseech, O Lord, thy church with thy perpetual mercy. *Collect, 15th Sund. after Trinity.*

6. To restrain from flight.

Paul dwelt with a soldier that *kept* him. *Acts*, xxviii. 16.

7. To detain, or hold as a motive.

But what's the cause that *keeps* you here with me?
—That I may know what *keeps* me here with you. *Dryden.*

8. To hold for another.

A man delivers money or stuff to *keep*. *Exod.* xxii. 7.

Reserv'd from night, and *kept* for thee in store. *Milton, P. L.*

9. To tend; to have care of.

God put him in the garden of Eden to *keep* it. *Gen.* ii. 15.

While in her girlish age she *kept* sheep on the moor, it chanced that a merchant saw and liked her. *Carew.*

Count it thine
To till and *keep*, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton, P. L.*

10. To preserve in the same tenour or state.

To know the true state, I will *keep* this order. *Bacon.*

Take this at least, this last advice my son,
Keep a stiff rein, and move but gently on:
The coursers of themselves will run too fast,
Your art must be to moderate their haste. *Addison, Ovid.*

11. To regard; to attend.

While the stars and course of heaven I *keep*,
My wearied eyes were seiz'd with fatal sleep. *Dryden.*

12. To not suffer to fail.

My mercy will I *keep* for him for ever. *Psal.* lxxxix. 28.

13. To hold in any state.

Ingenuous shame, and the apprehensions of displeasure, are the only true restraints: these alone ought to hold the reins, and *keep* the child in order. *Locke on Education.*

Men are guilty of many faults in the exercise of this faculty of the mind, which *keep* them in ignorance. *Locke.*

Happy souls! who *keep* such a sacred dominion over their inferior and animal powers, that the sensitive tumults never rise to disturb the superior and better operations of the reasoning mind. *Watts on the Mind.*

14. To retain by some degree of force in any place or state. It is often followed in this sense by particles; as, *down*, *under*, *in*, *off*, *out*.

This wickedness is found by thee: no good deeds of mine have been able to *keep* it *down* in thee. *Sidney.*

It is hardly to be thought that any governour should so much malign his successor, as to suffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have *kept under;* or perhaps nourish it with coloured countenance of such sinister means. *Spenser.*

What old acquaintance! could not all this flesh
Keep in a little life? Poor Jack, farewel. *Shakspeare.*

Venus took the guard of noble Hector's corse,
And *kept* the dogs *off:* night and day applying sovereign force
Of rosy balms, that to the dogs were horrible in taste. *Chapman, Iliad.*

The Chinese sail where they will; which sheweth that their law of *keeping out* strangers is a law of pusillanimity and fear. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

And those that cannot live from him asunder,
Ungratefully shall strive to *keep* him *under.* *Milton, Vac. Ex.*

If any ask me what wou'd satisfy,
To make life easy, thus I would reply:
As much as *keeps out* hunger, thirst, and cold. *Dryden.*

Matters, recommended by our passions, take possession of our minds, and will not be *kept out.* *Locke.*

Prohibited commodities should be *kept out*, and useless ones impoverish us by being brought in. *Locke.*

An officer with one of these unbecoming qualities, is looked upon as a proper person to *keep off* impertinence and solicitation from his superiour. *Addison, Spect.*

And if two boots *keep out* the weather,
What need you have two hides of leather? *Prior.*

We have it in our power to *keep in* our breaths, and to suspend the efficacy of this natural function. *Cheyne.*

15. To continue any state or action.

Men gave ear, waited, and *kept* silence at my counsel. *Job*, xxix. 21.

Auria made no stay, but still *kept* on his course. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

It was then such a calm, that the ships were not able to *keep* way with the gallies. *Knolles, Hist.*

The moon that distance *keeps* till night. *Milton, P. L.*

An heap of ants on a hillock will more easily be *kept* to an uniformity in motion than these. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

He died in fight:
Fought next my person; as in consort fought:
Kept pace for pace, and blow for blow. *Dryden.*

He, being come to the estate, *keeps* on a very busy family; the markets are weekly frequented, and the commodities of his farm carried out and sold. *Locke.*

Invading foes, without resistance,
With ease I make to *keep* their distance. *Swift.*

16. To preserve in any state.

My son, *keep* the flower of thine age sound. *Ecclus.* xxvi. 19.

17. To practise; to use habitually.

I rule the family very ill, and *keep* bad hours. *Pope.*

18. To copy carefully.

Her servants' eyes were fix'd upon her face,
And as she mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd,
Her measures *kept*, and step by step pursued. *Dryden.*

19. To observe or solemnize any time.

This shall be for a memorial; and you shall *keep* it a feast to the Lord. *Exod.* xii. 14.

That day was not in silence holy *kept.* *Milton, P. L.*

20. To observe; not to violate.

It cannot be,
The king should *keep* his word in loving us;
He will suspect us still, and find a time
To punish this offence in other faults. *Shakspeare.*

Sworn for three years' term to live with me,
My fellow scholars; and to *keep* those statutes
That are recorded in this schedule here. *Shakspeare.*

Lord God, there is none like thee: who *keepest* covenant and mercy with thy servants. *1 Kings*, viii. 23.

Lord God of Israel, *keep* with thy servant that thou promisedst him. *1 Kings*, viii. 25.

Obey and *keep* his great command. *Milton, P. L.*

His promise Palamon accepts; but pray'd
To *keep* it better than the first he made. *Dryden.*

My debtors do not *keep* their day,
Deny their hands and then refuse to pay. *Dryden, Juv.*

My wishes are,
That Ptolemy may *keep* his royal word. *Dryden.*

21. To maintain; to support with necessaries of life.

Much more affliction than already felt
They cannot well impose, nor I sustain,
If they intend advantage of my labours,
The work of many hands, which earns my *keeping.* *Milton, S. A.*

22. To have in the house.

Base tyke, call'st thou me host? I scorn the term; nor shall my Nell *keep* lodgers. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

23. Not to intermit.

Keep a sure watch over a shameless daughter, lest she make thee a laughing-stock to thine enemies, and a bye-word in the city. *Ecclus.* xli. 11.

Not *keeping* strictest watch as she was warn'd. *Milton, P. L.*

24. To maintain; to hold.

They were honourably brought to London, where every one of them *kept* house by himself. *Hayward.*

Twelve Spartan virgins, noble, young, and fair,
To the pompous palace did resort,
Where Menelaus *kept* his royal court. *Dryden.*

25. To remain in; not to leave a place.

I pr'ythee, tell me, doth he *keep* his bed? *Shakspeare.*

26. Not to reveal; not to betray.

A fool cannot *keep* counsel. *Ecclus.* viii. 17.

Great are thy virtues, doubtless, best of fruits,
Though *kept* from man. *Milton, P. L.*

If he were wise, he would *keep* all this to himself. *Tillotson.*

27. To restrain; to with-hold.

If any rebel or vain spirit of mine
Did, with the least affection of a welcome,
Give entertainment to the might of it;
Let Heaven for ever *keep* it from my head. *Shakspeare.*

Some obscure passages in the inspired volume *keep* from the knowledge of divine mysteries. *Boyle on Scripture.*

If the god of this world did not blind their eyes, it would be impossible, so long as men love themselves, to *keep* them from being religious. *Tillotson.*

There is no virtue children should be excited to, nor fault they should be *kept* from, which they may not be convinced of by reasons. *Locke on Education.*

If a child be constantly *kept* from drinking cold liquor whilst he is hot, the custom of forbearing will preserve him. *Locke.*

By this they may *keep* them from little faults. *Locke.*

28. To debar from any place.

Ill fenc'd for Heaven to *keep* out such a foe. *Milton, P. L.*

29. *To* KEEP *back.* To reserve. To with-hold.

Whatsoever the Lord shall answer, I will declare: I will *keep* nothing *back* from you. *Jer.* xlii. 4.

Some are so close and reserved, as they will not shew their wares but by a dark light, and seem always to *keep back* somewhat. *Bacon, Essays.*

30. *To* KEEP *back.* To with-hold; to restrain.

Keep back thy servant from presumptuous sins. *Ps.* xix. 13.

31. *To* KEEP *company.* To frequent any one; to accompany.

Heaven doth know, so shall the world perceive,
That I have turn'd away my former self,
So will I those that *kept* me *company.* *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Why should he call her whore? Who *keeps* her *company?*
What place? What time? *Shakspeare, Othello.*

What mean'st thou, bride! this *company* to *keep*?
To sit up, till thou fain would sleep. *Donne.*
Neither will I wretched thee
In death forsake, but *keep* thee *company.* *Dryden.*

32. *To* KEEP *company with.* To have familiar intercourse.

A virtuous woman is obliged not only to avoid immodesty, but the appearance of it; and she could not approve of a young woman *keeping company with* men, without the permission of father or mother. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

33. *To* KEEP *in.* To conceal; not to tell.

I perceive in you so excellent a touch of modesty, that you will not extort from me what I am willing to *keep in.* *Shakspeare.*

Syphax, your zeal becomes importunate:
I've hitherto permitted it to rave,
And talk at large; but learn to *keep* it *in*,
Lest it should take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addison.*

34. *To* KEEP *in.* To restrain; to curb.

If thy daughter be shameless, *keep* her *in* straightly, lest she abuse herself through overmuch liberty. *Ecclus.* xxvi. 10.

It will teach them to *keep in*, and so master their inclinations. *Locke on Education.*

35. *To* KEEP *off.* To bear to a distance; not to admit.

36. *To* KEEP *off.* To hinder.

A superficial reading, accompanied with the common opinion of his invincible obscurity, has *kept off* some from seeking in him the coherence of his discourse. *Locke.*

37. *To* KEEP *up.* To maintain without abatement.

Land *kept up* its price, and sold for more years' purchase than corresponded to the interest of money. *Locke.*

This restraint of their tongues will *keep up* in them the respect and reverence due to their parents. *Locke.*

Albano *keeps up* its credit still for wine. *Addison.*

This dangerous dissension among us we *keep up* and cherish with much pains. *Addison, Freeholder.*

The ancients were careful to coin money in due weight and fineness, and *keep* it *up* to the standard. *Arbuthnot.*

38. *To* KEEP *up.* To continue; to hinder from ceasing.

You have enough to keep you alive, and to *keep up* and improve your hopes of heaven. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

In joy, that which *keeps up* the action is the desire to continue it. *Locke.*

Young heirs, from their own reflecting upon the estates they are born to, are of no use but to *keep up* their families, and transmit their lands and houses in a line to posterity. *Addison.*

During his studies and travels, he *kept up* a punctual correspondence with Eudoxus. *Addison.*

39. *To* KEEP *under.* To oppress; to subdue.

O happy mixture! whereby things contrary do so qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldness can make us presume, as long as we are *kept under* with the sense of our own wretchedness; nor while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear be able to tyrannize over us. *Hooker.*

Truth may be smothered a long time, and *kept under* by violence; but it will break out at last. *Stillingfleet.*

To live like those, that have their hope in another life, implies, that we *keep under* our appetites, and do not let them loose into the enjoyments of sense. *Atterbury.*

To KEEP.† *v. n.*

1. To care for; to regard. This old expression afterwards was amplified into *take keep.* See the substantive KEEP.

The wake-plaies ne *kepe* I not to say. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

2. To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state.

With all our force we *kept* aloof to sea,
And gain'd the island where our vessels lay. *Pope, Odyssey.*

3. To continue in any place or state; to stay.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should make her *keep* within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*

What! *keep* a week away? seven days and nights?
Eightscore hours? and lovers' absent hours!
O weary reckoning! *Shakspeare, Othello.*

I think, it is our way,
If we will *keep* in favour with the king,
To be her men, and wear her livery. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Thou shalt *keep* fast by my young men, until they have ended. *Ruth*, ii. 21.

The necessity of *keeping* well with the maritime powers, will persuade them to follow our measures. *Temple.*

On my better hand Ascanius hung,
And with unequal paces tript along:
Creusa *kept* behind. *Dryden, Æn.*

The goddess born in secret pin'd;
Nor visited the camp, nor in the council join'd;
But *keeping* close, his gnawing heart he fed
With hopes of vengeance. *Dryden, Homer.*

And while it *keeps* there, it *keeps* within our author's limitation. *Locke.*

A man that cannot fence will *keep* out of bullies' and gamesters' company. *Locke on Education.*

There are cases in which a man must guard, if he intends to *keep* fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*

The endeavours Achilles used to meet with Hector, the contrary endeavours of the Trojan to *keep* out of reach, are the intrigue. *Pope, View of Ep. Poetry.*

4. To remain unhurt; to last; to be durable.

Disdain me not, although I be not fair:
Doth beauty *keep* which never sun can burn,
Nor storms do turn! *Sidney.*

Grapes will *keep* in a vessel half full of wine, so that the grapes touch not the wine. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

If the malt be not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not *keep.* *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

5. To dwell; to live constantly.

A breath thou art,
(Servile to all the skiey influences,)
That dost this habitation where thou *keep'st*,
Hourly afflict. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Knock at the study, where, they say, he *keeps*,
To ruminate strange plots of dire revenge. *Shakspeare.*

Now turn, and view the wonders of the deep;
Where Proteus' herds and Neptune's orks do *keep:*
Where all is plough'd, yet still the pasture's green,
New ways are found, and yet no paths are seen. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

6. To adhere strictly: with *to.*

Did they *keep to* one constant dress, they would sometimes be in fashion, which they never are. *Addison, Spect.*

It is so whilst we *keep to* our rule; but when we forsake that we go astray. *Baker on Learning.*

7. *To* KEEP *on.* To go forward.

So chearfully he took the doom;
Nor shrunk, nor stept from death,
But, with unalter'd pace, *kept on.* *Dryden.*

8. *To* KEEP *up.* To continue unsubdued.

He grew sick of a consumption; yet he still *kept up*, that he might free his country. *Life of Cleomenes.*

9. The general idea of this word is care, continuance, or duration, sometimes with an intimation of cogency or coercion.

KEEP.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The strongest part of the old castles: the donjon, as Grose calls it. See DONJON. Dr. Johnson overpasses this primary sense of the word.

The day prefixed being come, he took coach near the *keep*, a high mount, on which is a tower, built in the middleward betwixt the two great courts within the castle; a guard being made all along. *Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Charles I.* p. 105.

The prison strong,
Within whose *keep* the captive knights were laid:
Was one partition of the palace-wall. *Dryden.*

2. Custody; guard; charge; care. From the preceding sense.

Pan, thou god of shepherds all,
Which of our tender lambkins *takest keep*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*
Often he used of his *keep*
A sacrifice to bring,
Now with a kid, now with a sheep,
The altars hallowing. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*
Of nothing he *takes keep*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. Guardianship; restraint.

Youth is least looked into, when they stand in most need of good *keep* and regard. *Ascham.*

4. Condition: a colloquial expression; as, in good *keep*.

KE'EPER.✝ *n. s.* [from *keep*.]

1. A defender; a preserver; one who saves from harm.

The Lord himself is thy *keeper;* the Lord is thy defence upon thy right hand. *Ps.* cxxi. 5.

2. One who holds any thing for the use of another; one who has the charge or care of another; a guardian.

The good old man having neither reason to dissuade, nor hopes to persuade, received the things with the mind of a *keeper*, not of an owner. *Sidney.*

Am I my brother's *keeper?* *Gen.* iv. 9.

3. One who has prisoners in custody.

The *keeper* of the prison, call to him. *Shakspeare.*

The Lord was with Joseph, — and gave him favour in the sight of the *keeper* of the prison. *Gen.* xxxix. 21.

Io now
With horns exalted stands, and seems to lowe:
A noble charge; her *keeper* by her side
To watch her walks his hundred eyes apply'd. *Dryden.*
A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and water mix'd, with added store
Of opium; to his *keeper* this he brought,
Who swallowed unaware the sleepy draught. *Dryden.*

4. One who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase.

There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter,
Some time a *keeper* here in Windsor forest,
Doth all the winter-time, at still of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shakspeare.*
The first fat buck of all the season's sent,
And *keeper* takes no fee in compliment. *Dryden.*

5. One that has the superintendence or care of any thing.

Hilkiah went unto Hildah, *keeper* of the wardrobe. 2 *Kings*, xxii. 14.

KE'EPER *of the great seal.* [*custos magni sigilli*, Lat.] Is a lord by his office, and called lord *keeper* of the great seal of England, and is of the king's privy-council, under whose hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king. This lord *keeper*, by the statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. hath the like jurisdiction, and all other advantages, as hath the lord chancellor of England. *Cowel.*

KE'EPERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *keeper*.] Office of a keeper.

The gaol of the shire is kept at Launceston: this *keepership* is annexed to the constableship of the castle. *Carew.*

KE'EPING.✱ *n. s.* [from *keep*.]

1. Charge; custody.

Let them that suffer according to the Will of God, commit the *keeping* of their souls to him in well doing as unto a faithful Creator. 1 *Pet.* iv. 19.

A wise and a good man shall be satisfied from himself; his happiness is in his own *keeping*. *South, Serm.* iv. 360.

2. Care to preserve; preservation.

If God bestows upon us a blessing, we may be confident, that he looks upon it as worth our *keeping*. *South, Serm.* iv. 402.

3. Guard.

Therefore henceforth be at your *keeping* well,
And ever ready for your foeman fell. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. xi. 2.

KE'EPSAKE.✱ *n. s.* [*keep* and *sake*.] A gift in token of remembrance; to be kept for the sake of the giver.

KEG.✝ *n. s.* [*caque*, Fr. Mr. Tooke believes our word to be the past participle of the Sax. cæᵹᵹian, obserare. He would, of course, disdain to notice the Welsh *cawg*, a basin.] A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel.

KELL.✝ *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology; the Welsh *caul*, (probably, however, borrowed from our own *caul*,) is the first meaning. Serenius notices also the Icel. *kil*, "saccus, pera, scrotum."]

1. The omentum; that which inwraps the guts.

The very weight of bowels and *kell*, in fat people, is the occasion of a rupture. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. A child's caul. See the fourth meaning of CAUL. *Barret.*

A silly jealous fellow — seeing his child new born included in a *kell*, thought sure a Franciscan, that used to come to his house, was the father of it, it was so like a friar's cowl; and thereupon threatened the friar to kill him. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 617.

3. The chrysalis of a caterpillar.

Caterpillars' *kells*,
And knotty cobwebs. *B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.*

KELL.✝ *n. s.* A sort of pottage. Ainsworth. It is so called in Scotland, being a soup made of shredded greens. Dr. Johnson. I do not find this Scottish soup written otherwise than *kail* or *kale*. The Welsh, however, have *cawl* for broth or pottage: our northern counties, *kale-pot*.

KELP.✝ *n. s.* A sea-plant; a salt produced from calcined sea-weed.

In making alum, the workmen use the ashes of a sea-weed called *kelp*, and urine. *Boyle on Colours.*

Their rocks abound with *kelp*, a sea-plant, of which the ashes are melted into glass. They burn *kelp* in great quantities, and then send it away in ships, which come regularly to purchase them. *Johnson, Journ. Western Islands.*

KE'LPY.✱ *n. s.* A supposed spirit of the waters in Scotland; of the origin of which term, Dr. Jamieson says, he can form no idea, unless it be originally the same with Alem. *chalp*, Germ. *kalb*, a calf; *kelpy* being described as a quadruped, and as making a loud bellowing noise; yet at the same time believed to have the form of a horse. He is here noticed, on account of the resemblance of his character to our own demon of the waters, Old *Nick*, famous for drowning not only men but ships. See NICK.

KE'LSON. *n. s.* [more properly *keelson*.] The wood next the keel.

We have added close pillars in the royal ships, which being fastened from the *kelson* to the beams of the second deck, keep them from settling, or giving way. *Ralegh.*

KE'LTER.✝ *n. s.* [*kelter*, to gird, Danish: "He is not in *kelter;* that is, he is not ready." Skinner. *Upkilta*, to truss, to tuck up, Su. Goth. Ihre. "*Upkilta kona*, colligatis vestibus mulier, quo paratior officiis obeundis fiat; et hinc verisimile est *hoc Angl. kelter* usurpari coepisse de eo, qui est in promtu." Serenius.] Order; ready or proper state. So in the north of England, in good *kelter*, that is, in good condition.

If the organs of prayer are out of *kelter*, — how can we pray? *Barrow, Works*, i. 71.

To KEMB. *v. a.* [cæmban, Saxon; *kammen*, German: now written, perhaps less properly, *to comb*.] To

separate or disentangle by a denticulated instrument.

Yet are the men more loose than they,
More *kemb'd* and bath'd, and rubb'd and trim'd,
More sleek. *B. Jonson.*
Thy head and hair are sleek;
And then thou *kemb'st* the tuzzes on thy cheek. *Dryden.*

KE'MBO.* See KIMBO.

KE'MELIN.* *n. s.* [χειμήλιον, Gr. any household implement.] A brewer's vessel; a tub. Cockeram. In the north of England a *kimlin.*

A kneading trough, or elles a *kemelyn.* *Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*

To KEN.† *v. a.* [cennan, Saxon; *kennan,* Dutch, to know: *kaennan,* Su. Goth. to instruct, and also to know.]

1. To see at a distance; to descry.

The shepherd's swayne you cannot well *ken,*
But it be by his pride, from other men.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.
If thou *ken'st* from far,
Among the Pleiads, a new-kindled star;
'Tis she that shines in that propitious light. *Dryden.*
We *ken* them from afar, the setting sun
Plays on their shining arms. *Addison.*

2. To know. Obsolete, Dr. Johnson says. Both in this and in the preceding sense, *ken* is still used in the north of England.

'Tis he, I *ken* the manner of his gait. *Shakspeare.*
Now plain I *ken* whence love his rise begun:
Sure he was born some bloody butcher's son,
Bred up in shambles. *Gay, Pastorals.*

To KEN.* *v. n.* To look round; to direct the eye to or from any object.

Up she gets, out she looks, listens and enquires, hearkens, *kens;* every man afar off is sure he, every stirring in the street! *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 513.

At once, as far as angels *ken,* he views
The dismal situation, waste and wild. *Milton, P. L.*

KEN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] View; reach of sight.

Lo! within a *ken* our army lies. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
When from the mountain top Pisanio shew'd thee,
Thou wast within a *ken.* *Shakspeare, Cymb.*
It was a hill
Of paradise the highest; from whose top
The hemisphere of earth, in clearest *ken,*
Stretch'd out to the amplest reach of prospect, lay.
Milton, P. L.
He soon
Saw within *ken* a glorious angel stand. *Milton, P. L.*
Rude, as their ships, was navigation then;
No useful compass or meridian known:
Coasting they kept the land within their *ken,*
And knew the North but when the pole-star shone. *Dryden.*

When we consider the reasons we have to think, that what lies within our *ken* is but a small part of the universe, we shall discover an huge abyss of ignorance. *Locke.*

KE'NDAL-GREEN.* *n. s.* A kind of green cloth, made at Kendal in Westmoreland; a place long distinguished for dying cloths with several bright colours. This sort of stuff is mentioned in a statute of king Richard the second. See Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry, vol. iv. p. 40.

Three misbegotten knaves, in *Kendal-green,* came at my back, and let drive at me. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. I.

Now doth he inly scorne his *Kendal-greene,*
And his patch'd cockers now despised beene.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 6.

KE'NNEL.† *n. s.* [*chenil,* Fr. Dr. Johnson.— From *chien,* Fr. a dog; *canis,* Latin. And our old word, for a kennel of hounds, is accordingly *cannel.* See Huloet's Dictionary.]

1. A cot for dogs.

A dog sure, if he could speak, had wit enough to describe his *kennel.* *Sidney.*

From forth the *kennel* of thy womb hath crept
A hell-hound, that doth hunt us all to death. *Shakspeare.*

The seditious remain within their station, which, by reason of the nastiness of the beastly multitude, might be more fitly termed a *kennel* than a camp. *Hayward.*

2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel.

A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a yelping *kennel* of French curs. *Shakspeare.*

3. The hole of a fox, or other beast.

4. [*Kennel,* Dutch; *chenal,* Fr. *canalis,* Lat.] The watercourse of a street.

A scavenger working in the *canell.*
Bp. Hall, Occas. Medit. § 103.

The crosses also of certain brethren — they overthrew and laid flat with the *cheynell.*
A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. under the year 1354.

Bad humours gather to a bile; or, as divers *kennels* flow to one sink, so in short time their numbers increased. *Hayward.*

He always came in so dirty, as if he had been dragged through the *kennel* at a boarding-school. *Arbuthnot.*

KE'NNEL *Coal.** See CANAL *Coal.*

To KE'NNEL. *v. n.* [from *kennel.*] To lie; to dwell: used of beasts, and of man in contempt.

Yet, when they list, would creep,
If aught disturb'd their noise, into her womb,
And *kennel* there; yet there still bark'd and howl'd
Within, unseen. *Milton, P. L.*

The dog *kennelled* in a hollow tree, and the cock roosted upon the boughs. *L'Estrange.*

To KE'NNEL.* *v. a.* To keep in a kennel.

Pompey, a tall hound, *kennelled* in a convent in France; and knows a rich soil. *Tatler,* No. 62.

From their slumbers shook, the *kennell'd* hounds
Mix in the musick of the day again. *Thomson, Autumn.*

KE'NNING.* *n. s.* [from *To ken.*] View. Apparently a sea term.

The next day about evening we saw, within a *kenning,* thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land. *Bacon.*

His ships were past a *kenning* from the shore.
Trag. of Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

KEPT. pret. and part. pass. of *keep.*

KERB.* *n. s.* [ceoppan, Sax. to cut; *kerbe,* Germ. notch, indent.] Any edging of strong solid stuff, which serves as a guard to something else. Thus the edging of the stone footways in London streets is called the *kerb*-stone.

[Elm] scarce has any superior for *kerbs* of coppers.
Evelyn, b. i. ch. 4. § 15.

KE'RCHIEF.† *n. s.* [*covrecheif,* Chaucer; *couvre,* to cover, and *chef,* the head; and hence a handkerchief to wipe the face or hands. Dr. Johnson.— It should seem, from the following citation, that Chaucer's word was not what Dr. Johnson states it to be, but *covercephe.* "Among Latin and Greek words, by common usage taken for English, as *fevre,* &c. he mentions *cephe,* whereof cometh Chaucer's *covercephe* in the Romant of the Rose, written and pronounced commonly *kerchief* in the South, and *courchief* in the North." Caius's Counseille against the Sweate, 1552. fol. 10.]

1. A head dress of a woman.

I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou hast the right arched bent of the brow, that becomes the tire vailant.

—— A plain *kerchief,* Sir John; my brows become nothing else. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

O! what a time have you chose out, brave Caius,
To wear a *kerchief.* *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The proudest *kerchief* of the court shall rest
Well satisfy'd of what they love the best. *Dryden.*

2. Any loose cloth used in dress.

Every man had a large *kerchief* folded about the neck. *Hayward.*

KE'RCHIEFED.† } *adj.* [from *kerchief.*] Dressed;
KE'RCHIEFT. } hooded.

Sickness with his *kerchef'd* head upwound. *G. Fletcher. Christ's Vict.* P. I. st. 12.

Thus, Night, oft seeme in thy pale career,
Till civil-suited Morn appear,
Not trick'd and frounc'd as she was wont
With the Attick boy to hunt,
But *kercheft* in a comely cloud,
While rocking winds are piping loud. *Milton, Il Pens.*

KERF. *n. s.* [ceoꞃꝼan, Saxon, *to cut.*] The sawn-away slit between two pieces of stuff is called a *kerf.* *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

KE'RMES.† *n. s.* [*kermes*, old Fr. But see ALKERMES.] *Kermes* is a roundish body, of the bigness of a pea, and of a brownish red colour. It contains a multitude of little distinct granules, soft, and when crushed yield a scarlet juice. It till lately was understood to be a vegetable excrescence; but we now know it to be the extended body of an animal parent, filled with a numerous offspring, which are the little red granules. *Hill.*

KERN.† *n. s.* [Neither Sir James Ware in his remarks on Ireland, nor Dr. Johnson in his notice of this word, offer any etymology. Stanihurst, in his old description of Ireland, has given the following: "Kerne (*kigheyren*) signifieth *a shower of hell;* because *they* are taken for no better than *rake-hells*, or *the devil's black garde!*" ch. 8. fol. 28. The Irish foot-soldier will not consider himself very highly obliged to master Stanihurst. Let him console himself, however, first, with honest Fuller's admirable remark on the Irish soldiery, in his account of the Holy War, made not long after that of Stanihurst: "All the consort of Christendome in this war could have made no musick, *if the Irish harp had been wanting.*" Hist. of the Holy War, 1639. p. 269. Let him next apply this observation to the warfare of our own times, and then laugh at the fiery etymology ascribed to the name of his predecessors. Kelham, it may be added, notices the Norman Fr. *kernes* as meaning idle persons, vagabonds.] Irish foot soldier; an Irish boor.

Out of the fry of these rake-hell horseboys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their *kern* supplied. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Justice had with valour arm'd,
Compell'd these skipping *kernes* to trust their heels. *Shakspeare.*

If in good plight these Northern *kerns* arrive,
Then does fortune promise fair. *Philips, Briton.*

KERN.† *n. s.* [*querne*, Teut. "hand-molen." Kilian.]

1. A hand-mill consisting of two pieces of stone by which corn is ground. It is written likewise *quern.* It is still used in some parts of Scotland.

2. A churn. See CHURN. "*Kern*-milk," Yorkshire; butter-milk.

3. KERN *Baby.* An image dressed up with corn, carried before the reapers to their harvest home; perhaps not yet discontinued in the northern parts of England. A corruption of *corn*-baby. See *To* KERN.

To KERN. *v. n.* [probably from *kernel*, or, by change of a vowel, corrupted from *corn.*]

1. To harden as ripened corn.

When the price of corn falleth, men break no more ground than will supply their own turn, wherethrough it falleth out that an ill *kerned* or saved harvest soon emptieth their old store. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

2. To take the form of grains; to granulate.

The principal knack is in making the juice, when sufficiently boiled, to *kern* or granulate. *Grew.*

KE'RNEL. *n. s.* [cyꞃnel, a gland, Saxon; *kerne*, Teut. *cerneau*, Fr.]

1. The edible substance contained in a shell.

As brown in hue
As hazle nuts, and sweeter than the *kernels.* *Shakspeare.*

There can be no *kernel* in this light nut; the soul of this man is his clothes. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

The *kernel* of the nut serves them for bread and meat, and the shells for cups. *More.*

2. Any thing included in a husk or integument.

The *kernel* of a grape, the fig's small grain,
Can cloath a mountain, and o'ershade a plain. *Denham.*

Oats are ripe when the straw turns yellow and the *kernel* hard. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. The seeds of pulpy fruits.

I think he will carry this island home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple.—And sowing the *kernels* of it in the sea, bring forth more islands. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

The apple inclosed in wax was as fresh as at the first putting in, and the *kernels* continued white. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient strata are concreted.

A solid body in the bladder makes the *kernel* of a stone. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Knobby concretions in children's flesh.

To KE'RNEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen to kernels.

In Staffordshire, garden-rouncivals sown in the fields *kernel* well, and yield a good increase. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

KE'RNELLY.† *adj.* [from *kernel.*] Full of kernels; having the quality or resemblance of kernels. *Sherwood.*

KE'RNELWORT. *n. s.* [*scrofularia.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

KE'RSEY. *n. s.* [*karsaye*, Dutch; *carisée*, Fr.] Coarse stuff.

Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
I do forswear them; and I here protest,
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be exprest
In russet yeas, and honest *kersey* noes. *Shakspeare.*

His lackey with a linen stock on one leg, and a *kersey* boot-hose on the other. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

The same wool one man felts it into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, and another into *kersey* or serge. *Hale.*

Thy *kersey* doublet spreading wide,
Drew Cic'ly's eye aside. *Gay.*

To KERVE.✱ *v. a.* [ceoꞃꝼan, Saxon.] To cut; to carve.

In that figure Plinius saw him *kerved.* *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 57. b.

That else was like to sterve
Through cruell knife, that her deare hart did *kerve.* *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. i. 4.

KE'RVER.✱ *n. s.* [from *kerve.* Norm. Fr. *kerver.* *Kelham.*] A carver.

Ne portreiour, ne *kerver* of images. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

KE'SAR.✱ *n. s.* [*kaisar*, Goth. *Cæsar*, Lat.] An emperour. Obsolete.

Whilest kings and *kesars* at her feet did them prostrate. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. ix. 29.

KEST.† The preter tense of *cast.* It is still used in Scotland.

The rosie mark, which she remembred well
That little infant had, which forth she *kest.* *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. xii. 15.

Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles *kest.* *Fairfax.*

KE'STREL. *n. s.* A little kind of bastard hawk. *Hanmer.*

His *kestrel* kind,
A pleasing vein of glory, vain did find. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Kites and *kestrels* have a resemblance with hawks. *Bacon.*

KETCH.† *n. s.* [from *caicchio*, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy ship; as a bomb *ketch.* Dr. Johnson gives as an example the passage from Shakspeare, which belongs to *keech.* A *ketch* is a vessel with two masts, usually from 100 to 250 tons burthen.

KE'TTLE.† *n. s.* [cetl, Saxon; *ketel*, Dutch; *katila*, Gothick.] A vessel in which liquor is boiled. In the kitchen the name of *pot* is given to the boiler that grows narrower towards the top, and of *kettle* to that which grows wider. In authors they are confounded.

The fire thus form'd, she sets the *kettle* on;
Like burnish'd gold the little seether shone. *Dryden.*

KE'TTLEDRUM. *n. s.* [*kettle* and *drum.*] A drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass, or copper.

As he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,
The *kettledrum* and trumpet thus bray out
The triumph of his pledge. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

KE'TTLEPINS.* Ninepins; skittles. See KAYLE.

Billiards, *kettle-pins*, noddy boards, tables, truncks, shovel boards, fox and geese, or the like. *Gayton on D. Quix.* p. 340.

KEX.* *n. s.* [See KECKSY.]

1. Hemlock.
2. A dry stalk. The stem of the teasel. North. As dry as a *kex.* [from the Icel. *queck*, any thing that kindles; fuel.]

I bring with me a book as dry as a *kex*, void of invention, barren of good phrase. *Shelton, Pref. to Transl. of Don Quixote.*

KEY.† *n. s.* [cæᵹ, Sax. from cæᵹᵹian, to shut up. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt of a lock is pushed forward or backward.

If a man were porter of hellgate, he should have old turning the *key.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Fortune, that arrant whore,
Ne'er turns the *key* to th' poor *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The glorious standard last to heav'n they spread,
With Peter's *keys* ennobled and his crown. *Fairfax.*

Yet some there be, that by due steps aspire
To lay their just hands on that golden *key*,
That opes the palace of eternity. *Milton, Comus.*

Conscience is its own counsellor, the sole master of its own secrets; and it is the privilege of our nature, that every man should keep the *key* of his own breast. *South.*

He came, and knocking thrice, without delay,
The longing lady heard, and turn'd the *key.* *Dryden.*

2. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned.

Hide the *key* of the jack. *Swift.*

3. An explanation of any thing difficult.

An emblem without a *key* to't, is no more than a tale of a tub. *L'Estrange.*

These notions, in the writings of the ancients darkly delivered, receive a clearer light when compared with this theory, which represents every thing plainly, and is a *key* to their thoughts. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true *key* of books. *Locke.*

4. The parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers.

Pamela loves to handle the spinnet, and touch the *keys.* *Richardson, Pamela.*

5. [In musick.] Is a certain tone whereto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted; and this key is said to be either flat or sharp, not in respect of its own nature, but with relation to the flat or sharp third, which is joined with it. *Harris.*

Hippolita, I woo'd thee with my sword,
And won thy love, doing thee injuries;
But I will wed thee in another *key*,
With pomp, with triumph, and with revelling. *Shakspeare.*

But speak you with a sad brow? Or do you play the flouting Jack? Come, in what *key* shall a man take you to go in the song? *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

Not know my voice! Oh, time's extremity!
Hast thou so crack'd and splitted my poor tongue
In sev'n short years, that here my only son
Knows not my feeble *key* of untun'd cares? *Shakspeare.*

6. [*Kaye*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unlading ships.

A *key* of fire ran along the shore,
And lighten'd all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

7. [In botany.] The husk containing the seed of an ash.

Ash, elm, tilia, poplar, hornbeam, &c. are distinguished by their *keys*, tongues, &c. small, flat, and husky skins including the seeds. *Evelyn.*

KE'YCOLD.† *adj.* [*key* and *cold.*]

1. Lifeless; formerly a common expression; now perhaps obsolete. A *key*, on account of the *coldness* of the metal of which it is made, was formerly and even yet is employed to stop a bleeding of the nose.

Such objections as protestants nowe, &c. *kayecolde* christians do make. *Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith,* (1565,) fol. 123. b.

Poor *key-cold* figure of a holy king!
Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster! *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

I see zealous professors transformed to *key-cold* worldlings. *Bp. Hall, Works,* ii. 323.

Her apostolick virtue is departed from her, and hath left her *key-cold.* *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B.* 2.

2. Cold.

'Twixt sleep and wake,
I do them take,
And on the *key-cold* floor them throw.
Old Song of Rob. Goodfellow, Percy's Reliques.

KE'YAGE. *n. s.* [from *key.*] Money paid for lying at the key, or quay. *Ainsworth.*

KE'YHOLE. *n. s.* [*key* and *hole.*] The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.

Make doors fast upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement; shut that, and 'twill out at the *keyhole.* *Shakspeare.*

I looked in at the *keyhole*, and saw a well-made man. *Tatler.*

I keep her in one room; I lock it;
The key, look here, is in this pocket;
The *keyhole* is that left? Most certain. *Prior.*

KE'YSTONE. *n. s.* [*key* and *stone.*] The middle stone of an arch.

If you will add a *keystone* and chaptrels to the arch, let the breadth of the upper part of the *keystone* be the height of the arch. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

KHANE.* *n. s.* [A Turkish word.] A sort of house or place of general reception.

Here is a spacious vaulted bazar, and a noble *khane.* — A *khane* is commonly a square court, colonaded in the manner of Covent Garden; built in charity for the reception of strangers, as there are no inns in these countries. *Drummond, Trav.* p. 219.

KIBE. *n. s.* [from *kerb*, a cut, German, Skinner; from *kibwe*, Welsh, Minsheu.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel caused by the cold.

If 'twere a *kibe*, 'twould put me to my slipper. *Shakspeare.*

The toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of our courtier, that it galls his *kibe.* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

One boasted of the cure, calling them a few *kibes.* *Wiseman.*

KI'BED. *adj.* [from *kibe.*] Troubled with kibes: as, *kibed* heels.

KI'BY.* *adj.* [from *kibe.*] Having kibes; sore with kibes.

He halteth often that hath a *kyby* heele. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 25.

To KICK.† *v. a.* [*kauchen*, German; *calco*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — *Kuika*, Iceland. Serenius. Chaucer writes our word *kike.*] To strike with the foot.

He must endure and digest all affronts, adore the foot that *kicks* him, and kiss the hand that strikes him. *South.*

It anger'd Turenne once upon a day,
To see a footman *kick'd* that took his pay. *Pope.*

Another, whose son had employments at court, valued not, now and then, a *kicking* or a caning. *Swift.*

To KICK. *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt.

Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice, which I have commanded? *1 Sam.* ii. 29.

Jeshurun waxed fat and *kicked.* *Deut.* xxxii. 15.

The doctrines of the Holy Scriptures are terrible enemies to wicked men, and this is that which makes them *kick* against religion, and spurn at the doctrines of that holy book. *Tillotson.*

KICK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot.

What, are you dumb? Quick, with your answer, quick,
Before my foot salutes you with a *kick.* *Dryden, Juv.*

KI'CKER.† *n. s.* [from *kick.*]

1. One who strikes with his foot.

2. A wincing horse. *Huloet.*

KI'CKSHAW.† *n. s.* [This word is supposed, I think with truth, to be only a corruption of *quelque chose*, some thing; yet Milton seems to have understood it otherwise; for he writes it *kickshoe*, as if he thought it used in contempt of dancing. Dr. Johnson. — Milton's word, in the passage cited from the original edition of his Treatise on Education, is *kicshoes*; probably intended for *kickshose*, agreeably to the pronunciation of the French *chose*, as it had been used by Featley, a little before Milton: "I make bold to set on the board *kicke-shoses*, and variety of strange fruits." Dippers Dipt, 1645. p. 199.]

1. Something uncommon; fantastical; something ridiculous.

Nor shall we then need the monsieurs of Paris to take our youth into their slight and prodigal custodies, and send them them over back again transformed into mimicks, apes, and *kicshoes.* *Milton.*

2. A dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known.

Some pigeons, a joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickshaws.* *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

In wit, as well as war, they give us vigour;
Cressy was lost by *kickshaws* and soup-meagre. *Fenton.*

KI'CKSY-WICKSEY. *n. s.* [from *kick* and *wince.*] A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife. *Hanmer.*

He wears his honour in a box, unseen,
That hugs his *kicksy-wicksey* here at home,
Spending his manly marrow in her arms. *Shakspeare.*

KID. *n. s.* [*kid*, Danish.]

1. The young of a goat.

Leaping like wanton *kids* in pleasant spring. *Spenser, F. Q.*

There was a herd of goats with their young ones, upon which sight sir Richard Graham tells, he would snap one of the *kids*, and carry him close to their lodging. *Wotton.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the *kid.* *Milton, P. L.*

So *kids* and whelps their sires and dams express;
And so the great I measur'd by the less. *Dryden, Virg.*

2. [From *cidweln*, Welsh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.

To KID.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth kids. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To KID.* *v. a.* [cyðan, Sax. to declare, to make known; *kit*, Teut. known.] To discover; to shew; to make known.

The fame, which maie nought be hid,
Throughout the londe is soone *kid.* *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 6.
The sothfastnesse, that now is hid,
Without coverture shall be *kid.* *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 2172.
But, ah! unwise and witlesse Colin Cloute,
That *kydst* the hidden kindes of many a weede,
Yet *kydst* not ene to cure thy sore heart-roote.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Dec.

KI'DDED.* *adj.* [from the noun.] Fallen as a young kid. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

KI'DDER. *n. s.* An engrosser of corn to enhance its price. *Ainsworth.*

KI'DDLE.* *n. s.* [Norman Fr. *kideux*, kiddles, Kelham; *kidellus*, low Latin. The word is in Magna Charta.] A kind of wear in a river, to catch fish. Corruptly called, in some places, *kittle* or *kettle.*

KI'DDOW.* *n. s.* The most common English name of the Lomwia, a web-footed bird, common on our shores, and called in different places the guillemot or guillem, and the sea-hen, and skout. *Chambers.*

KI'DLING.* *n. s.* [from *kid.*] A young kid.

Mountains where the wanton *kidling* dallies. *W. Browne.*
Like *kidlings* blithe and merry. *Gay.*

To KI'DNAP.† *v. a.* [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap.*] To steal children; to steal human beings.

This poor child was *kidnapped* by the Jews.
Drummond, Trav. (*Lett. dat.* 1744,) p. 18.

The offence of *kidnapping* (being the stealing away) man, woman, or child, from their own country, and selling them into another, was capital by the Jewish law. *Blackstone.*

KI'DNAPPER. *n. s.* [from *kidnap.*] One who steals human beings; a manstealer.

The man compounded with the merchant, upon condition that he might have his child again; for he had smelt it out, that the merchant himself was the *kidnapper.* *L'Estrange.*

These people lye in wait for our children, and may be considered as a kind of *kidnappers* within the law. *Spectator.*

KI'DNEY.† *n. s.* [Etymology unknown. Dr. Johnson. — There is great probability in Serenius's derivation of our word from the Icel. *quidr*, Su. Goth. *qued*, the belly; and *nigh.* Our word might at first be *quidney.*]

1. These are two in number, one on each side: they have the same figure as kidneybeans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickness two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood, which, by the motion of the heart and arteries, is thrust into the emulgent branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the serosity being separated, is received by the orifice of the little tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence it runs by the ureters into the bladder. *Quincy.*

A youth laboured under a complication of diseases, from his mesentery and *kidneys.* *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Sort; kind: in ludicrous language.

Think of that, a man of my *kidney*; think of that, that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and thaw. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

There are millions in the world of this man's *kidney*, that take up the same resolution without noise. *L'Estrange.*

KI'DNEYBEAN. *n. s.* [*phaseolus.* So named from its shape.] A leguminous plant.

Kidneybeans are a sort of cod ware, that are very pleasant wholesome food. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

KI'DNEYVETCH. [*anthillis.*] } *n. s.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*
KI'DNEYWORT. [*cotyledon.*] }

KIE.* Kine. Our northern word. See also KEE, and KY.

KI'LDERKIN.† *n. s.* [Dutch, *kindeken*, a baby; "vasculum, dolium; octava pars *cadi*; quod eandem habeat rationem ad integrum dolium, quam infantulus ad hominem perfectum." Junius. Skinner accordingly denominates it *the great cask's baby*, "filiolus vasis majoris." Bishop Parker, who was Dryden's contemporary, writes our word, nearer to the Dutch, *kinderkin.*] A small barrel.

Make in the *kilderkin* a great bung-hole of purpose. *Bacon.*

A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ;
But sure thou'rt but a *kilderkin* of wit. *Dryden.*

Many vessels of authority, some *kinderkins*, some hogsheads, some tuns. *Bp. Parker, Repr. of Rehears. Transpr. p. 11.*

To KILL. *v. a.* [anciently *quell*; cwellan, Saxon; *kelen*, Dutch.]

1. To deprive of life; to put to death, as an agent.

Dar'st thou resolve to *kill* a friend of mine?
— Please you, I'd rather kill two enemies. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Ye have brought us forth into this wilderness, to *kill* this whole assembly with hunger. *Exod. xvi. 3.*

There was *killing* of young and old, making away of men, women, and children. *2 Macc. v. 13.*

2. To destroy animals for food.

We're mere usurpers, tyrants, and what's worse,
To fright the animals, and to *kill* them up
In their assign'd and native dwelling place. *Shakspeare.*

Shall I take my bread, and my flesh that I have *killed* for my shearers? *1 Sam. xxv. 11.*

3. To deprive of life, as a cause or instrument.

The medicines, if they were used inwards, would *kill* those that use them; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon.*

4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.

Try with oil, or balm of drink, so they be such things as *kill* not the bough. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Catharticks of mercurials mix with all animal acids, as appears by *killing* it with spittle. *Floyer on the Humours.*

KI'LLER. *n. s.* [from *kill.*] One that deprives of life.

What sorrow, what amazement, what shame was in Amphialus, when he saw his dear foster-father find him the *killer* of his only son. *Sidney.*

Wilt thou for the old lion hunt, or fill
His hungry whelps? and for the *killer* kill,
When couch'd in dreadful dens? *Sandys.*

So rude a time,
When love was held so capital a crime,
That a crown'd head could no compassion find,
But died, because the *killer* had been kind. *Waller.*

KI'LLOW. *n. s.* [This seems a corruption of *coal* and *low*, a flame, as soot is thereby produced.]

An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour, and doubtless had its name from *kollow*, by which name, in the north, the smut or grime on the backs of chimneys is called. *Woodward.*

KILN. *n. s.* [cyln, Saxon.] A stove; a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it.

I'll creep up into the chimney. — There they always use to discharge their birding-pieces: creep into the *kiln* hole. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

After the putting forth in sprouts, and the drying upon the *kiln*, there will be gained a bushel in eight of malt. *Bacon.*

Physicians chuse lime which is newly drawn out of the *kiln*, and not slacked. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

To KI'LNDRY. *v. a.* [*kiln* and *dry.*] To dry by means of a kiln.

The best way is to *kilndry* them. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

KILT.† Used by Spenser for *killed*; not in the phrase of the Irish, for merely *hurt*, or *wounded*, but *deprived of life.*

But what art thou, that tell'st of nephews *kilt*? *Spenser, F. Q. i. v. 26.*

A horse, please your honour, that this man here sold me at the fair of Gurtishannon last Shrove fair — lay down three times with myself, and *kilt* me! *Castle Rackrent, p. 206.*

This word frequently occurs in the preceding pages, where it means not *killed*, but much *hurt*. In Ireland, not only cowards, but the brave, "die many times before their death!" *Ibid. Gloss.*

KI'MBO.† *adj.* [*a schembo*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — See KAM. Serenius considers the Icel. *kime*, *kimpell*, ansa, the handle of a pot or jug, as likely to have suggested our word; and, in our old lexicography, the word is *kembol*, which Sherwood renders, in the following phrase, conformably to this etymon, "with arms set on *kemboll*, les bras courbez *en anse*." Others write our word *kembo.*] Crooked; bent; arched.

The *kimbo* handles seem with bears-foot carv'd,
And never yet to table have been serv'd. *Dryden, Virg.*

He observed them edging towards one another to whisper; so that John was forced to sit with his arms a *kimbo*, to keep them asunder. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

KI'MNEL.* See KEMELIN.

KIN.† *n. s.* [cynn, Sax. *kyn*, Icel. *kun*, Gothick. Wicliffe writes our word *kyn.*]

1. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity.

You must use them with fit respects, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of *kin*, and so a friend to their persons, not to their errours. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

The unhappy Palamon,
Whom Theseus holds in bonds, and will not free,
Without a crime, except his *kin* to me. *Dryden.*

2. Relatives; those who are of the same race.

Tumultuous wars
Shall *kin* with *kin*, and kind with kind, confound. *Shakspeare.*

The father, mother, and the *kin* beside,
Were overborn by fury of the tide. *Dryden.*

3. A relation; one related.

Then is the soul from God; so pagans say,
Which saw by nature's light her heavenly kind,
Naming her *kin* to God, and God's bright ray,
A citizen of Heav'n, to earth confin'd. *Davies.*

4. The same generical class, though perhaps not the same species; thing related.

The burst,
And the ear-deafening voice of the oracle,
Kin to Jove's thunder, so surpris'd my sense,
That I was nothing. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that which it discovers, being dissolved in a little hot water, is altogether differing from the stink of the other, being of *kin* to that of other alcalizate salts. *Boyle.*

5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch: as, *manikin*, *minikin*, *thomkin*, *wilkin.*

KIN.* *adj.* Of the same nature; congenial; kindred.

Some *kin* affray,
Envie, or pride, or passion, or offence.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale.

KIND. *adj.* [from cynne, relation, Saxon.]

1. Benevolent; filled with general good-will.

By the *kind* gods, 'tis most ignobly done
To pluck me by the beard. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Some of the ancients, like *kind*-hearted men, have talked much of annual refrigeriums, or intervals of punishment to the damned, as particularly on the great festivals of the resurrection and ascension. *South.*

2. Favourable; beneficent.

He is *kind* to the unthankful and evil. *St. Luke*, vi. 35.

KIND-HEARTED.* *adj.* [*kind* and *heart.*] Having great benevolence; a frequent colloquial expression; as, a *kind-hearted* man.

The sea at last from Colchian mountains seen,
Kind-hearted transport round their captain's threw
The soldiers' fond embrace; o'erflow'd their eyes
With tender floods, and loos'd the general voice
To cries resounding loud — The sea, the sea!
Thomson, Liberty, P. ii.

KIND.† *n. s.* [*kund*, Gothick; from *kun*. See KIN.]

1. Race; generical class. *Kind* in Teutonick English answers to *genus*, and *sort* to *species*; though this distinction, in popular language, is not always observed.

Thus far we have endeavoured in part to open of what nature and force laws are, according to their *kinds*. *Hooker.*

As when the total *kind*
Of birds, in orderly array on wing,
Came summon'd over Eden, to receive
Their names of thee. *Milton, P. L.*

That both are animalia,
I grant; but not rationalia;
For though they do agree in *kind*,
Specifick difference we find. *Hudibras.*

God and nature do not principally concern themselves in the preservation of particulars, but *kinds* and companies.
South, Serm.

He with his wife were only left behind
Of perish'd man; they two were human *kind*. *Dryden.*

Some acts of virtue are common to Heathens and Christians; but I suppose them to be performed by Christians, after a more sublime manner than among the heathens; and even when they do not differ in *kind* from moral virtues, yet differ in the degrees of perfection. *Atterbury.*

He, with a hundred arts refin'd,
Shall stretch thy conquests over half the *kind*. *Pope.*

2. Particular nature.

No human laws are exempt from faults, since those that have been looked upon as most perfect in their *kind*, have been found to have so many. *Baker.*

3. Natural state.

He did give the goods of all the prisoners unto those that had taken them, either to take them in *kind*, or compound for them. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The tax upon tillage was often levied in *kind* upon corn, and called *decumæ*, or tithes. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. Nature; natural determination.

A monstrous cruelty 'gainst course of *kind*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands,
And, in the doing of the deed of *kind*,
He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,
Are led by *kind* t' admire your fellow creature. *Dryden.*

5. Manner; way.

Send me your prisoners with the speediest means,
Or you shall hear in such a *kind* from me
As will displease you. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

This will encourage industrious improvements, because many will rather venture in that *kind* than take five in the hundred.
Bacon, Ess.

6. Sort. It has a slight and unimportant sense.

Diogenes was asked, in a *kind* of scorn, What was the matter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers? He answered, Because the one knew what they wanted, the other did not. *Bacon.*

KI'NDED.* *part. adj.* [cennan, Sax. to beget; from *kind.*] Begotten.

Though she still have worne
Her days in war, yet (weet thou) was not borne
Of bears and tygres, nor so salvage-mynded
As that, albe all love of men she scorne,
She yet forgets that she of men was *kynded*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To KI'NDLE.† *v. a.* [Probably from the Welsh *cynne*, or *cynneu*, to light, to set on fire; Serenius notices also the Goth. *kinda*, accendere, *kyndell*, candela. But our old word was without the *d*, as in Gower's Conf. Am. B. 7. "Fire *kenled*." Then it became *kendle*, as in Barret's Alveary; and lastly *kindle*.]

1. To set on fire; to light; to make to burn.

He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea, he *kindleth* it and baketh bread. *Is.* xliv. 15.

I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some men's distempers formerly studied to *kindle* in parliaments.
King Charles.

If the fire burns vigorously, it is no matter by what means it was at first *kindled*: there is the same force and the same refreshing virtue in it, *kindled* by a spark from a flint, as if it were *kindled* from the sun. *South.*

2. To inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate; to heat; to fire the mind.

I've been to you a true and humble wife;
At all times to your will conformable:
Ever in fear to *kindle* your dislike. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

He hath *kindled* his wrath against me, and counteth me as one of his enemies. *Job*, xix. 11.

Thus one by one *kindling* each other's fire,
Till all inflam'd, they all in one agree. *Daniel.*

Each was a cause alone, and all combin'd
To *kindle* vengeance in her haughty mind. *Dryden.*

3. [from cennan, Saxon.] To bring forth. It is used of some particular animals.

Are you native of this place?
— As the coney that you see dwells where she is *kindled*.
Shakspeare.

To KI'NDLE. *v. n.* To catch fire.

When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burnt, neither shall the flame *kindle* upon thee. *Is.* xliii 2.

KI'NDLER.† *n. s.* [from *kindle.*] One that lights; one who inflames.

By what equity is a publick rebellion commended in the *kindlers* of it, that it may be punished in the furtherers?
Bewailing of the Peace of Germany, (1635,) p. 47.

Now is the time that rakes their revels keep,
Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep. *Gay.*

KI'NDLESS.* *adj.* [*kind* and *less.*] Unnatural.

Remorseless, treacherous, lecherous, *kindless* villain!
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

KI'NDLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *kindly.*]

1. Favour; affection; good will.

In kinde a father, but not *kindliness*.
Sackville's Gorboduc, (1561.)

2. Natural disposition; natural course.

That mute *kindliness* among the herds and flocks.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

Fruits and corn are much advanced by temper of the air and *kindliness* of seasons. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* p. 427.

KI'NDLY.† *adj.* [from *kind*; probably from *kind* the substantive.]

1. Homogeneal; congeneal; kindred; of the same nature.

This competency I beseech God I may be able to digest into *kindly* juice, that I may grow thereby. *Hammond.*

These soft fires
Not only enlighten, but with *kindly* heat,
Of various influence, foment and warm,
Temper or nourish. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Natural; fit; proper.

The earth shall sooner leave her *kindly* skill. *Spenser, F. Q.*
The *kindly* fruits of the earth. *Litany.*

3. The foregoing senses seem to have been originally implied by this word; but following writers, inattentive to its etymology, confounded it with *kind.*

4. Bland; mild; softening.

Through all the living regions dost thou move,
And scatter'st, where thou goest, the *kindly* seeds of love. *Dryden.*

Ye heavens, from high the dewy nectar pour,
And in soft silence shed the *kindly* show'r! *Pope.*

KI'NDLY.† *adv.* [from *kind.*]

1. Benevolently; favourably; with good will.

Sir Thurio borrows his wit from your ladyship's looks, and spends what he borrows *kindly* in your company. *Shakspeare.*

I sometime lay here in Corioli,
At a poor man's house: he us'd me *kindly.* *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Be *kindly* affectioned one to another, with brotherly love, in honour preferring one another. *Rom.* xii. 10.

His grief some pity, others blame;
The fatal cause all *kindly* seek. *Prior.*

Who, with less designing ends,
Kindlier entertain their friends;
With goods words, and countenance sprightly,
Strive to treat them all politely. *Swift.*

2. Naturally; fitly. [from *kind*, the substantive.]

Like as men sow, such corne needs must they reape;
And nature planted so in each degree,
That crabs like crabs will *kindly* crawle and creepe. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 464.

This do, and do it *kindly*, gentle sirs;
It will be pastime passing excellent. *Shakspeare, Tam. of Shrew.*

Examine how *kindly* the Hebrew manners of speech mix and incorporate with the English language. *Addison, Spect.* No. 405.

KI'NDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *kind.*]

1. Benevolence; beneficence; good will; favour; love.

If there be *kindness*, meekness, or comfort in her tongue, then is not her husband like other men. *Ecclus.* xxxvi. 23.

Old Lelius professes he had an extraordinary *kindness* for several young people. *Collier of Friendship.*

Ever blest be Cytherea's shrine,
Since thy dear breast has felt an equal wound,
Since in thy *kindness* my desires are crown'd. *Prior.*

Love and inclination can be produced only by an experience or opinion of *kindness* to us. *Rogers, Serm.*

2. Benefit conferred.

KI'NDRED.† *n. s.* [from *kin*; cynpen, Saxon. Accordingly our old word was *kinred.* So Chaucer writes it; so our old lexicography gives it; and it continued to be used till late in the 17th century. " The boy is brought in by his father and *kinred*, in his new vest and turbant." Smith, Manners of the Turks, p. 40.]

1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; consanguinity; affinity.

Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne,
You keep her conquests, and extend your own. *Dryden.*

2. Relation; suit.

An old mothy saddle, and the stirrups of no *kindred.* *Shakspeare.*

3. Relatives.

I think there is no man secure
But the queen's *kindred.* *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Nor needs thy juster title the foul guilt
Of Eastern kings, who, to secure their reign,
Must have their brothers, sons, and *kindred* slain. *Denham.*

KI'NDRED. *adj.* Congeneal; related; cognate.

From Tuscan Coritum he claim'd his birth;
But after, when exempt from mortal earth,
From thence ascended to his *kindred* skies
A god. *Dryden.*

KINE.† *n. s.* plur. from *cow*, that is, *cowen.*

To milk the *kine*,
E'er the milk-maid fine
Hath open'd her eyne. *B. Jonson.*

A field I went, amid the morning dew,
To milk my *kine.* *Gay.*

KING. *n. s.* [A contraction of the Teutonick word *cuning*, or *cyning*, the name of sovereign dignity. In the primitive tongue it signifies stout or valiant, the kings of most nations being, in the beginning, chosen by the people on account of their valour and strength. *Verstegan.*]

1. Monarch; supreme governour.

The great *king* of *kings*,
Hath in the table of his law commanded,
That thou shalt do no murder. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

A substitute shines brightly as a *king*,
Until a *king* be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook
Into the main of waters. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

True hope is swift, and flies with swallow's wings;
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures *kings.* *Shakspeare.*

The *king* becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temperance, stableness,
Bounty, perseverance, mercy, lowliness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no relish of them. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Thus states were form'd; the name of *king* unknown,
Till common interest plac'd the sway in one;
'Twas virtue only, or in arts or arms,
Diffusing blessings, or averting harms,
The same which in a sire the sons obey'd,
A prince the father of a people made. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine; as *prince* also is.

Ferdinand and Isabella, *kings* of Spain, recovered the great and rich kingdom of Granada from the Moors. *Bacon.*

3. A card with the picture of a king.

The *king* unseen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen. *Pope.*

4. KING *at Arms*, a principal officer at arms, that has the pre-eminence of the society; of whom there are three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux. *Philips.*

A letter under his own hand was lately shewed me by sir William Dugdale, *king at arms.* *Walton.*

To KING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with a king. A word rather ludicrous.

England is so idly *king'd*,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear attends her not. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

2. To make royal; to raise to royalty.

Sometimes am I a king;
Then treason makes me wish myself a beggar,
And so I am: then crushing penury
Persuades me, I was better when a king;
Then am I *king'd* again. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

KI'NGAPPLE. *n. s.* A kind of apple.

The *kingapple* is preferred before the jenneting. *Mortimer.*

KI'NGCRAFT. *n. s.* [*king* and *craft.*] The art of governing. A word commonly used by king *James.*

KI'NGCUP. *n. s.* [*king* and *cup.*] The name is properly, according to Gerard, *kingcob.*] A flower; crowfoot.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green, and upon his head a garland of bents, *kingcups*, and maidenhair. *Peacham.*

Fair is the *kingcup* that in meadow blows,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows. *Gay.*

KI'NGDOM. *n. s.* [*king* and *dom.*]

1. The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch.

You're welcome,
Most learned, reverend sir, into our *kingdom*. *Shakspeare.*

Moses gave unto them the *kingdom* of Sihon, king of the Amorites, and the *kingdom* of Og, king of Bashan. *Num.* xxxii. 33.

2. A different class or order of beings. A word chiefly used among naturalists.

The animal and vegetable *kingdoms* are so nearly joined, that if you take the lowest of one, and the highest of the other, there will scarce be perceived any difference. *Locke.*

3. A region; a tract.

The wat'ry *kingdom* is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia. *Shakspeare.*

KI'NGDOMED.* *adj.* [from *kingdom.*] Proud of kingly power. Not in use.

Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages,
And batters down himself. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cres.*

KI'NGFISHER. *n. s.* [*halcyon.*] A species of bird.

When dew refreshing on the pasture fields
The moon bestows, *kingfishers* play on shore. *May, Virgil.*

Bitterns, herons, sea-gulls, *kingfishers*, and water-rats, are great enemies to fish. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

KI'NGHOOD.* *n. s.* [*king* and *hood.*] State of being a king.

The people for to guide and lede,
Which is the charge of his *kinghede*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* b. 7.

KI'NGLIKE †, KI'NGLY. } *adj.* [from *king.*]

1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical.

There we'll sit,
Ruling in large and ample empery,
O'er France, and all her almost *kingly* dukedoms. *Shakspeare.*

I, *kinglike*, sate, with armed troops inclos'd. *Sandys, Job,* p. 42.

Yet this place
Had been thy *kingly* seat, and here thy race,
From all the ends of peopled earth, had come
To reverence thee. *Dryden, State of Innocence.*

In Sparta, a *kingly* government, though the people were perfectly free, the administration was in the two kings and the ephori. *Swift.*

The cities of Greece, when they drove out their tyrannical kings, either chose others from a new family, or abolished the *kingly* government, and became free states. *Swift.*

2. Belonging to a king; suitable to a king.

Why liest thou with the vile
In loathsome beds, and leav'st the *kingly* couch
A watch-case to a common 'larum bell? *Shakspeare.*

Then shalt thou give me with thy *kingly* hand,
What husband in thy power I will command. *Shakspeare.*

3. Noble; august; magnificent.

He was not born to live a subject life, each action of his bearing in it majesty, such a *kingly* entertainment, such a *kingly* magnificence, such a *kingly* heart for enterprizes. *Sidney.*

I am far better born than is the king;
More like a king, more *kingly* in my thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

KI'NGLY. *adv.* With an air of royalty; with superiour dignity.

Adam bow'd low; he, *kingly*, from his state
Inclin'd not. *Milton, P. L.*

His hat, which never vail'd to human pride,
Walker with rev'rence took, and laid aside;
Low bow'd the rest, he, *kingly*, did but nod. *Pope, Dunciad.*

KINGSE'VIL. *n. s.* [*king* and *evil.*] A scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king.

Sore eyes are frequently a species of the *kingsevil*, and take their beginning from vicious humours inflaming the tunica adnata. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

KI'NGSHIP. *n. s.* [from *king.*] Royalty; monarchy.

They designed and proposed to me the new-modelling of sovereignty and *kingship*, without any reality of power, or without any necessity of subjection and obedience. *King Charles.*

We know how successful the late usurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal against *kingship*; but when they found out the imposture, upon his aspiring to the same himself, he was presently deserted and opposed by them, and never able to crown his usurped greatness with the addition of that title which he passionately thirsted after. *South.*

KI'NGSPEAR. *n. s.* [*asphodelus.*] A plant.

KI'NGSTONE. *n. s.* [*squatina.*] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

KI'NKHAUST.* *n. s.* A violent cough; Lancashire; the chincough. See CHINCOUGH, and HAUST.

KI'NSFOLK. *n. s.* [*kin* and *folk.*] Relations; those who are of the same family.

Those lords, since their first grants of those lands, have bestowed them amongst their *kinsfolks*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

My *kinsfolk* have failed, and my familiar friends forgotten me. *Job,* xix. 14.

KI'NSMAN. *n. s.* [*kin* and *man.*] A man of the same race or family.

The jury he made to be chosen out of their nearest *kinsmen*, and their judges he made of their own fathers. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Both fair, and both of royal blood they seem'd,
Whom *kinsmen* to the crown the heralds deem'd. *Dryden.*

Let me stand excluded from my right,
Robb'd of my *kinsman*'s arms, who first appear'd in fight. *Dryden, Fab.*

There is a branch of the Medicis in Naples: the head of it has been owned as a *kinsman* by the great duke, and 'tis thought will succeed to his dominions. *Addison on Italy.*

KI'NSWOMAN. *n. s.* [*kin* and *woman.*] A female relation.

A young noble lady, near *kinswoman* to the fair Helen, queen of Corinth, was come thither. *Sidney.*

The duke was as much in love with wit as he was with his *kinswoman*. *Dennis's Letters.*

KI'NTAL.* See QUINTAL.

KI'PPER.* *adj.* [of unknown etymology.] A term applied to salmon when unfit to be taken, and to the time when they are so considered.

That no salmon be taken between Gravesend and Henley upon Thames in *kipper* time, viz. between the Invention of the Cross (3 May) and the Epiphany. Rot. Parl. 50 Edw. III. *Cowel.*

The salmon, after spawning, become very poor and thin; and they are called *kipper*. *Pennant, Zool.* iii. 242.

KIRN.* See KERN.

KIRK. *n. s.* [cyrce, Saxon; κυριακή, Gr.] An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland.

Home they hasten the posts to dight,
And all the *kirk* pillars ere day-light,
With hawthorn buds, and sweet eglantine. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Nor is it all the nation hath these spots,
There is a church as well as *kirk* of Scots. *Cleaveland.*

What one party thought to rivet by the Scots, that the other contemns, despising the *kirk* government and discipline of the Scots. *King Charles.*

KI'RKMAN.* *n. s.* [*kirk* and *man.*] One of the church of Scotland.

It [the king's declaration] in the month of July 1637 was publickly read in the great church of Edinburgh. The *kirkmen* took fire at it; nor wanted there some in England to fan the flame. *Vindiciæ Carolinæ,* (1692,) p. 37.

KI'RTLE.† *n. s.* [cyrtel, Saxon; *kiortell*, Iceland. Of old we find the same term applied to the gowns worn by the men. Thus Franco-Goth. "Ung altre lui vestira un *kyrtel* du rouge tartarin." V.

Du Cange, and Callander's Anc. Scot. Poems, p. 106. It was indeed the name of the surcoat at the creation of knights of the garter.] A gown; a jacket; a petticoat; a mantle; a cloak.

Damosellis two,
Right yong, and full of semelyhede,
In *kirtils*, and none other wede. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 778.

Yclad he was full small and proprely,
All in a *kirtel* of a light waget. *Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*

All in a *kirtle* of discoloured say
He clothed was. *Spenser, F. Q.*

What stuff wilt have a *kirtle* of? I shall receive money on Thursday: thou shalt have a cap to-morrow. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Thy gowns, thy shoes, thy beds of roses,
Thy cap, thy *kirtle*, and thy posies,
Soon break, soon wither, soon forgotten,
In folly ripe, in reason rotten. *Marlow.*

Ki'rtled.* *adj.* [from *kirtle.*] Wearing a kirtle.

The flowery-*kirtled* Naiades,
Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs. *Milton, Comus.*

To **KISS.†** *v. a.* [Saxon, cyssan; Su. Goth. *kyssa*; Welsh, *cusan*; κύω, κύσω, Greek. Thus *kuss* is *kiss*, in some parts of the north of England. Chaucer writes it *kess.*]

1. To touch with the lips.

But who those ruddy lips can miss,
Which blessed still themselves do *kiss*. *Sidney.*

He took
The bride about the neck, and *kiss'd* her lips
With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting
All the church echoed. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

Their lips were four red roses on a stalk,
And in their summer beauty *kiss'd* each other. *Shakspeare.*

2. To treat with fondness.

The hearts of princes *kiss* obedience,
So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits,
They swell and grow as terrible as storms. *Shakspeare.*

3. To touch gently.

The moon shines bright: in such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees,
And they did make no noise. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Kiss. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips.

What sense had I of her stol'n hours or lust?
I found not Cassio's *kisses* on her lips. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Upon my livid lips bestow a *kiss*:
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss! *Dryden.*

Ki'sser.† *n. s.* [from *kiss.*] One that kisses. *Sherwood.*

Ki'ssingcomfit.* *n. s.* [*kissing* and *comfit.*] Perfumed sugar-plums, to make the breath sweet.

Let the sky rain potatoes; let it thunder to the tune of Green Sleeves; hail *kissing-comfits*, and snow eringoes. *Shakspeare, Merr. W. of Windsor.*

Ki'ssingcrust. *n. s.* [*kissing* and *crust.*] Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.

These bak'd him *kissingcrusts*, and those
Brought him small beer. *King, Cookery.*

Kist.* *n. s.* [cert, Saxon; *kist*, German; *cist*, Welsh.] A chest. Lancashire.

Kit.† *n. s.*

1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*

2. A small diminutive fiddle. [probably from *cithara*, Lat. κίθαρα, Gr. See Guitar.]

The gittern and the *kit* the wandering fidlers like. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 4.

'Tis kept in a case fitted to it, almost like a dancing master's *kit*. *Grew, Mus.*

3. A small wooden vessel, in which Newcastle salmon is sent up to town. [*kitte*, *kit*, Dutch.]

4. A milking pail, like a churn, with two ears, and a cover. [*kitte*, Dutch, Ray; *kuttr*, "tonnula sex circitèr sextarios continens." Serenius.]

Ki'tcat.* *adj.*

1. Denoting a club of whigs at the beginning of the last century, of which Addison, Steele, and other distinguished wits were members; so named from Christopher Cat, a pastry-cook, who excelled in mutton pies, by whom the club was served with this part of the entertainment.

You have been for some years past laying the foundation of new schemes in your *kit-cat* clubs, calf's head clubs, juntos, and other infernal cabals of this kind! *Acc. of Tom Whig, Esq.* (1710,) p. 31.

Our modern celebrated clubs are founded upon eating and drinking. — The *kit-cat* itself is said to have taken its original from a mutton-pie. *Addison, Spect.* No. 9. (1710-11.)

2. Denoting a portrait, somewhat larger than a three quarter's, and less than a half length; so called from the room, in which portraits of the kit-cat club at first were placed, being not sufficiently lofty to admit half lengths.

There is a *kit-cat* size of St. Ignatius holding a crucifix, which is faint, but sweetly done. *Drummond, Trav.* p. 31.

KI'TCHEN. *n. s.* [*kegin*, Welsh; *keg*, Flemish; cycene, Sax. *cuisine*, French; *cucina*, Italian; *kyshen*, Erse.] The room in a house where the provisions are cooked.

These being culpable of this crime, or favourers of their friends, which are such by whom their *kitchens* are sometimes amended, will not suffer any such statute to pass. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Can we judge it a thing seemly for any man to go about the building of an house to the God of heaven, with no other appearance than if his end were to rear up a *kitchen* or a parlour for his own use? *Hooker.*

He was taken into service in his court to a base office in his *kitchen*; so that he turned a broach that had worn a crown. *Bacon.*

We see no new-built palaces aspire,
No *kitchens* emulate the vestal fire. *Pope.*

Ki'tchengarden. *n. s.* [*kitchen* and *garden.*] Garden in which esculent plants are produced.

Gardens, if planted with such things as are fit for food, are called *kitchengardens*. *Bacon.*

A *kitchengarden* is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery. *Spectator.*

Ki'tchenmaid.† *n. s.* [*kitchen* and *maid.*] A maid under the cookmaid, whose business is to clean the utensils of the kitchen.

Did not her *kitchenmaid* rail, taunt, and scorn me? *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

Ki'tchenstuff. *n. s.* [*kitchen* and *stuff.*] The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.

As a thrifty wench scrapes *kitchenstuff*,
And barrelling the droppings and the snuff
Of wasting candles, which in thirty year,
Reliquely kept, perchance buys wedding cheer. *Donne.*

Instead of *kitchenstuff* some cry
A gospel-preaching ministry. *Hudibras.*

Ki'tchenwench. *n. s.* [*kitchen* and *wench.*] Scullion; maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery.

Laura to his lady was but a *kitchenwench*. *Shakspeare.*

Roasting and boiling leave to the *kitchenwench*. *Swift.*

Ki'tchenwork. *n. s.* [*kitchen* and *work.*] Cookery; work done in the kitchen.

Kite. *n. s.* [cyta, Saxon; *milvus.*]

1. A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens.

More pity that the eagle should be mew'd,
While *kites* and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shakspeare.*

The heron, when she soareth high, so as sometimes she is seen to pass over a cloud, sheweth winds; but *kites*, flying aloft, shew fair and dry weather. *Bacon.*

A leopard and a cat seem to differ just as a *kite* doth from an eagle. *Grew.*

2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity.

Detested *kite!* thou liest. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. A fictitious bird made of paper.

A man may have a great estate conveyed to him; but if he will madly burn, or childishly make paper *kites* of his deeds, he forfeits his title with his evidence. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

KITE.* *n. s.* [*qued*, Su. Goth. *quidr*, Icel. the belly.] In the north of England, the belly.

KI'TESFOOT. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

KITH.* *n. s.* [cyðe, knowledge, Saxon; cyðan, to make known.] Acquaintance. Obsolete. *Bullokar.*

First she made hym the fleese to wynne;
And after that from *kith* and kynne,
With great treasore with hym she staye.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

KI'TTEN. *n. s.* [*katteken*, Dutch. It is probable that the true singular is *kit*, the diminutive of *cat*, of which the old plural was *kitten*, or *young cats*, which was in time taken for the singular, like *chicken*.] A young cat.

That a mare will sooner drown than an horse, is not experienced; nor is the same observed in the drowning of whelps and *kittens*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

It was scratched in playing with a *kitten*. *Wiseman.*

Helen was just slipt into bed;
Her eyebrows on the toilet lay.
Away the *kitten* with them fled,
As fees belonging to her prey. *Prior.*

To KI'TTEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats.

So it would have done
At the same season, if your mother's cat
Had *kitten'd*, though yourself had ne'er been born. *Shakspeare.*

The eagle timbered upon the top of a high oak, and the cat *kittened* in the hollow trunk of it. *L'Estrange.*

KI'TTIWAKE.* *n. s.* A bird of the gull kind; common among the rocks of Flamborough head.

To KI'TTLE.* *v. a.* [citelan, Saxon, titillare.] To tickle. Common in the north of England. It is also in Sherwood's old dictionary.

KI'TLING.* *n. s.* [*catulus*, Lat.] A whelp; the young of all beasts. Barret, Alv. 1580. Now, a young cat or kitten.

Whither go you now?
What, to buy gingerbread, or to drown *kitlings*?
B. Jonson, Fox.

KIVE.* *n. s.* The tub-hole is a hollow place in the ground, over which the kive, (*mashing-fat*,) stands. Kelly's Scotch Proverbs, p. 300. cited by Dr. Jamieson, in his Scottish dictionary; who says, "I have not met with this word any where else." It appears, however, to be of English usage, and by an old author of great merit.

Lime, or calke which is strong lime, is used to accelerate the fermentation of the woad, which, by the help of the same pot-ashes and warm liquors kept always so, in three or four days will come to work like a *kive* of beer, and will have a blue or rather greenish froth or flowry upon it; answering to the yest of the *kive*.
Sir W. Petty, Hist. of Dying, Sprat's H. R. Soc. p. 301.

To KI'VER.* *v. a.* To cover. See *To* COVER. Mr. Pegge, in his Anecdotes of the English language, gives a catalogue of words, of which the use and pronunciation are deformed by the natives of London. Among these are *kiver* for *cover*; which, however, he might have defended by Chaucer's employment of *kever*, and by Huloet's introduction into his old dictionary of *kiver*, for the more modern *cover*.

To KLICK.† *v. n.*

1. To make a small sharp noise. [from *clack*.]

2. In Scotland it denotes to pilfer, or steal away suddenly with a snatch. Dr. Johnson. — It has the sense also of to catch up, to snatch, in the north of England.

To KNAB. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch; *knaap*, Erse.] To bite. Perhaps properly to bite something brittle, that makes a noise when it is broken; so as that *knab* and *knap* may be the same.

I had much rather lie *knabbing* crusts, without fear, in my own hole, than be mistress of the world with cares. *L'Estrange.*

An ass was wishing, in a hard winter, for a little warm weather, and a mouthful of fresh grass to *knab* upon. *L'Estrange.*

To KNA'BBLE. *v. n.* [from *knab*.] To bite idly, or wantonly; to nibble. This word is perhaps found no where else.

Horses will *knabble* at walls, and rats gnaw iron. *Brown.*

KNACK.† *n. s.* [cnapinge, skill, Sax. Dr. Johnson. — The word seems to have been formed, as Mr. Tyrwhitt observes, from the *knacking* or *snapping*, of the fingers used by jugglers. See Cotgrave in V. NIQUET, viz. "a knick, klick, snap with the teeth or fingers; a trifle, bauble, matter of small value, &c." And in V. MATASSINER *des mains*, viz. to move, knack, or waggle the fingers, like a juggler, player, &c."]

1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.

The more queint *knakkes* that they make.
Chaucer, Reve's Tale.

These *knacks* were brought first into England by them.
Ascham, Schoolmaster.

When I was young, I was wont
To load my she with *knacks*: I would have ransack'd
The pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

For thee, fond boy,
If I may ever know thou do'st but sigh
That thou no more shalt see this *knack*, as never
I mean thou shalt, we'll bar thee from success. *Shakspeare.*

This cap was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet dish; fie, fie, 'tis lewd and filthy:
Why 'tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,
A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shakspeare.*

But is't not presumption to write verse to you,
Who make the better poems of the two?
For all these pretty *knacks* that you compose,
Alas! what are they but poems in prose! *Denham.*

He expounded both his pockets,
And found a watch, with rings and lockets;
A copper-plate, with almanacks
Engrav'd upon't, with other *knacks*. *Hudibras.*

2. A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity.

I'll teach you the *knacks*
Of eating of flax,
And out of their noses
Draw ribbands and posies. *B. Jonson.*

The *knack* of fast and loose passes with foolish people for

a turn of wit; but they are not aware all this while of the desperate consequences of an ill habit. *L'Estrange.*

There is a certain *knack* in conversation that gives a good grace by the manner and address. *L'Estrange.*

Knaves, who in full assemblies have the *knack*
Of turning truth to lies, and white to black. *Dryden.*

My author has a great *knack* at remarks: in the end he makes another, about our refining in controversy, and coming nearer and nearer to the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*

The dean was famous in his time,
And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme. *Swift.*

3. A nice trick.

For how should equal colours do the *knack*?
Cameleons who can paint in white and black? *Pope.*

To KNACK.† *v. n.* [*knacken*, Teut. frangere. And Barret defines our *knack*, "to break a nut." Alv. 1580.]

1. To make a sharp quick noise, as when a stick breaks, or a nut is cracked; to chink.

If they can hear their beads *knack* upon each other. *Bp. Hall, Quo Vadis.*

2. To speak finely or affectedly. North. *Grose.*

KNA'CKER. *n. s.* [from *knack.*]

1. A maker of small work.

One part for plow-right, *knacker*, and smith. *Mortimer.*

2. A ropemaker. [*restio*, Latin.] *Ainsworth.*

KNAG.† *n. s.* [*knack*, *knocke*, *knocht*, nodus, Teut. *knoge*, condylus. Su. Goth. *cnag*, Irish, a knob, a peg.]

1. A hard knot in wood. *Barret.*

I have cutte off the *knagges* that you poynted upon. *Confut. of N. Shaxton*, (1546,) sign. E. 1.

2. A peg for hanging any thing upon.

I schall hyt hynge on a *knag.* *Romance of Le Bone Florence.*

3. Knags are the shoots of a deer's horns, called brow-antlers. *Sherwood.*

KNA'GGY.† *adj.* [from *knag.*]

1. Knotty; set with hard rough knots. *Sherwood.*

2. Figuratively, full of rough or sour humours; ill-humoured. Used in the north of England.

KNAP.† *n. s.* [*cnap*, Welsh, a protuberance, or a broken piece; cnæp, Saxon, a protuberance.] A protuberance; a swelling prominence; a knoll; a hillock.

You shall see many fine seats set upon a *knap* of ground, environed with higher hills round about it, whereby the heat of the sun is pent in, and the wind gathered as in troughs. *Bacon, Ess. of Building.*

Hark, on *knap* of yonder hill,
Some sweet shephard tunes his quill. *Brown, Eclog.* I.

To KNAP. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]

1. To bite; to break short.

He *knappeth* the spear in sunder. *Ps. Comm. Prayer.*

He will *knap* the spears a-pieces with his teeth. *More.*

2. [*Knaap*, Erse.] To strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking.

Knap a pair of tongs some depth in a vessel of water, and you shall hear the sound of the tongs. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To KNAP. *v. n.* To make a short sharp noise.

I reduced the shoulders so soon, that the standers-by heard them *knap* in before they knew they were out. *Wiseman.*

KNA'PBOTTLE. *n. s.* [*papaver spumeum.*] A plant.

KNA'PPISH.✱ *adj.* [from *knap.*] Our old word for *snappish*; froward. *Barret, and Sherwood.*

To KNA'PPLE.† *v. n.* [from *knap.*] To break off with a sharp quick noise. Dr. Johnson from Ainsworth. Cotgrave defines it "to nibble or eat like a squirrel; to gnaw." V. GRIGNOTER.

KNA'PPY.✱ *adj.* [from *knap.*] Full of knaps or hillocks. *Huloet.*

KNA'PSACK.† *n. s.* [from *knappen*, German, to eat. But see SNAPSACK.] The bag which a soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions.

The constitutions of this church shall not be repealed, till I see more religious motives than soldiers carry in their *knapsacks.* *King Charles.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot it farthest: there are hedges in summer, and barns in winter: I with my *knapsack*, and you with your bottle at your back: we'll leave honour to madmen, and riches to knaves, and travel till we come to the ridge of the world. *Dryden.*

KNA'PWEED. *n. s.* [*jacea*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

KNAR.† *n. s.* [*knor*, German; but our word is more frequently written *knur*; though the adjective *knarry*, hitherto unnoticed, is very old. See KNUR. "A bunch or *knor* in a tree," is noticed in our lexicography. See Wythall's Dict. 1568.] A hard knot.

A cake of scurf lies baking on the ground,
And prickly stubs instead of trees are found;
Or woods with knots and *knars* deform'd and old,
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

KNA'RLED.✱ *adj.* [from *knar.*] Knotted. See GNARLED. It should be *knarled.*

KNA'RRY.✱ *adj.* [from *knar.*] Knotty; stubby. *Cockeram, and Bullokar.*

Knotty *knarry* barrein trees old
Of stubbes sharpe, and hidous to behold. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

This *knarry* club — the which no hand shall ever tosse. *Transl. of Seneca*, (1581,) fol. 213.

KNA'VE.† *n. s.* [cnapa, Sax. *knab*, German; *knabe*, *knape*, Iceland. All these have reference both to *child* and *servant*, which our word originally denoted. Mr. Tooke's opinion that the Saxon cnapa, *knave*, was probable napað, *i. e.* ne-hapað, genapað, *qui nihil habet*, (who has nothing,) the third person singular of nabban, *i. e.* ne-habban, is not likely to be received.]

1. A boy; a male or man-child.

Sche bare a *knave*-child. *Wicliffe, Rev.* xii. 5.

He had of children yonge two;
Frixus the first was of tho,
A *knave*-child, right faire withall;
A daughter eke, the whiche men call
Helle. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.

2. A servant. Both these are obsolete.

For lord and *knave* is all one wey,
When they be bore and when they dey. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5

For as the moon the eye doth please
With gentle beams not hurting sight,
Yet hath sir sun the greater praise,
Because from him doth come her light;
So if my man must praises have,
What then must I that keep the *knave*? *Sidney.*

He eats and drinks with his domestick slaves;
A verier hind than any of his *knaves.* *Dryden.*

3. A petty rascal; a scoundrel; a dishonest fellow.

Most men rather brook their being reputed *knaves*, than for their honesty be accounted fools; *knave*, in the mean time, passing for a name of credit. *South.*

When both plaintiff and defendant happen to be crafty *knaves*, there's equity against both. *L'Estrange.*

An honest man may take a *knave*'s advice;
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*

See all our fools aspiring to be *knaves.* *Pope.*

4. A card with a soldier painted on it.

For 'twill return, and turn t' account,
If we are brought in play upon't,
Or but by casting *knaves* get in,
What pow'r can hinder us to win! *Hudibras.*

KNA'VERY. *n. s.* [from *knave.*]

1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villany.

Here's no *knavery!* See, to beguile the old folks, how the young folks lay their heads together. *Shakspeare.*

If I thought it were not a piece of honesty to acquaint the king withal, I would do't; I hold it the more *knavery* to conceal it. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The cunning courtier should be slighted too,
Who with dull *knavery* makes so much ado;
'Till the shrewd fool, by thriving too too fast,
Like Æsop's fox, becomes a prey at last. *Dryden.*

2. Mischievous tricks or practices. In the following passage it seems a general term for any thing put to an ill use, or perhaps for trifling things of more cost than use.

We'll revel it as bravely as the best,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all this *knav'ry. Shakspeare.*

KNA'VISH. *adj.* [from *knave.*]

1. Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent.

'Tis foolish to conceal it at all, and *knavish* to do it from friends. *Pope, Lett.*

2. Waggish; mischievous.

Here she comes curst and sad;
Cupid is a *knavish* lad,
Thus to make poor females mad. *Shakspeare.*

KNA'VISHLY.† *adv.* [from *knavish.*]

1. Dishonestly; fraudulently.

2. Waggishly; mischievously. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*

It is ordinary for hosts to be *knavishly* witty. *Gayton on D. Quix.* p. 8.

KNA'VISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *knavish.*] State or quality of being knavish. *Sherwood.*

To KNAW.* Sometimes written for *gnaw.* See also *To* BEGNAW.

To KNEAD.† *v. a.* [cnæban, Saxon; *kneden*, Dutch. "Ab antiq. *knet*, massa. Wachter. Potius autem id deductum iverim ab Icel. *knaea*, vel *naeda*, factitare, movere." Serenius. The Sax. ᵹnıðan also is to knead, as well as cnæðan.] To beat or mingle any stuff or substance. It is seldom applied in popular language but to the act of making bread.

Here's yet in the word hereafter, the *kneading*, the making of the cakes, and the heating of the oven. *Shakspeare.*

It is a lump, where all beasts *kneaded* be;
Wisdom makes him an ark where all agree. *Donne.*

Thus *kneaded* up with milk the new-made man
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;
Till knowledge misapply'd, misunderstood,
And pride of empire, sour'd his balmy blood. *Dryden.*

One paste of flesh on all degrees bestow'd,
And *kneaded* up alike with moist'ning blood. *Dryden.*

Prometheus, in the *kneading* up of the heart, seasoned it with some furious particles of the lion. *Addison, Spect.*

No man ever reapt his corn,
Or from the oven drew his bread,
Ere hinds and bakers yet were born,
That taught them both to sow and *knead.* *Prior.*

The cake she *kneaded* was the savoury meat. *Prior.*

KNE'ADER.* *n. s.* [from *knead.*] A baker. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*

KNE'ADINGTROUGH. *n. s.* [*knead* and *trough.*] A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.

Frogs shall come into thy *kneadingtroughs.* *Exod.* viii. 3.

KNEE.† *n. s.* [*kniw*, Goth. cneop, Sax. *knee*, Dutch. Mr. Horne Tooke believes the Saxon hnıᵹan, and the Gothick *kneiwan*, to be same verb, meaning to bow, to bend; and the substantives to have been thence formed. A similar opinion appears to have long before been entertained by Serenius, who notices the Gothick verb in his illustration of our substantive; adding, however, the Icel. *knie*, *knea*, the knee, "vox antiquissima."]

1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh.

Thy royal father
Was a most sainted king: the queen that bore thee
Oftner upon her *knees* than on her feet,
Died every day she lived. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Scotch skink is a kind of strong nourishment, made of the *knees* and sinews of beef long boiled. *Bacon.*

I beg and clasp thy *knees.* *Milton, P. L.*

Wearied with length of ways, worn out with toil,
To lay down, and leaning on her *knees*,
Invok'd the cause of all her miseries;
And cast her languishing regards above,
For help from heaven, and her ungrateful Jove. *Dryden.*

2. A *knee* is a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

Such dispositions are the fittest timber to make great politicks of: like to *knee* timber, that is good for ships that are to be tossed, but not for building houses, that shall stand firm. *Bacon.*

To KNEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To supplicate by kneeling.

Go, you that banish'd him,
A mile before his tent, fall down and *knee*
The way into his mercy. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Return with her!
Why, the hot-blooded France, that dowerless took
Our youngest born: I could as well be brought
To *knee* his throne, and, squire-like, pension beg. *Shakspeare.*

KNEED. *adj.* [from *knee.*]

1. Having knees: as, *in-kneed*, or *out-kneed*,

2. Having joints: as, *kneed* grass.

KNEEDE'EP.† *adj.* [*knee* and *deep.*]

1. Rising to the knees.

The ground in fourteen days is dry, and grass *kneedeep* within a month. *Milton, Brief Hist. of Moscovia.*

2. Sunk to the knees.

Gone already;
Inch thick, *kneedeep!* *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The country peasant meditates no harm,
When clad with skins of beasts to keep him warm;
In winter weather unconcern'd he goes,
Almost *kneedeep* through mire in clumsey shoes. *Dryden.*

KNEE-CRO'OKING* *adj.* [*knee* and *crook.*] Obsequious.

Many a duteous and *knee-crooking* knave. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

KNE'EDGRASS. *n. s.* [*gramen geniculatum.*] An herb.

KNE'EHOLM.† *n. s.* [*aquifolium.*] The name of a plant, called also *kneeholly.*

To KNEEL. *v. n.* [from *knee.*] To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee.

When thou dost ask me blessing, I'll *kneel* down,
And ask of thee forgiveness. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Ere I was risen from the place that shew'd
My duty *kneeling*, came a reeking post
Stew'd in his haste, half breathing, panting forth
From Goneril, his mistress, salutation. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

A certain man *kneeling* down to him, said, Lord, have mercy upon my son; for he is lunatick. *St. Matt.* xvii. 14.

As soon as you are dressed, *kneel* and say the Lord's prayer. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

KNE'ELER.* *n. s.* [from *kneel.*] One who shews obeisance by kneeling.

In this part of the church,—stood the class of the penitents, who were called *kneelers*, because at their going out, they fell down upon their knees before the bishop, who laid his hands upon them. *Lewis, Consecration of Churches*, p. 95.

KNE'EPAN. *n. s.* [*knee* and *pan.*] A little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth car-

tilage on its foreside. It is soft in children, but very hard in those of riper years: it is called patella or mola. Over it passes the tendon of the muscles which extend the leg, to which it serves as a pully. *Quincy.*

The *kneepan*, must be shewn, with the knitting thereof, by a fine shadow underneath the joint. *Peacham on Drawing.*

KNEETI'MBER.* *n. s.* See the second sense of KNEE.

We see how the shipwright doth make use of *kneetimber*, and other cross-grained pieces, as well as of streight and even, for framing a goodly vessel to ride on Neptune's back. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 4.

KNEETRI'BUTE. *n. s.* [*knee* and *tribute*.] Genuflection; worship or obeisance shown by kneeling.

Receive from us
Kneetribute yet unpaid, prostration vile. *Milton, P. L.*

KNELL.† *n. s.* [*cnill*, *cnul*, Welsh, the ringing of bells, a passing-bell; cnyll, Sax. from cnyllan, to strike a bell, to ring a bell. Some refer these words, as well as *knoll*, to the Latin *nola*, a little bell, which had its name from *Nola*, a town in Campania, in which they are pretended to have been invented, or to have been first used for pious purposes.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.

I would not wish them to a fairer death,
And so his *knell* is knoll'd. *Shakspeare.*

Sea-nymphs hourly ring his *knell:*
Hark, now I hear them. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

When he was brought again to the bar to hear
His *knell* rung out, his judgement, he was stirr'd
With such an agony, he sweat extremely. *Shakspeare.*

All these motions, which we saw,
Are but as ice, which crackles at a thaw:
Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings
Her *knell* alone, by cracking of her strings. *Donne.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Which his hours work, as well as hours do tell;
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing *knell*. *Cowley.*

At dawn poor Stella danc'd and sung;
The amorous youth around her bow'd:
At night her fatal *knell* was rung;
I saw, and kiss'd her in her shrowd. *Prior.*

KNEW. The preterite of know.

KNICK-KNACK.* A colloquial term, meaning any trifle or toy. See the first sense of KNACK.

KNIFE.† *n. s.* plur. *knives*. [cnıf, Saxon; *knif*, Su. *kniv*. Dan. *canif*, Fr. *knyf*, old Teut. both a knife and a sword, Kilian; *knif*, Icel. *hneipa*, to cut, Serenius. Some cite the Greek ξίφος, a sword. It is to the Celtick *cneifio*, to shear, however, that we may trace these words.]

1. An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut, and animals killed.

Blest pow'rs, forbid thy tender life
Should bleed upon a barbarous *knife*. *Crashaw.*

The sacred priests with ready *knives* bereave
The beast of life, and in full bowls receive
The streaming blood. *Dryden, Æn.*

Ev'n in his sleep he starts, and fears the *knife*,
And, trembling, in his arms takes his accomplice wife. *Dryden.*

Pain is not in the *knife* that cuts us; but we call it cutting in the *knife*, and pain only in ourselves. *Watts.*

2. A sword or dagger.

The time appointed nowe
Approched is, when *knife*
Of manly knight must yelde him fame,
And end the deadly strife.
Elviden, Hist. of Pisistr. and Catanea, bl. l. M. 6.

The red-cross knight was slain with paynim *knife*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,
That my keen *knife* see not the wound it makes. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

KNIGHT.† *n. s.* [cnıht, Sax. *knecht*, Germ. a servant or pupil. Dr. Johnson. — The Saxon word originally means a boy, cnıht, and cneoht; cnıhtcılð; and cnıhthað, *childhood*. Wachter and Ihre consider it as from the same stock with cnapa, or cnafa, a little boy. See KNAVE. Dr. Jamieson refers it to cneo, *generation*, which cneoht nearly resembles. The word next signified a servant, like *knave;* and often a military one: "I am a man ordeynid under power, and have *knightis* under me." Wicliffe, St. Matt. viii. Mr. H. Tooke considers it as the participle cnyt, (from cnyttan, to bind, *un attaché*.]

1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the custom to knight every man of rank or fortune, that he might be qualified to give challenges to fight in the lists, and to perform feats of arms. In England knighthood confers the title of *sir:* as, *sir* Thomas, *sir* Richard. When the name was not known, it was usual to say *sir* knight.

That same *knight*'s own sword this is of yore,
Which Merlin made. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Sir *knight*, if *knight* thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place. *Spenser, F. Q.*

When every case in law is right,
No squire in debt, and no poor *knight*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

This *knight;* but yet why should I call him *knight*,
To give impiety to this reverent stile? *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

No squire with *knight* did better fit
In parts, in manners, and in wit. *Hudibras.*

2. Shakspeare uses it of a female, and it must therefore be understood in its original meaning, pupil or follower.

Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that slew thy virgin *knight;*
For the which, with songs of woe,
Round about her tomb they go. *Shakspeare.*

3. A champion.

He suddenly unties the poke,
Which out of it sent such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the pother;
So that the *knights* each other lost,
And stood as still as any post. *Drayton.*

Did I for this my country bring
To help their *knight* against their king,
And raise the first sedition? *Denham.*

KNIGHT *Errant.* [*chevalier errant*, Fr.] A wandering knight: one who went about in quest of adventures.

Like a bold *knight errant* did proclaim
Combat to all, and bore away the dame. *Denham.*

The ancient *errant knights*
Won all their mistresses in fights;
They cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into am'rous twitters. *Hudibras.*

KNIGHT *Errantry.* [from *knight errant*.] The character or manners of wandering knights.

That which with the vulgar passes for courage is a brutish sort of *knight errantry*, seeking out needless encounters. *Norris.*

KNIGHT *of the Post.*† A hireling evidence; a knight dubbed at the whipping-post, or pillory.

I may not term them men, if there be such as I have heard to be, who will not let to sweare upon a booke, and that before any judge, beyng hyred thereunto for money. And

such are called by the names of *knightes of the poste*, more fit for the gallowes than to live in a commonwealth where Christ is professed. *Knight, Trial of Truth*, (1580,) fol. 39. b.

There are *knights of the post*, and holy cheats enough, to swear the truth of the broadest contradictions, where pious frauds shall give them an extraordinary call. *South.*

KNIGHT *of the Shire.* One of the representatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year is qualified.

To KNIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To create one a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and bids him rise up *sir.*

Favours came thick upon him: the next St. George's day he was *knighted.* *Wotton.*

The lord protector *knighted* the king; and immediately the king stood up, took the sword from the lord protector, and dubbed the lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward.*

The hero William, and the martyr Charles,
One *knighted* Blackmore, and one pension'd Quarles. *Pope.*

KNI'GHTHOOD. *n. s.* [from *knight.*] The character or dignity of a knight.

The sword which Merlin made,
For that his noursling, when he *knighthood* swore,
Therewith to doen his foes eternal smart. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Speak truly on thy *knighthood*, and thine oath,
And so defend thee Heaven and thy valour. *Shakspeare.*

Is this the sir, who some waste wife to win,
A *knighthood* bought, to go a-wooing in? *B. Jonson.*

If you needs must write, write Cæsar's praise,
You'll gain at least a *knighthood*, or the bays. *Pope.*

KNI'GHTLESS. *adj.* [from *knight.*] Unbecoming a knight. Obsolete.

Arise, thou cursed miscreant,
That hast with *knightless* guile, and treacherous train,
Fair knighthood foully shamed. *Spenser, F. Q.*

KNI'GHTLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *knightly.*] Duties of a knight.

The prince did wonder much, yet could not ghesse
The cause of that his sorrowfull constraint;
Yet would by secret signes of manlinesse,
Which close appear'd in that rude brutishnesse,
That he whilome some gentle swaine had beene,
Train'd up in feats of armes and *knightlinesse.*
Spenser, F. Q. iv. vii. 45.

KNI'GHTLY. *adj.* [from *knight.*] Befitting a knight; beseeming a knight.

Let us take care of your wound, upon condition that a more *knightly* combat shall be performed between us. *Sidney.*

How dares your pride presume against my laws?
As in a listed field to fight your cause:
Unask'd the royal grant, no marshal by,
As *knightly* rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

KNI'GHTLY.* *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight. *Sherwood.*

To KNIT. *v. a.* preter. *knit* or *knitted.* [cnittan, Saxon.]

1. To make or unite by texture without a loom.

Sleep, that *knits* up the ravell'd sleeve of care,
The birth of each day's life, sore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

A thousand Cupids in those curls do sit;
Those curious nets thy slender fingers *knit.* *Waller.*

2. To tye.

Send for the county; go tell him of this;
I'll have this knot *knit* up to-morrow morning. *Shakspeare.*

3. To join; to unite. This was formerly a word of extensive use; it is now less frequent.

His gall did grate for grief and high disdain,
And, *knitting* all his force, got one hand free. *Spenser, F. Q.*

These, mine enemies, are all *knit* up
In their distractions: they are in my power. *Shakspeare.*

O let the vile world end,
And the premised flames of the last day
Knit earth and heaven together! *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Lay your highness'
Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with a most indissoluble tye
For ever *knit.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

This royal hand and mine are newly *knit*,
And the conjunction of our inward souls
Married in league. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

By the simplicity of Venus' doves,
By that which *knitteth* souls, and prospers loves. *Shakspeare.*

If ye become peaceably, mine heart shall be *knit* unto you.
1 Chron. xii. 17.

That their hearts might be comforted, being *knit* together in love. *Col.* ii. 2.

Pride and impudence, in faction *knit*,
Usurp the chair of wit! *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

Ye *knit* my heart to you by asking this question. *Bacon.*

These two princes were agreeable to be joined in marriage, and thereby *knit* both realms into one. *Hayward.*

Come, *knit* hands, and beat the ground
In a light fantastick round. *Milton, Comus.*

God gave several abilities to several persons, that each might help to supply the publick needs, and, by joining to fill up all wants, they be *knit* together by justice, as the parts of the world are by nature. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

Nature cannot *knit* the bones while the parts are under a discharge. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

4. To contract.

What are the thoughts that *knit* thy brow in frowns,
And turn thy eyes so coldly on thy prince? *Addison, Cato.*

5. To tie up.

He saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel descending unto him as it had been a great sheet, *knit* at the four corners, and let down to the earth. *Acts,* x. 11.

To KNIT. *v. n.*

1. To weave without a loom.

A young shepherdess *knitting* and singing: her voice comforted her hands to work, and her hands kept time to her voice's musick. *Sidney.*

Make the world distinguish Julia's son
From the vile offspring of a trull, that sits
By the town-wall, and for her living *knits.* *Dryden.*

2. To join; to close; to unite. Not used.

Our sever'd navy too
Have *knit* again, and float, threat'ning most sea-like.
Shakspeare.

KNIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Texture.

Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd, and their garters of an indifferent *knit.* *Shakspeare.*

KNITCH.* *n. s.* [probably from *knit*; what is bound together.] A burden of wood: a fagot. *Huloet.*

Gadere ye togidre the taris, and bynde them togidre in *knycches* to be brent. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* xiii.

KNI'TTABLE.* *adj.* [from *knit.*] That may be knit or united. *Huloet.*

KNI'TTER. *n. s.* [from *knit.*] One who weaves or knits.

The spinsters and the *knitters* in the sun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do use to chant it. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

KNI'TTING.* *n. s.* [from *knit.*] Junction.

He doth fundamentally and mathematically demonstrate the firmest *knittings* of the upper timbers, which make the roof.
Wotton on Architecture.

KNI'TTINGNEEDLE. *n. s.* [*knit* and *needle.*] A wire which women use in knitting.

He gave her a cuff on the ear, she would prick him with her *knittingneedle.* *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

KNI'TTLE.† *n. s.* [from *knit.*]

1. A string that gathers a purse round. *Ainsworth.*
2. A small line, used for various purposes at sea.

KNOB.† *n. s.* [cnæp, Sax. *knoppe*, Germ. See KNOP.] A protuberance; any part bluntly rising above the rest.

The *knobbes* sitting on his cheeks. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*
Their staves had *knobs*, crowned with a rose or lilly. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1650,) p. 206.

Just before the entrance of the right auricle of the heart is a remarkable *knob* or bunch, raised up from the subjacent fat. *Ray.*

KNO'BBED.† *adj.* [from *knob.*] Set with knobs; having protuberances.

His knuckles *knobb'd*, his flesh deep dented in,
With tawed hands, and hard ytanned skin.
Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.

The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are pointed at the top, and *knobbed* or tuberous at the bottom. *Grew.*

KNO'BBINESS.† *n. s.* [from *knobby.*] The quality of having knobs. *Sherwood.*

KNO'BBY.† *adj.* [from *knob.*]

1. Full of knobs.

His *knobby* head, and a fair pair of horns.
More, Pre-exist. of the Soul, st. 33.

2. Hard; stubborn.

The informers continued in a *knobby* kind of obstinacy, resolving still to conceal the names of the authors. *Howell.*

To **KNOCK.** *v. n.** [cnucian, Saxon; *cnoce*, a blow, Welsh.]

1. To clash; to be driven suddenly together.

Any hard body thrust forwards by another body contiguous, without *knocking*, giveth no noise. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

They may say, the atoms of the chaos being variously moved according to this catholick law, must needs *knock* and interfere. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. To beat, as at a door for admittance: commonly with *at.*

Villain, I say *knock* me *at* this gate,
And rap me well; or I'll knock your knave's pate!
Shakspeare.

Whether to *knock* against the gates of Rome,
Or rudely visit them in parts remote,
To fright them, ere destroy. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I bid the rascal *knock* upon your gate,
And could not get him for my heart to do it. *Shakspeare.*

For harbour *at* a thousand doors they *knock'd*,
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd. *Dryden.*

Knock at your own breast, and ask your soul,
If those fair fatal eyes edg'd not your sword. *Dryden.*

3. *To* KNOCK *under.* A common expression, which denotes that a man yields or submits. Submission is expressed among good fellows by knocking under the table. Followed commonly by a particle: as, to *knock up*, to rouse by knocking: to *knock down*, to fell by a blow.

To **KNOCK.** *v. a.*

1. To affect or change in any respect by blows.

How do you mean removing him?
— Why, by making him incapable of Othello's place; *knocking out* his brains. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

He that has his chains *knocked off*, and the prison doors set open to him, is perfectly at liberty. *Locke.*

Time was, a sober Englishman would *knock*
His servants *up*, and rise by five o'clock;
Instruct his family in every rule,
And send his wife to church, his son to school. *Pope.*

2. To dash together; to strike; to collide with a sharp noise.

So when the cook saw my jaws thus *knock* it,
She would have made a pancake of my pocket. *Cleaveland.*

At him he lanch'd his spear, and pierc'd his breast;
On the hard earth the Lycian *knock'd* his head,
And lay supine; and forth the spirit fled. *Dryden.*

'Tis the sport of statesmen,
When heroes *knock* their knotty heads together,
And fall by one another. *Rowe.*

3. *To* KNOCK *down.* To fell by a blow.

He began to *knock down* his fellow-citizens with a great deal of zeal, and to fill all Arabia with bloodshed. *Addison.*

A man who is gross in a woman's company, ought to be *knocked down* with a club. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

4. *To* KNOCK *on the head.* To kill by a blow; to destroy.

He betook himself to his orchard, and walking there was *knocked on the head* by a tree. *South, Serm.*

Excess, either with an apoplexy, *knocks* a man *on the head;* or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water-shop, burns him down to the ground. *Grew, Cosmol.*

KNOCK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sudden stroke; a blow.

Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth should wave them from a *knock* perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Ajax belabours there an harmless ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the *knocks.* *Dryden*

2. A loud stroke at a door for admission.

Guiscard, in his leathern frock,
Stood ready, with his thrice-repeated *knock:*
Thrice with a doleful sound the jarring grate
Rung deaf and hollow. *Dryden, Fab.*

KNO'CKER.† *n. s.* [from *knock.*]

1. One that fells by a blow; one that knocks down. *Sherwood.*

2. He that knocks. *Johnson.*

3. The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.

A very odd fellow desired recommendation from me for a new invention of *knockers* to doors. *Tatler*, No. 105.

Shut, shut the door, good John! fatigu'd, I said,
Tie up the *knocker*, say I'm sick, I'm dead. *Pope.*

KNO'CKING.* *n. s.* [from *knock.*] Beating at the door.

Then nightly *knockings* at your door will cease,
Whose noiseless hammer then may rest in peace.
Congreve, Ovid.

To **KNOLL.** *v. a.* [from *knell.*] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.

Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not wish them to a fairer death,
And so his knell is *knoll'd.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To **KNOLL.** *v. n.* To sound as a bell.

If ever you have look'd on better days,
If ever been where bells have *knoll'd* to church. *Shakspeare.*

KNOLL.† *n. s.* [cnolle, Sax. the top of a hill; *knolle*, Teut. a little hill; *knol*, Norm. Fr. a hill.] A little round hill; the top or cop of a hill or mountain. *Ray, N. C. Words.*

The mountains, the river Neath, and its shady banks, form a beautiful back ground and contrast to the bold craggy shore, and the broken peninsulated *knolls*, which not unfrequently project from it. *Wyndham's Tour.*

KNO'LLER.* *n. s.* [from *To knoll.*] One who tolls a bell. *Sherwood.*

KNOP.† *n. s.* [*knoppe*, Teut. and Germ. *knopp*, Su. Goth.] A knob; a protuberance; a button; a bud. Dr. Johnson has merely followed Ainsworth in calling the word "any tufty top," without an example; and calls it unjustly a corruption of *knap.* *Knop* is one of our oldest substantives; as meaning either the bud of a flower, or any protuberance or bunch.

A robe —
With a bend of gold tassiled,
And *knoppis* fine of gold. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 1080.
Aboute the redde rosis springing
The stalke ywas as rishe right,
And there on stode the *knoppe* uprighte.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 1704.

Three bowls made like unto almonds, with a *knop* and a flower in one branch. *Exod.* xxv. 33.

The cedar of the house within was carved with *knops* and open flowers. 1 *Kings*, vi. 18.

Smite the lintel of the door, [in the margin, chapiter or *knop*.] *Amos*, ix. 1.

Josephus hath taken some pains to make out the seminal *knop* of henbane. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 67.

KNO'PPED.* *adj.* [from *knop.*] Having knobs; fastened as with a knop or button.

High shoes *knoppid* with dagges. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 7212.

KNOR.* *n. s.* [*knor*, Germ.] A knot. See KNUR.

KNOT.† *n. s.* [cnotta, Saxon; *knot*, German; *knutte*, Dutch; *knotte*, Erse.]

1. A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled.

He found that reason's self now reasons found
To fasten *knots*, which fancy first had bound. *Sidney.*

As the fair vestal to the fountain came,
Let none be startled at a vestal's name,
Tir'd with the walk, she laid her down to rest;
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast,
To take the freshness of the morning air,
And gather in a *knot* her flowing hair. *Addison.*

2. Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other.

Garden *knots*, the frets of houses, and all equal figures, please; whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon.*

Our sea-wall'd garden, the whole land,
Is full of weeds, her fairest flowers choked up,
Her *knots* disorder'd. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Flowers worthy of paradise, which not nice art
In beds and curious *knots*, but nature boon,
Pour'd forth profuse on hill and dale, and plain. *Milton, P. L.*

Their quarters are contrived into elegant *knots*, adorned with the most beautiful flowers. *More.*

Henry in *knots* involving Emma's name,
Had half express'd, and half conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,
That, as the wound, the passion might increase. *Prior.*

3. Any bond of association or union. [from *knit.*]

Confirm that amity
With nuptial *knot*, if thou vouchsafe to grant
That virtuous lady Bona. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Richmond aims
At young Elizabeth, my brother's daughter,
And by that *knot* looks proudly on the crown. *Shakspeare.*

I would he had continued to his country
As he began, and not unknit himself
The noble *knot* he made. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Why left you wife and children,
Those precious motives, those strong *knots* of love? *Shakspeare.*

Not all that Saul could threaten or persuade,
In this close *knot*, the smallest looseness made. *Cowley.*

4. A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres. A joint in an herb.

Taking the very refuse among those which served to no use, being a crooked piece of wood, and full of *knots*, he hath carved it diligently, when he had nothing else to do. *Wisd.* xiii. 13.

Such *knots* and crossness of grain is objected here, as will hardly suffer that form, which they cry up here as the only just reformation, to go on so smoothly here as it might do in Scotland. *King Charles.*

5. Difficulty; intricacy.

A man shall be perplexed with *knots* and problems of business, and contrary affairs, where the determination is dubious, and both parts of the contrariety seem equally weighty; so that, which way soever the choice determines, a man is sure to venture a great concern. *South, Serm.*

6. Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs.

When the discovery was made that the king was living, which was the *knot* of the play untied, the rest is shut up in the compass of some few lines. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

7. A confederacy; an association; a small band. [from *knit.*]

Oh you panderly rascals! there's a *knot*, a gang, a conspiracy against me. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

What is there here in Rome that can delight thee?
Where not a soul, without thine own foul *knot*,
But fears and hates thee. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

A *knot* of good fellows borrowed a sum of money of a gentleman upon the king's highway. *L'Estrange.*

I am now with a *knot* of his admirers, who make request that you would give notice of the window where the knight intends to appear. *Addison, Spect.*

8. A cluster; a collection. [from *knit.*]

The way of fortune is like the milky way in the sky, which is a meeting or *knot* of a number of small stars, not seen asunder, but giving light together. *Bacon, Essays.*

In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less groups or *knots* of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

9. A bird of the snipe kind; said to be so named from *Canute*, who was very fond of it.

The *knot* that called was Canutus' bird of old. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 25.

My footboy shall eat pheasants, calver'd salmons,
Knots, godwits, lampreys. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

10. In naval language, the division of the log-line; a *knot* answering to a *mile* by land.

11. An epaulet. See SHOULDERKNOT.

To KNOT.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate in knots.

Happy we who from such queens are freed,
That were always telling beads:
But here's a queen when she rides abroad
Is always *knotting* threads. *Sedley.*

At his foot
The spaniel dying for some venial fault,
Under dissection of the *knotted* scourge. *Cowper.*

2. To entangle; to perplex.

3. To unite.

The party of the papists in England are become more *knotted*, both in dependence towards Spain, and amongst themselves. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

To KNOT.† *v. n.*

1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation.

Cut hay when it begins to *knot*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. To knit knots for fringes.

They think it a more rational way of spending their time in *knotting*, or making an housewife. *Skelton, Deism Rev. Dial.* viii.

KNO'TBERRYBUSH. *n. s.* [*chamæmorus.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

KNO'TGRASS.† *n. s.* [*knot* and *grass*; *polygonum.*] A plant.

You minimus of hind'ring *knotgrass* made. *Shakspeare.*

The savoury herb
Of *knotgrass*, dew-besprent. *Milton, Comus.*

KNO'TLESS.* *adj.* [*knot* and *less.*]

1. Without knots. *Huloet.*

Here silver firs with *knotless* trunks ascend. *Congreve, Ovid's Met. Orph. and Euryd.*

2. Without difficulty; without any thing to obstruct the passage. Obsolete.

Bothe Troilus and Troie toun
Shall *knottelesse* throughout her herte slide. *Chaucer, Tr. and Cress.* v. 769.

KNO'TTED.† *adj.* [from *knot.*]

1. Full of knots.

The *knotted* oaks shall show'rs of honey weep. *Dryden.*

2. Having figures of which the lines intersect each other; having "curious knots," as Shakspeare and Milton express it, in allusion to the garden-taste of the time. See the second sense of KNOT.

The west corner of thy curious — *knotted* garden. *Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.*

KNO'TTINESS.† *n. s.* [from *knotty.*]

1. Fulness of knots; unevenness; intricacy; difficulty.

Virtue was represented by Hercules naked, with his lion's skin and knotted club: by his oaken club is signified reason ruling the appetite: the *knottiness* thereof, the difficulty they have that seek after virtue. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. A protuberance, or swelling; as the muscles, or fleshy parts.

He has omitted the characteristical excellencies of this famous piece of Grecian workmanship, [the Farnesian Hercules,] namely, the uncommon breadth of the shoulders, the *knottiness* and spaciousness of the chest. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

KNO'TTY. *adj.* [from *knot.*]

1. Full of knots.

I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds
Have riv'd the *knotty* oaks. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The timber in some trees more clean, in some more *knotty:* try it by speaking at one end, and laying the ear at the other; for if it be *knotty*, the voice will not pass well. *Bacon.*

The *knotty* oaks their listening branches bow. *Roscommon.*

One with a brand yet burning from the flame,
Arm'd with a *knotty* club another came. *Dryden, Æn.*

Where the vales with violets once were crown'd,
Now *knotty* burrs and thorns disgrace the ground. *Dryden.*

2. Hard; rugged.

Valiant fools
Were made by nature for the wise to work with:
They are their tools; and 'tis the sport of statesmen,
When heroes knock their *knotty* heads together,
And fall by one another. *Rowe, Amb. Stepmother.*

3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed.

King Henry, in the very entrance of his reign, met with a point of great difficulty, and *knotty* to solve, able to trouble and confound the wisest kings. *Bacon.*

Princes exercised skill in putting intricate questions; and he that was the best at the untying of *knotty* difficulties, carried the prize. *L'Estrange.*

Some on the bench the *knotty* laws untie. *Dryden.*

They compliment, they sit, they chat,
Fight o'er the wars; reform the state;
A thousand *knotty* points they clear,
Till supper and my wife appear. *Prior.*

To KNOW.† *v. a.* preter. *I knew, I have known.* [cnapan, Saxon; *kunnan*, Gothick; γινώσκω, γνόω, to know, Greek; and νοέω, to understand; from νόος, νῦς, the mind.]

1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive.

O, that a man might *know*
The end of this day's business ere it come! *Shakspeare.*

The memorial of virtue is immortal, because it is *known* with God and with men. *Wisd.* iv. 1.

The gods all things *know.* *Milton.*

Not from experience, for the world was new,
He only from their cause their natures *knew.* *Denham.*

We doubt not, neither can we properly say we think we admire and love you above all other men: there is a certainty in the proposition, and we *know* it. *Dryden.*

When a man makes use of the name of any simple idea, which he perceives is not understood, he is obliged by the laws of ingenuity, and the end of speech, to make *known* what idea he makes it stand for. *Locke.*

2. To be informed of; to be taught.

Ye shall be healed, and it shall be *known* to you why his hand is not removed from you. 1 *Sam.* vi. 3.

Led on with a desire to *know*
What nearer might concern him. *Milton, P. L.*

One would have thought you had *known* better things than to expect a kindness from a common enemy. *L'Estrange.*

3. To distinguish.

Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to *know* it from those before and after, and distinguish it from every smaller or greater multitude of units. *Locke.*

4. To recognise.

What art thou, thus to rail on me, that is neither *known* of thee, nor *knows* thee. *Shakspeare.*

They told what things were done in the way, and how he was *known* of them in breaking of bread. *Luke*, xxiv. 35.

At nearer view he thought he *knew* the dead,
And call'd the wretched man to mind. *Flatman.*

Tell me how I may *know* him. *Milton.*

5. To be no stranger to; to be familiar with.

What are you?
— A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of *known* and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

6. To converse with another sex.

And Adam *knew* Eve his wife. *Gen.* iv. 1.

To KNOW. *v. n.*

1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful.

I *know* of a surety that the Lord hath sent his angel, and delivered me out of the hand of Herod. *Acts*, xii. 11.

2. Not to be ignorant.

When they *know* within themselves they speak of that they do not well *know*, they would nevertheless seem to others to *know* of that which they may not well speak. *Bacon.*

Not to *know* of things remote, but *know*
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton, P. L.*

In the other world there is no consideration that will sting our consciences more cruelly than this, that we did wickedly, when we *knew* to have done better; and chose to make ourselves miserable, when we understood the way to have been happy. *Tillotson.*

They might understand those excellencies which they blindly valued, so as not to be farther imposed upon by bad pieces, and to *know* when nature was well imitated by the most able masters. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

3. To be informed.

The prince and Mr. Poins will put on our jerkins and aprons, and sir John must not *know* of it. *Shakspeare.*

There is but one mineral body that we *know* of, heavier than common quicksilver. *Boyle.*

4. *To* KNOW *for.* To have knowledge of. A colloquial expression.

He said the water itself was a good healthy water; but for the party that own'd it, he might have more diseases than he *knew for.* *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

5. *To* KNOW *of.* In Shakspeare, is to take cognisance of; to examine.

Fair Hermia, question your desires;
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether, if you yield not to your father's choice,
You can endure the livery of a nun,
For ay to be in shady cloister mew'd. *Shakspeare.*

KNO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *know.*] Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood.

These are resolved into a confessed ignorance, and I shall not pursue them to their old asylum; and yet it may be, there is more *knowable* in these than in less acknowledged mysteries. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

'Tis plain, that under the law of works is comprehended also the law of nature, *knowable* by reason, as well as the law given by Moses. *Locke.*

These two arguments are the voices of nature, the unanimous suffrages of all real beings and substances created, that are naturally *knowable* without revelation. *Bentley.*

KNO'WER.† *n. s.* [from *know.*] One who has skill or knowledge. *Huloet.*

God, — the most certain and true *knower* of all things. *Bryskett, Disc. of Civil Life,* (1606,) p. 172.

If we look on a vegetable, and can only say 'tis cold and dry, we are pitiful *knowers.* *Glanville.*

I know the respect and reverence which in this address I ought to appear in before you, who are a general *knower* of mankind and poetry. *Southern.*

KNO'WING. *adj.* [from *know.*]

1. Skilful; well instructed; remote from ignorance.

You have heard, and with a *knowing* ear,
That he, which hath our noble father slain,
Pursu'd my life. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The *knowingest* of these have of late reformed their hypothesis. *Boyle.*

What makes the clergy glorious is to be *knowing* in their profession, unspotted in their lives, active and laborious in their charges. *South.*

The necessity of preparing for the offices of religion was a lesson which the mere light and dictates of common reason, without the help of revelation, taught all the *knowing* and intelligent part of the world. *South, Serm.*

Bellino, one of the first who was of any consideration at Venice, painted very drily, according to the manner of his time: he was very *knowing* both in architecture and perspective. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

All animals of the same kind, which form a society, are more *knowing* than others. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. Conscious; intelligent.

Could any but a *knowing* prudent cause
Begin such motions and assign such laws?
If the Great Mind had form'd a different frame,
Might not your wanton wit the system blame? *Blackmore.*

KNO'WING. *n. s.* [from *know.*] Knowledge.

Let him be so entertain'd as suits gentlemen of your *knowing* to a stranger of his quality. *Shakspeare.*

KNO'WINGLY. *adv.* [from *knowing.*] With skill; with knowledge.

He *knowingly* and wittingly brought evil into the world. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

They who were rather fond of it than *knowingly* admired it, might defend their inclination by their reason. *Dryden.*

To the private duties of the closet he repaired, as often as he entered upon any business of consequence: I speak *knowingly.* *Atterbury.*

KNO'WLEDGE. *n. s.* [from *know.*]

1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehension.

Knowledge, which is the highest degree of the speculative faculties, consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions. *Locke.*

Do but say to me what I should do,
That in your *knowledge* may by me be done,
And I am prest unto it. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

2. Learning; illumination of the mind.

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. *Shakspeare.*

3. Skill in any thing.

Shipmen that have *knowledge* of the sea. 1 *Kings,* ix. 27.

4. Acquaintance with any fact or person.

The dog straight fawned upon his master for old *knowledge.* *Sidney.*

5. Cognisance; notice.

Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take *knowledge* of me, seeing I am a stranger? *Ruth,* ii. 10.

A state's anger should not take
Knowledge either of fools or women. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

6. Information; power of knowing.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her pardon, or *knowledge* why she was cruel. *Sidney.*

To KNO'WLEDGE.† *v. a.* To acknowledge; to avow. Not now in use; but formerly very common; and is moreover one of our oldest verbs.

Knowleche ye ech to othire youre sinnes. *Wicliffe St. James,* v.

I *knowledge* my follye, wherewith ye have with good right imbraided me. *Sir T. Elyot,* fol. 127. b.

The prophet Hosea tells us that God saith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; which proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow: for though they be ordained by his secret providence, yet they are not *knowledged* by his revealed will. *Bacon, Holy War.*

To KNU'BBLE. *v. a.* [*knipler,* Danish.] To beat. *Skinner.*

KNU'CKLE. *n. s.* [cnucl, Saxon; *knockle,* Dutch.]

1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close.

Thus often at the Temple-stairs we've seen
Two tritons, of a rough athletick mien,
Sourly dispute some quarrel of the flood,
With *knuckles* bruis'd, and face besmear'd in blood. *Garth.*

2. The knee joint of a calf.

Jelly, which they used for a restorative, is chiefly made of *knuckles* of veal. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. The articulation or joint of a plant.

Divers herbs have joints or *knuckles,* as it were stops in their germination; as gillyflowers, pinks, and corn. *Bacon.*

To KNU'CKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To submit: I suppose from an odd custom of striking the under side of the table with the knuckles, in confession of an argumental defeat.

KNU'CKLED. *adj.* [from *knuckle.*] Jointed.

The reed or cane is a watry plant, and groweth not but in the water: it hath these properties, that it is hollow, and it is *knuckled* both stalk and root; that, being dry, it is more hard and fragile than other wood; that it putteth forth no boughs, though many stalks out of one root. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

KNUFF.† *n. s.* [perhaps corrupted from *knave,* or the same with *chuff.* Dr. Johnson. — Rather a corruption of *gnoff.* See GNOFF.] A lout. An old word preserved in a rhyme of prediction.

The country *knuffs,* Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubs and clouted shoon,
Shall fill up Dussendale
With slaughtered bodies soon. *Hayward.*

KNUR.† } KNURLE. } *n. s.* [*knor,* German, from *knoll,* Wachter; *knowr,* Norm. Fr. See KNAR, and KNOR.] A knot; a hard substance.

Knurre or knob of a tree. *Huloet.*

The stony nodules found lodged in the strata, are called by the workmen *knurs* and knots. *Woodward.*

KNU'RLED.* *adj.* [from *knurle.*] Set with knurles; knotty. *Sherwood.*

KNU'RRY.* *adj.* [from *knur.*] Full of knots.

Now am I like the *knurrie*-bulked oke. *Drayton, Shep. Garland,* (1593,) p. 8.

KONED.† for *konned,* or *conned,* i. e. knew. Spenser. So *kunne,* to know. Wicliffe. [*kunnan,* Goth. cunnan, Sax.] Obsolete.

KO'RAN.* *n. s.* [*koran,* Arab. See ALCORAN.] The book of the Mahometan precepts and credenda.

The *koran,* — far from supporting its arrogant claim to a supernatural work, sinks below the level of many compositions confessedly of human original. *Professor White, Serm.* vi.

KSAR.* *n. s.* [See CZAR.] A Russian sovereign.

The Russian *ksar*
In Mosco. *Milton, P. L.*

KUSS.* See *To* KISS.

KY.* *n. s.* [cy, Sax.] Kine. See KEE, and KIE.

To KYD.† *v. n.* To know. See *To* KID.

L

L, ✝ A liquid consonant, which preserves always the same sound in English. In the Saxon it was aspirated; as, hlaf, *loaf*; hlæfdig, *lady*.

At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled; as, *shall*; *still*; *full*, except after a dipthong; as, *fail*; *feel*; *veal*; *cool*. In a word of more syllables it is usually written single; as, *channel*; *canal*; *tendril*. It is sometimes put before *e*, and sounded feebly after it; as *Bible*; *title*.

Originally this letter, at the end of a monosyllable, was not doubled; *al*, *ful*, *shal*, &c. being the form of our old English.

It is sometimes mute; as, in *alms*, *calf*, *chalk*, and some other words.

La.✝ *interject.* [corrupted by an effeminate pronunciation from *lo*; unless it be the French *la*. Dr. Johnson. — This is not the case; the expression is pure Saxon; la nu, *lo now!* "la hu oft, *lo! how oft.*" Ps. lxxvii. 45.] See; look; behold.

> *La* you! if you speak ill of the devil,
> How he takes it at heart. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Lab.✱ *n. s.* A blab; a great talker; one that cannot keep a secret. One of our oldest words; and yet preserved in the Exmouth dialect. Chaucer uses also *labbing* for *blabbing*.

> I am no *labbe*,
> Ne though I say it, I n'am not lefe to gabbe.
> *Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*

La'bdanum. *n. s.* A resin, of a strong but not unpleasant smell, and an aromatick, but not agreeable taste. This juice exudates from a low spreading shrub in Crete. *Hill.*

To La'befy. *v. a.* [*labefacio*, Lat.] To weaken; to impair. *Dict.*

LA'BEL.✝ *n. s.* [*labellum*, Lat.]

1. The earliest sense seems to be that of a small slip of silk, or other materials; a kind of tassel; as, "a *label* hanging on each side of a mitre; *labels* hanging down on garlands or crowns; also jesses hanging at hawks' legs." Barret's Alveary, 1580. Thus Ainsworth translates "infula" a *label* hanging on each side of a mitre.

2. A small slip or scrip of writing.

LAB

> When wak'd, I found
> This *label* on my bosom; whose containing
> Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
> Make no collection of it. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

3. Any thing appendant to a larger writing.

> On the *label* of lead, the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul are impressed from the papal seal. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

4. [In law.] A narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal. So also any paper, annexed by way of addition or explication to any will or testament, is called a *label* or codicil. *Harris.*

> God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;
> And ere this hand by thee to Romeo seal'd,
> Shall be the *label* to another deed,
> Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
> Turn to another, this shall slay them both. *Shakspeare.*

To La'bel.✱ *v. a.* [from the noun.] To affix a label on any thing, in order to distinguish it.

La'bent. *adj.* [*labens*, Lat.] Sliding; gliding; slipping. *Dict.*

LA'BIAL. *adj.* [*labialis*, Lat.] Uttered by the lips.

> The Hebrews have assigned which letters are *labial*, which dental, and which guttural. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
>
> Some particular affection of sound in its passage to the lips, will seem to make some composition in any vowel which is *labial*. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

La'biated. *adj.* [*labium*, Lat.] Formed with lips.

Labiode'ntal.✝ *adj.* [*labium* and *dentalis*.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

> P and B are labial: Ph and Bh, or F and V, are *labiodental*. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

Labo'rant. *n. s.* [*laborans*, Lat.] A chemist. Not in use.

> I can shew you a sort of fixt sulphur made by an industrious *laborant*. *Boyle.*

La'boratory.✝ *n. s.* [*laboratoire*, Fr.] A chemist's work-room.

> They had forged this new doctrine in the *laboratories* at Rome. *Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery*, ch. 1. § 4.
>
> It would contribute to the history of colours, if chemists would in their *laboratory* take a heedful notice, and give us a faithful account, of the colours observed in the steam of bodies, either sublimed or distilled. *Boyle.*
>
> The flames of love will perform those miracles they of the furnace boast of, would they employ themselves in this *laboratory*. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

LABO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*laborieux*, French: *laboriosus*, Lat.]

1. Diligent in work; assiduous.

That which makes the clergy glorious, is to be knowing in their professions, unspotted in their lives, active and *laborious* in their charges, bold and resolute in opposing seducers, and daring to look vice in the face; and, lastly, to be gentle, courteous, and compassionate to all. *South.*

A spacious cave within its farmost part,
Was hew'd and fashion'd by *laborious* art,
Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryden.*

To his *laborious* youth consum'd in war,
And lasting age, adorn'd and crown'd with peace. *Prior.*

2. Requiring labour; tiresome; not easy.

Do'st thou love watchings, abstinence, and toil,
Laborious virtues all? learn them from Cato. *Addison.*

LABO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *laborious.*] With labour; with toil.

The folly of him, who pumps very *laboriously* in a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

I chuse *laboriously* to bear
A weight of woes, and breathe the vital air. *Pope.*

LABO'RIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *laborious.*]

1. Toilsomeness; difficulty.

The parallel holds in the gainlessness, as well as the *laboriousness* of the work; those wretched creatures, buried in earth, and darkness, were never the richer for all the ore they digged; no more is the insatiate miser. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

2. Diligence; assiduity.

Idleness is the emptiness, and business the fulness of the soul; and we all know that we may infuse what we will into an empty vessel, but a full one has no room for a farther infusion. In a word, idleness is that which sets all the capacities of the soul wide open, to let in the evil spirit, and to give both him, and all the villanies he can bring along with him, a free reception and a full possession; whereas, on the contrary, *laboriousness* shuts the doors and stops all the avenues of the mind, whereby a temptation would enter, and (which is yet more) leaves no void room for it to dwell there, if by any accident it should chance to creep in. *South, Serm.* vi. 372.

LA'BOUR. *n. s.* [*labeur*, French; *labor*, Lat.]

1. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength, or wearisome perseverance; pains; toil; travail; work.

If I find her honest, I lose not my *labour;* if she be otherwise, it is *labour* well bestowed. *Shakspeare.*

I sent to know your faith, lest the tempter have tempted you, and our *labour* be in vain. 1 *Thes.* iii. 5.

2. Work to be done.

Being a *labour* of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for. *Hooker.*

If you had been the wife of Hercules
Six of his *labours* you'd have done, and sav'd
Your husband so much sweat. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

3. Work done; performance.

4. Exercise; motion with some degree of violence.

Moderate *labour* of the body conduces to the preservation of health, and curing many initial diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey.*

5. Childbirth; travail.

Sith of women's *labours* thou hast charge,
And generation goodly doest enlarge,
Incline thy will to affect our wishful vow. *Spenser.*

Not knowing 'twas my *labour*, I complain
Of sudden shootings, and of grinding pain;
My throes come thicker, and my cries encreas'd,
Which with her hand the conscious nurse suppress'd. *Dryden.*

Not one woman of two hundred dies in *labour.* *Graunt.*

His heart is in continual *labour;* it even travails with the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered. *South, Serm.*

To LA'BOUR.† *v. n.* [*laboro*, Lat.]

1. To toil; to act with painful effort.

When shall I come to the top of that same hill?
—You do climb up it now; look how we *labour.* *Shakspeare.*

For your highness' good I ever *labour'd*,
More than mine own. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Who is with him?
—None but the fool, who *labours* to out-jest;
His heart-struck injuries. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Let more work be laid upon the men, that they may *labour* therein. *Exod.* v. 9.

He is so touched with the memory of her benevolence and protection, that his soul *labours* for an expression to represent it. *Notes on Pope's Odyssey.*

Epaphras saluteth you, always *labouring* fervently for you in prayers, that ye may stand perfect. *Col.* iv. 12.

2. To do work; to take pains.

A *labouring* man that is given to drunkenness, shall not be rich. *Ecclus.* xix. 1.

That in the night they may be a guard to us, and *labour* on the day. *Neh.* iv. 22.

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to *labour* for more than he could make use of. *Locke.*

3. To move with difficulty.

The stone that *labours* up the hill,
Mocking the labourer's toil, returning still,
Is love. *Granville.*

4. To be diseased with. [*morbo laborare*, Lat.] Not in use.

They abound with horse,
Of which one want our camp doth only *labour.* *B. Jonson.*

I was called to another, who in childbed *laboured* of an ulcer in her left hip. *Wiseman.*

5. To be in distress; to be pressed.

To this infernal lake the fury flies,
Here hides her hated head, and frees the *labouring* skies. *Dryden.*

Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the throne,
As sounding cymbals aid the *labouring* moon. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

This exercise will call down the favour of Heaven upon you, to remove those afflictions you now *labour* under from you. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

6. To be in child-birth; to be in travail.

There lay a log unlighted on the earth,
When she was *labouring* in the throes of birth;
For the unborn chief the fatal sisters came,
And rais'd it up, and toss'd it on the flame. *Dryden, Ovid.*

Here, like some furious prophet, Pindar rode,
And seem'd to *labour* with th' inspiring God. *Pope.*

7. In naval language, spoken of a ship, when every timber is put to the test, and the whole constitution of her architecture is in the full play of all its powers.

To LA'BOUR. *v. a.*

1. To work at; to move with difficulty; to form with labour; to prosecute with effort.

To use brevity, and avoid much *labouring* of the work, is to be granted to him that will make an abridgement. 2 *Mac.*

Had you requir'd my helpful hand,
The artificer and art you might command,
To *labour* arms for Troy. *Dryden, Æn.*

An eager desire to know something concerning him, has occasioned mankind to *labour* the point, under these disadvantages, and turn on all hands to see if there were any thing left which might have the least appearance of information. *Pope, Ess. on Homer.*

2. To beat; to belabour.

Take, shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak,
And *labour* him with many a sturdy stroke. *Dryden.*

LA'BOURER. *n. s.* [*laboureur*, French.]

1. One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work.

If a state run most to noblemen and gentlemen, and that the husbandmen be but as their work-folks and *labourers*, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable foot. *Bacon.*

The sun but seem'd the *labourer* of the year,
Each waxing moon supply'd her wat'ry store,

To swell those tides, which from the line did bear
Their brimful vessels to the Belgian shore. *Dryden.*

Labourers and idle persons, children and striplings, old men and young men, must have divers diets. *Arbuthnot.*

Not balmy sleep to *labourers* faint with pain,
Not showers to larks, or sun-shine to the bee,
Are half so charming, as thy sight to me. *Pope.*

Yet hence the poor are cloth'd, the hungry fed,
Health to himself, and to his infants bread,
The *labourer* bears. *Pope.*

The prince cannot say to the merchant, I have no need of thee; nor the merchant to the *labourer*, I have no need of thee. *Swift.*

2. One who takes pains in any employment.

Sir, I am a true *labourer;* I earn that I eat; get that I wear; owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness. *Shakspeare.*

The stone that labours up the hill,
Mocking the *labourers* toil, returning still,
Is love. *Granville.*

LA'BOURLESS.* *adj.* [*labour* and *less.*] Not laborious.

They intend not your precise abstinence from any light and *labourless* work. *Brerewood on the Sab.* (1630,) p. 48.

LA'BOUROUS.* *adj.* [from *labour.*] Our old word for laborious.

For husband's life is *laborous* and hard. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

LA'BOUROUSLY.* *adv.* [from *labourous.*] Laboriously.

He *labourously* and studiously discussed controversies. *Sir. T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 168.

LA'BOURSOME.† *adj.* [from *labour.*] Made with great labour and diligence. Not now in use.

A skilful and *laboursome* husbandmen. *Abp. Sandys, Serm.* fol. 23. b.

Forget
Your *laboursome* and dainty trims, wherein
You made great Jove angry. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

He hath, my lord, by *laboursome* petition,
Wrung from me my slow leave. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

This may suffice after all their *laboursome* scrutiny of the councils. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.*

LA'BRA. *n. s.* [Spanish.] A lip. Not used. *Hanmer.*

Word of denial in thy *labras* here;
Word of denial, froth and scum thou liest. *Shakspeare.*

LA'BYRINTH.† *n. s.* [*labyrinthus*, Latin.]

1. A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings.

Suffolk, stay;
Thou may'st not wander in that *labyrinth;*
There Minotaurs, and ugly treasons lurk. *Shakspeare.*

Words, which would tear
The tender *labyrinth* of a maid's soft ear. *Donne.*

My clamours tear
The ears soft *labyrinth*, and cleft the air. *Sandys.*

The earl of Essex had not proceeded with his accustomed wariness and skill; but run into *labyrinths*, from whence he could not disentangle himself. *Clarendon.*

My soul is on her journey; do not now
Divert, or lead her back, to lose herself
I' the maze and winding *labyrinths* o' th' world. *Denham.*

2. Formerly a distinguished ornament in the gardens of our ancestors.

Delightful bowers, to solace lovers true;
False *labyrinths*, fond runners' eyes to daze. *Spenser, F. Q.*

LABYRI'NTHIAN.* *adj.* [from *labyrinth.*] Having inextricable turnings or windings; perplexed like a labyrinth.

His linen collar *labyrinthian* set,
Whose thousand double turnings never met. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iii. 7.

A contracted, subtile, and intricate face, full of quirks and turnings; a *labyrinthæan* face. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Mark, how the *labyrinthian* turns they take,
The circles intricate. *Young, Night Th.* 9.

LABU'RNUM.* *n. s.* A shrub [of the *cytisus* kind] that grows to the size of a tree.

The pale *laburnum* grac'd with yellow plumes. *Anon.*

LAC. *n. s.*

Lac is usually distinguished by the name of a gum, but improperly, because it is inflammable and not soluble in water. We have three sorts of it, which are all the product of the same tree. 1. The stick *lac.* 2. The seed *lac.* 3. The shell *lac.* Authors leave us uncertain whether this drug belongs to the animal or the vegetable kingdom. *Hill.*

LACE.† *n. s.* [*lacet*, French; *laqueus*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — From the Sax. læccan, læcȝan, læccean, prehendere, apprehendere, *to take hold of.* Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. A string; a cord.

There the fond fly entangled, struggled long,
Himself to free thereout; but all in vain:
For striving more, the more in *laces* strong
Himself he tied, and wrapt his winges twain
In limy snares, the subtil loops among. *Spenser, Muiopotmos.*

2. A snare; a gin.

The king had snared been in love's strong *lace.* *Fairfax.*

3. A platted string, with which women fasten their clothes.

O, cut my *lace*, lest my heart cracking, it
Break too. *Shakspeare.*

Doll ne'er was call'd to cut her *lace*,
Or throw cold water in her face. *Swift.*

4. Ornaments of fine thread curiously woven.

Our English dames are much given to the wearing of costly *laces;* and, if they be brought from Italy, they are in great esteem. *Bacon.*

5. Textures of thread, with gold or silver.

He wears a stuff, whose thread is coarse and round,
But trimm'd with curious *lace.* *Herbert.*

6. Sugar. A cant word: now out of use. Dr. Johnson. — Rather the addition of spirits.

He is forced every morning to drink his dish of coffee by itself, without the addition of the Spectator, that used to be better than *lace* to it. *Addison, Spect.* No. 488.

If haply he the sect pursues,
That read and comment upon news;
He takes up their mysterious face,
He drinks his coffee without *lace.* *Prior.*

To LACE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tie; to bind as with a cord.

Never man wist of pain,
But he were *lacid* in love's chain. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 3178.

2. To fasten with a string run through eyelet holes.

I caused a fomentation to be made, and put on a *laced* sock, by which the weak parts were strengthened. *Wiseman.*

At this, for new replies he did not stay,
But *lac'd* his crested helm, and strode away. *Dryden.*

These glitt'ring spoils, now made the victor's gain,
He to his body suits; but suits in vain:
Messapus' helm he finds among the rest,
And *laces* on, and wears the waving crest. *Dryden.*

Like Mrs. Primly's great belly; she may *lace* it down before, but it burnishes on her hips. *Congreve.*

When Jenny's stays are newly *lac'd*,
Fair Alma plays about her waist. *Prior.*

3. To adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on.

It is but a night-gown in respect of yours; cloth of gold and coats, and *lac'd* with silver. *Shakspeare.*

4. To embellish with variegations.

Look, love, what envious streaks
Do *lace* the severing clouds in yonder East;
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountains' tops. *Shakspeare.*

Then clap four slices of pilaster on't,
That, lac'd with bits of rustic, makes a front. *Pope.*

5. To beat; whether from the form which L'Estrange uses, or by corruption of *lash*. Dr. Johnson. — It is no doubt from the sense of *lace* as a cord, a rope's end; and no corruption of *lash*. L'Estrange's phrase is still in use among the common people.

I do not love to be laced in, when I go to *lace* a rascal. *Two Angry Women of Abingdon*, (1599.)

Go you, and find me out a man that has no curiosity at all, or I'll *lace* your coat for ye. *L'Estrange.*

LACED *Coffee.*✻ See the last sense of the substantive *lace*. Coffee having spirits in it. I believe "*laced* tea" is yet an expression in the north of England.

Mr. Nisby is of opinion, that *laced coffee* is bad for the head. *Addison, Spect.* No. 317.

LACED *Mutton.* An old word for a whore.

Ay, Sir, I, a lost mutton, gave your letter to her, a *laced mutton;* and she, a *laced mutton*, gave me, a lost mutton, nothing for my labour. *Shakspeare.*

LA'CEMAN. *n. s.* [*lace* and *man.*] One who deals in lace.

I met with a nonjurer, engaged with a *laceman*, whether the late French king was most like Augustus Cæsar or Nero. *Addison, Spect.*

LA'CEWOMAN.✻ *n. s.* [*lace* and *woman.*] She who makes or sells lace.

Mrs. Basset, the great *lacewoman* of Cheapside, went foremost, and led the queen by the hand. *Strafforde Letters*, (*under the Year* 1635,) i. 506.

LA'CERABLE. *adj.* [from *lacerate.*] Such as may be torn.

Since the lungs are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the air, they must necessarily lie open to great damages, because of their thin and *lacerable* composure. *Harvey.*

To LA'CERATE.† *v. a.* [*lacero*, Latin; probably from the Greek ληκέω, to crack, whence λακὶς, a rent, and λακίζω, to tear asunder; *loc*, Celt. to cut, pain, or wound.] To tear; to rend; to separate by violence.

And my sons *lacerate* and rip up, viper-like, the womb that brought them forth. *Howell, Engl Tears.*

The heat breaks through the water, so as to *lacerate* and lift up great bubbles too heavy for the air to buoy up, and causeth boiling. *Derham, Physico. Theol.*

Here *lacerated* friendship claims a tear. *Vanity of Human Wishes.*

LACERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *lacerate.*] The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

The effects are, extension of the great vessels, compression of the lesser, and *lacerations* upon small causes. *Arbuthnot.*

LA'CERATIVE. *adj.* [from *lacerate.*] Tearing; having the power to tear.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated, others upon the continual afflux of *lacerative* humours. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

LA'CHRYMABLE.✻ *adj.* [*lachrymabilis*, Latin.] Lamentable. *Cockeram.*

This *lacrymable* vale of misery, in whiche we be born. *Ld. Morley, Tr. of Boccace*, temp. Hen. VIII.

LA'CHRYMAL. *adj.* [*lachrymal*, French.] Generating tears.

It is of an exquisite sense, that, upon any touch, the tears might be squeezed from the *lachrymal* glands, to wash and clean it. *Cheyne, Philos. Principles.*

LA'CHRYMARY. *adj.* [*lachryma*, Latin.] Containing tears.

How many dresses are there for each particular deity? what a variety of shapes in the ancient urns, lamps, and *lachrymary* vessels? *Addison.*

LACHRYMA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *lachryma.*] The act of weeping, or shedding tears. *Cockeram.*

LA'CHRYMATORY.† *n. s.* [*lachrimatoire*, French.] A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

Your unparalleled museum is furnished with a great variety of lamps, *lacrimatories*, &c. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, (1705,) p. 308.

The learned Mr. Wise, late Radclivian librarian, had a glass *lachrymatory*, or rather a sepulchral aromatic phial, dug up between Noke and Wood-Eaton. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 57.

LACI'NIATED. *adj.* [from *lacinia*, Lat.] Adorned with fringes and borders.

To LACK.† *v. a.* [*lacka*, to be wanting, Gothick; *laecken*, to lessen, Dutch.]

1. To want; to need; to be without.

Every good and holy desire, though it *lack* the form, hath notwithstanding in itself the substance, and with him the force of prayer, who regardeth the very moanings, groans, and sighs of the heart. *Hooker.*

A land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness; thou shalt not *lack* any thing in it. *Deut.* viii. 9.

One day we hope thou shalt bring back,
Dear Bolingbroke, the justice that we *lack*. *Daniel.*
Intreat they may; authority they *lack*. *Daniel.*

2. To blame; to find fault with. [Su. Goth. *lacka*, to blame.] Obsolete.

Ye have discriven so,
And *lacke* and praise it bothe two. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 4804.

To LACK. *v. n.*

1. To be in want.

The lions do *lack* and suffer hunger. *Ps. Comm. Prayer.*

2. To be wanting.

Peradventure there shall *lack* five of the fifty righteous; wilt thou destroy all the city for lack of five? *Genesis*, viii. 28.

There was nothing *lacking* to them: David recovered all. *1 Sam.* xxx. 19.

That which was *lacking* on your part, they have supplied. *1 Cor.* xvi. 17.

LACK.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Want; need; failure. Rarely found in the plural number.

Medicine to reform any small *lacks* in a prince, or to cure any little griefs in a government. *Homilies, Serm. Part.* 1. *Against Rebellion.*

In the Scripture there neither wanteth any thing, the *lack* whereof might deprive us of life. *Hooker.*

Many that are not mad
Have sure more *lack* of reason. *Shakspeare.*

He was not able to keep that place three days, for *lack* of victuals. *Knolles.*

The trenchant blade, toledo trusty,
For want of fighting was grown rusty,
And eat into itself, for *lack*
Of somebody to hew and hack. *Hudibras.*

2. A term in India applied to money; as a *lack* of, or one hundred thousand, rupees. Written also *leck.*

A hundred thousand roopees make one *leck*, a hundred *leck* make one crou. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 45.

LACKADA'Y.✻ *interj.* A frequent colloquial term, implying *alas;* most probably from the forgotten verb *lack*, to blame. See the second sense of the active verb LACK. The expression therefore may be considered, as *blaming, finding fault with, the day*, on which the event mentioned happened.

LA'CKBRAIN. *n. s.* [*lack* and *brain.*] One that wants wit.

What a *lackbrain* is this? Our plot is as good a plot as ever was laid. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

LA'CKER.✻ *n. s.* [from *lack.*] One who is wanting.

The lack of one may cause the wrack of all;
Although the *lackers* were terrestrial gods,
Yet will they ruling reel, or reeling fall.
Davies, Wit's Pilgrimage, K. 2.

LA'CKER. *n. s.* A kind of varnish, which, spread upon a white substance, exhibits a gold colour.

To LA'CKER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear over with lacker.

What shook the stage, and made the people stare?
Cato's long wig, flower'd gown, and *lacker'd* chair. *Pope.*

LA'CKEY.† *n. s.* [*lacquais*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.— Sueth. olim *lacka*, currere, to run; M.Goth. *laikan*; Su. Goth. *leka*, ludere, to scoff, to make game of. Serenius.] An attending servant; a foot-boy.

They would shame to make me
Wait else at door: a fellow counsellor,
'Mong boys, and grooms, and *lackeys!* *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,
He's cautious to avoid the coach and six,
And on the *lackeys* will no quarrel fix. *Dryden, Juv.*

Lacqueys were never so saucy and pragmatical as they are now-a-days. *Addison, Spect.*

To LA'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attend servilely. I know not whether Milton has used this word very properly.

This common body,
Like to a vagabond flag upon the stream,
Goes to, and back, *lackeying* the varying tide,
To rot itself with motion. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

So dear to heaven is saintly chastity,
That when a soul is found sincerely so,
A thousand liveried angels *lackey* her,
Driving far off each thing of sin and guilt. *Milton, Comus.*

To LA'CKEY.† *v. n.* To act as a foot-boy; to pay servile attendance.

To be made an ordinary process, to *lackey* up and down for fees. *Bacon. On the Edif. of the Ch. of Eng.*

Oft have I servants seen on horses ride,
The free and noble *lackey* by their side. *Sandys.*

Our Italian translator of the Æneis is a foot poet: he *lackeys* by the side of Virgil, but never mounts behind him. *Dryden.*

LA'CKLINEN. *adj.* [*lack* and *linen.*] Wanting shirts.

You poor, base, rascally, cheating, *lacklinen* mate; away, you mouldy rogue, away. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

LACKLU'STRE. *adj.* [*lack* and *lustre.*] Wanting brightness.

And then he drew a dial from his poke,
And looking on it with *lacklustre* eye,
Says very wisely, It is ten a clock. *Shakspeare.*

LACO'NICAL.* *adj.* [*laconicus*, Lat. *laconique*, Fr. This word is old in our language; but it is not noticed by Dr. Johnson. *Laconick* he has given with an example only from Pope; but that word was also in use long before Pope wrote. The expression, as Dr. Johnson has observed under *laconick*, is from *Lacones*, the Spartans, who used few words. They are said to have answered the letter of Philip, in which he threatened that *if* he came near their city he would destroy it, with merely the word *if*.] Short; concise; brief; pithy.

The learned Plutarch in his *laconical* apophthegms tells of a sophister, that made a long and tedious oration in praise of Hercules. *Harrington, Apolog. of Poetrie.*

His head had now felt the razor, his back the rod: all that *laconical* discipline pleased him well; which another, being condemned to, would justly account a torment. *Bp. Hall, Epist.* D. 1. E. 5.

LACO'NICALLY.† *adv.* [from *laconical.*] Briefly; concisely.

Alexander Nequam, a man of great learning, and desirous to enter into religion there, writ to the abbot *laconically.* *Camden, Rem.*

Patient meekness takes injuries like pills, not chewing but swallowing them down, *laconically* suffering and silently passing them over. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 12.

LACO'NICK.† *adj.* [*laconicus*, Lat. *laconique*, Fr.] Short; brief.

They [metaphors] commonly thrive better in the ground of a large and open style than in a *laconick* and strict one. *Instruct. for Oratory*, (*Oxford*, 1682,) p. 56.

His sense was strong, and his style *laconick.* *Welwood's Mem.* p. 83.

I grow *laconick* even beyond laconicism; for sometimes I return only yes, or no, to questionary or petitionary epistles of half a yard long. *Pope to Swift.*

LA'CONISM.† *n. s.* [*laconisme*, Fr. *laconismus*, Lat.] A concise stile: called by Pope *laconicism*, in his Letter to Swift, cited under *laconick*.

The hand of Providence writes often by abbreviatures, hieroglyphicks, or short characters, which, like the *laconism* on the wall [Daniel, iii. 25.] are not to be made out but by a hint or key from that Spirit which indited them. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 25.

As the language of the face is universal, so it is very comprehensive: no *laconism* can reach it. It is the short-hand of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Collier of the Aspect.*

LA'CTAGE.* *n. s.* [*lac*, *lactis*, Lat.] Produce from animals yielding milk.

It is thought that the offering of Abel, who sacrificed of his flocks, was only wool, the fruits of his shearing; and milk, or rather cream, a part of his *lactage.* *Shuckford on the Creation*, i. 79.

LA'CTARY. *adj.* [*lactarius*, Lat.] Milky; full of juice like milk.

From *lactary*, or milky plants, which have a white and lacteous juice dispersed through every part, there arise flowers blue and yellow. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

LA'CTARY. *n. s.* [*lactarium*, Lat.] A dairy house.

LACTA'TION. *n. s.* [*lacto*, Lat.] The act or time of giving suck.

LA'CTEAL. *adj.* [from *lac*, Lat.] Milky; conveying chyle of the colour of milk.

As the food passes, the chyle, which is the nutritive part, is separated from the excrementitious by the *lacteal* veins; and from thence conveyed into the blood. *Locke.*

LA'CTEAL. *n. s.* The vessel that conveys chyle.

The mouths of the *lacteals* may permit aliment, acrimonious or not sufficiently attenuated, to enter in people of lax constitutions, whereas their sphincters will shut against them in such as have strong fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

LACTE'AN.* *adj.* [*lacteus*, Lat.] Milky; having the colour of milk.

This *lactean* whiteness ariseth from a great number of little stars constipated in that part of heaven, flying so swiftly from the sight of our eyes, that we can perceive nothing but a confused light. *Moxon, Astronom. Cards*, p. 13.

LACTE'OUS. *adj.* [*lacteus*, Lat.]

1. Milky.

Though we leave out the *lacteous* circle, yet are there more by four than Philo mentions. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Lacteal; conveying chyle.

The lungs are suitable for respiration, and the *lacteous* vessels for the reception of the chyle. *Bentley.*

LACTE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*lactesco*, Lat.] Tendency to milk, or milky colour.

This *lactescence* does commonly ensue, when wine, being impregnated with gums, or other vegetable concretions, that abound with sulphureous corpuscles, fair water is suddenly poured upon the solution. *Boyle on Colours.*

LACTE'SCENT. *adj.* [*lactescens*, Lat.] Producing milk, or a white juice.

Amongst the pot-herbs are some *lactescent* plants, as lettuce and endive, which contain a wholesome juice. *Arbuthnot.*

LACTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*lac* and *fero.*] What conveys or brings milk.

He makes the breasts to be nothing but glandules, made up of an infinite number of little knots, each whereof hath its excretory vessel, or *lactiferous* duct. *Ray on the Creation.*

LAD. *n. s.* [leoδe, Saxon, which commonly signifies people, but sometimes, says Mr. Lye, a boy.]

1. A boy; a stripling, in familiar language.

We were
Two *lads*, that thought there was no more behind,
But such a day to-morrow as to-day,
And to be boy eternal. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The poor *lad* who wants knowledge, must set his invention on the rack, to say something where he knows nothing. *Locke.*

Too far from the ancient forms of teaching several good grammarians have departed, to the great detriment of such *lads* as have been removed to other schools. *Watts.*

2. A boy; a young man, in pastoral language.

For grief whereof the *lad* would after joy,
But pin'd away in anguish, and self-will'd annoy. *Spenser.*

The shepherd *lad*,
Whose offspring on the throne of Judah sat
So many ages. *Milton, P. R.*

LAD.* The ancient preterite of *lead*; now *led.*

No joy
In all his life, which afterwards he *lad*,
He ever tasted. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. viii. 2.

She departed and went up into a hyghe battilment, and *ladde* with her xii gentylwomen. *Hist. of K. Arthur,* B. xvi. ch. 12.

LA'DDER.† *n. s.* [hlæδne, Sax. *llethring*, Cym. scala, q. d. *ledare*, à Su. Goth. *leda*, ducere, to lead: à Celt. *llethr*, clivus, Icel. *hlidr*, latus, unde et Germ. *hlettern*, *klettern*, scandere, to mount. Wachter, and Serenius.]

1. A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces.

Whose compost is rotten, and carried in time,
And spread as it should be, thrift's *ladder* may climb. *Tusser.*

Now streets grow throng'd, and busy as by day,
Some run for buckets to the hallow'd quire;
Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play,
And some more bold mount *ladders* to the fire. *Dryden.*

Easy in words thy style, in sense sublime;
'Tis like the *ladder* in the patriarch's dream,
Its foot on earth, its height above the skies. *Prior.*

I saw a stage erected about a foot and a half from the ground, capable of holding four of the inhabitants with two or three *ladders* to mount it. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

2. Any thing by which one climbs.

Then took she help to her of a servant near about her husband, whom she knew to be of a hasty ambition; and such a one, who wanting true sufficiency to raise him, would make a *ladder* of any mischief. *Sidney.*

I must climb her window,
The *ladder* made of cords. *Shakspeare.*

Northumberland, thou *ladder*, by the which
My cousin Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shakspeare.*

Lowliness is young ambition's *ladder*,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shakspeare.*

3. A gradual rise.

Endow'd with all these accomplishments, we leave him in the full career of success, mounting fast towards the top of the *ladder* ecclesiastical, which he hath a fair probability to reach. *Swift.*

LADE. *n. s.*

Lade is the mouth of a river, and is derived from the Saxon laδe, which signifies a purging or discharging; there being a discharge of the waters into the sea, or into some greater river. *Gibson's Camden.*

To LADE. *v. a.* preter. *laded*; and part. passive, *laded* or *laden.* [from hlaδan, Saxon.] It is now commonly written *load.*]

1. To load; to freight; to burthen.

And they *laded* their asses with corn, and departed thence. *Genesis,* xlii. 26.

The experiment which sheweth the weights of several bodies in comparison with water, is of use in *lading* of ships, and shewing what burthen they will bear. *Bacon.*

The vessels, heavy *laden*, put to sea
With prosp'rous winds; a woman leads the way. *Dryden.*

Though the peripatetick doctrine does not satisfy, yet it is as easy to account for the difficulties he charges on it, as for those his own hypothesis is *laden* with. *Locke.*

2. [hlaδan, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw out.

He chides the sea that sunders him from them,
Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way. *Shakspeare.*

They never let blood; but say, if the pot boils too fast there is no need of *lading* out any of the water, but only of taking away the fire; and so they allay all heats of the blood by abstinence, and cooling herbs. *Temple.*

If there be springs in the slate marl, there must be help to *lade* or pump it out. *Mortimer.*

To LADE.* *v. n.* [hlaδan, Sax.] To draw water.

She did not think best to *lade* at the shallow channel, but runs rather to the well-head, where she may dip and fill the firkins at once with ease. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 2.

To LA'DIFY.* *v. a.* [*lady*, and *fio*, Lat.] To make a lady of.

Your fortune,
Or rather your husband's industry, advanc'd you
To the rank of merchant's wife: He made a knight,
And your sweet mistress-ship *ladify'd*, you wore
Satin on solemn days, a chain of gold,
A velvet hood. *Massinger, City Madam.*

LA'DING. *n. s.* [from *lade.*] Weight; burthen.

Some we made prize, while others burnt and rent
With their rich *lading* to the bottom went. *Waller.*

The storm grows higher and higher, and threatens the utter loss of the ship: there is but one way to save it, which is, by throwing its rich *lading* overboard. *South.*

It happened to be foul weather, so that the mariners cast their whole *lading* overboard to save themselves. *L'Estrange.*

Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press?
His *lading* little, and his ballast less. *Swift.*

LA'DKIN.* *n. s.* [from *lad.*] A youth.

Tharrhon, that young *ladkin* hight,
He pray'd this aged sire for to reveal
What way —— we may escape. *More, Life of the Soul,* iii. 31.

LA'DLE. *n. s.* [hlæδle, Saxon, from hlaδan; *leaugh*, Erse.]

1. A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throwing out any liquid from the vessel containing it.

Some stirr'd the molten ore with *ladles* great. *Spenser.*

When the materials of glass have been kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen take off with *ladles.* *Boyle.*

A *ladle* for our silver dish
Is what I want, is what I wish. *Prior.*

2. The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

LA'DLE-FUL. *n. s.* [*ladle* and *full.*]

If a footman be going up with a dish of soup, let the cook with a *ladle-ful* dribble his livery all the way up stairs. *Swift.*

LA'DY.† *n. s.* [hlæfδiᵹ, hlafδiᵹ, hlafδia, Saxon; supposed by Verstegan and others to be from hlaf, Sax. *hlaif*, Goth. bread, and *dian*, to serve or distribute; because the mistress of the family used to distribute the bread to the domesticks and guests; the *laford* or *lord* allowing the food, the *leafdian* or *lady* seeing that it was duly served. To this Mr. H. Tooke opposes hlaf as the past participle of hlifian, to raise; and thence pronounces hlafoрδ,

or *lord*, a word compounded of hlaf, *raised*, and ord, *origin* or *birth*, meaning therefore "high-born, of an exalted origin"; and hlafdig, *lady*, as merely lofty, that is, raised or exalted; her birth being out of the question, as the wife follows the condition of the husband. Serenius, however, notices the Gothick *lafda* or *lafd*, a mistress, "hera, domina;" and Dr. Jamieson, from an old Icelandick work, the following words of the serpent to Eve: "Thu ert *lafde* myn, en Adam er *lavardr* min: Thou art my *lady*, and Adam is my *lord*." See also LORD.]

1. A woman of high rank: the title of *lady* properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks.

I am much afraid, my *lady*, his mother, play'd false with a smith. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

I would thy husband were dead; I would make thee my *lady*.—— I your *lady*, Sir John? alas, I should be a pitiful *lady*. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

I am sorry my relation to so deserving a *lady*, should be any occasion of her danger and affliction. *King Charles.*

2. An illustrious or eminent woman.

O foolish fairy's son, what fury mad
Hath thee incens'd to haste thy doleful fate?
Were it not better I that *lady* had,
Than that thou hadst repented it too late? *Spenser.*

Before Homer's time this great *lady* was scarce heard of. *Ralegh.*

May every *lady* an Evadne prove,
That shall divert me from Aspasia's love. *Waller.*

Shou'd I shun the dangers of the war,
With scorn the Trojans wou'd reward my pains,
And their proud *ladies* with their sweeping trains. *Dryden.*

We find on medals the representations of *ladies*, that have given occasion to whole volumes on the account only of a face. *Addison on Anc. Medals.*

3. A word of complaisance used of women.

Say, good Cæsar,
That I some *lady* trifles have reserv'd,
Immoment toys, things of such dignity
As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

I hope I may speak of women without offence to the *ladies*. *Guardian.*

4. Mistress, importing power and dominion; as, *lady* of the manor.

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,
With shadowy forests, and with champaigns rich'd,
With plenteous rivers, and wide-skirted meads,
We make thee *lady*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

5. LADY *in the Straw*. An expression used to signify the woman who is brought to bed; derived from the circumstance that all beds were anciently stuffed with *straw*; so that it is synonymous with saying "the lady in bed," or that is confined to her bed. Brand, Popular Antiq. Hence perhaps the name of the herb "lady-bedstraw."

LADY-BE'DSTRAW.† *n. s.* [Gallium.] A plant of the stellate kind. *Miller.*

Botanists — show a very particular regard to the fair sex — as we may well conclude from so many names they give to plants; ladys fingers, ladys laces, ladys linen, maiden herb, *ladys bedstraw*, ladys slipper, &c. *Stukely, Palæogr. Sacra*, p. 25.

LA'DY-BIRD.†
LA'DY-BUG.
LA'DY-COW.
LA'DY-FLY.
} *n. s.* A small red insect vaginopennous.

Fly *lady-bird*, north, south, or east or west,
Fly where the man is found that I love best. *Gay.*

This *lady-fly* I take from off the grass,
Whose spotted back might scarlet red surpass. *Gay.*

It is extremely unlucky to kill a cricket, a *lady-bug*, a swallow, &c. *Grose, Popular Superstitions.*

LADY-DA'Y. *n. s.* [*lady* and *day*.] The day on which the annunciation of the blessed virgin is celebrated.

LA'DY-LIKE.† *adj.* [*lady* and *like*.]

1. Soft; delicate; elegant.

With fingers *lady-like*. *Warner, Albion's Engl.* ch. 9.

Her tender constitution did declare,
Too *lady-like* a long fatigue to bear. *Dryden.*

2. Affected; effeminate.

Some of these so rigid, yet very spruce and *lady-like* preachers, think fit to gratify as their own persons, so their kind hearers and spectators. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 179.

LA'DY-MANTLE. *n. s.* [Alchimilla.] A plant. *Miller.*

LA'DYSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *lady*.]

1. Originally, the state of a lady.

I will do thee suche *ladiship*,
Whereof thou shalt for evermo
Be riche. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 6.

2. The title of a lady.

Madam, he sends your *ladyship* this ring. *Shakspeare.*

If they be nothing but mere statesmen,
Your *lady-ship* shall observe their gravity,
And their reservedness, their many cautions,
Fitting their persons. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

I the wronged pen to please,
Make it my humble thanks express
Unto your *ladyship* in these. *Waller.*

'Tis Galla; let her *ladyship* but peep. *Dryden, Juv.*

LA'DY'S-SLIPPER. *n. s.* [Calceolus.] A plant. *Miller.*

LA'DY'S-SMOCK. *n. s.* [Cardamine.] A plant. *Miller.*

When dazies pied, and violets blue,
And *lady-smocks* all silver-white,
Do paint the meadows with delight. *Shakspeare.*

See here a boy gathering lilies and *lady-smocks*, and there a girl cropping culverkeys and cowslips, all to make garlands. *Walton, Angler.*

LAG.† *adj.* [læng, Saxon, long; *lagg*, Swedish, the end.]

1. Coming behind; falling short.

I could be well content
To entertain the *lag* end of my life
With quiet hours. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. 1.

The slowest footed who come *lag*, supply the show of a rearward. *Carew, Survey.*

I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines
Lag of a brother. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. Sluggish; slow; tardy. It is out of use, but retained in Scotland, Dr. Johnson says. It was thus well employed, in his own time, (he might have added to the examples from Shakspeare and Dryden,) by the author of The Grave. And it is still retained in our colloquial language.

He, poor man, by your first order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear;
Some tardy cripple had the countermand,
That came too *lag* to see him buried. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

We know your thoughts of us, that laymen are
Lag souls, and rubbish of remaining clay,
Which Heaven, grown weary of more perfect work,
Set upright with a little puff of breath,
And bid us pass for men. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

Even the *lag* flesh
Rests too in hope of meeting once again
Its better half, never to sunder more:
Nor shall it hope in vain. *R. Blair, The Grave.*

3. Last; long delayed.

Pack to their old play-fellows; there I take
They may, *cum privilegio*, wear away
The *lag* end of their lewdness, and be laugh'd at. *Shakspeare.*

LAG. *n. s.*

1. The lowest class; the rump; the fag end.

The rest of your foes, O gods, the senators of Athens, together with the common *lag* of people, what is amiss in them, make suitable for destruction. *Shakspeare.*

2. He that comes last, or hangs behind.

The last, the *lag* of all the race. *Dryden, Virg.*
What makes my ram the *lag* of all the flock. *Pope.*

To LAG. *v. n.*

1. To loiter; to move slowly.

She pass'd, with fear and fury wild;
The nurse went *lagging* after with the child. *Dryden.*
The remnant of his days he safely past,
Nor found they *lagg'd* too slow, nor flow'd too fast. *Prior.*

2. To stay behind; not to come in.

Behind her far away a dwarf did *lag.* *Spenser, F. Q.*
I shall not *lag* behind, nor err
The way, thou leading. *Milton, P. L.*
The knight himself did after ride,
Leading Crowdero by his side,
And tow'd him, if he *lagg'd* behind,
Like boat against the tide and wind. *Hudibras.*
If he finds a fairy *lag* in light,
He drives the wretch before, and lashes into night. *Dryden.*
She hourly press'd for something new;
Ideas came into her mind
So fast, his lessons *lagg'd* behind. *Swift.*

LA'GGARD.* *adj.* [from *lag.*] Backward; sluggish; slow.

Thy humblest reed could more prevail,
Had more of strength, diviner rage,
Than all which charms this *laggard* age. *Collins, Ode.* xii.

LA'GGER. *n. s.* [from *lag.*] A loiterer; an idler; one that loiters behind.

LA'ICAL.† *adj.* [*laique*, Fr. *laicus*, Lat. λαϊκὸς, Græco-barb. from λάος, the people.] Belonging to the laity, or people as distinct from the clergy.

In all ages the clerical will flatter as well as the *laical.* *Camden.*

It is amazing to see the strange absurdities committed by the clergy of the middle ages, in adopting the *laical* character. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 345.

LA'ICK.* *n. s.* [*laique*, Fr.] A layman; one of the people distinct from the clergy.

The words — teach a command for the use of both kinds, as well to *laicks* as priest. *Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c.* (1633,) p. 184.

LA'ICK.* *adj.* Belonging to the laity; denoting the people as distinct from the clergy.

It reflects to the disrepute of our ministers also, that — they should be still frequented with such an unprincipled, unedified, and *laick* rabble. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

LAID. Preterite participle of *lay.*

Money *laid* up for the relief of widows and fatherless children. 2 *Mac.* iii. 10.

A scheme which was writ some years since, and *laid* by to be ready on a fit occasion. *Swift.*

LA'IDLY.* *adj.* [laðlic, Sax.] Ugly; loathsome; foul. North of England.

LAIN.† Preterite participle of *lie;* and formerly written *lien.*

Mary seeth two angels in white, sitting, the one at the head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had *lain.* *St. John,* xx. 12.

The parcels had *lain* by, before they were opened, between four and five years. *Boyle.*

LAIR.† *n. s.* [*lai*, in French, signifies a wild sow, or a forest: the derivation is easy in either sense; or from *leger*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — The Teut. *laegher* is the bed of wild beasts; and is to be referred to the Goth. *laeger* and *ligr*, a bed, from *ligga*, to lie down.]

1. The couch of a boar, or wild beast.

Out of the ground uprose,
As from his *lair*, the wild beast, where he wons
In forest wild, in thicket brake, or den. *Milton, P. L.*
But range the forest, by the silver side
Of some cool stream, where nature shall provide
Green grass and fatt'ning clover for your fare,
And mossy caverns for your noon-tide *lair.* *Dryden, Virg.*

2. [From lea, Sax. pascuum, campus.] Pasture; the ground.

More hard for hungry steed t' abstaine from pleasant *lare.* *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. viii. 29.
This gyant's sonne that lies there on the *laire*
An headlesse heap. *Ibid.* 31.
Have the winters been so set
To raine and snow, [that] they have wet
All his driest *laire?* *W. Browne.*

LAIRD. *n. s.* [hlaforð, Saxon.] The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect.

Shrive but their title, and their moneys poize,
A *laird* and twenty pence pronounc'd with noise,
When constru'd but for a plain yeoman go,
And a good sober two pence, and well so. *Cleaveland.*

LA'ITY. *n. s.* [λαός.]

1. The people, as distinguished from the clergy.

An humble clergy is a very good one, and an humble *laity* too, since humility is a virtue that equally adorns every station of life. *Swift.*

2. The state of a layman.

The more usual cause of this deprivation is a mere *laity*, or want of holy orders. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

LAKE.† *n. s.* [lac, laca, Saxon; *lac*, Fr. *lacus*, Lat.]

1. A large diffusion of inland water.

He adds the running springs and standing *lakes*,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dryden.*

2. Small plash of water.

3. A middle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermilion, yet it is rather sweet than harsh. It is made of cochineal. [*lacque*, French; ruby or rose colour.] *Dryden.*

To LAKE.* *v. n.* [*laikan*, Gothick and Saxon.] To play. Used in the north of England. *Ray, and Grose.*

LA'KY.* *adj.* [from *lake.*] Belonging to a lake. *Sherwood.*

LAMB. *n. s.* [*lamb*, Gothick and Saxon.]

1. The young of a sheep.

I'm young; but something
You may deserve of him through me, and wisdom,
To offer up a weak, poor, innocent *lamb*,
To appease an angry god. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
The *lamb*, thy riot dooms to bleed to day,
Had he thy knowledge would he skip and play? *Pope.*

2. Typically, the Saviour of the world.

O *Lamb* of God, that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us. *Common Prayer.*

To LAMB.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yean; to bring forth lambs. *Sherwood.*

LAMB-ALE.* *n. s.* A feast at the time of shearing lambs.

Lamb-ale is still used at the village of Kirtlington in Oxfordshire, for an annual feast or celebrity at lamb-shearing. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 129.

LA'MBATIVE.† *adj.* [from *lambo*, to lick.] Taken by licking.

In affections both of lungs and weazon, physicians make use of syrups, and *lambative* medicines. *Brown.*

Upon the mantle-tree stood a pot of *lambetive* electuary. *Tatler,* No. 266.

LA'MBATIVE. *n. s.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

I stitch'd up the wound, and let him blood in the arm, advising a *lambative*, to be taken as necessity should require. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

La'mbkin. *n. s.* [from *lamb.*] A little lamb.
'Twixt them both they not a *lambkin* left,
And when lambs fail'd, the old sheeps' lives they reft.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.
Pan, thou god of shepherds all,
Which of our tender *lambkins* takest keep. *Spenser, Shep. Cal*
Clean as young *lambkins*, or the goose's down,
And like the goldfinch in her Sunday gown. *Gay.*

La'mblike.* *adj.* [*lamb* and *like.*]
1. Mild; innocent as a lamb.
Put *lamblike* mildness to your lion's strength.
Trag. of Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)
2. Resembling the form of a lamb.
What else doth the beast arising out of the earth portend by his *lamblike* horns but antichrist?
Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 161.

Lambs-wool.† *n. s.* [*lamb* and *wool.*] Dr Johnson. — "The first day of November was dedicated to the angel presiding over fruits, seeds, &c. and was therefore named *la mas ubhal*, that is, the day of the apple fruit; and being pronounced *lamasool*, the English have corrupted the name to *lambs-wool.*" Col. Vallancey, Collect. de Reb. Hibern. iii. 441. *Lambswool* is said to have been often met with in Ireland. See Brand's Popul. Antiq. i. 312.] Ale mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and the pulp of roasted apples.
Those that commend use of apples in this kind of melancholy; *lambswool* some call it. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 404.
A cup of *lambs-wool* they drank to him there.
Song of the King and the Miller.

La'mbent. *adj.* [*lambens*, Lat.] Playing about; gliding over without harm.
From young Iulus head
A *lambent* flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden.*
His brows thick fogs, instead of glories, grace,
And *lambent* dulness played around his face. *Dryden.*

Lamdoi'dal. *n. s.* [λάμβδα and εἶδος.] Having the form of the letter lamda or Λ.
The course of the longitudinal sinus down through the middle of it, makes it adviseable to trepan at the lower part of the os parietale, or at least upon the *lamdoidal* suture.
Sharp, Surgery.

LAME.† *adj.* [lam, lama, Saxon; *lam*, Dutch; *lam*, Icel. fractio.]
1. Crippled; disabled in the limbs.
Who reproves the *lame*, must go upright. *Daniel.*
A greyhound, of a mouse colour, *lame* of one leg, belongs to a lady. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
2. Hobbling; not smooth: alluding to the feet of a verse.
Our authors write,
Whether in prose, or verse, 'tis all the same;
The prose is fustian, and the numbers *lame.* *Dryden.*
3. Imperfect; unsatisfactory.
Shrubs are formed into sundry shapes, by moulding them within, and cutting them without; but they are but *lame* things, being too small to keep figure. *Bacon.*
Swift, who could neither fly nor hide,
Came sneaking to the chariot side;
And offer'd many a *lame* excuse,
He never meant the least abuse. *Swift.*

To **Lame.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make lame; to cripple.
I never heard of such another encounter, which *lames* report to follow it, and undoes description to do it. *Shakspeare.*
The son and heir
Affronted once a cock of noble kind,
And either *lam'd* his legs, or struck him blind. *Dryden.*
If you happen to let the child fall, and *lame* it, never confess.
Swift.

La'mellar.* *adj.* [*lamella*, Lat.] Composed of thin scales or flakes.
Calcareous marl is — sometimes of a compact, sometimes of a *lamellar* texture; often so thin as to be called paper-marl.
Kirwan on Manures, p. 13.

La'mellated. *adj.* [*lamella*, Lat.] Covered with fims or plates.
The *lamellated* antennæ of some insects are surprisingly beautiful, when viewed through a microscope. *Derham.*

La'mely. *adv.* [from *lame.*]
1. Like a cripple; without natural force or activity.
Those muscles become callous, and, having yielded to the extension, the patient makes shift to go upon it, though *lamely.*
Wiseman, Surgery.
2. Imperfectly; without a full or complete exhibition of all the parts.
Look not every lineament to see,
Some will be cast in shades, and some will be
So *lamely* drawn, you scarcely know 'tis she. *Dryden*
3. Weakly; unsteadily; poorly.

La'meness. *n. s.* [from *lame.*]
1. The state of a cripple; loss or inability of limbs.
Let blindness, *lameness* come; are legs and eyes
Of equal value to so great a prize? *Dryden, Juv.*
Lameness kept me at home. *Digby to Pope.*
2. Imperfection; weakness.
If the story move, or the actor help the *lameness* of it with his performance, either of these are sufficient to effect a present liking. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

To **LAME'NT.** *v. n.* [*lamentor*, Lat. *lamenter*, Fr.] To mourn; to wail; to grieve; to express sorrow.
Ye shall weep and *lament*, but the world shall rejoice.
St. John.
Jeremiah *lamented* for Josiah, and all the singing-men and women spake of Josiah in their lamentations. *2 Chron.*
Far less I now *lament* for one whole world
Of wicked sons destroy'd, than I rejoice
For one man found so perfect and so just,
That God vouchsafes to raise another world
From him. *Milton, P. L.*

To **Lame'nt.** *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan; to express sorrow for.
As you are weary of this weight,
Rest you, while I *lament* king Henry's corse. *Shakspeare.*
The pair of sages praise;
One pitied, one contemn'd the woful times,
One laugh'd at follies, one *lamented* crimes. *Dryden.*

Lame'nt. *n. s.* [*lamentum*, Lat. from the verb.]
1. Sorrow audibly expressed; lamentation; grief uttered in complaints or cries.
We, long ere our approaching, heard within
Noise, other than the sound of dance, or song!
Torment, and loud *lament*, and furious rage. *Milton, P. L.*
The loud *laments* arise
Of one distress'd, and mastiffs' mingled cries. *Dryden.*
2. Expression of sorrow.
To add to your *laments*,
Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's hearse,
I must inform you of a dismal fight. *Shakspeare.*

La'mentable. *adj.* [*lamentabilis*, Lat. *lamentable*, Fr. from *lament.*]
1. To be lamented; causing sorrow.
The *lamentable* change is from the best;
The worst returns to laughter. *Shakspeare.*
2. Mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow.
A *lamentable* tune is the sweetest musick to a woful mind.
Sidney.
The victors to their vessels bear the prize,
And hear behind loud groans, and *lamentable* cries. *Dryden.*

3. Miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense; pitiful; despicable.

This bishop, to make out the disparity between the heathens and them, flies to this *lamentable* refuge. *Stillingfleet.*

LA'MENTABLY. *adv.* [from *lamentable.*]

1. With expressions or tokens of sorrow; mournfully.

The matter in itself lamentable, *lamentably* expressed by the old prince, greatly moved the two princes to compassion. *Sidney.*

2. So as to cause sorrow.

Our fortune on the sea is out of breath,
And sinks most *lamentably*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

3. Pitifully; despicably.

LAMENTA'TION. *n. s.* [*lamentatio*, Lat.] Expression of sorrow; audible grief.

Be't lawful that I invocate thy ghost,
To hear the *lamentations* of poor Anne. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

His sons buried him, and all Israel made great *lamentation* for him. *1 Mac.* ii. 10.

LAME'NTER.✝ *n. s.* [from *lament.*] One who mourns or laments.

There were a sort of men called *lamenters*, who had a publick office, as our bearers have, to attend upon funerals, and make doleful lamentations. *Bp. Patrick on Gen.* l. 11.

Such a complaint good company must pity, whether they think the *lamenter* ill or not. *Spectator.*

LAME'NTING.* *n. s.* [from *lament.*] Lamentation; sorrow audibly expressed.

Chimneys were blown down; and, as they say,
Lamentings heard i'the air, strange screams of death.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Cease your *lamentings*, Trojans, for a while. *Congreve, Iliad.*

LA'MENTINE. *n. s.* A fish called a sea-cow or manatee, which is near twenty feet long, the head resembling that of a cow, and two short feet, with which it creeps on the shallows and rocks to get food; but has no fins: the flesh is commonly eaten. *Bailey.*

*LA'MIA.** *n. s.* [Latin.] A kind of demon among the ancients, who, under the form of a beautiful woman, was said to have devoured children; a hag; a witch.

Where's the *lamia*
That tears my entrails? I'm bewitch'd; seize on her.
Massinger, Virg. Martyr.

LA'MINA.✝ *n. s.* [Lat.] Thin plate; one coat laid over another.

The head [of the snake] is covered with twelve principal *laminæ*, besides a number of smaller, irregular in shape.— The central *lamina* between the eyes is the largest.
Russell on Indian Serpents.

LA'MINATED. *adj.* [from *lamina.*] Plated: used of such bodies whose contexture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another.

From the apposition of different coloured gravel arises, for the most part, the *laminated* appearance of a stone. *Sharp.*

To LAMM.✝ *v. a.* [*lahmen*, Teut. *lamen*, Belg. to strike, to beat. Skinner.] To beat soundly with a cudgel.

Lamm'd you shall be ere we leave ye:—
You shall be beaten sober. *Beaum. and Fl. Beggars' Bush.*

LA'MMAS.✝ *n. s.* [This word is said by Bailey, I know not on what authority, to be derived from a custom, by which the tenants of the archbishop of York were obliged, at the time of mass, on the first of August, to bring a lamb to the altar. In Scotland they are said to wean lambs on this day. It may else be corrupted from *lattermath.* Dr. Johnson. — The following is the account which the learned Hammond gives of the word. "*Lammas*, in the Saxon hlaꝼmæꞅ, *lafmess*, i. e. *loaf-mass*, or *bread-mass*, is so named as a feast of thanksgiving to God for the first-fruits of the corn, and seems to have been observed with bread of new wheat; and accordingly 'tis an usage, in some places, for tenants to be bound to bring in wheat of that year to their lord, on or before the first of August." Works, vol. i. p. 660. Somner and Blount record the same derivation. In later times it has been well observed, that *lammas day*, in the Salisbury Manuals, is called *benedictio novorum fructuum*; in the Red Book of Derby, hlaꝼ-mæꞅꞅe ꝺæᵹ; but in the Sax. Chron. hlam-mæꞅꞅe; that *mass* was a word for festival, whence our *Christmas*, *Candlemas*, &c.; and that therefore instead of *lammas* quasi *lamb-mass*, from the offering of the tenants at York, we may rather suppose the ꝼ to have been left out in course of time of general use, and thus *la-mas*, or hla-mæꞅꞅe, appears. See Gent. Mag. Jan. 1799. p. 33. See also the etym. of LAMBS-WOOL.] The first of August.

In 1578 was that famous *lammas* day, which buried the reputation of Don John of Austria. *Bacon.*

Even or odd, of all days in the year,
Come *lammas* eve at night, shall she be fourteen.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

LAMP. *n. s.* [*lampe*, Fr. *lampas*, Lat.]

1. A light made with oil and a wick.

O thievish night,
Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their *lamps*
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the misled and lonely traveller? *Milton, Comus.*

In *lamp* furnaces I used spirit of wine instead of oil, and the same flame has melted foliated gold. *Boyle.*

2. Any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical.

Thy gentle eyes send forth a quickening spirit,
And feed the dying *lamp* of life within me. *Rowe.*

Cynthia, fair regent of the night,
O may thy silver *lamp* from heaven's high bower,
Direct my footsteps in the midnight hour. *Gay.*

LA'MPASS. *n. s.* [*lampas*, Fr.] A lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth, which rises above the teeth. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horse possest with the glanders, troubled with the *lampass*, infected with the fashions.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

LA'MPBLACK.✝ *n. s.* [*lamp* and *black.*] It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a bason, and as it is furred striking it with a feather into some shell, and grinding it with gum water.
Peacham on Drawing.

Being overtaken with liquor one Saturday evening, I shaved the priest with Spanish blacking for shoes instead of a wash-ball, and with *lampblack* powdered his periwig.
Arbuthnot and Pope, Mem. of P. P.

LA'MPING.✝ *adj.* [*lampante*, Italian.] Shining; sparkling. Not used.

Happy lines on which with starry light
Those *lamping* eyes will deign sometimes to look.
Spenser, Sonnet.

LAMPO'ON. *n. s.* [Bailey derives it from *lampons*, a drunken song. It imports, *let us drink*, from the old French *lamper*, and was repeated at the end of each couplet at carousals. Trevoux.] A personal satire; abuse; censure written not to reform but to vex.

They say my talent is satire; if so, it is a fruitful age: they have sown the dragon's teeth themselves, and it is but just they should reap each other in *lampoons*. *Dryden.*

Make satire a *lampoon*. *Pope.*

To LAMPO'ON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To abuse with personal satire.

LAMPO'ONER. *n. s.* [from *lampoon*.] A scribbler of personal satire.

We are naturally displeased with an unknown critick, as the ladies are with a *lampooner*, because we are bitten in the dark. *Dryden.*

The squibs are those who are called libellers, *lampooners*, and pamphleteers. *Tatler.*

LA'MPREY.† *n. s.* [*lamproye*, Fr. *lampreye*, Dutch; lampprecba, Saxon.]

Many fish much like the eel frequent both the sea and fresh rivers; as, the lamprel, *lamprey*, and lamperne. *Walton.*

LA'MPRON. *n. s.* A kind of sea fish.

These rocks are frequented by *lamprons*, and greater fishes, that devour the bodies of the drowned. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

LANCE.† *n. s.* [*lance*, Fr. *lancea*, Lat. λογχη, Greek; *lanca*, Arm. to brandish a spear, to dart.]

1. A long spear, which, in the heroick ages, seems to have been generally thrown from the hand, as by the Indians at this day. In later times the combatants thrust them against each other on horseback. Spear; javelin.

He carried his *lances*, which were strong, to give a lancely blow. *Sidney.*

Plate sin with gold,
And the strong *lance* of justice hurtless breaks:
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it. *Shakspeare.*

They shall hold the bow and the *lance*. *Jer.* l. 42.

Hector beholds his jav'lin fall in vain,
Nor other *lance*, nor other hope remain;
He calls Deiphobus, demands a spear
In vain, for no Deiphobus was there. *Pope.*

2. Balance. [*lance*, Italian; "in dubbia *lance*," Tasso, G. Lib. xx. 50. From the Lat. *lanx*.] Obsolete.

Need teacheth her this lesson hard and rare,
That fortune all in equall *launce* doth sway.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii. 4.

To LANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pierce; to cut.

With his prepared sword he charges home
My unprovided body, *lanc'd* my arm. *Shakspeare.*

In their cruel worship they *lance* themselves with knives. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

The infernal minister advanc'd,
Seiz'd the due victim, and with fury *lanc'd*
Her back, and piercing through her inmost heart,
Drew backward. *Dryden.*

2. To open chirurgically; to cut in order to a cure.

We do *lance*
Diseases in our bodies. *Shakspeare.*

Fell sorrow's tooth doth never rankle more
Than when it bites, but *lanceth* not the sore. *Shakspeare.*

That differs as far from our usual severities, as the *lancings* of a physician do from the wounds of an adversary. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Lance the sore,
And cut the head; for till the core is found
The secret vice is fed. *Dryden.*

The shepherd stands,
And when the *lancing* knife requires his hands,
Vain help, with idle pray'rs, from heav'n demands. *Dryden.*

LA'NCELY. *adj.* [from *lance*.] Suitable to a lance. Not in use.

He carried his lances, which were strong, to give a *lancely* blow. *Sidney.*

LANCEPESA'DE.† *n. s.* [*lance spezzate*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Formerly *lancepesado*, and by corruption *lancepresado*. It is originally Italian: *lancia spezzata*.] The officer under the corporal; not now in use among us, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Cleaveland. Perhaps *lance-corporal* is now the term for such officer. Properly the lancepesade signifies a reduced officer.

Since feathers were cashier'd,
The ribbands have been to some office rear'd;
'Tis hard to meet a *lanspresado*, where
Some ells of favour do not straight appear.
J. Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 10.

The lowest range and meanest officer in an army is called *lancepesado* or *prezado*; who is the leader or governor of half a file; and therefore is commonly called a middle man, or captain over four. *The Soldier's Accidence*, p. 1.

To th' Indies of her arm he flies,
Fraught both with east and western prize,
Which, when he had in vain essay'd,
Arm'd like a dapper *lancepesade*
With Spanish pike, he broach'd a pore. *Cleaveland.*

LA'NCER.* *n. s.* [from *lance*; French, *lancier*.]

1. One that carries a lance; one armed with a lance.

Each *launceer* well his weightie launce did wield. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 822.

They passed with all speed through the vauntguard of some seven hundred *lanciers*.
Sir R. Williams, Act. of the L. Countr. (1618,) p. 21.

Such the bold leaders of these *lancers* were. *Davenant, Gondibert.*

2. A lancet. Not now in use.

They cut themselves, after their manner, with knives and *lancers*. *1 Kings*, xviii. 28.

He provoked Baal's prophets to cut themselves with knives and *lancers*. *Shelford's Learned Discourses*, p. 265.

LA'NCET.† *n. s.* [*lancette*, Fr.]

1. A small pointed, chirurgical instrument.

I gave vent to it by an apertion with a *lancet*, and discharged white matter. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

A vein, in an apparent blue runneth along the body, and if dexterously pricked with a *lancet*, emitteth a red drop. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Hippocrates saith, blood-letting should be done with broad *lancets* or swords, in order to make a large orifice: the manner of opening a vein then was by stabbing or pertusion, as in horses. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A pointed window.

Here have been dug up, pieces of the mouldings of *lancet* windows, and other fragments of antique masonry in stone. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 17.

To LANCH. *v. a.* [*lancer*, Fr. This word is too often written *launch*; it is only a vocal corruption of *lance*. See LANCE, and *To* LAUNCH.] To dart; to cast as a lance; to throw; to let fly.

See whose arm can *lanch* the surer bolt,
And who's the better Jove. *Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.*

Me, only me, the hand of fortune bore,
Unblest to tread that interdicted shore:
When Jove tremendous in the sable deeps,
Launch'd his red light'ning at our scatter'd ships. *Pope.*

To LANCH.* *v. n.* See *To* LAUNCH.

LANCH.* *n. s.* See LAUNCH.

To LA'NCINATE.† *v. a.* [*lancino*, Lat.] To tear; to rend; to lacerate.

The stitch [is] a sharp *lancinating* pain. *Johnson, in V. Stitch.*

LANCINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *lancino*, Lat.] Tearing; laceration.

LAND.† *n. s.* [*land*, Goth. lanb, Sax. and so all the Teutonick dialects. "Vox antiquissima." Serenius.]

1. A country; a region; distinct from other countries.

The nations of Scythia, like a mountain flood, did overflow all Spain, and quite washed away whatsoever reliques there were left of the *land-bred* people. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet sin, robb'd this bewailing *land*
Of noble Buckingham. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

What had he done to make him fly the *land?* *Shakspeare.*

The chief men of the *land* had great authority; though the government was monarchical, it was not despotick. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

2. Earth; distinct from water.

By *land* they found that huge and mighty country. *Abbot.*

Yet, if thou go'st by *land*, tho' grief possess
My soul ev'n then, my fears would be the less:
But ah! be warn'd to shun the wat'ry way. *Dryden.*

They turn their heads to sea, their sterns to *land*,
And greet with greedy joy the Italian strand. *Dryden.*

3. It is often used in composition, as opposed to *sea.*

The princes delighting their conceits with confirming their knowledge, seeing wherein the sea-discipline differed from the *land-service*, they had pleasing entertainment. *Sidney.*

He to-night hath boarded a *land-carrack;*
If it prove lawful prize, he's made for ever. *Shakspeare.*

With eleven thousand *land-soldiers*, and twenty-six ships of war, we within two months have won one town. *Bacon.*

Necessity makes men ingenious and hardy; and if they have but *land-room* or *sea-room*, they find supplies for their hunger. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

I writ not always in the proper terms of navigation, or *land-service.* *Dryden, Æn.*

The French are to pay the same duties at the dry ports through which they pass by *land-carriage*, as we pay upon importation or exportation by sea. *Addison, Freeholder.*

The Phœnicians carried on a *land-trade* to Syria and Mesopotamia, and stopt not short, without pushing their trade to the Indies. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

The species brought by *land-carriage* were much better than those which came to Egypt by sea. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Ground; surface of the place. Unusual.

Beneath his steely casque he felt the blow,
And roll'd, with limbs relax'd, along the *land.* *Pope.*

5. An estate real and immovable.

To forfeit all your goods, *lands*, and tenements,
Castles, and goods whatsoever, and to be
Out of the king's protection. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

He kept himself within the bounds of loyalty, and enjoyed certain *lands* and towns in the borders of Polonia. *Knolles.*

This man is freed from servile hands,
Of hope to rise, or fear to fall:
Lord of himself, though not of *lands*,
And having nothing, yet hath all. *Wotton.*

6. Nation; people; the inhabitants of the land.

These answers in the silent night receiv'd,
The king himself divulg'd, the *land* believ'd. *Dryden.*

7. Urine. [hlanð, Saxon.]

Probably *land-damn* was a coarse expression in the cant strain, formerly in common use, but since laid aside and forgotten, which meant the taking away a man's life. For *land* or *lant* is an old word for urine, and to stop the common passages and functions of nature is to kill. *Hanmer.*

You are abused, and by some putter on,
That will be damn'd for't; would I knew the villain,
I would *land-damn* him. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The preceding example is a very doubtful one of this sense of *land;* and the passage, in which it occurs, has perplexed all the commentators on the poet. *Land* or *lant* is, however, in this sense used in Lancashire. *Editor.*

To LAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set on shore.

The legions, now in Gallia, sooner *landed*
In Britain. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

He who rules the raging wind,
To thee, O sacred ship, be kind,
Thy committed pledge restore,
And *land* him safely on the shore. *Dryden, Horace.*

Another Typhis shall new seas explore,
Another Argo *land* the chiefs upon th' Iberian shore. *Dryden.*

To LAND. *v. n.* To come to shore.

Let him *land*,
And solemnly see him set on to London. *Shakspeare.*

Land ye not, none of you, and provide to be gone from this coast within sixteen days. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

I *land*, with luckless omens; then adore
Their gods. *Dryden, Æn.*

LANDA'U.* *n. s.* [probably from a vehicle of this kind used in the town of *Landau* in Bavaria.] A coach, of which the top may be occasionally open.

LA'NDED. *adj.* [from *land.*] Having a fortune, not in money but in land; having a real estate.

A landless knight makes thee a *landed* squire. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Men, whose living lyeth together in one shire, are commonly counted greater *landed* than those whose livings are dispersed. *Bacon.*

Cromwell's officers, who were for levelling lands while they had none, when they grew *landed* fell to crying up magna charta. *Temple.*

A house of commons must consist, for the most part, of *landed* men. *Addison, Freeholder.*

LA'NDFALL.† *n. s.* [*land* and *fall.*]

1. A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

2. In naval language, the first land discovered after a sea-voyage.

LA'NDFLOOD. *n. s.* [*land* and *flood.*]. Inundation.

Apprehensions of the affections of Kent, and all other places, looked like a *landflood*, that might roll they knew not how far. *Clarendon.*

LAND-FORCES. *n. s.* [*land* and *force.*] Warlike powers not naval; soldiers that serve on land.

We behold in France the greatest *land-forces* that have ever been known under any christian prince. *Temple.*

LA'NDGRAVE. *n. s.* [*land* and *grave*, or *graf*, a count, German.] A German title of dominion.

LA'NDHOLDER. *n. s.* [*land* and *holder.*] One who holds lands.

Money, as necessary to trade, may be considered as in his hands that pays the labourer and *landholder;* and if this man want money, the manufacture is not made, and so the trade is lost. *Locke.*

LA'NDING.† }
LA'NDING-PLACE. } *n. s.* [from *land.*]

1. The top of stairs.

Let the stairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair, open newel, and a fair *landing-place* at the top. *Bacon.*

The *landing-place* is the uppermost step of a pair of stairs, viz. the floor of the room you ascend upon. *Moxon.*

There is a stair-case that strangers are generally carried to see, where the easiness of the ascent, the disposition of the lights, and the convenient *landing*, are admirably well contrived. *Addison on Italy.*

What the Romans called vestibulum was no part of the house, but the court and *landing-place* between it and the street. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. The act of coming on shore.

Agricola — sent his navy to hover on the coast, and with sundry and uncertain *landings* to divert and disunite the Britons. *Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 2.*

LA'NDJOBBER. *n. s.* [*land* and *job.*] One who buys and sells lands for other men.

If your master be a minister of state, let him be at home to none but *land-jobbers*, or inventors of new funds. *Swift.*

LA'NDLADY. *n. s.* [*land* and *lady.*]

1. A woman who has tenants holding from her.

2. The mistress of an inn.

If a soldier drinks his pint, and offers payment in Wood's halfpence, the *landlady* may be under some difficulty. *Swift.*

LA'NDLESS.† *adj.* [from *land*, Sax. lanbleaꝑ.] Without property; without fortune.

Young Fortinbras
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a list of *landless* resolutes. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

A *landless* knight makes thee a landed squire.
Shakspeare, K. John.

LA'NDLOCKED.† *adj.* [*land* and *lock.*] Shut in, or enclosed with land.

The haven before the town is *land-lockt.*
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 100.

There are few natural parts better *landlocked,* and closed on all sides, than this seems to have been. *Addison on Italy.*

LA'NDLOPER.† *n. s.* [*land* and *loopen,* Dutch.] A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their lives on shore.

Such travellers as these may be termed *landlopers,* as the Dutchman saith, rather than travellers.
Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. (1642,) p. 187.

LA'NDLORD.† *n. s.* [*land* and *lord.* Sax. lanðhlaford.]

1. One who owns lands or houses, and has tenants under him.

This regard shall be had, that in no place, under any *landlord,* there shall be many of them placed together, but dispersed. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It is a generous pleasure in a *landlord,* to love to see all his tenants look fat, sleek, and contented. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. The master of an inn.

Upon our arrival at the inn, my companion fetched out the jolly *landlord,* who knew him by his whistle. *Addison.*

LA'NDLORDRY.* *n. s.* [from *landlord.*] State of a landlord.

Pilfering slips of petty *landlordry.* *Bp. Hall, Sat.* v. 1.

LA'NDMAN.* *n. s.* [*land* and *man.* Sax. lanðman.] One who lives or serves on land; opposed to *seaman;* a countryman.

Soldier. If to-morrow
Our navy thrive, I have an absolute hope
Our *landmen* will stand up. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The ships being so filled with *landmen,* there was a great want of water. *Burnet, Hist of his own Time,* (an. 1708.)

It often astonishes a *landman* to observe with what precision a sailor can distinguish, in the offing, not only the appearance of a ship, which is altogether invisible to the *landman,* but the number of her masts, the direction of her course, and the rate of her sailing. *A. Smith, on the External Senses.*

LA'NDMARK.† *n. s.* [*land* and *mark.* Sax. lanðmearc.] Any thing set up to preserve the boundaries of lands.

I' the midst, an altar, as the *land-mark,* stood,
Rustick, of grassy sod. *Milton, P. L.*

The *land-marks* by which places in the church had been known, were removed. *Clarendon.*

Then *land-marks* limited to each his right;
For all before was common as the light. *Dryden.*

Though they are not self-evident principles, yet if they have been made out from them by a wary and unquestionable deduction, they may serve as *land-marks,* to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite besides it. *Locke.*

LA'NDSCAPE.† *n. s.* [*landschape,* Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — Lanðscipe, Saxon, and our old authors write the word *landskip;* though Dr. Johnson has unjustly exhibited *landscape* as the form used by Milton. The word has been also written *landscept,* as if it were from the Greek verb σκέπτομαι, (*skeptomai,*) to look over; and in later times, rather affectedly, *landschape.* It is probably from the Saxon sceapian, to shape, and *land,* q. d. the shape of the land or country. It appears to have been a word newly introduced, when Drayton published his Polyolbion early in the reign of James the first; for, using it in his eighteenth song, p. 284., he has thought it expedient thus to explain his "*landskip*" in the margin, viz. "the naturall expressing of the surface of a country in painting."]

1. A region, the prospect of a country.

The pleasant varieties of these earthly *landskips.*
Bp. Hall, Free Prisoner, § 9.

Straight mine eyes hath caught new pleasures,
Whilst the *landskip* round it measures
Russet lawns and fallows grey,
Where the nibbling flocks do stray. *Milton, L'All.*

Lovely seem'd,
That *landskip;* and of pure, now purer air,
Meets his approach. *Milton, P. L.*

The sun scarce uprisen,
Shot parallel to th' earth his dewy ray,
Discovering in wide *landskip* all the east
Of paradise, and Eden's happy plains. *Milton, P. L.*

We are like men entertained with the view of a spacious *landscape,* where the eye passes over one pleasing prospect into another. *Addison.*

2. A picture representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it.

The Jews indeed saw Christ presented in a *land-scept,* and beheld him through the perspective of faith.
Fuller, Serm. of Reformation, (Ox. 1643.) p. 8.

As good a poet as you are, you cannot make finer *landscapes* than those about the king's house. *Addison.*

Oft in her glass the musing shepherd spies
The watery *landscape* of the pendant woods,
And absent trees, that tremble in the floods. *Pope.*

The Seasons of Thomson have been very instrumental in diffusing a general taste for the beauties of nature and *landschape.*
Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

LA'NDSTREIGHT.* *n. s.* [*land* and *streight.* See the substantive STRAIT.] A narrow passage, or slip of land.

A city — seated upon seven hills, at or near unto the sea; indeed in a foreland or *landstreight,* where two seas meet.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. (1625,) p. 158.

LAND-TAX. *n. s.* [*land* and *tax.*] Tax laid upon land and houses.

If mortgages were registered, *land-taxes* might reach the lender to pay his proportion. *Locke.*

LAND-WAITER. *n. s.* [*land* and *waiter.*] An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed.

Give a guinea to a knavish *land-waiter,* and he shall connive at the merchant for cheating the queen of an hundred.
Swift, Examiner.

LA'NDWARD. *adv.* [from *land.*] Towards the land.

They are invincible by reason of the overpowering mountains that back the one, and slender fortification of the other to *landward.* *Sandys, Trav.*

LAND-WIND.* *n. s.* [*land* and *wind.*] A gale or wind from the land.

A sudden stiff *land-wind* in that self hour
To seaward forc'd this bird. *Donne, Poems,* p. 304.

LAND-WORKER.* *n. s.* [*land* and *worker.*] One who tills the ground.

The latter state, that of the *land-worker,* is represented as under a curse, and is made the punishment of his disobeying a positive command. *Pownall on Antiq.* p. 140.

LANE. *n. s.* [*laen,* Dutch; lana, Saxon.]

1. A narrow way between hedges.

All flying
Through a straight *lane,* the enemy full-hearted
Struck down some mortally. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

I know each *lane,* and every alley green,
Dingle or bushy dell, of this wild wood,
And every bosky bourn. *Milton, Comus.*

Through a close *lane* as I pursu'd my journey. *Otway.*

A pack-horse is driven constantly in a narrow *lane* and dirty road. *Locke.*

2. A narrow street; an alley.

There is no street, not many *lanes,* where there does not live one that has relation to the church. *Sprat, Serm.*

3. A passage between men standing on each side.

The earl's servants stood ranged on both sides, and made the king a *lane.* *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

LA'NGREL *Shot.** *n. s.* A kind of chain-shot.

LANGTERALO'O.* *n. s.* A game at cards; in some places called *lanterloo;* and in some *langtra;* which Pegge takes to be French, viz. *langtrois*, it being often *long*, he says, before *three* cards of one suit come into a hand. But *langtra* seems to be an abbreviation only of *langteraloo;* of which name, however, I know not the origin.

An old ninepence bent both ways by Lilly the almanack-maker for luck at *langteraloo*. *Tatler*, No. 245.

LA'NGUAGE.† *n. s.* [*language*, French; *lingua*, Latin.]

1. Human speech.

We may define *language*, if we consider it more materially, to be letters, forming and producing words and sentences; but if we consider it according to the design thereof, then *language* is apt signs for communication of thoughts. *Holder.*

2. The tongue of one nation as distinct from others.

O! good my lord, no Latin;
I am not such a truant since my coming,
As not to know the *language* I have liv'd in. *Shakspeare.*
He not from Rome alone, but Greece,
Like Jason, brought the golden fleece;
To him that *language*, though to none
Of th' others, as his own was known. *Denham.*

3. Style; manner of expression.

Though his *language* should not be refin'd,
It must not be obscure and impudent. *Roscommon.*
Others for *language* all their care express,
And value books, as women, men, for dress:
Their praise is still — the style is excellent;
The sense, they humbly take upon content. *Pope.*

4. A nation distinguished by their language.

To you it is commanded, O people, nations, and *languages*, that at what time ye hear the sound of the cornet, &c. ye fall down and worship the golden image that Nebuchadnezzar the king hath set up. *Dan.* iii. 4, 5.

To LA'NGUAGE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give language to; to express. Not now in use.

A new dispute there lately rose
Betwixt the Greekes and Latines, whose
Temples should be bound with glory
In best *languaging* this story. *Lovelace, Luc.* p. 82.

LA'NGUAGED.† *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Knowing language; using language properly or gracefully.

Not eloquent, nor well-*languaged*, [indisertus.]
Barret in V. Eloquent.
They are the only knowing men in Europe,
The only *languag'd* men of all the world. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

2. Having various languages.

He wand'ring long a wider circle made,
And many *languag'd* nations has survey'd. *Pope.*

LA'NGUAGE-MASTER. *n. s.* [*language* and *master*.] One whose profession is to teach languages.

The third is a sort of *language-master*, who is to instruct them in the style proper for a minister. *Spectator.*

LA'NGUET. *n. s.* [*languette*, French.] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

LA'NGUID. *adj.* [*languidus*, Latin.]

1. Faint; weak; feeble.

Whatever renders the motion of the blood *languid*, disposeth to an acid acrimony; what accelerates the motion of the blood, disposeth to an alkaline acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

No space can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may be imagined; no motion so swift or *languid*, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley.*

2. Dull; heartless.

I'll hasten to my troops,
And fire their *languid* souls with Cato's virtue. *Addison.*

LA'NGUIDLY. *adv.* [from *languid*.] Weakly; feebly.

The menstruum work'd as *languidly* upon the coral, as it did before. *Boyle.*

LA'NGUIDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *languid*.] Weakness; feebleness; want of strength.

Many sick, and keep up; colds without coughing or running at the nose; only a *languidness* and faintness.
Life of A. Wood, (an. 1678,) p. 273.

To LA'NGUISH.† *v. n.* [*languir*, French; *langueo*, Latin; from the Greek λαγγέω, to be weary.]

1. To grow feeble; to pine away; to lose strength.

Let her *languish*
A drop of blood a-day; and, being aged,
Die of this folly. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*
We and our fathers do *languish* of such diseases. 2 *Esdr.*

2. To be no longer vigorous in motion; not to be vivid in appearance.

3. To sink or pine under sorrow, or any slow passion.

The land shall mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein shall *languish*. *Hosea*, iv. 3.

I have been talking with a suitor here,
A man that *languishes* in your displeasure. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

I was about fifteen when I took the liberty to chuse for myself, and have ever since *languished* under the displeasure of an inexorable father. *Addison. Spect.*

Let Leonora consider, that, at the very time in which she *languishes* for the loss of her deceased lover, there are persons just perishing in a shipwreck. *Addison, Spect.*

4. To look with softness or tenderness.

What poems think you soft, and to be read
With *languishing* regards, and bending head? *Dryden.*

LA'NGUISH.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act or state of pining.

There is a remedy approv'd, set down,
To cure the desperate *languishes*, whereof
The king is render'd lost. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

2. Soft appearance.

And the blue *languish* of soft Allia's eye. *Pope.*
Then forth he walks,
Beneath the trembling *languish* of her beam,
With soften'd soul. *Thomson, Spring.*

To LA'NGUISH.* *v. a.* To make feeble; to cause to droop; to depress; to wear out.

What man who knows
What woman is, yea, what she cannot choose
But must be, will his free hours *languish* out
For assur'd bondage? *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*
That he might satisfy, or *languish*, that burning flame.
Florio, Tr. of Montaigne, (1613,) p. 495.
Cyllenius spies
How leaden sleep had seal'd up all his eyes;
Then, silent, with his magick rod he strokes
Their *languish'd* lights, which sounder sleep provokes.
Sandys, Ovid's Met. B. 1.
The *languish'd* mother's womb
Was not long a living tomb.
Milton, Epit. March. of Winchester.
Like a neglected rose,
It withers on the stalk with *languish'd* head. *Milton, Comus.*
His words their drooping cheer
Enlighten'd, and their *languish'd* hope reviv'd. *Milton, P. L.*
The troops with hate inspir'd,
Their darts and clamour at a distance drive,
And only keep the *languish'd* war alive. *Dryden.*

LA'NGUISHER.* *n. s.* [from *languish*.] One who pines or languishes.

These unhappy *languishers* in obscurity should be furnished with such accounts of the employments of people of the world, as may engage them in their several remote corners to a laudable imitation.
Mrs. E. Carter, in Dr. Johnson's Rambler, No. 100.

LA'NGUISHING.* *n. s.* [from *languish*.] Feebleness; loss of strength.

What can we expect, but that her *languishings* should end in death? *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

LA'NGUISHINGLY.† *adv.* [from *languishing*.]

1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble softness.

Leave such to tune their own dull rhimes, and know
What's roundly smooth, or *languishingly* slow. *Pope.*

2. Dully; tediously.

Alas! my Dorus, thou seest how long and *languishingly* the weeks are past over since our last talking. *Sidney.*

3. With soft appearance.

Not Titian's pencil ere could so array,
So fleece with clouds the pure ethereal space;
Ne could it e'er such melting forms display,
As loose on flowery beds all *languishingly* lay.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, C. I.

LA'NGUISHMENT. *n. s.* [*languissemment*, French; from *languish.*]

1. State of pining.

By that count, which lovers' books invent,
The sphere of Cupid forty years contains;
Which I have wasted in long *languishment*,
That seem'd the longer for my greater pains. *Spenser.*

2. Softness of mien.

Humility it expresses, by the stooping or bending of the head; *languishment*, when we hang it on one side. *Dryden.*

LA'NGUOR.† *n. s.* [*languor*, Latin; *langueur*, French. The early use of our word is in the sense of disease. Wicliffe renders, what in the present version is "taken with divers *diseases* and torments," St. Matt. iv. 24. "takum with dyverse *languores* and turmentis."]

1. Faintness; wearisomeness.

Well hoped I, and fair beginnings had,
That he my captive *languor* should redeem. *Spenser.*
For these, these tribunes, in the dust I write
My heart's deep *languor*, and my soul's sad tears. *Shakspeare.*

2. Listlessness; inattention.

Academical disputation gives vigour and briskness to the mind thus exercised, and relieves the *languor* of private study and meditation. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

3. Softness; laxity.

To isles of fragrance, lily-silver'd vales
Diffusing *languor* in the panting gales. *Pope, Dunciad.*

4. [In physick.]

Languor and lassitude signifies a faintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits, through indigestion, or too much exercise; or from an additional weight of fluids, from a diminution of secretion by the common discharges. *Quincey.*

LA'NGUOROUS. *adj.* [*langureux*, Fr.] Tedious; melancholy. Not in use.

Dear lady, how shall I declare thy case,
Whom late I left in *languorous* constraint? *Spenser.*

To LA'NGURE.* *v. n.* [from *langueo*, Lat.] To languish. "*Langurring* in care, sorrow, or thought." Huloet. Not now in use.

Now wil I speke of woful Damian,
That *langureth* for love. *Chaucer, March. Tale.*

LA'NIARY.* *n. s.* [from *lanio*, Lat.] A shambles. *Cockeram.*

To LA'NIATE.† *v. a.* [*lanio*, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to quarter; to lacerate. *Cockeram.*

LA'NIFICE. *n. s.* [*lanificium*, Latin.] Woollen manufacture.

The moth breedeth upon cloth and other *lanifices*, especially if they be laid up dankish and wet. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

LA'NIGEROUS. *adj.* [*laniger*, Latin.] Bearing wool.

LANK. *adj.* [*lancke*, Dutch.]

1. Loose; not filled up; not stiffened out; not fat; not plump; slender.

The commons hast thou rack'd; the clergy's bags
Are *lank* and lean with thy extortions. *Shakspeare.*
Name not Winterface, whose skin's slack,
Lank, as an unthrift's purse. *Donne.*

We let down into the receiver a great bladder well tied at the neck, but very *lank*, as not containing above a pint of air, but capable of containing ten times as much. *Boyle.*

Moist earth produces corn and grass, but both
Too rank and too luxuriant in their growth.
Let not my land so large a promise boast,
Lest the *lank* ears in length of stem be lost. *Dryden.*
Now, now my bearded harvest gilds the plain.
Thus dreams the wretch, and vainly thus dreams on,
Till his *lank* purse declares his money gone. *Dryden.*
Meagre and *lank* with fasting grown,
And nothing left but skin and bone;
They just keep life and soul together. *Swift.*

2. Milton seems to use this word for faint; languid.

He, piteous of her woes, rear'd her *lank* head,
And gave her to his daughters to imbathe
In nectar'd lavers strew'd with asphodil. *Milton, Comus.*

To LANK.* *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To become lank; to fall away.

All this
Was borne so like a soldier, that thy cheek
So much as *lank*'d not. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

LA'NKLY.* *adv.* [from *lank.*] Loosely; thinly.

When forty winters more
Have furrow'd deep my pallid brow;
When from my head, a scanty store,
Lankly the wither'd tresses flow. *Sir J. Hill, Song.*

LA'NKNESS.† *n. s.* [from *lank.*] Want of plumpness. *Sherwood.*

LA'NKY.* *adj.* [from *lank.*] A vulgar expression to denote a tall thin person.

LA'NNER.† *n. s.* [*lanier*, Fr. *lannarius*, Lat.] A species of hawk.

'Tis well if among them you can clearly make out a *lanner*, a sparrow-hawk, and a kestril. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 118.
Here are — sundry other birds; as goshawks, *lannars*, hobbies. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 383.

LA'NNERET.† *n. s.* A little hawk.

Of lanner, eagle, &c. are formed *lanneret*, eaglet.
Butler, Eng. Gram. (1633.)

LANTERLO'O.* See LANGTERALOO.

LA'NSQUENET. *n. s.* [Fr. from *lance* and *knecht*, Dutch.]

1. A common foot-soldier.
2. A game at cards.

LA'NTERN.† *n. s.* [*lanterne*, French; *laterna*, Latin: it is by mistake often written *lanthorn*. Dr. Johnson. — *Lanthorn* seems to have been written, from a confused notion that the name had some reference to the thin *laminæ* of *horn* of which it is frequently formed; quasi, *lamp-horn*. This etymology would infallibly be admitted, were the right one less known; and may serve as an instance of the fallacious nature of etymology. What could persuade an etymologist to give up such a derivation? especially if he recollected that a candle and lantern is called by Plautus "Vulcanus in *cornu* conclusus!" Nares, Elem. of Orthoepy, p. 295.]

1. A transparent case for a candle.

God shall be my hope,
My stay, my guide, my *lantern* to my feet. *Shakspeare.*

Thou art our admiral; thou bearest the *lantern* in the poop, but 'tis in the nose of thee; thou art the night of the burning lamp. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

A candle lasteth longer in a *lanthorn* than at large. *Bacon.*

Amongst the excellent acts of that king, none hath the preeminence, the erection and institution of a society, which we call Solomon's house; the noblest foundation that ever was, and the *lanthorn* of this kingdom. *Bacon, Atlantis.*

O thievish night,
Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark *lantern* thus close up the stars,
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil? *Milton, Comus.*

Vice is like a dark *lanthorn*, which turns its bright side only to him that bears it, but looks black and dismal in another's hand. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions of light, to prevent the art of the *lantern-maker*. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

Our ideas succeed one another in our minds, not much unlike the images in the inside of a *lanthorn*, turned round by the heat of a candle. *Locke.*

2. A lighthouse; a light hung out to guide ships.

Caprea, where the *lanthorn* fix'd on high
Shines like a moon through the benighted sky,
While by its beams the wary sailor steers. *Addison.*

3. In architecture, a kind of little dome raised over a large one, or over the roof of a building; a sort of turret full of windows, by means of which the building is illuminated. [*lanternium*, low Latin.]

It [the saint's bell] was usually placed where it might be heard farthest, in a *lantern* at the springing of the steeple. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 8.

LA'NTERN *Jaws*. A term used of a thin visage, such as if a candle were burning in the mouth, might transmit the light.

Being very lucky in a pair of long *lanthorn-jaws*, he wrung his face into a hideous grimace. *Addison, Spect.*

LANU'GINOUS. *adj.* [*lanuginosus*, Latin.] Downy; covered with soft hair.

LA'NYARDS.* *n. s.* pl. In naval language, small ropes or short pieces of cord fastened to several machines in a ship; and serving to secure them in a particular place.

Call all hands to clear the wreck,
Quick the *lanyards* cut to pieces. *G. A. Stevens, The Storm.*

LAP.† *n. s.* [læppe, lappa, Saxon; *lappe*, German; *lapp*, pannus, Su. Goth.]

1. The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure.

He can so lightly catche him in his trappe,
Til that a man be hent right by the *lappe*.
Chaucer, Sec. Nonnes Tale.

If a joint of meat falls on the ground, take it up gently, wipe it with the *lap* of your coat, and then put it into the dish. *Swift, Direct. to a Footman.*

2. The part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees, as one sits down, so as any thing may lie in it.

It feeds each living plant with liquid sap,
And fills with flowers fair Flora's painted *lap*. *Spenser.*
Upon a day, as love lay sweetly slumbering
All in his mother's *lap*,
A gentle bee, with his loud trumpet murmuring,
About him flew by hap. *Spenser.*
I'll make my haven in a lady's *lap*,
And 'witch sweet ladies with my words and looks.
Shakspeare.

She bids you
All on the wanton rushes lay you down,
And rest your gentle head upon her *lap*,
And she will sing the song that pleaseth you. *Shakspeare.*
Our stirring
Can from the *lap* of Egypt's widow pluck
The ne'er-lust-wearied Antony. *Shakspeare.*
Heaven's almighty sire,
Melts on the bosom of his love, and pours
Himself into her *lap* in fruitful showers. *Crashaw.*

Men expect that religion should cost them no pains, and that happiness should drop into their *laps*. *Tillotson.*

He struggles into breath, and cries for aid;
Then, helpless, in his mother's *lap* is laid.
He creeps, he walks, and issuing into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began:
Retchless of laws, affects to rule alone,
Anxious to reign, and restless on the throne. *Dryden.*

To LAP.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wrap or twist round any thing.

When the bodi was taken, Joseph *lappid* it in a clene sandel. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* xxvii.

He hath a long tail, which, as he descends from a tree, he *laps* round about the boughs to keep himself from falling. *Grew, Museum.*

About the paper, whose two halves were painted with red and blue, and which was stiff like thin pasteboard, I *lapped* several times a slender thread of very black silk. *Newton.*

2. To involve in any thing.

As through the flowering forest rash she fled,
In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did *lap*,
And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. *Spenser.*
The thane of Cawder 'gan a dismal conflict,
Till that Bellona's bridegroom, *lapt* in proof
Confronted him. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almost to death, how he did *lap* me,
Ev'n in his garments, and did give himself,
All thin and naked to the numb cold night. *Shakspeare.*
Ever against eating cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs. *Milton, Il Pens.*
Indulgent fortune does her care employ,
And smiling broods upon the naked boy;
Her garment spreads, and *laps* him in the folds,
And covers with her wings from nightly colds. *Dryden.*

Here was the repository of all the wise contentions for power between the nobles and commons, *lapt* up safely in the bosom of a Nero and a Caligula. *Swift.*

To LAP. *v. n.* To be spread or turned over any thing.

The upper wings are opacous; at their hinder ends, where they *lap* over, transparent, like the wing of a fly. *Grew.*

To LAP. *v. n.* [lappian, Saxon; *lappen*, Dutch.] To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue.

The dogs by the river Nilus' side being thirsty, *lap* hastily as they run along the shore. *Digby on Bodies.*

They had soups served up in broad dishes, and so the fox fell to *lapping* himself, and bade his guest heartily welcome. *L'Estrange.*

The tongue serves not only for tasting, but for mastication and deglutition, in man, by licking; in the dog and cat kind by *lapping*. *Ray on Creation.*

To LAP.† *v. a.* To lick up.

For all the rest
They'll take suggestion as a cat *laps* milk. *Shakspeare.*

Every one that *lappeth of* the water with his tongue, as a dog lappeth, him shalt thou set by himself. *Judges*, vii. 5.

Upon a bull
Two horrid lyons rampt, and seiz'd, and tugg'd off, bellowing still,
Both men and dogs came; yet they tore the hide and *lapt* their fill. *Chapman, Iliad.*

LA'PDOG. *n. s.* [*lap* and *dog*.] A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.

One of them made his court to the *lap-dog*, to improve his interest with the lady. *Collier.*

These, if the laws did that exchange afford,
Would save their *lap-dog* sooner than their lord. *Dryden.*
Lap-dogs give themselves the rowsing shake,
And sleepless lovers just at twelve awake. *Pope.*

LAPE'L.* *n. s.* [from *lap*.] That part of the coat which wraps over; the facing. A modern word.

LA'PFUL. *n. s.* [*lap* and *full*.] As much as can be contained in the lap.

One found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild gourds his *lapful*, and shred them into the pot of pottage. 2 *Kings.*

Will four per cent. increase the number of lenders? if it will not, then all the plenty of money these conjurers bestow upon us, is but like the gold and silver which old women believe other conjurers bestow by whole *lapfulls* on poor credulous girls. *Locke.*

LA'PICIDE. *n. s.* [*lapicida*, Latin.] A stonecutter. *Dict.*

LA'PIDARY.† *n. s.* [*lapidaire*, Fr.] One who deals in stones or gems.

A false diamond is not set in a ring without a subtill foyle, in such wise as the deceit of the deceiver may hardly be discovered without the help of an expert *lapidary*. *Knight, Trial of Truth*, (1580,) fol. 22.

As a cock was turning up a dunghill, he espied a diamond: Well (says he) this sparkling foollery now to a *lapidary* would have been the making of him; but, as to any use of mine, a barley-corn had been worth forty on't. *L'Estrange.*

Of all the many sorts of the gem kind reckoned up by the *lapidaries*, there are not above three or four that are original. *Woodward. Nat. Hist.*

LA'PIDARY.* *adj.* Monumental; inscribed on stone.

A nobler eulogium than all the *lapidary* adulation of modern epitaphs. *Connoisseur*, No. 131.

To **LA'PIDATE.** *v. a.* [*lapido*, Latin.] To stone; to kill by stoning. *Dict.*

LAPIDA'TION.† *n. s.* [*lapidatio*, Lat. *lapidation*, Fr.] A stoning.

All adulterers should be executed by *lapidation*: the ancienter punishment was burning: death always, though in divers forms. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

LAPI'DEOUS. *adj.* [*lapideus*, Latin.] Stony; of the nature of stone.

There might fall down into the *lapideous* matter, before it was concreted into a stone, some small toad, which might remain there imprisoned till the matter about it were condensed. *Ray on the Creation.*

LAPIDE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*lapidesco*, Latin.] Stony concretion.

Of lapis ceratites, or cornu fossile, in subterraneous cavities, there are many to be found in Germany, which are but the *lapidescencies*, and putrefactive mutations of hard bodies. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

LAPIDE'SCENT.† *adj.* [*lapidescens*, Latin.] Growing or turning to stone.

Hardened by the air, or a certain *lapidescent* succus or spirit, which it meets with. *Evelyn.*

LAPIDIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*lapidification*, French.] The act of forming stones.

Induration or *lapidification* of substances more soft is another degree of condensation. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

LAPIDI'FICK. *adj.* [*lapidifique*, French.] Forming stones.

The atoms of the *lapidifick*, as well as saline principle, being regular, do concur in producing regular stones. *Grew.*

LA'PIDIST. *n. s.* [from *lapides*, Latin.] A dealer in stones or gems.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, being exalted to that degree, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious stores of chemists in imitation being easily detected by an ordinary *lapidist*. *Ray.*

LA'PIS. *n. s.* [Latin.] A stone.

LA'PIS *Lazuli.*

The *lapis lazuli*, or azure stone, is a copper ore, very compact and hard, so as to take a high polish, and is worked into a great variety of toys. It is found in detached lumps, of an elegant blue colour, variegated with clouds of white, and veins of a shining gold colour: to it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultra-marine colour, which is only a calcination of *lapis lazuli*. *Hill.*

LA'PLING.* *n. s.* [from *lap.*] A term of contempt for one wrapped up in sensual delights.

You must not stream out your youth in wine, and live a *lapling* to the silk and dainties. *Hewytt, Serm.* (1658,) p. 7.

LA'PPER. *n. s.* [from *lap.*]

1. One who wraps up.

They may be *lappers* of linen, and bailiffs of the manor. *Swift.*

2. One who laps or licks.

LA'PPET. *n. s.* [diminutive of *lap.*] The parts of a head dress that hang loose.

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's *lappets*, and ruffles, and mantuas! *Swift.*

LAPSE. *n. s.* [*lapsus*, Latin.]

1. Flow; fall; glide; smooth course.

Round I saw
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and sunny plains,
And liquid *lapse* of murmuring streams. *Milton, P. L.*

Notions of the mind are preserved in the memory, notwithstanding *lapse* of time. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. Petty errour; small mistake; slight offence; little fault.

These are petty errours and minor *lapses*, not considerably injurious unto truth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The weakness of human understanding all will confess; yet the confidence of most practically disowns it; and it is easier to persuade them of it from other's *lapses* than their own. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

This scripture may be usefully applied as a caution to guard against those *lapses* and failings, to which our infirmities daily expose us. *Rogers.*

It hath been my constant business to examine whether I could find the smallest *lapse* in style or propriety through my whole collection, that I might send it abroad as the most finished piece. *Swift.*

3. Translation of right from one to another.

In a presentation to a vacant church, a layman ought to present within four months, and a clergyman within six, otherwise a devolution, or *lapse* of right, happens. *Ayliffe.*

To **LAPSE.†** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To glide slowly; to fall by degrees.

This disposition to shorten our words, by retrenching the vowels, is nothing else but a tendency to *lapse* into the barbarity of those northern nations from whom we are descended, and whose languages labour all under the same defect. *Swift, Lett. to the Ld. Treasurer.*

2. To fail in any thing; to slip; to commit a fault.

I have ever verified my friends,
Of whom he's chief, with all the size that verity
Would without *lapsing* suffer. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

To *lapse* in fulness
Is sorer than to lie for need; and falsehood
Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

3. To slip as by inadvertency or mistake.

Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Thersites, has *lapsed* into the burlesque character, and departed from that serious air essential to an epic poem. *Addison.*

4. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another.

If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it *lapses* to the king. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

5. To fall from perfection, truth or faith.

All publick forms suppose it the most principal, universal, and daily requisite to the *lapsing* state of human corruption. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

To **LAPSE.*** *v. a.*

1. To suffer to slip; to suffer to fall or be vacant.

I returned a present answer — that I would either give, or *lapse*, the benefice, as his majesty's gracious letters required of me. *Abp. Laud, Hist. of his Troub.* p. 200.

As an appeal may be deserted by the appellant's *lapsing* the term of law, so it may also be deserted by a lapse of the term of a judge. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. To accuse; to convict of a fault. Dr. Johnson places the following example from Shakspeare under the verb neuter, with the definition of "to lose the proper time;" under which definition also he includes the preceding example from Ayliffe: but the verb in both is clearly active, and with different meanings.

The offence is not of such a bloody nature: —
It might have since been answer'd in repaying

What we took from them; which, for traffick's sake,
Most of our city did: only myself stood out:
For which, if I be *lapsed* in this place,
I shall pay dear. *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.*

LA'PSED.* *part. adj.* [from *lapse.*]

1. Fallen by event.

If the legatee dies before the testator, the legacy is a lost or *lapsed* legacy. *Blackstone.*

2. Fallen from perfection, truth, or faith; ruined; lost.

Once more I will renew
His *lapsed* powers, though forfeit, and enthrall'd
By sin to foul exorbitant desires. *Milton.*

A sprout of that fig-tree which was to hide the nakedness of *lapsed* Adam. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

These were looked on as *lapsed* persons, and great severities of penance were prescribed them, as appears by the canons of Ancyra. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Omitted or let slip by mistake or inadvertency.

Let there be no wilful perversion of another's meaning; no sudden seizure of a *lapsed* syllable to play upon it. *Watts.*

LA'PWING.† *n. s.* [*lap* and *wing.* Dr. Johnson. — The word was at first *lapwink.* So Huloet calls it, in his old dictionary. And so Gower, long before: " A *lapwynke* made he was." Conf. Am. B. 5. And thus the Saxon lepeƿinc.] A clamorous bird with long wings.

The *lapwing* runs away with the shell on his head. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Ah! but I think him better than I say,
And yet would herein others eyes were worse:
Far from her nest the *lapwing* cries away;
My heart prays for him, though my tongue do curse. *Shakspeare.*

And how in fields the *lapwing* Tereus reigns,
The warbling nightingale in woods complains. *Dryden.*

LA'PWORK. *n. s.* [*lap* and *work.*] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

A basket made of porcupine quills: the ground is a packthread caul woven, into which, by the Indian women, are wrought, by a kind of *lap-work,* the quills of porcupines, not split, but of the young ones intire; mixed with white and black in even and indented waves. *Grew, Museum.*

LAR.* *n. s.* [Latin.] An household god.

Nor will she her dear *Lar* forget,
Victorious by his benefit. *Lovelace, Luc. Posth.* p. 48.

On the holy hearth
The *Lars* and Lemures moan with midnight plaint. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

LA'RBOARD. *n. s.*

The left hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head: opposed to the *starboard.* *Harris.*

Or when Ulysses on the *larboard* shunn'd
Charybdis, and by the other whirlpool steer'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Tack to the *larboard,* and stand off to sea,
Veer starboard sea and land. *Dryden.*

LA'RCENY.† *n. s.* [*larcin,* Fr. *latrocinium,* Lat.]

Theft; robbery: and it is twofold, viz. grand and petit, i. e. great and small; that, when what is stolen exceeds, this, when it exceeds not, twelve pence in value. *Bullokar.*

Larciny, or theft, is distinguished by the law into two sorts; the one called *simple larciny,* unaccompanied with any other atrocious circumstance; and mixt or *compound larciny,* which also includes in it the aggravation of taking from one's house or person. *Simple larciny,* when it is the stealing of goods above the value of twelve pence is called *grand larciny;* when of goods to that value, or under, *petty larciny.* *Blackstone.*

Those laws would be very unjust, that should chastise murder and petty *larceny* with the same punishment. *Spectator.*

LARCH. *n. s.* [*larix,* Lat.] A tree.

Some botanical criticks tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphosing the sisters of Phaëton into poplars, who ought to have been turned into *larch* trees; for that it is this kind of tree which sheds a gum, and is commonly found on the banks of the Po. *Addison on Italy.*

LARD.† *n. s.* [*lardum,* Latin; *lard,* French.]

1. The grease of swine.

So may thy pastures with their flow'ry feasts,
As suddenly as *lard* fat thy lean beasts. *Donne.*

2. Bacon; the flesh of swine; salted pork. *Barret.*

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
And to the table sent the smoaking *lard;*
On which with eager appetite they dine,
A savoury bit, that serv'd to relish wine. *Dryden, Ovid.*

The sacrifice they sped;
Chopp'd off their nervous thighs, and next prepar'd
To involve the lean in cauls, and mend with *lard.* *Dryden.*

To **LARD.†** *v. a.* [*larder,* French; from the noun.]

1. To stuff with bacon.

The *larded* thighs on loaded altars laid. *Dryden, Homer.*

No man *lards* salt pork with orange peel,
Or garnishes his lamb with spitch-cockt eel. *King.*

2. To fatten.

And with his nuts *larded* many swine. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.*

Now Falstaff sweats to death,
And *lards* the lean earth as he walks along. *Shakspeare.*

Brave soldier, doth he lie
Larding the plain? *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Thirsting to revenge his naval ruins, that have *larded* our seas. *Milton, Of Ref.* B. 2.

3. To mix with something else by way of improvement.

An exact command,
Larded with many several sorts of reasons. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Let no alien interpose
To *lard* with wit thy hungry Epsom prose. *Dryden.*

He *lards* with flourishes his long harangue,
'Tis fine, sayst thou. *Dryden.*

Swearing by heaven; the poets think this nothing, their plays are so much *larded* with it. *Collier, View of the Stage.*

To **LARD.*** *v. n.* To grow fat.

In the furrow by, where Ceres lies much spill'd,
The unwieldy *larding* swine, his maw then having fill'd,
Lies wallowing in the mire. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 14.

LA'RDER. *n. s.* [*lardier,* old French; from *lard.*] The room where meat is kept or salted.

This similitude is not borrowed of the *larder* house, but out of the school house. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Flesh is ill kept in a room that is not cool; whereas in a cool and wet *larder* it will keep longer. *Bacon.*

So have I seen in *larder* dark,
Of veal a lucid loin. *Dorset.*

Old age,
Morose, perverse in humour, diffident
The more he still abounds, the less content:
His *larder* and his kitchen too observes,
And now, lest he should want hereafter, starves. *King.*

LA'RDERER. *n. s.* [from *larder.*] One who has the charge of the larder.

LA'RDON. *n. s.* [French.] A bit of bacon.

LA'RDRY.* *n. s.* [from *larder.*] Place in which victuals are kept.

I have, sweet wench, a piece of cheese, as good as teeth may chaw,
And bread — and therewith all did draw
His *lardry.* *Warner, Albion's England,* (1602.)

LARE.* *n. s.* [Sax. lane, læne.] Learning; scholarship. North of England. See **LERE.**

LARGE.† *adj.* [*large,* French; *largus,* Latin.]

1. Big; bulky.

Charles II. asked me, What could be the reason, that in mountainous countries the men were commonly *larger*, and yet the cattle of all sorts smaller? *Temple.*

Great Theron, *large* of limbs, of giant height. *Dryden.*

Warwick, Leicester, and Buckingham, bear a *large* boned sheep of the best shape and deepest staple. *Mortimer.*

2. Wide; extensive.

Their former *large* peopling was an effect of the countries impoverishing. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Let them dwell in the land, and trade therein; for it is *large* enough for them. *Gen.* xxxiv. 21.

There he conquered a thousand miles wide and *large*. *Abbot, Descrip. of the World.*

3. Liberal; abundant; plentiful.

Thou shalt drink of thy sister's cup deep and *large*. *Ezek.*

Vernal suns and showers
Diffuse their warmest, *largest* influence. *Thomson.*

4. Comprehensive; great.

Large hearts deride
This pent hypocrisy. *More, Song of the Soul.*

That uxorious king, whose heart, though *large*,
Beguil'd by fair idolatresses, fell
To idols foul. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Copious; diffuse.

Skippon gave a *large* testimony under his hand, that they had carried themselves with great civility. *Clarendon.*

I might be very *large* upon the importance and advantages of education, and say a great many things which have been said before. *Felton on the Classicks.*

6. *At* Large. Without restraint; without confinement.

If you divide a cane into two, and one speak at the one end, and you lay your ear at the other, it will carry the voice farther than in the air *at large*. *Bacon.*

Thus incorporeal spirits to smallest forms
Reduc'd their shapes immense; and were *at large*,
Though without number still. *Milton, P. L.*

The children are bred up in their father's way; or so plentifully provided for, that they are left *at large*. *Sprat.*

Your zeal becomes importunate;
I've hitherto permitted it to rave
And talk *at large*; but learn to keep it in,
Lest it should take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addison.*

7. *At* Large. Diffusely; in the full extent.

Discover more *at large* what cause that was,
For I am ignorant, and cannot guess. *Shakspeare.*

It does not belong to this place to have that point debated *at large*. *Watts.*

La'rgely. *adv.* [from *large.*]

1. Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; diffusely; amply.

Where the author treats more *largely*, it will explain the shorter hints and brief intimations. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Liberally; bounteously.

How he lives and eats:
How *largely* gives; how splendidly he treats. *Dryden.*

Those, who in warmer climes complain,
From Phœbus' rays they suffer pain,
Must own, that pain is *largely* paid
By generous wines beneath the shade. *Swift.*

4. Abundantly; without sparing.

They their fill of love, and love's disport
Took *largely*; of their mutual guilt the seal. *Milton, P. L.*

La'rgeness.✝ *n. s.* [from *large.*]

1. Bigness; bulk.

London excells any other city in the whole world, either in *largeness*, or number of inhabitants. *Sprat.*

Nor must Bumastus his old honours lose,
In length and *largeness* like the dugs of cows. *Dryden.*

2. Liberality.

Out of covetyse into *largenes*. *Lib. Festiv.* fol. 27. b.

3. Greatness; comprehension.

There will be occasion for *largeness* of mind and agreeableness of temper. *Collier of Friendship.*

4. Extension; amplitude.

They which would file away most from the *largeness* of that offer, do in most sparing terms acknowledge little less. *Hooker.*

The ample proposition that hope makes,
In all designs begun on earth below,
Falls in the promised *largeness*. *Shakspeare.*

Knowing best the *largeness* of my own heart toward my people's good and just contentment. *King Charles.*

Shall grief contract the *largeness* of that heart,
In which nor fear nor anger has a part. *Waller.*

Man as far transcends the beasts in *largeness* of desire, as dignity of nature and employment. *Glanville, Apology.*

If the *largeness* of a man's heart carry him beyond prudence, we may reckon it illustrious weakness. *L'Estrange.*

5. Wideness.

Supposing that the multitude and *largeness* of rivers ought to continue as great as now; we can easily prove, that the extent of the ocean could be no less. *Bentley.*

Largehe'artedness.* *n. s.* Largeness of heart. See the fourth sense of Largeness.

In regard of reasonable and spiritual desires, the effects of this affection are *large-heartedness* and liberality. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions*, ch. 17.

La'rgess. *n. s.* [*largesse*, Fr.] A present; a gift; a bounty.

Our coffers with too great a court,
And liberal *largess*, are grown somewhat light. *Shakspeare.*

He assigned two thousand ducats, for a bounty to me and my fellows: for they give great *largesses* where they come. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

A pardon to the captain, and a *largess*
Among the soldiers, had appeas'd their fury. *Denham.*

The paltry *largess* too severely watch'd,
That no intruding guests usurp a share. *Dryden, Juv.*

Irus's condition will not admit of *largesses*. *Addison.*

Largi'tion. *n. s.* [*largitio*, Lat.] The act of giving. *Dict.*

*LA'RGO.** }
LARGHETTO. } [Italian.] Musical terms, denoting a slow movement; of which the former means a little quicker than *adagio*, and the latter a little quicker than *largo*.

LARK.✝ *n. s.* [laƿeṗc, laṗeṗc, Saxon; which Wachter deduces from the Celt. *lief*, voice, and *orka*, to avail; *lerk*, Danish; *lawerick*, Belg. *laverock*, Scottish, and also among our own old writers.] A small singing bird.

It was the *lark*, the herald of the morn. *Shakspeare.*

Look up a height, the shrill-gorg'd *lark* so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Th' example of the heav'nly *lark*,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark. *Cowley.*

Mark how the *lark* and linnet sing;
With rival notes
They strain their warbling throats.
To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*

La'rker. *n. s.* [from *lark.*] A catcher of larks. *Dict.*

La'rklike.* *adj.* [*lark* and *like.*] Resembling the manner of a lark.

Pride, like an eagle, builds among the stars,
But pleasure, *larklike*, nests upon the ground. *Young, Night Th.* 5.

La'rksheel.* *n. s.* A name for the flower called Indian cress.

The Indian-cress our climate now does bear,
Call'd *larksheel* 'cause he wears a horseman's spur. *Tate's Cowley.*

La'rkspur.✝ *n. s.* [*delphinium.*] A plant.

With the same weapon, *larkspur*, thou dost mount
Amongst the flowers, a knight of high account. *Tate's Cowley.*

La'rvated. *adj.* [*larvatus*, Lat.] Masked. *Dict.*

La'rum. *n. s.* [from *alarum* or *alarm.*]

1. Alarm; noise noting danger.

His *larum* bell might loud and wide be heard,
When cause requir'd, but never out of time. *Spenser.*

The peaking cornute, her husband, dwelling in a continual *larum* of jealousy, comes to me in the instant of our encounter. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

How far off lie these armies?
— Within a mile and half.
— Then shall we hear their *larum*, and they ours. *Shakspeare.*

She is become formidable to all her neighbours, as she puts every one to stand upon his guard, and have a continual *larum* bell in his ears. *Howell, Voc. Forest.*

2. An instrument that makes a noise at a certain hour.

Of this nature was that *larum*, which, though it were but three inches big, yet would both wake a man, and of itself light a candle for him at any set hour. *Wilkins.*

I see men as lusty and strong that eat but two meals a day, as others, that have set their stomachs, like *larums*, to call on them for four or five. *Locke on Education.*

The young Æneas, all at once let down,
Stunn'd with his giddy *larum* half the town. *Pope, Dunciad.*

LARY'NGOTOMY. *n. s.* [λάρυγξ and τέμνω; *laryngotomie*, Fr.] An operation where the fore part of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinsey. *Quincy.*

LA'RYNX.† *n. s.* [λάρυγξ.]

1. The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx. *Quincy.*

There are thirteen muscles for the motion of the five cartilages of the *larynx*. *Derham.*

2. In botany, the larch.

The *larynx* is as frequent upon the mountains in this country, as the white pine, or common Scotch fir. *Drummond, Trav.* (Lett. dat. 1744,) p. 16.

LA'SCAR.* *n. s.* A native seaman, or a native gunner, of India.

LASCI'VIENCY.* *n. s.* [from *lasciviens*, Lat.] Wantonness.

Men, by letting themselves loose to all manner of wretchedness and debauchery, through the potent and enormous *lasciviency* of the bodily life, quite lose the relish and grateful sense of true goodness and nobility. *Hallywell, Melampr.* (1681,) p. 9.

LASCI'VIENT.† *adj.* [*lasciviens*, Lat.] Frolicksome; wantoning.

The various toyings — of the *lascivient* life. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 46.

LASCI'VIOUS. *adj.* [*lascivus*, Lat.]

1. Lewd; lustful.

In what habit will you go along?
— Not like a woman; for I would prevent
The loose encounters of *lascivious* men. *Shakspeare.*

He on Eve
Began to cast *lascivious* eyes; she him
As wantonly repaid; in lust they burn. *Milton, P. L.*

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, and those unanswerable difficulties which, over their cups, they pretend to have against christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the *lascivious* man to throw off his lewd amours, and all their giant-like objections against christianity shall presently vanish. *South.*

2. Wanton; soft; luxurious.

Grim-visag'd war hath smooth'd his wrinkl'd front;
And now, instead of mounting barbed steeds,
To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,
To the *lascivious* pleasing of a lute. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

LASCI'VIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *lascivious*.] Lewdly; wantonly; loosely.

Many men are so *lasciviously* given, either out of a depraved nature, or too much liberty. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 606.

Laciviously decked like a courtesan. *Wotton on Architecture.*

She looked upon him amorously, or rather *lasciviously*. *Patrick on Gen.* xxxix. 9.

LASCI'VIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *lascivious*.] Wantonness; looseness.

The reason pretended by Augustus was the *lasciviousness* of his elegies, and his art of love. *Dryden, Pref. to Ovid.*

LASH.† *n. s.* [The most probable etymology of this word seems to be that of Skinner, from *schlagen*, Dutch, to strike; whence *slash* and *lash*. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. H. Tooke gives a very different and forced etymon, to which few will subscribe: he calls a *lash*, Fr. *lasche*, that part of a whip which is *let loose, let go, cast out, thrown out;* the past participle of Fr. *lascher*, Ital. *lasciare!* Divers. of Purley, ii. 32. — It is the German *laschen*, to lash; *lasche*, is a flap, a bit of leather, a leash.]

1. A stroke with any thing pliant and tough.

From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of sounding *lashes*, and of dragging chains. *Dryden.*

Rous'd by the *lash* of his own stubborn tail,
Our lion now will foreign foes assail. *Dryden.*

2. The thong or point of the whip which gives the cut or blow.

Her whip of cricket's bone, her *lash* of film,
Her waggoner a small grey-coated gnat. *Shakspeare.*

I observed that your whip wanted a *lash* to it. *Addison.*

3. A leash, or string in which an animal is held; a snare: out of use.

The farmer they leave in the *lash*,
With losses on every side. *Tusser, Husbandry.*

4. A stroke of satire; a sarcasm.

The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well. *L'Estrange.*

To LASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To strike with any thing pliant; to scourge.

Let's whip these stragglers o'er the seas again,
Lash hence these over-weening rags of France. *Shakspeare.*

He charg'd the flames, and those that disobey'd
He *lash'd* to duty with his sword of light. *Dryden.*

And limping death, *lash'd* on by fate,
Comes up to shorten half our date. *Dryden, Hor.*

Stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We *lash* the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden, Pers.*

Leaning on his lance, he mounts his car,
His fiery coursers *lashing* through the air. *Garth, Ovid.*

2. To move with a sudden spring or jerk.

The club hung round his ears, and batter'd brows;
He falls; and *lashing* up his heels, his rider throws. *Dryden.*

3. To beat; to strike with a sharp sound.

The winds grow high,
Impending tempests charge the sky;
The lightning flies, the thunder roars,
And big waves *lash* the frighted shores. *Prior.*

4. To scourge with satire.

Could pension'd Boileau *lash* in honest strain,
Flatt'rers and bigots ev'n in Louis' reign. *Pope, Hor.*

5. To tie any thing down to the side or mast of a ship: properly to *lace*.

To LASH.† *v. n.* To ply the whip, or any weapon held in the hand.

He through long sufferance growing now more great,
Rose in his strength, and gan her fresh assayle
Heaping huge strokes as thicke as showre of hayle,
And *lashing* dreadfully at ev'ry part,
As if he thought her soule to disentrayle. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. vi. 16.

They *lash* aloud, each other they provoke,
And lend their little souls at ev'ry stroke. *Dryden, Æn.*

Gentle or sharp, according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to *lash* at vice. *Dryden, Pers.*

Let men out of their way *lash* on ever so fast, they are not at all the nearer their journey's end. *South.*

Wheels clash with wheels, and bar the narrow street;
The *lashing* whip resounds. *Gay, Trivia.*

Lash-free.* *adj.* [*lash* and *free.*] Free from the stroke of satire.

I with this whip you see
Do lash the time, and am myself *lash-free*. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

To **LASH** *out.** *v. n.* [perhaps from the Goth. *lausgan*, to let loose.] To break out; to be extravagant; to become unruly. Our old lexicographers, Huloet and Barret, give the word with *out;* but it is also used in this sense by itself.

We know not what rich joys we lose, when first we *lash* into a new offence. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 40.

A pious education may lay such strong fetters, such powerful restrictions, upon the heart, that it shall not be able to *lash out* into those excesses and enormities, which the more licentious and debauched part of the world wallow in. *South, Serm.* x. 347.

La'sher.† *n. s.* [from *lash.*] One that whips or lashes. *Sherwood.*

La'shing *out.** *n. s.* [from *lash.*] Extravagance; unruliness.

The *lashings out* of his luxury. *South, Serm.* ix. 72.

Lask.* *n. s.* [from *laxus*, Lat.] A looseness; a lax, as our old dictionaries call it; a flux. It is still spoken of cattle.

A grave and learned minister, was one day, as he walked in the fields for his recreation, suddenly taken with a *laske* or looseness. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 99.

LASS. *n. s.* [from *lad* is formed *laddess*, by contraction *lass*. Hickes.] A girl; a maid; a young woman: used now only of mean girls.

Now was the time for vigorous lads to show
What love or honour could invite them to;
A goodly theatre, where rocks are round
With reverend age, and lovely *lasses* crown'd. *Waller.*

A girl was worth forty of our widows; and an honest, downright, plain-dealing *lass* it was. *L'Estrange.*

They sometimes an hasty kiss
Steal from unwary *lasses*; they with scorn,
And neck reclin'd, resent. *Philips.*

La'ssitude.† *n. s.* [*lassitudo*, Latin; *lassitude*, French. This word seems to have been established about 1540. Sir T. Elyot, speaking of "two dyscrasies of the body, crudity and *lassitude*," says, "which althoughe they be wordes made of Latyne, havynge none apte Englyshe worde therefore, yet by the definitions and more ample declaration of them they shall be understanded sufficiently, and *from henceforthe* used for Englishe." Castel of Health, 1541, fol. 74. b.]

1. Weariness; fatigue; the pain arising from hard labour.

Lassitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water; for all *lassitude* is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts; and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollition. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Assiduity in cogitation is more than our embodied souls can bear without *lassitude* or distemper. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

She lives and breeds in air; the largeness and lightness of her wings and tail sustain her without *lassitude*. *More, Antid. against Atheism.*

Do not over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be seized with a *lassitude*, and thereby be tempted to nauseate, and grow tired. *Watts Impr. of the Mind.*

From mouth and nose the briny torrent ran,
And lost in *lassitude* lay all the man. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. [In physick.]

Lassitude generally expresses that weariness which proceeds from a distempered state, and not from exercise, which wants no remedy but rest: it proceeds from an increase of bulk, from a diminution of proper evacuation, or from too great a consumption of the fluid necessary to maintain the spring of the solids, as in fevers; or from a vitiated secretion of that juice, whereby the fibres are not supplied. *Quincy.*

La'sslorn. *n. s.* [*lass* and *lorn.*] Forsaken by his mistress. Not used.

Broom groves,
Whose shadow the dismissed batchelor loves,
Being *lasslorn*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

LAST. *adj.* [latert, laꞅt, Saxon; *laatst*, Dutch.]

1. Latest; that which follows all the rest in time.

Why are ye the *last* to bring the king back? *2 Sam.* xix. 11.

O, may some spark of your celestial fire,
The *last*, the meanest of your sons inspire! *Pope.*

2. Hindmost; which follows in order of place.

Merion pursued at greater distance still,
Last came Admetus, thy unhappy son. *Pope.*

3. Beyond which there is no more.

I will slay the *last* of them with the sword. *Amos*, ix. 1.

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy to the *last* the kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*

The swans, that on Cayster often tried
Their tuneful songs, now sung their *last*, and died. *Addison.*

O! may fam'd Brunswick be the *last*,
The *last*, the happiest British king,
Whom thou shalt paint, or I shall sing. *Addison.*

But, while I take my *last* adieu,
Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear. *Prior.*

Here, *last* of Britons, let your names be read. *Pope.*

Wit not alone has shone on ages past,
But lights the present, and shall warm the *last*. *Pope.*

4. The lowest; the meanest.

Antilochus
Takes the *last* prize, and takes it with a jest. *Pope.*

5. Next before the present; as, *last* week.

6. Utmost.

Fools ambitiously contend
For wit and power; their *last* endeavours bend
To outshine each other. *Dryden, Lucret.*

7. *At* Last. In conclusion; at the end.

Gad, a troop shall overcome him; but he shall overcome *at* the *last*. *Gen.* xlix. 19.

Thus weather-cocks, that for a while
Have turn'd about with every blast,
Grown old, and destitute of oil,
Rust to a point, and fix *at last*. *Freind.*

8. *The* Last; the end.

All politicians chew on wisdom past,
And blunder on in business to *the last*. *Pope.*

Last. *adv.*

1. The last time; the time next before the present.

How long is't now since *last* yourself and I
Were in a mask? *Shakspeare.*

When *last* I died, and, dear! I die
As often as from thee I go,
I can remember yet that I
Something did say, and something did bestow. *Donne.*

2. In conclusion.

Pleas'd with his idol, he commends, admires,
Adores; and, *last*, the thing ador'd desires. *Dryden.*

To **Last.** *v. n.* [laꞅtan, Saxon.] To endure; to continue; to persevere.

All more *lasting* than beautiful. *Sidney.*

I thought it agreeable to my affection to your grace, to prefix your name before the essays: for the Latin volume of them, being in the universal language, may *last* as long as books *last*. *Bacon.*

With several degrees of *lasting*, ideas are imprinted on the memory. *Locke.*

These are standing marks of facts delivered by those who were eye-witnesses to them, and which were contrived with great wisdom to *last* till time should be no more. *Addison.*

Last.† *n. s.* [laꞅte, læꞅt, Sax. the mould for a shoemaker to work on; *laist*, Germ. the form or shape

of the foot, from the old word *leissen*, to imitate. Wachter; or from the Goth. *laistjan*, to follow.]

1. The mould on which shoes are formed.

The cobler is not to go beyond his *last*. *L'Estrange.*

A cobler produced several new grins, having been used to cut faces over his *last*. *Addison, Spect.*

Should the big *last* extend the shoe too wide,
Each stone would wrench th' unwary step aside. *Gay.*

2. A load; a certain weight or measure. [hlæꝼꞇ, Sax. *last*, German.]

LA'STERY. *n. s.* A red colour.

The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did spread,
That her became as polish'd ivory,
Which cunning craftsman's hand hath overlaid,
With fair vermilion, or pure *lastery*. *Spenser.*

LA'STAGE.† *n. s.* [*lestage*, Fr. *lastagie*, Dutch, hlæꝼꞇ, Sax. a load.]

1. Custom paid for freightage.

2. Ballast for a ship. *Huloet.*

LA'STAGED.* *adj.* [from the noun.] Ballasted. *Huloet.*

LA'STING. *participial adj.* [from *last*.]

1. Continuing; durable.

Every violence offered weakens and impairs, and renders the body less durable and *lasting*. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Of long continuance; perpetual.

White parents may have black children, as negroes sometimes have *lasting* white ones. *Boyle on Colours.*

The grateful work is done,
The seeds of discord sow'd, the war begun:
Frauds, fears, and fury, have possess'd the state,
And fix'd the causes of a *lasting* hate. *Dryden, Æn.*

A sinew cracked seldom recovers its former strength, and the memory of it leaves a *lasting* caution in the man, not to put the part quickly again to any robust employment. *Locke.*

LA'STINGLY.† *adv.* [from *lasting*.] Perpetually; durably.

It is an art now lately studied by some so to incorporate wine and oil, that they may *lastingly* hold together. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 15.

LA'STINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *lasting*.] Durableness; continuance.

All more lasting than beautiful, but that the consideration of the exceeding *lastingness* made the eye believe it was exceeding beautiful. *Sidney.*

Consider the *lastingness* of the motions excited in the bottom of the eye by light. *Newton, Opticks.*

LA'STLY. *adv.* [from *last*.]

1. In the last place.

I will justify the quarrel; secondly, balance the forces; and, *lastly*, propound variety of designs for choice, but not advise the choice. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

2. In the conclusion; at last; finally.

LATCH.† *n. s.* [*letse*, Teut. *laccio*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — The past participle of the Sax. læccan, to lay hold of, to catch. Mr. H. Tooke.] A catch of a door moved by a string, or a handle.

The *latch* mov'd up. *Gay, Pastorals.*

Then comes rosy health from her cottage of thatch,
Where never physician had lifted the *latch*. *Smart.*

To LATCH.† *v. a.*

1. To catch. [læccan, Sax.] It is thus used in the north of England.

Pumy stones I hastily hent,
And threw; but nought availed:
He was so wimble and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies *latched*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. March.*

It is we that should have been smitten with these sorrows by the fierce wrath of God, had not he stepped between the blow and us, and *latched* it in his own body and soul, even the dint of the fierceness of the wrath of God. *Bp. Andrews, Serm. on the Passion.*

I have words,
That would be howl'd out in the desert air,
Where hearing should not *latch* them. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Of a man that *latches* the weapon in his own body to save his prince. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* ii. 10.

2. To fasten; to fasten with a latch.

He popt him in and his basket did *latch*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.*

He had strength to reach his father's house: the door was only *latched*; and, when he had the latch in his hand, he turned about his head to see his pursuer. *Locke.*

2. [*Lecher*, French.] To smear.

But hast thou yet *latch'd* the Athenian's eyes
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do? *Shakspeare.*

LA'TCHES. *n. s.*

Latches or laskets, in a ship, are small lines like loops, fastened by sewing into the bonnets and drablers of a ship, in order to lace the bonnets to the courses, or the drablers to the bonnets. *Harris.*

LA'TCHET. *n. s.* [*lacet*, Fr. from *latch*.] The string that fastens the shoe.

There cometh one mightier than I, the *latchet* of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose. *St. Mark*, i. 7.

LATE.† *adj.* [lat, læt, late, Saxon; *latr*, Icel. *lata*, M. Goth. *lat*, Su. Goth. *laet*, Dutch; in the comparative *latter* for *later*, in the superlative *latest* or *last*. *Last* is absolute and definite, more than *latest*.]

1. Contrary to early; slow; tardy; long delayed.

My hasting days flie on with full career,
But my *late* spring no bud nor blossom sheweth. *Milton, Sonnet.*

Just was the vengeance, and to *latest* days
Shall long posterity resound thy praise. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. Last in any place, office, or character.

All the difference between the *late* servants, and those who staid in the family, was, that those latter were finer gentlemen. *Addison, Spect.*

3. Last in time; as, of *late* days, of *late* years.

4. The deceased; within a moderate period. Thus Dr. Johnson illustrates it by "the works of the *late* Mr. Pope;" and we may say, "the works of the *late* Dr. Johnson."

5. Far in the day or night.

LATE. *adv.*

1. After long delays; after a long time. It is used often with *too*, when the proper time is past.

O boy! thy father gave thee life too soon,
And hath bereft thee of thy life *too late*. *Shakspeare.*

A second Silvius after these appears,
Silvius Æneas, for thy name he bears;
For arms and justice equally renown'd,
Who *late* restor'd in Alba shall be crown'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

He laughs at all the giddy turns of state,
When mortals search too soon, and fear *too late*. *Dryden.*

The *later* it is before any one comes to have these ideas, the *later* also will it be before he comes to those maxims. *Locke.*

I might have spared his life,
But now it is *too late*. *Philips, Distr. Mother.*

2. In a later season.

To make roses, or other flowers, come *late*, is an experiment of pleasure; for the antients esteemed much of the rosa sera. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

There be some flowers which come more early, and others which come more *late*, in the year. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. Lately; not long ago.

They arrived in that pleasant isle,
Where, sleeping *late*, she left her other knight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

In reason's absence fancy wakes,
Ill-matching words and deeds long past or *late*. *Milton, P. L.*

The goddess with indulgent cares,
And social joys, the *late* transform'd repairs. *Pope.*

From fresh pastures, and the dewy field,
The lowing herds return, and round them throng
With leaps and bounds the *late* imprison'd young. *Pope.*

4. Far in the day or night.

Was it so *late*, friend, ere you went to bed,
That you do lie so *late*?
— Sir we were carousing till the second cock. *Shakspeare.*

Late the nocturnal sacrifice begun,
Nor ended till the next returning sun. *Dryden, Æn.*

5. *Of late*; lately; in times past; near the present. *Late*, in this phrase seems to be an adjective.

Who but felt *of late*? *Milton, P. L.*

Men have *of late* made use of a pendulum, as a more steady regulator. *Locke.*

To LATE.* *v. a.* [*leita*, Icelandick.] To seek; to search. Used in Cumberland.

LA'TED.† *adj.* [from *late.*] Belated; surprised by the night.

Cupid abroad was *lated* in the night.
Greene's Orpharion, (1599.)

I am so *lated* in the world, that I
Have lost my way for ever. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day:
Now spurs the *lated* traveller apace
To gain the timely inn. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

LA'TELY. *adv.* [from *late.*] Not long ago.

Paul found a certain Jew named Aquila, *lately* come from Italy. *Acts*, xviii. 1.

LA'TENCY.* *n. s.* [from *latens*, Lat.] The state of being hidden; obscurity; abstruseness.

Pity it is, they should continue in the obscure darkness of *latency*, and the opack shades of silence.
Epist. Ded. to Hewyt's Serm. (1658.)

The undesignedness of the coincidencies is gathered from their *latency*, their minuteness, their obliquity, the suitableness of the circumstances in which they consist to the places in which those circumstances occur, and the circuitous references by which they are traced out.
Paley, View of the Evid. of the Chr. Rel. vol. ii. P. ii. ch. 7.

LA'TENESS.† *n. s.* [from *late.*]

1. Time far advanced.

Lateness in life might be improper to begin the world with.
Swift to Gay.

2. Comparatively modern time.

If it could be made appear that the kesitah [a Canaanite coin] was of gold in the time when the author of the Book of Job wrote, it would be a farther proof of the *lateness* of that composition. *Costard's Dissert.* (Ox. 1750,) p. 29.

LA'TENT. *adj.* [*latens*, Latin.] Hidden; concealed; secret.

If we look into its retired movements, and more secret *latent* springs, we may there trace out a steady hand producing good out of evil. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Who drinks, alas! but to forget; nor sees,
That melancholy sloth, severe disease,
Mem'ry confus'd, and interrupted thought,
Death's harbingers, lie *latent* in the draught. *Prior.*

What were Wood's visible costs I know not, and what were his *latent* is variously conjectured. *Swift.*

LA'TERAL. *adj.* [*lateral*, French; *lateralis*, Latin.]

1. Growing out on the side; belonging to the side.

Why may they not spread their *lateral* branches, till their distance from the centre of gravity depress them. *Ray.*

The smallest vessels, which carry the blood by *lateral* branches, separate the next thinner fluid or serum, the diameters of which *lateral* branches are less than the diameters of the blood-vessels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Placed or acting on the side.

Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds
Eurus and Zephyr, with their *lateral* noise,
Sirocco and Libecchio. *Milton, P. L.*

LATERA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *lateral.*] The quality of having distinct sides.

We may reasonably conclude a right and left *laterality* in the ark, or naval edifice of Noah. *Brown.*

LA'TERALLY. *adv.* [from *lateral.*] By the side; sidewise.

The days are set *laterally* against the columns of the golden number. *Holder on Time.*

LA'TERED.* *part. adj.* [laꞇian, Sax. *latjan*, Goth. to delay.] Delayed.

When a man is *latered* or taryed. *Chaucer, Pars. Tale.*

LA'TEWARD.* *adj.* [late and peaꞃꝺ, Sax.] Backward; as, *lateward* hay, *lateward* fruit. *Huloet.*

LA'TEWARD. *adv.* [*late* and peaꞃꝺ, Saxon.] Somewhat late.

LATH.† *n. s.* [laꞇꞇa, Saxon; *late*, *latte*, French; from the Franc. *lidon*, to cut; *lida*, Icel. to cut into small pieces. Wachter. With as much probability from the Icel. *lad*, order, structure; *hlada* or *lada*, to build, to lay in order. Serenius.] A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses.

With dagger of *lath*. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Penny-royal and orpin they use in the country to trim their houses, binding it with a *lath* or stick, and setting it against a wall. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Laths are made of heart of oak for outside work, as tiling and plaistering; and of fir for inside plaistering and pantile lathing. *Moxon, Mech. Exer.*

The god who frights away,
With his *lath* sword, the thieves and birds of prey. *Dryden.*

To LATH. *v. a.* [*latter*, Fr. from the noun.] To fit up with laths.

A small kiln, consists of an oaken frame, *lathed* on every side. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The plaisterers work is commonly done by the yard square for *lathing*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

LATH.† *n. s.* [læð, Saxon. It is explained by Du Cange, I suppose from Spelman, *Portio comitatus major tres vel plures hundredas continens.* So Blackstone: "In some counties there is an intermediate division between the shire and the hundred, as *laths* in Kent, and rapes in Sussex; each of them containing three or four hundreds a-piece." In Ireland, a portion less than the hundred.] A part of a county.

If all that tything failed, then all that *lath* was charged for that tything; and if the *lath* failed, then all that hundred was demanded for them; and if the hundred, then the shire, who would not rest till they had found that undutiful fellow, which was not amesnable to law. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The fee-farms reserved upon charters granted to cities and towns corporate, and the blanch rents and *lath* silver answered by the sheriffs. *Bacon, Office of Alienation.*

LATHE.† *n. s.*

1. The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chisel.

Those black circular lines we see on turned vessels of wood, are the effects of ignition, caused by the pressure of an edged stick upon the vessel turned nimbly in the *lathe*. *Ray.*

2. A barn. [perhaps from laðe, *quæ frugibus oneratur.* Skinner and Ray.] Skinner calls it a Lincolnshire word. It is in our old lexicography, and defined a "barn or graunge." Huloet.

Put the capel [horse] in the *lathe*. *Chaucer, Reve's Tale*

To LA'THER. *v. n.* [leðꞃian, Saxon.] To form a foam.

Choose water pure,
Such as will *lather* cold with soap. *Baynard.*

To LA'THER. *v. a.* To cover with foam of water and soap.

LA'THER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.

LA'THY.* *adj.* [from *lath.*] Thin or long as a lath.

LA'TIN. *adj.* [*Latinus.*] Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.

Augustus himself could not make a new *Latin* word. *Locke.*

LA'TIN.† *n. s.*

1. The Latin language.

The natural love to *Latin*, which is so prevalent in our common people, makes me think my speculations fare never the worse among them for that little scrap which appears at the head of them. *Addison, Spect.* No. 221.

2. An exercise practised by school-boys, who turn English into Latin.

In learning farther his syntaxis, he shall not use the common order in schools for making of *Latins.* *Ascham.*

To LA'TIN.* *v. a.* To render into Latin; to mix with Latin terms. Obsolete.

The unlearned or foolishe phantasticall, that smelles but of learnyng; such fellowes as have seene learned men in their daies; will so *latine* their tongues, that the simple cannot but wonder at their talke, and thinke surely they speake by some revelacion! *Wilson, Arte of Rhetorike,* (1553,) B. 3.

LA'TINISM. *n. s.* [*Latinisme*, French; *latinismus*, low Latin.] A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin.

Milton has made use of frequent transpositions, *Latinisms*, antiquated words and phrases, that he might the better deviate from vulgar and ordinary expressions. *Addison.*

LA'TINIST.† *n. s.* [from *Latin.*] One skilled in Latin.

Besides his being an able *Latinist*, philosopher, and divine, he was a curious musician. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 2.

Alexander and his followers were no good *Latinists.* *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 4.

LATI'NITY.† *n. s.* [*Latinité*, French; *latinitas*, Lat.] Purity of Latin style; the Latin tongue.

But what is this to your false Latin? Brethren, this matter of *latinity* is but a straw. *Bp Hall, Answ. to Smectym.* § 1.

Albericus and others have written in defence of the *Latinity* of that translation of the Bible. *Hakewill on Providence,* p. 260.

To LA'TINIZE. *v. n.* [*latiniser*, French; from *Latin.*] To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

I am liable to be charged that I *latinize* too much. *Dryden.*

To LA'TINIZE. *v. a.* To give names a Latin termination; to make them Latin.

He uses coarse and vulgar words, or terms and phrases that are *latinized*, scholastick, and hard to be understood. *Watts.*

LA'TINLY.* *adv.* [from *Latin.*] So as to understand or write Latin.

You shall hardly find a man amongst them [the French] which can make a shift to express himself in that [the Latin] language, nor one amongst an hundred that can do it *Latinly.* *Heylin, Voyage of France,* p. 296.

LA'TISH. *adj.* [from *late.*] Somewhat late.

LATIRO'STROUS. *adj.* [*latus* and *rostrum*, Lat.] Broad-beaked.

In quadrupeds, in regard of the figure of their heads, the eyes are placed at some distance; in *latirostrous* and flat-billed birds they are more laterally seated. *Brown.*

LA'TITANCY. *n. s.* [from *latitans*, Latin.] Delitescence; the state of lying hid.

In vipers she has abridged their malignity by their secession or *latitancy.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

LA'TITANT. *adj.* [*latitans*, Latin.] Delitescent; concealed; lying hid.

Snakes and lizards, *latitant* many months in the year, containing a weak heat in a copious humidity, do long subsist without nutrition. *Brown.*

Force the small *latitant* bubbles of air to disclose themselves and break. *Boyle.*

It must be some other substance *latitant* in the fluid matter, and really distinguishable from it. *More.*

LA'TITAT.* *n. s.* [Latin.] A writ by which all men in personal actions are called originally to the King's Bench; and has the name, as supposing that the defendant doth lurk and lie hid; and therefore, being served with this writ, he must put in security for his appearance at the day. *Cowel.*

A *latitat* may be called a first process in the court of King's Bench. *Blackstone.*

LATITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *latito*, Latin.] The state of lying concealed.

LA'TITUDE. *n. s.* [*latitude*, Fr. *latitudo*, Latin.]

1. Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimensions the shorter axis; in equal bodies the line drawn from right to left.

Whether the exact quadrat, or the long square be the better, I find not well determined; though I must prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the *latitude* above one third part. *Wotton on Architecture.*

2. Room; space; extent.

There is a difference of degrees in men's understandings, to so great a *latitude*, that one may affirm, that there is a greater difference between some men and others, than between some men and beasts. *Locke.*

3. The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole: opposed to *longitude.*

We found ourselves in the *latitude* of thirty degrees two minutes south. *Swift.*

4. A particular degree reckoned from the equator.

Another effect the Alps have on Geneva is, that the sun here rises later and sets sooner than it does to other places of the same *latitude.* *Addison on Italy.*

5. Unrestrained acceptation; licentious or lax interpretation.

In such *latitudes* of sense, many that love me and the church well may have taken the covenant. *King Charles.*

Then, in comes the benign *latitude* of the doctrine of good-will, and cuts asunder all those hard, pincing cords. *South.*

6. Freedom from settled rules; laxity.

In human actions there are no degrees, and precise natural limits described, but a *latitude* is indulged. *Bp. Taylor.*

I took this kind of verse, which allows more *latitude* than any other. *Dryden.*

7. Extent; diffusion.

Albertus, bishop of Ratisbon, for his great learning, and *latitude* of knowledge, sirnamed Magnus; besides divinity, hath written many tracts in philosophy. *Brown.*

Mathematicks, in its *latitude*, is usually divided into pure and mixed. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

I pretend not to treat of them in their full *latitude*; it suffices to shew how the mind receives them, from sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

LATITUDINA'RIAN.† *adj.* [*latitudinaire*, French; *latitudinarius*, low Lat.]

1. Not restrained; not confined; thinking or acting at large.

Latitudinarian love will be expensive, and therefore I would be informed what is to be gotten by it. *Collier on Kindness.*

2. Free in religious opinions.

A *latitudinarian* party was likely to prevail, and to engross all preferments. *Burnet, Hist. own Time,* (an. 1689.)

LATITUDINA'RIAN.† *n. s.* One who departs from orthodoxy; one who is free in religious opinions.

You know something of the university, we are reputed the greatest *latitudinarians* and freethinkers of our sect. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 14.

Should the Jews turn so much *latitudinarians*, as — to grow indifferent in their rites and customs. *Leslie, Short Meth. with the Jews.*

LATITUDINA'RIANISM.* *n. s.* [from *latitudinarian.*] State of a latitudinarian.

He [Jortin] was a lover of truth, without hovering over the gloomy abyss of scepticism; and a friend to free enquiry, without roving into the dreary and pathless wilds of *latitudinarianism.* *Dr. Parr, Tracts by a Warburtonian,* p. 194.

LA'TRANT.✝ *adj.* [*latrans*, Lat.] Barking.

Thy care be first the various gifts to trace,
The minds and genius of the *latrant* race. *Tickell.*

Politicians ——
Just in the manner swallows use,
Catching their airy food of news,
Whose *latrant* stomachs oft molest
The deep-laid plans their dreams suggest. *Green's Spleen.*

To LA'TRATE.* *v. n.* [*latro*, Lat.] To bark like a dog. *Cockeram.*

LATRA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *latrate.*] The act of barking. *Cockeram.*

LATRIA. n. s. [λατρεία; *latrie*, Fr.] The highest kind of worship: distinguished by the papists from *dulia*, or inferiour worship.

The practice of the catholick church makes genuflections, prostrations, supplications, and other acts of *latria* to the cross. *Stillingfleet on Romish Idolatry.*

LA'TTEN.✝ *n. s.* [*lattoen*, Dutch; *laton*, old Fr. and Span. *letton*, Germ. *latun*, Icel. orichalcum, q. d. *gladtun*, Serenius says, i. e. from its shining; *glia*, to shine.] A mixed kind of metal, made of copper and calamine: said by some to be the old orichalc. In our old church inventories a "cross of laton" often occurs.

To worke in *laton* and in bras. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 2.
He had a crois of *laton* ful of stones. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*
To make lamp-black, take a torch or link, and hold it under the bottom of a *latten* bason, and, as it groweth black within, strike it with a feather into some shell. *Peacham.*

LA'TTER.✝ *adj.* [This is the comparative of *late*, though universally written with *tt*, contrary to analogy, and to our own practice in the superlative *latest*. When the thing of which the comparison is made is mentioned, we use *later*; as, this fruit is *later* than the rest; but *latter* when no comparison is expressed; but the reference is merely to time; as, those are *latter* fruits.

———— *Volet usus*
Quem penes arbitrium est, & vis, & norma loquendi.]

1. Happening after something else.

Thus will this *latter*, as the former world,
Still tend from bad to worse. *Milton.*

2. Modern; lately done or past.

Hath not navigation discovered, in these *latter* ages, whole nations at the bay of Soldania? *Locke.*

3. Mentioned last of two.

The difference between reason and revelation, and in what sense the *latter* is superior. *Watts.*

LA'TTERLY. *adv.* [from *latter.*] Of late; in the last part of life: a low word lately hatched.

Latterly Milton was short and thick. *Richardson.*

LA'TTERMATH.* *n. s.* [*latter* and mæð, from mapan, to mow. Mr. H. Tooke.] That which is mown later, or after a former mowing.

LA'TTICE. *n. s.* [*lattis*, French; by Junius written *lettice*, and derived from lett ȝsen, a hindring iron, or iron stop; by Skinner imagined to be derived from *latte*, Dutch, a lath, or to be corrupted from *nettice* or *network*: I have sometimes derived it from *let* and *eye*; *leteyes*, that which *lets* the *eye*. It may be deduced from *laterculus.*] A reticulated window; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances.

My good window of *lattice* fare thee well; thy casement I need not open, I look through thee. *Shakspeare.*
The mother of Sisera looked out at a window, and cried through the *lattice*. *Judg.* v. 28.

Up into the watch-tower get,
And see all things despoil'd of fallacies:
Thou shalt not peep through *lattices* of eyes,
Nor hear through labyrinths of years, nor learn
By circuit or collections to discern. *Donne.*

The trembling leaves through which he play'd,
Dappling the walk with light and shade,
Like *lattice* windows, give the spy
Room but to peep with half an eye. *Cleaveland.*

To LA'TTICE.✝ *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decussate, or cross; to mark with cross parts like a lattice. This is Dr. Johnson's definition, without any notice that the word had appeared in any dictionary before. But it is an old English word; and is found in Sherwood and Cotgrave: "To grate or *lattice*; to support or underset by, to compass or hold in with, cross-bars or *latticed* frames."

*LA'VA.** *n. s.* [Italian.] Liquid and vitrified matter discharged by volcanos at the time of their eruption

There is not a *lava* of Mount Ætna, to which a counterpar may not be produced from the whinstones of Scotland. *Sir J. Hill, Transact. R. Soc. Edinb.* vol. v. p. 1.
Whins and a certain class of *lavas*, taken from remote quarters of the globe, consist of the same component elements. *Dr. Kennedy, ibid.*

LAVA'TION. *n. s.* [*lavatio*, Lat.] The act of washing.

Such filthy stuff was by loose lewd varlets sung before her chariot on the solemn day of her *lavation*. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 309.

LA'VATORY.✝ *n. s.* [from *lavo*, Lat.] A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed.

Not far from hence was a stately *lavatory* of porphiry, called St. John's font. *Ricaut, State of the Greek Church*, p. 47.
Lavatories, to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and jugulars, do potently profligate, and keep off the venom. *Harvey.*

LAUD. *n. s.* [*laus*, Lat.]

1. Praise; honour paid; celebration.

Doubtless, O guest, great *laud* and praise were mine,
Reply'd the swain, for spotless faith divine:
If, after social rites, and gifts bestow'd,
I stain'd my hospitable hearth with blood. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise.

We have certain hymns and services, which we say daily of *laud* and thanks to God for his marvellous works. *Bacon.*
In the book of Psalms, the *lauds* make up a very great part of it. *Gov. of the Tongue*, p. 5.

To LAUD. *v. a.* [*laudo*, Lat.] To praise; to celebrate.

O thou almighty and eternal Creator, having considered the heavens the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained, with all the company of heaven, we *laud* and magnify thy glorious name. *Bentley.*

LAUDABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *laudable.*] Praise-worthiness.

Names — instructive by the *laudability* of their characters, and the persuasiveness of their precepts. *Mem. of Abp. Tennison*, p. 5.

LA'UDABLE. *adj.* [*laudabilis*, Lat.]

1. Praise-worthy; commendable.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often *laudable*; but to do good, sometime
Accounted dang'rous folly. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Affectation endeavours to correct natural defects, and has always the *laudable* aim of pleasing, though it always misses it. *Locke.*

2. Healthy; salubrious.

Good blood, and a due projectile motion or circulation, are necessary to convert the aliment into *laudable* animal juices. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LA'UDABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *laudable.*] Praise-worthiness.

LA'UDABLY. *adv.* [from *laudable.*] In a manner deserving praise.

Obsolete words may be *laudably* revived, when either they are sounding or significant. *Dryden.*

LA'UDANUM. *n. s.* [A cant word, from *laudo*, Latin.] A soporifick tincture.

LAUDA'TION.* *n. s.* [*laudatio*, Lat.] Praise; honour paid. Not in use.

I see Anna with virgynes disposed
Meekly as now to your sonnys *laudacion.*
Parfre's Morality of Candlemas-Day, (1512.)

LA'UDATIVE.* *n. s.* [*laudativus*, Lat.] Panegyrick.

My lords, I mean to make no panegyrick, or *laudative.* *Bacon, Charge against J. S.*

The first was a commendation, or *laudative*, of monarchy. *Bacon, Speech in Parliament.*

LA'UDATORY.* *adj.* [*laudatorius*, Lat.] Containing praise; bestowing praise.

This psalm is hortatory, stirring up to the praises of God: and it is *laudatory*, setting forth and celebrating the power and greatness of God, for which he is to be praised. *Udall, Serm.* (1642,) p. 1.

Their benedictions, or *laudatory* prayers. *Chilmead, Hist. of the Jews*, (1650.) p. 23.

Panegyrical, *laudatory*, containing praise. *Johnson, in V. Encomiastick.*

LA'UDATORY.* *n. s.* That which contains or bestows praise.

I will not fail to give ye, readers, a present taste of him from his title, hung out like a tolling sign-post to call passengers, not simply a confutation, but "a modest confutation," with a *laudatory* of itself obtruded in the very first word. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

LA'UDER.* *n. s.* [from *laud.*] A praiser; a commender. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To LAVE.† *v. a.* [*lavo*, Latin; from the Gr. λόω, contracted from λοέω, to wash; with the Eolick digamma, λοϜέω, changing *o* into *a*. So the Latins say *lavare* and *lavere*, perf. *lavi*, sup. *lautum* and *lotum.* Morin, Dict. Etym. Fr. and Gr.]

1. To wash; to bathe.

Unsafe, that we must *lave* our honours
In these so flatt'ring streams. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

But as I rose out of the *laving* stream,
Heaven open'd her eternal doors, from whence
The spirit descended on me like a dove. *Milton. P. R.*

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Whose low-laid mouths each mounting billow *laves*,
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length,
She seems a sea-wasp flying on the waves. *Dryden.*

2. [*Lever*, Fr.] To throw up; to lade; to draw out.

Though hills were set on hills,
And seas met seas to guard thee, I would through:
I'd plough up rocks, steep as the Alps, in dust,
And *lave* the Tyrrhene waters into clouds,
But I would reach thy head. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Some stow their oars, or stop the leaky sides,
Another bolder yet the yard bestrides,
And folds the sails; a fourth with labour *laves*
Th' intruding seas, and waves ejects on waves. *Dryden.*

To LAVE. *v. n.* To wash himself; to bathe.

In her chaste current oft the goddess *laves*
And with celestial tears augments the waves. *Pope.*

To LAVE'ER.† *v. n.* [from *veeren*, Dutch.] To change the direction often in a course.

[He,] like the fam'd ship of Trevere,
Did on the shore himself *lavere.*
Lovelace, Luc. Posth. (1659,) p. 17.

How easy 'tis when destiny proves kind,
With full-spread sails to run before the wind:
But those that 'gainst stiff gales *laveering* go,
Must be at once resolv'd, and skilful too. *Dryden, Astr. Redux.*

LA'VENDER.† *n. s.* [*lavendula*, Lat. "à *lavo*, quia in lavacris ac lotionibus expetatur." Vossius.] A plant.

It is one of the verticillate plants, whose flower consists of one leaf, divided into two lips; the upper lip, standing upright, is roundish, and, for the most part, bifid; but the under lip is cut into three segments, which are almost equal: these flowers are disposed in whorles, and are collected into a slender spike upon the top of the stalks. *Miller.*

The whole *lavender* plant has a highly aromatick smell and taste, and is famous as a cephalick, nervous, and uterine medicine. *Hill, Materia Medica.*

And then again he turneth to his play,
To spoil the pleasures of that paradise:
The wholesome sage, and *lavender* still gray,
Rank smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes. *Spenser, Muiop.*

LA'VER.† *n. s.* [*lavoir*, French; from *lave.*]

1. A washing vessel.

He gave her to his daughters, to imbathe
In nectar'd *lavers* strew'd with asphodil. *Milton, Comus.*

Let us go find the body where it lies
Soak'd in his enemies blood, and from the stream
With *lavers* pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off
The clodded gore. *Milton, S. A.*

Young Aretus from forth his bridal bow'r
Brought the full *laver* o'er their hands to pour. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. A washer. Obsolete. *Huloet.*

LA'VEROCK.* *n. s.* [lauerc, Saxon.] A lark. See LARK.

Flocks
Of turtles, and of *laverockes.* *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 662.

See a black-bird feed her young,
Or a *leverock* build her nest. *Walton, Angler's Wish.*

To LAUGH.† *v. n.* [*hlahjan*, Gothick; hlihan, hlahan, Saxon; *lachen*, Germ. and Dutch; all which may be referred to the Greek γελάω, to laugh; the digamma F being inserted between two vowels.]

1. To make that noise which sudden merriment excites.

You saw my master wink and *laugh* upon you. *Shakspeare.*

There's one did *laugh* in's sleep, and one cried, Murther!
They wak'd each other. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

At this fusty stuff
The large Achilles, on his prest-bed lolling,
From his deep chest *laughs* out a loud applause. *Shakspeare.*

Laughing causeth a continued expulsion of the breath with the loud noise, which maketh the interjection of *laughing*, shaking of the breast and sides, running of the eyes with water, if it be violent. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. [In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile.

Entreat her not the worse, in that I pray
You use her well; the world may *laugh* again,
And I may live to do you kindness, if
You do it her. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The vallies shall stand so thick with corn, that they shall *laugh* and sing. *Ps.* lxv. 14.

Then *laughs* the childish year with flowrets crown'd. *Dryden.*

The plenteous board, high heap'd with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the *laughing* wine. *Pope.*

To LAUGH.† *v. a.*

1. To deride; to scorn.

Be bloody, bold, and resolute; *laugh* to scorn
The pow'r of man. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

A wicked soul shall make him to be *laughed* to scorn of his enemies. *Ecclus.* vi. 4.

2. *To* LAUGH *at.* To treat with contempt; to ridicule. Dr. Johnson places this improperly as a verb neuter.

Presently prepare thy grave;
Lie where the light foam of the sea may beat
Thy grave-stone daily: make thine epitaph,
That death in thee *at* others lives may *laugh.* *Shakspeare.*

'Twere better for you, if 'twere not known in council; you'll be *laugh'd at.* *Shakspeare.*

The dissolute and abandoned, before they are aware of it, are betrayed *to laugh at* themselves, and upon reflection find, that they are merry at their own expence. *Addison.*

No wit to flatter left of all his store;
No fool *to laugh at*, which he valued more. *Pope.*

Laugh. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;
But feigns a *laugh*, to see me search around,
And by that *laugh* the willing fair is found. *Pope, Spring.*

Laugh-worthy.* *adj.* Deserving to be laughed at.

They laugh'd at his *laugh-worthy* fate. *B. Jonson, Epigrams.*

Laugh and lay down.* A game at cards.

Fye on this winning alway;
Now nothing but pay, pay,
With *laugh and lay downe*,
Borough, citie, and towne. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 168.

La'ughable. *adj.* [from *laugh.*] Such as may properly excite laughter.

Nature hath fram'd strange fellows in her time:
Some that will evermore peep through their eye,
And *laugh* like parrots at a bagpiper;
And others of such vinegar aspect,
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile,
Though Nestor swear the jest be *laughable*. *Shakspeare.*

Casaubon confesses Persius was not good at turning things into a pleasant ridicule; or, in other words, that he was not a *laughable* writer. *Dryden, Juv.*

La'ugher. *n. s.* [from *laugh.*] A man fond of merriment.

I am a common *laugher*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Some sober men cannot be of the general opinion, but the *laughers* are much the majority. *Pope.*

La'ughingly.† *adv.* [from *laughing.*] In a merry way; merrily.

He tolde maister Bradford, that he had made the Bishop of London afraide: for, saith he *laughingly*, his chapleine gave him counsell not to strike me with his crosier staffe, for that I would strike again; and by my troth, said he, rubbing his handes, I made him believe I would do so indeed. *Fox, Acts and Mon. of Dr. R. Taylor.*

La'ughingstock. *n. s.* [*laugh* and *stock.*] A butt; an object of ridicule.

The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen
The *laughingstock* of fortune's mockerie. *Spenser.*

Pray you let us not be *laughingstocks* to other men's humours. *Shakspeare.*

Supine credulous frailty exposes a man to be both a prey and *laughingstock* at once. *L'Estrange.*

La'ughter *n. s.* [from *laugh.*] Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

To be worst,
The lowest, most dejected thing of fortune,
Stands still in esperance; lives not in fear,
The lamentable change is from the best,
The worst returns to *laughter*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The act of *laughter*, which is a sweet contraction of the muscles of the face, and a pleasant agitation of the vocal organs, is not merely voluntary, or totally within the jurisdiction of ourselves. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

We find not that the *laughter* loving dame
Mourn'd for Anchises. *Waller.*

Pain or pleasure, grief or *laughter*. *Prior.*

LA'VISH. *adj.* [Of this word I have been able to find no satisfactory etymology. It may be plausibly derived from to *lave*, to *throw out*; as *profundere opes* is to be *lavish.*]

1. Prodigal: wasteful; indiscreetly liberal.

His jolly brother, opposite in sense,
Laughs at his thrift; and *lavish* of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and guttles, in his own defence. *Dryden.*

The dame has been too *lavish* of her feast,
And fed him till he loaths. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

2. Scattered in waste; profuse: as, the cost was *lavish.*

3. Wild; unrestrained.

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him, curbing his *lavish* spirit. *Shakspeare.*

To **La'vish.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To scatter with profusion; to waste; to squander.

Should we thus lead them to a field of slaughter,
Might not the impartial world with reason say,
We *lavish'd* at our deaths the blood of thousands? *Addison.*

La'visher.† *n. s.* [from *lavish.*] A prodigal; a profuse man.

Tertullian very truly observeth, God is not a *lavisher*, but a dispenser, of his blessings. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 189.

Let those *lavishers*, that made the covetous their voiders, live so thriftily as to pay their debts in their life-time; so may they deprive their executors of a trouble. *Sir M. Sandys, Ess.* (1634,) p. 209.

La'vishly. *adv.* [from *lavish.*] Profusely; prodigally.

My father's purposes have been mistook;
And some about him have too *lavishly*
Wrested his meaning and authority *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Then laughs the childish year with flowrets crown'd,
And *lavishly* perfumes the fields around. *Dryden.*

Praise to a wit is like rain to a tender flower; if it be moderately bestowed, it chears and revives; but if too *lavishly*, overcharges and depresses him. *Pope.*

La'vishment.† } **La'vishness.** } *n. s.* [from *lavish.*] Prodigality; profusion.

First got with guile, and then preserv'd with dread,
And after spent with pride and *lavishness*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

There seems to be a profusion and *lavishness* of the particles in some places of the noblest classicks. *Blackwall, Sac. Class.* i. 225.

Launce.* See **Lance.**

To **LAUNCH.†** *v. n.* [It is derived by Skinner from *lance*, because a ship is pushed into water with great force. See *To* **Lanch.**]

1. To force a vessel into the sea.

Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught. *St Luke*, v. 4.

So short a stay prevails;
He soon equips the ship, supplies the sails,
And gives the word to *launch*. *Dryden.*

For general history, Ralegh and Howel are to be had. He who would *launch* farther into the ocean, may consult Whear. *Locke.*

2. To rove at large; to expatiate; to make excursions.

From hence that gen'ral care and study springs,
That *launching* and progression of the mind. *Davies.*

Whoever pursues his own thoughts, will find them *launch* out beyond the extent of body into the infinity of space. *Locke.*

Spenser has not contented himself with submissive imitation: he *launches* out into very flowery paths, which still conduct him into one great road. *Prior, Pref. to Solomon.*

He had not acted in the character of a suppliant, if he had *launched* out into a long oration. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

I have *launched* out of my subject on this article. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To plunge into: as, the man *launched* into an expensive way of living.

To **Launch.** *v. a.*

1. To push to sea.

All art is used to sink episcopacy, and *launch* presbytery, in England. *King Charles.*

With stays and cordage last he rigg'd the ship,
And roll'd on leavers, *launch'd* her in the deep. *Pope.*

2. To dart from the hand. This perhaps, for distinction sake, might better be written *lauch* or *lance.*

The King of Heav'n, obscure on high,
Bar'd his red arm, and *launching* from the sky
His writhen bolt, not shaking empty smoke,
Down to the deep abyss the flaming fellow strook. *Dryden.*

LAUNCH.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of putting a ship out of the dock, and launching her into the water.

2. A particular kind of long-boat.

LAUND.† *n. s.* [*lande*, French; *landa*, Span. *land*, Dan. *llan*, Welsh.] Lawn; a plain extended between woods. Originally, a plain not ploughed. The old form of writing *lawn*.

There was the hart ywont to have his flight:—
This duke wil have a cours at him or twey
With houndes, &c.
And when this duke was comen to the *launde*, &c.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

Under this thick-grown brake we'll shroud ourselves,
For through this *laund* anon the deer will come;
And in this covert will we make our stand. *Shakspeare.*

About the *launds* and wastes, both far and near.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

That grove for ever green, that conscious *lawnd.*
Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.

LA'UNDER.* *n. s.* [*lavandiere*, French, a laundress; and thus Chaucer calls Envy a *lavender*, in his Rom. of the Rose. The same word is applied to women in Arnold's Chronicle, fol. 193. Thus also our old lexicography calls "a *launder*, a womanwasher." Huloet. Skinner's supposition, therefore, that our *laundress* may be formed from such a French word as *lavanderesse*, is needless. *Laundress* is, no doubt, from this hitherto unnoticed word *launder*.] A woman whose employment is to wash clothes.

This effeminate love of a woman doth so womanize a man, that, if he yield to it, it will not only make him an Amazon, but a *launder*, a distaff-spinner, or whatsoever other vile occupation their idle heads can imagine, and their weak hands perform. *Sidney, Arcad.* b. 1.

To LA'UNDER.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wash; to wet.

Oft did she heave her napkin to her eyne,
Which on it had conceited characters,
Laundering the silken figures in the brine
That season'd woe had pelleted in tears.
Shakspeare, Lov. Complaint.

If 'twere prun'd, and starch'd, and *launder'd*,
And cut square by the Russian standard. *Hudibras*, ii. 1.

LA'UNDERER.* *n. s.* [from *launder*.] A man that follows the business of washing.

He is a *launderer* of souls, and tries them, as men do witches, by water. *Butler, Rem.* ii. 386.

LA'UNDRESS.† *n. s.* [*lavandiere*, French: Skinner imagines that *lavandaresse* may have been the old word. Dr. Johnson.—It will be rather admitted that *laundress* is from *launder*. See LAUNDER.] A woman whose employment is to wash clothes.

The countess of Richmond would often say, On condition the princes of Christendom would march against the Turks, she would willingly attend them, and be their *laundress*. *Camden.*

Take up these clothes here quickly; carry them to the *laundress* in Datchet mead. *Shakspeare.*

The *laundress* must be sure to tear her smocks in the washing, and yet wash them but half. *Swift.*

To LA'UNDRESS.* *v. n.* To do the work of a laundress. Not in use.

Their wives are used to dress their meat, to *laundress*.
Blount, Voy. to the Levant, (1650,) p. 26.

LA'UNDRY. *n. s.* [as if *lavanderie*.]

1. The room in which clothes are washed.

The affairs of the family ought to be consulted, whether they concern the stable, dairy, the pantry, or *laundry*. *Swift.*

2. The act or state of washing.

Chalky water is too fretting, as appeareth in *laundry* of cloaths, which wear out apace. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

LAVO'LTA.† *n. s.* [*la volte*, French. Dr. Johnson.—Rather the Italian *la volta*, being brought, with other feats of capering, from Italy. It means literally *the turn*. It is written also *lavolto* and *lavolt*.] An old dance in which was much turning and much capering. *Hanmer.*

I cannot sing,
Nor heel the high *lavolt*; nor sweeten talk;
Nor play at subtle games. *Shakspeare.*

They bid us—to the English dancing schools,
And teach *lavoltas* high, and swift corantoes.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Ixion is—turned dancer, and leads *lavoltoes* with the Lamiæ.
B. Jonson, Masques.

A homely Venus attired like a Bacchanal, attended by many morris-dancers, began to caper and frisk their best *lavoltoes*, so as every limb strove to exceed each other.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 118.

To LA'UREATE.* *v. a.* [*laureatus*, Lat. from *laureo*.] To crown with laurel. *Cockeram.*

Skelton was *laureated* at Oxford, and in the year 1493 was permitted to wear his laurel at Cambridge.
Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 130.

LA'UREATE.† *adj.* [*laureatus*, Lat.] Decked or invested with a laurel.

To Rome again repaireth Julius
With his triumphe *laureat* full hie. *Chaucer, Monk's Tale.*

Then is he decked as poete *laureate*.
Barklay, Eglog. iv. (1570.)

Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed,
And daffodillies fill their cups with tears,
To strew the *laureat* hearse where Lycid lies. *Milton, Lycidas.*

From the *laureat* fraternity of poets, riper years and the ceaseless round of study and reading led me to the shady spaces of philosophy. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

Soft on her lap her *laureate* son reclines. *Pope.*

LA'UREATE.* *n. s.* One crowned with laurel. In King Edward the Fourth's time it is the appellation of the king's poet, who was then first so called; and the *laureate* still continues to be the title of his successors. At "the degrees in grammar, which included rhetorick and versification, anciently taken in our universities, particularly at Oxford; a wreath of laurel was presented to the new graduate, who was afterwards usually styled *poeta laureatus*." Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, vol. ii. p. 129.

The full sense of a learned *laureate*.
Cleaveland, Poems, p. 66.

The flourishing wreaths by *laureats* worne.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 526.

Few verses touch their nicer ear,
They scarce can bear their *laureate* twice a year.
Pope, Hor. Sat. i.

Nor yet the *laureat's* crown
In thought exclude him! *Shenstone, Econ.* P. iii.

LAUREA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *laureate*.] It denotes, in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred, as they have in some of them a flowery crown, in imitation of laurel among the ancients. Dr. Johnson.—It is so used, in reference to the degrees conferred by our own universities.

The scholastick *laureations* seem to have given rise to the appellation in question. I will give some instances at Oxford.
Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 129.

LA'UREL. *n. s.* [*laurus*, Lat. *laurier*, French.] A tree, called also the cherry bay.

The *laurus* or *laurel* of the ancients is affirmed by naturalists to be what we call the bay tree. *Ainsworth.*

The *laurel*, meed of mighty conquerours,
And poets sage. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The *laurel* or cherry-bay, by cutting away the side branches, will rise to a large tree. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

LA'URELLED.† *adj.* [from *laurel.*] Crowned or decorated with laurel; laureate.

Upon your sword
Sits *laurell'd* victory. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

That true enthusiasm which transports and elevates the souls of poets above the middle region of vulgar conceptions, and makes them soar up to heaven to touch the stars with their *laurelled* heads. *Howell, Lett.* i. v. 16.

Hear'st thou the news? my friend! the express is come
With *laurell'd* letters from the camp to Rome. *Dryden.*

Then future ages with delight shall see
How Plato's, Bacon's, Newton's, looks agree;
Or in fair series *laurell'd* bards be shown
A Virgil there, and here an Addison. *Pope.*

LA'URUSTINE.* } *n. s.* [*laurustinus*, Lat.] An ever-
LAURUSTI'NUS. } green shrub, which flowers about Michaelmas, and holds its flowers through the winter.

A *laurustine* bear in blossom, with a juniper hunter in berries. *Guardian*, No. 173.

The dusky bay, and *laurustinus* bright. *Anonymous.*

LAW.† *n. s.* [laʒa, Saxon; *loi*, French; *lawgh*, Erse. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson might have added the Saxon form of lah; the Swedish *lag*; the Iceland. *lag*, *laug*, *log*; the Dan. *low*; and the old Fr. *ley*. Mr. H. Tooke deduces this word from the Goth. and Sax. *lagjan*, and leczan, *ponere*, to lay down, to deliver, to decree; a derivation which indeed had been made half a century before the Diversions of Purley were given to the world. See Wachter in V. LAGE: where this word is found in its several northern forms, and with this remark, which Mr. Tooke has imitated: "*quibus* sono et significatu convenit Lat. *lex*. Cuncta à *legen*, ponere, statuere, constituere, judice Stiernhielmio in Gloss. Ulph. Goth. p. 104. Quid enim est *lex*, nisi *statutum* vel *constitutio*, sive ipsius Dei et naturæ, sive populi seipsum obligantis, sive principis populum moderantis?"]

1. A rule of action.

That which doth assign unto each thing the kind, that which doth moderate the force and power, that which doth appoint the form and measure of working; the same we term a *law*. *Hooker*, i. § 2.

Unhappy man! to break the pious *laws*
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause. *Dryden.*

2. A decree, edict, statute, or custom, publickly established as a rule of justice.

Ordain them *laws*, part such as appertain
To civil justice, part religious rites. *Milton, P. L.*

Our nation would not give *laws* to the Irish, therefore now the Irish gave *laws* to them. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. A decree authoritatively annexing rewards or punishments to certain actions.

So many *laws* argue so many sins. *Milton, P. L.*

Laws politique among men presuming man to be rebellious. *Hooker.*

4. Judicial process.

When every case in *law* is right. *Shakspeare.*

He hath resisted *law*,
And therefore *law* shall scorn him further trial
Than the severity of publick power. *Shakspeare.*

Tom Touchy is a fellow famous for taking the *law* of every body: there is not one in the town where he lives that he has not sued at a quarter-sessions *Addison, Spect.*

5. A distinct edict or rule.

One *law* is split into two. *Baker on Learning.*

6. Conformity to law; any thing lawful.

In a rebellion,
When what's not meet, but what must be, was *law*,
Then were they chosen. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

7. The rules or axioms of science; as, the *laws* of mechanicks.

8. An established and constant mode or process; a fixed correspondence of cause and effect: as, the *laws* of magnetism.

Natural agents have their *law*. *Hooker.*

I dy'd, whilst in the womb he stay'd,
Attending Nature's *law*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

9. The Mosaical institution: distinguished from the *gospel*.

Law can discover sin, but not remove,
Save by these shadowy expiations. *Milton.*

10. The books in which the Jewish religion is delivered: distinguished from the *prophets*.

Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the *law* and the prophets. *St. Matt.* vii. 12.

11. A particular form or mode of trying and judging; as, *law* martial, *law* mercantile: the ecclesiastical *law* whereby we are governed.

12. Jurisprudence; the study of law: as, a doctor of *law*.

LA'WBREAKER.* *n. s.* [*law* and *breaker*; Sax. lahbpeca.] One who violates a law.

Thou art a robber,
A *lawbreaker*, a villain. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

In this chapter he shews, how they were the *lawbreakers*. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

LA'WDAY.* *n. s.* A day of open court; a solemn court of a county or hundred.

Keep leets and *lawdays*, and in sessions sit. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

LA'WFUL. *adj.* [*law* and *full.*] Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed by law; legitimate; legal.

It is not *lawful* for thee to have her. *St. Matt.* xiv. 4.

Gloster's bastard son was kinder to his father, than my daughters got 'tween the *lawful* sheets. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

LA'WFULLY. *adv.* [from *lawful.*] Legally; agreeably to law.

This bond is forfeit;
And *lawfully* by this the Jew may claim
A pound of flesh. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Though it be not against strict justice for a man to do those things which he might otherwise *lawfully* do, albeit his neighbour doth take occasion from thence to conceive in his mind a false belief, yet Christian charity will, in many cases, restrain a man. *South.*

I may be allowed to tell your lordship, the king of poets, what an extent of power you have, and how *lawfully* you may exercise it. *Dryden, Ded. to Juvenal.*

LA'WFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *lawful.*] Legality; allowance of law.

It were an error to speak further, till I may see some sound foundation laid of the *lawfulness* of the action. *Bacon.*

LA'WGIVER. *n. s.* [*law* and *giver.*] Legislator; one that makes laws.

Solomon we esteem as the *lawgiver* of our nation. *Bacon.*

A law may be very reasonable in itself, although one does not know the reason of the *lawgivers*. *Swift.*

LA'WGIVING.† *adj.* [*law* and *giving.*] Legislative.

The indiminishable majesty of our highest court, the *lawgiving* and sacred parliament. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.* B. 2.

Lawgiving heroes, fam'd for taming brutes,
And raising cities with their charming lutes. *Waller.*

LA'WLESS. *adj.* [from *law.*]

1. Unrestrained by any law; not subject to law.

The necessity of war, which among human actions is the most *lawless*, hath some kind of affinity with the necessity of law. *Ralegh, Essays.*

The *lawless* tyrant, who denies
To know their God, or message to regard,
Must be compell'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Orpheus did not, as poets feign, tame savage beasts,
But men as *lawless*, and as wild as they. *Roscommon.*

Not the gods, nor angry Jove will bear
Thy *lawless* wandering walks in open air. *Dryden, Æn.*

Blind as the Cyclops, and as blind as he,
They own'd a *lawless* savage liberty,
Like that our painted ancestors so priz'd,
Ere empire's arts their breasts had civiliz'd. *Dryden.*

He meteor-like, flames *lawless* through the void,
Destroying others, by himself destroy'd. *Pope.*

2. Contrary to law; illegal.

Take not the quarrel from his powerful arms,
He needs no indirect nor *lawless* course
To cut off those that have offended him. *Shakspeare.*

We cite our faults,
That they may hold excus'd our *lawless* lives. *Shakspeare.*

Thou the first, lay down thy *lawless* claim;
Thou of my blood who bear'st the Julian name. *Dryden.*

LA'WLESSLY. *adv.* [from *lawless.*] In a manner contrary to law.

Fear not, he bears an honourable mind,
And will not use a woman *lawlessly*. *Shakspeare.*

LA'WLESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *lawless.*] Disorder; disobedience to law. *Sherwood.*

Gluttony, malice, pride, and covetise,
And *lawlessness* reigning with riotise. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

LA'WMAKER. *n. s.* [*law* and *maker.*] Legislator; one who makes laws; a lawgiver.

Their judgement is, that the church of Christ should admit no *lawmakers* but the evangelists. *Hooker.*

LA'WMONGER.* *n. s.* A word of contempt for a smatterer in law, a low dealer in law.

Though this chattering *lawmonger* be bold to call it wicked. *Milton, Colasterion.*

LAWN.† *n. s.* [*lande*, Fr. *landa*, Span. *land*, Dan. *llan*, Welsh.]

1. An open space between woods; originally, a plain not ploughed. See Chaucer under LAUND.

Betwixt them *lawns*, or level downs, and flocks,
Grazing the tender herb, were interpos'd. *Milton, P. L.*

His mountains were shaded with young trees, that gradually shot up into groves, woods, and forests, intermixed with walks, and *lawns*, and gardens. *Addison.*

Stern beasts in trains that by his truncheon fell,
Now grisly forms shoot o'er the *lawns* of hell. *Pope.*

Interspers'd in *lawns* and opening glades,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades. *Pope.*

2. [*Linon*, French.] Fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops.

Should'st thou bleed,
To stop the wounds my finest *lawn* I'd tear,
Wash them with tears, and wipe them with my hair. *Prior.*

From high life high characters are drawn,
A saint in crape is twice a saint in *lawn*. *Pope.*

What awe did the slow solemn knell inspire;
The duties by the *lawn* rob'd prelate pay'd,
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd! *Tickell.*

LAWN.* *adj.* Made of lawn; resembling lawn.

Look on those lips,
Those now *lawn* pillows, on whose tender softness
Chaste modest speech, stealing from out his breast,
Had wont to rest itself. *Marston, Antonio's Revenge.*

The chimere or upper robe, to which the *lawn* sleeves are generally sewed. *Wheatly on the Comm. Prayer.*

LA'WNY.* *adj.* [from *lawn.*]

1. Having lawns; interspersed with lawns.

Through forrests, mountains, or the *lawny* grounds. *W. Browne.*

Stupendous rocks,
That from the sun-redoubling valley lift,
Cool to the middle air, their *lawny* tops. *Thomson, Summer.*

Musing through the *lawny* vale. *Warton, Ode* 10.

2. Made of lawn, or fine linen.

When a plum'd fan may shade thy chalked face,
And *lawny* strips thy naked bosom grace. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iv. 4.

LA'WSUIT. *n. s.* [*law* and *suit.*] A process in law; a litigation.

The giving the priest a right to the tithe would produce *lawsuits* and wrangles; his attendance on the courts of justice would leave his people without a spiritual guide. *Swift.*

LA'WYER.† *n. s.* [from *law.* Dr. Johnson. — It must be added, that our old word was not *lawyer*, but *lawer.* Thus Huloet, in his old dictionary: "*Lawer*, or man of law, causidicus." And thus Bale, in Leland's Newe Year's Gift. "To locke up the gates of true knowledge, from them that affectuously seketh it to the glory of God, is a property belongynge only to the hypocrytysh Pharisees and false *lawers.*" Thus the Sax. lahman.] Professor of law; advocate; pleader.

It is like the breath of an unfee'd *lawyer*, you gave me nothing for it. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Is the law evil, because some *lawyers* in their office swerve from it? *Whitgift.*

I have entered into a work touching laws, in a middle term, between the speculative and reverend discourses of philosophers, and the writings of *lawyers*. *Bacon, Holy War.*

The nymphs with scorn beheld their foes,
When the defendant's council rose;
And, what no *lawyer* ever lack'd,
With impudence own'd all the fact. *Swift.*

LA'WYERLY.* *adj.* [from *lawyer.*] Judicial.

The more *lawyerly* mooting of this point. *Milton, Eiconoclastes*, ch. 5.

LAX. *adj.* [*laxus*, Latin.]

1. Loose; not confined.

Inhabit *lax*, ye powers of heaven! *Milton, P. L.*

2. Disunited; not strongly combined.

In mines, those parts of the earth which abound with strata of stone, suffer much more than those which consist of gravel, and the like *laxer* matter, which more easily give way. *Woodward.*

3. Vague; not rigidly exact.

Dialogues were only *lax* and moral discourses. *Baker.*

4. Loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool; *laxative* medicines are such as promote that disposition. *Quincy.*

5. Slack; not tense.

By a branch of the auditory nerve that goes between the ear and the palate, they can hear themselves, though their outward ear be stopt by the *lax* membrane to all sounds that come that way. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

LAX.† *n. s.*

1. A looseness; a diarrhœa. The same as *laske.* See LASKE.

2. A kind of salmon. [læx, Saxon.]

LAXA'TION. *n. s.* [*laxatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of loosening or slackening.

2. The state of being loosened or slackened.

LA'XATIVE. *adj.* [*laxatif*, French; *laxo*, Latin.] Having the power to ease costiveness.

Omitting honey, which is of a *laxative* power itself; the powder of loadstones doth rather constipate and bind, than purge and loosen the belly. *Brown.*

The oil in wax is emollient, *laxative*, and anodyne. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LA'XATIVE. *n. s.* A medicine slightly purgative; a

medicine that relaxes the bowels without stimulation.

Nought profits him to save abandon'd life,
Nor vomits upward aid, nor downward *laxative*. *Dryden.*

LA'XATIVENESS.† *n. s.* [from *laxative.*] Power of easing costiveness. *Sherwood.*

LA'XITY.† *n. s.* [*laxitas*, Latin.]

1. Not compression; not close cohesion; slackness of contexture.

The former causes could never beget whirlpools in a chaos of so great a *laxity* and thinness. *Bentley.*

2. Contrariety to rigorous precision; as, *laxity* of expression.

I need not observe on the *laxity* of this version. *Mason on Church Musick*, p. 187.

Nothing can be more improper than ease and *laxity* of expression, when the importance of the subject impresses solicitude, or the dignity of the person exacts reverence. *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 152.

3. Looseness; not costiveness.

If sometimes it cause any *laxity*, it is in the same way with iron unprepared, which will disturb some bodies, and work by purge and vomit. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

4. Slackness; contrariety to tension.

Laxity of a fibre, is that degree of cohesion in its parts which a small force can alter, so as to increase its length beyond what is natural. *Quincy.*

In consideration of the *laxity* of their eyes, they are subject to relapse. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

5. Openness; not closeness.

Hold a piece of paper close by the flame of a candle, and by little and little move it further off, and there is upon the paper some part of that which I see in the candle, and it grows still less and less as I remove; so that if I would trust my sense, I should believe it as very a body upon the paper as in the candle, though infeebled by the *laxity* of the channel in which it flows. *Digby on Bodies.*

LA'XLY.* *adv.* [from *lax.*] Loosely; without exactness or distinction.

Buffon has thrown his subjects into groups, *laxly* formed from general points of resemblance. *Dr. Rees, Cyclopæd.*

LA'XNESS, *n. s.* Laxity; not tension; not precision; not costiveness.

For the free passage of the sound into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be tense, and hard stretched; otherwise the *laxness* of that membrane will certainly dead and damp the sound. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

LAY. Preterite of *lie.*

O! would the quarrel *lay* upon our heads. *Shakspeare.*

He was familiarly acquainted with him at such time as he *lay* embassador at Constantinople. *Knolles.*

When Ahab had heard those words, he fasted, and *lay* in sackcloth. *1 Kings*, xxi. 27.

I tried whatever in the Godhead *lay*. *Dryden.*

He rode to rouse the prey,
That shaded by the fern in harbour *lay*,
And thence dislodg'd. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

Leaving Rome, in my way to Sienna, I *lay* the first night at a village in the territories of the antient Veii. *Addison.*

How could he have the retiredness of the cloister to perform all those acts of devotion in, when the burthen of the reformation *lay* upon his shoulders! *Atterbury.*

The presbyterians argued, That if the Pretender should invade those parts where the numbers and estates of the dissenters chiefly *lay*, they would sit still. *Swift.*

To LAY.† *v. a.* [lecȝan, Saxon; *leggen*, Dutch; *lagjan*, Goth. to place: "consent. omnibus reliquis dialect. Celto-Scyth." Serenius. Hence our word *legge*, and *lig.*]

1. To place; to put; to reposit. This word being correlative to *lie*, involves commonly *immobility* or *extension*; a punishment *laid* is a punishment that *cannot be shaken off*; in *immobility* is included weight. One house *laid* to another implies *extension*.

He *laid* his robe from him. *Jonah*, iii. 6.

They have *laid* their swords under their heads. *Ezek.* xxxii. 27.

Soft on the flowery herb I found me *laid*. *Milton, P. L.*

He sacrificing *laid*
The entrails on the wood. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To place along.

Seek not to be judge, being not able to take away iniquity, lest at any time thou fear the person of the mighty, and *lay* a stumbling-block in the way of thy uprightness. *Ecclus.* vii. 6.

A stone was *laid* on the mouth of the den. *Dan.* vi. 17.

3. To beat down corn or grass.

Another ill accident is *laying* of corn with great rains in harvest. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Let no sheep there play,
Nor frisking kids the flowery meadows *lay*. *May, Virgil.*

4. To keep from rising; to settle; to still.

I'll use th' advantage of my power,
And *lay* the summer's dust with showers of blood. *Shakspeare.*

It was a sandy soil, and the way had been full of dust; but an hour or two before a refreshing fragrant shower of rain had *laid* the dust. *Ray on Creation.*

5. To fix deep, to dispose regularly: either of these notions may be conceived from the following examples; but regularity seems rather implied; so we say, to *lay* bricks; to *lay* planks.

Schismaticks, outlaws, or criminal persons, are not fit to *lay* the foundation of a new colony. *Bacon.*

I *lay* the deep foundations of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden.*

Men will be apt to call it pulling up the old foundations of knowledge; I persuade myself, that the way I have pursued *lays* those foundations surer. *Locke.*

6. To put; to place.

Then he offered it to him again; then he put it by again; but, to my thinking, he was very loth to *lay* his fingers off it. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Till us death *lay*
To ripe and mellow, we are but stubborn clay. *Donne.*

They shall *lay* hands on the sick, and recover. *St. Mark.*

They, who so state a question, do no more but separate and disentangle the parts of it one from another, and *lay* them, when so disentangled, in their due order. *Locke.*

We to thy name our annual rites will pay,
And on thy altars sacrifices *lay*. *Pope, Statius.*

7. To bury; to inter.

David fell on sleep, and was *laid* unto his fathers, and saw corruption. *Acts*, xiii. 36.

8. To station or place privily.

Lay thee an ambush for the city behind thee. *Jos.* viii. 2.

The wicked have *laid* a snare for me. *Psalms.*

Lay not wait, O! wicked man, against the dwelling of the righteous. *Prov.* xxiv. 15.

9. To spread on a surface.

The colouring upon those maps should be *laid* on so thin, as not to obscure or conceal any part of the lines. *Watts.*

10. To paint; to enamel.

The pictures drawn in our minds are *laid* in fading colours; and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. *Locke.*

11. To put into any state of quiet.

They bragged, that they doubted not but to abuse, and *lay* asleep, the queen and council of England. *Bacon.*

12. To calm; to still; to quiet; to allay.

Friends, loud tumults are not *laid*
With half the easiness that they are rais'd. *B. Jonson.*

Thus pass'd the night so foul, till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim steps in amice gray,
Who with her radiant finger still'd the roar
Of thunder, chas'd the clouds, and *laid* the winds. *Milton, P.R.*

After a tempest, when the winds are *laid*,
The calm sea wonders at the wrecks it made. *Waller.*

I fear'd I should have found
A tempest in your soul, and came to *lay* it. *Denham.*

At once the wind was *laid*, the whisp'ring sound
Was dumb, a rising earthquake rock'd the ground. *Dryden.*

13. To prohibit a spirit to walk.

The husband found no charm to *lay* the devil in a petticoat, but the rattling of a bladder with beans in it. *L'Estrange.*

14. To set on the table.

I *laid* meat unto them. *Hos.* xi. 4.

15. To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground.

The chief time of *laying* gilliflowers is in July, when the flowers are gone. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

16. To wager; to stake.

But since you will be mad, and since you may
Suspect my courage, if I should not *lay*;
The pawn I proffer shall be full as good. *Dryden, Virg.*

17. To reposite any thing.

The sparrow hath found an house, and the swallow a nest, for herself, where she may *lay* her young. *Psal.* lxxxiv. 3.

18. To exclude eggs.

After the egg *lay'd*, there is no further growth or nourishment from the female. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A hen mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and sits upon it; she is insensible of an increase or diminution in the number of those she *lays*. *Addison, Spect.*

19. To apply with violence: as, to *lay* blows.

Lay seige against it, and build a fort against it, and cast a mount against it. *Ezek.* iv. 2.

Never more shall my torn mind be heal'd,
Nor taste the gentle comforts of repose!
A dreadful band of gloomy cares surround me,
And *lay* strong seige to my distracted soul. *Philips.*

20. To apply nearly.

She *layeth* her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. *Prov.* xxxi. 19.

It is better to go to the house of mourning than to go to the house of feasting; for that is the end of all men, and the living will *lay* it to his heart. *Eccles.* vii. 2.

The peacock *laid* it extremely to heart, that, being Juno's darling bird, he had not the nightingale's voice. *L'Estrange.*

He that really *lays* these two things to heart, the extreme necessity that he is in, and the small possibility of help, will never come coldly to a work of that concernment. *Duppa.*

21. To add; to conjoin.

Wo unto them that *lay* field to field. *Isa.* v. 8.

22. To put in a state implying somewhat of disclosure.

If the sinus lie distant, *lay* it open first, and cure that apertion before you divide that in ano. *Wiseman.*

The wars have *laid* whole countries waste. *Addison.*

23. To scheme; to contrive.

Every breast she did with spirit inflame,
Yet still fresh projects *lay'd* the grey-ey'd dame. *Chapman.*

Homer is like his Jupiter, has his terrors, shaking Olympus; Virgil, like the same power in his benevolence, counselling with the gods, *laying* plans for empires. *Pope.*

Don Diego and we have *laid* it so, that before the rope is well about thy neck, he will break in and cut thee down. *Arbuthnot.*

24. To charge as a payment.

A tax *laid* upon land seems hard to the landholder, because it is so much money going out of his pocket. *Locke.*

25. To impute; to charge.

Pre-occupied with what
You rather must do, than what you should do,
Made you against the grain to voice him consul,
Lay the fault on us. *Shakspeare.*

How shall this bloody deed be answered?
It will be *laid* to us, whose providence
Should have kept short, restrain'd, and out of haunt,
This mad young man. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

We need not *lay* new matter to his charge. *Shakspeare.*

Men groan from out of the city, yet God *layeth* not folly to them. *Job*, xxiv. 12.

Let us be glad of this, and all our fears
Lay on his providence. *Milton, P. R.*

The writers of those times *lay* the disgraces and ruins of their country upon the numbers and fierceness of those savage nations that invaded them. *Temple.*

They *lay* want of invention to his charge; a capital crime. *Dryden, Æn.*

You represented it to the queen as wholly innocent of those crimes which were *laid* unjustly to its charge. *Dryden.*

They *lay* the blame on the poor little ones. *Locke.*

There was eagerness on both sides; but this is far from *laying* a blot upon Luther. *Atterbury.*

26. To impose, as evil or punishment.

The weariest and most loathed life
That age, ach, penury, imprisonment,
Can *lay* on nature, is a paradise
To what we fear of death. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Thou shalt not be to him as an usurer, neither shalt thou *lay* upon him usury. *Exod.* xx. 25.

The Lord shall *lay* the fear of you, and the dread of you upon all the land. *Deut.* xi. 25.

These words were not spoken to Adam; neither, indeed, was there any grant in them made to Adam; but a punishment *laid* upon Eve. *Locke.*

27. To enjoin as a duty, or a rule of action.

It seemed good to *lay* upon you no greater burden. *Acts*, xv. 28.

Whilst you *lay* on your friend the favour, acquit him of the debt. *Wycherley.*

A prince who never disobey'd,
Not when the most severe commands were *laid*,
Nor want, nor exile, with his duty weigh'd. *Dryden.*

You see what obligation the profession of Christianity *lays* upon us to holiness of life. *Tillotson.*

Neglect the rules each verbal critick *lays*,
For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope.*

28. To exhibit; to offer.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have licence to answer for himself concerning the crime *laid* against him. *Acts*, xxv. 16.

Till he *lays* his indictment in some certain country, we do not think ourselves bound to answer. *Atterbury.*

29. To throw by violence.

He bringeth down them that dwell on high; the lofty city he *layeth* it low, even to the ground. *Isa.* xxvi. 5.

Brave Cæneus *laid* Ortygius on the plain,
The victor Cæneus was by Turnus slain. *Dryden.*

He took the quiver, and the trusty bow
Achates us'd to bear; the leader's first
He *laid* along, and then the vulgar pierc'd. *Dryden.*

30. To place in comparison.

Lay down by those pleasures the fearful and dangerous thunders and lightnings, and then there will be found no comparison. *Ralegh.*

31. *To* LAY *ahold.* To lay a ship ahold, is to bring her to lie as near the wind as she can, in order to keep clear of the land, and get her out to sea. *Steevens.*

Lay her *ahold, ahold;* set her two courses; off to sea again, lay her off. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

32. *To* LAY *apart.* To reject; to put away.

Lay apart all filthiness. *James*, i. 21.

33. *To* LAY *aside.* To put away; not to retain.

Let us *lay aside* every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us. *Heb.* xii. 1.

Amaze us not with that majestic frown,
But *lay aside* the greatness of your crown. *Waller.*

Roscommon first, then Mulgrave rose, like light;
The Stagyrite, and Horace, *laid aside*,
Inform'd by them, we need no foreign guide. *Granville.*

Retention is the power to revive again in our minds those ideas which, after imprinting, have disappeared, or have been *laid aside* out of sight. *Locke.*

When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,
And *lay* the uplifted thunder-bolt *aside*. *Addison, Cato.*

34. *To* LAY *away.* To put from one; not to keep.

Queen Esther *laid away* her glorious apparel, and put on the garments of anguish. *Esther*, xiv. 2.

35. *To* LAY *before.* To expose to view; to shew; to display.

I cannot better satisfy your piety, than by *laying before* you a prospect of your labours. *Wake.*

That treaty hath been *laid before* the commons. *Swift.*

Their office it is to *lay* the business of the nation *before* him. *Addison.*

36. *To* LAY *by.* To reserve for some future time.

Let every one *lay by* him in store, as God hath prospered him. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 2.

37. *To* LAY *by.* To put from one; to dismiss.

Let brave spirits that have fitted themselves for command, either by sea or land, not be *laid by* as persons unnecessary for the time. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

She went away, and *laid by* her veil. *Gen.* xxxviii. 19.

Did they not swear to live and die
With Essex, and straight *laid* him *by*. *Hudibras.*

For that look, which does your people awe,
When in your throne and robes you give 'em law,
Lay it *by* here, and give a gentler smile. *Waller.*

Darkness, which fairest nymphs disarms,
Defends us ill from Mira's charms;
Mira can *lay* her beauty *by*,
Take no advantage of the eye,
Quit all that Lely's art can take,
And yet a thousand captives make. *Waller.*

Then he *lays by* the publick care,
Thinks of providing for an heir;
Learns how to get, and how to spare. *Denham.*

The Tuscan king,
Laid by the lance, and took him to the sling. *Dryden.*

Where Dædalus his borrow'd wings *laid by*,
To that obscure retreat I chuse to fly. *Dryden, Juv.*

My zeal for you must *lay* the farther *by*,
And plead my country's cause against my son. *Dryden.*

Fortune, conscious of your destiny,
E'en then took care to *lay* you softly *by*;
And wrapp'd your fate among her precious things,
Kept fresh to be unfolded with your kings. *Dryden.*

Dismiss your rage, and *lay* your weapons *by*,
Know I protect them, and they shall not die. *Dryden.*

When their displeasure is once declared, they ought not presently to *lay by* the severity of their brows, but restore their children to their former grace with some difficulty. *Locke.*

38. *To* LAY *down.* To deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction.

I *lay down* my life for the sheep. *St. John*, x. 15.

For her, my lord,
I dare my life *lay down*, and will do't, Sir,
Please you t' accept it, that the queen is spotless
I' th' eyes of Heaven. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

39. *To* LAY *down.* To quit; to resign.

The soldier being once brought in for the service, I will not have him to *lay down* his arms any more. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Ambitious conquerors, in their mad career,
Check'd by thy voice, *lay down* the sword and spear.
Blackmore, Creation.

The story of the tragedy is purely fiction; for I take it up where the history has *laid* it *down*. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

40. *To* LAY *down.* To commit to repose.

I will *lay* me *down* in peace and sleep. *Psal.* xlviii.

And they *lay* themselves *down* upon cloths laid to pledge, by every altar. *Amos*, ii. 8.

We *lay* us *down*, to sleep away our cares; night shuts up the senses. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Some god conduct me to the sacred shades,
Or lift me high to Hæmus' hilly crown,
Or in the plains of Tempe *lay* me *down*. *Dryden, Virg.*

41. *To* LAY *down.* To advance as a proposition.

I have *laid down*, in some measure, the description of the old known world. *Abbot.*

Kircher *lays* it *down* as a certain principle, that there never was any people so rude, which did not acknowledge and worship one supreme deity. *Stillingfleet.*

I must *lay down* this for your encouragement, that we are no longer now under the heavy yoke of a perfect unsinning obedience. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

Plato *lays* it *down* as a principle, that whatever is permitted to befal a just man, whether poverty or sickness, shall, either in life or death, conduce to his good. *Addison.*

From the maxims *laid down* many may conclude, that there had been abuses. *Swift.*

42. *To* LAY *for.* To attempt by ambush, or insidious practices.

He embarked, being hardly *laid for* at sea by Cortug-ogli, a famous pirate. *Knolles.*

43. *To* LAY *forth.* To diffuse; to expatiate.

O bird! the delight of gods and of men! and so he *lays* himself *forth* upon the gracefulness of the raven. *L'Estrange.*

44. *To* LAY *forth.* To place when dead in a decent postur. See also *To* LAY *out.*

Embalm me,
Then *lay* me *forth*; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakspeare.*

45. *To* LAY *hold of.* To seize; to catch.

Then shall his father and his mother *lay hold on* him, and bring him out. *Deut.* xxi. 19.

Favourable seasons of aptitude and inclination, be heedfully *laid hold of.* *Locke.*

46. *To* LAY *in.* To store; to treasure.

Let the main part of the ground employed to gardens or corn be to a common stock; and *laid in* and stored up, and then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon.*

A vessel and provisions *laid in* large
For man and beast. *Milton, P. L.*

An equal stock of wit and valour
He had *laid in*, by birth a taylor. *Hudibras.*

They saw the happiness of a private life, but they thought they had not yet enough to make them happy, they would have more, and *laid in* to make their solitude luxurious. *Dryden.*

Readers, who are in the flower of their youth, should labour at those accomplishments which may set off their persons when their bloom is gone, and to *lay in* timely provisions for manhood and old age. *Addison, Guardian.*

47. *To* LAY *on.* To apply with violence.

We make no excuses for the obstinate: blows are the proper remedies; but blows *laid on* in a way different from the ordinary. *Locke on Education.*

48. *To* LAY *open.* To shew; to expose.

Teach me, dear creature, how to think and speak,
Lay open to my earthy gross conceit,
Smother'd in errours, feeble, shallow weak,
The folded meaning of your word's deceit. *Shakspeare.*

A fool *layeth open* his folly. *Prov.* xiii. 16.

49. *To* LAY *over.* To incrust; to cover; to decorate superficially.

Wo unto him that saith to the wood, Awake; to the dumb stone, Arise, it shall teach: behold, it is *laid over* with gold and silver, and there is no breath at all in the midst of it. *Habb.* ii. 19.

50. *To* LAY *out.* To expend.

Fathers are wont to lay up for their sons,
Thou for thy son art bent to *lay out* all. *Milton, S. A.*

Tycho Brahe *laid out*, besides his time and industry, much greater sums of money on instruments than any man we ever heard of. *Boyle.*

The blood and treasure that's *laid out*,
Is thrown away, and goes for nought. *Hudibras.*

If you can get a good tutor, you will never repent the charge; but will always have the satisfaction to think it the money, of all other, the best *laid out*. *Locke.*

I, in this venture, double gains pursue,
And *laid out* all my stock to purchase you. *Dryden*

My father never at a time like this
Would *lay out* his great soul in words, and waste
Such precious moments. *Addison, Cato.*

A melancholy thing to see the disorders of a household that is under the conduct of an angry stateswoman, who *lays out* all her thoughts upon the publick, and is only attentive to find out miscarriages in the ministry. *Addison, Freeholder.*

When a man spends his whole life among the stars and planets, or *lays out* a twelvemonth on the spots in the sun, however noble his speculations may be, they are very apt to fall into burlesque. *Addison on Anc. Medals.*

Nature has *laid out* all her art in beautifying the face; she has touched it with vermilion, planted in it a double row of ivory, and made it the seat of smiles and blushes. *Addison.*

51. *To* LAY *out.* To display; to discover.

He was dangerous, and takes occasion to *lay out* bigotry, and false confidence, in all its colours. *Atterbury.*

52. *To* LAY *out.* To dispose; to plan.

The garden is *laid out* into a grove for fruits, a vineyard, and an allotment for olives and herbs. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

53. *To* LAY *out.* With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to put forth.

No selfish man will be concerned to *lay out* himself for the good of his country. *Smalridge.*

54. *To* LAY *out.* To compose the limbs of the dead.

Durand gives a pretty exact account of some of the ceremonies used at *laying out* the body, as they are at present practised in the north of England, where the laying out is called *streeking.* *Brand, Popular Antiq.*

55. *To* LAY *to.* To charge upon.

When we began, in courteous manner, to *lay* his unkindness *unto* him, he, seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*

56. *To* LAY *to.* To apply with vigour.

Let children be hired to *lay to* their bones,
From fallow as needeth, to gather up stones. *Tusser.*

We should now *lay to* our hands to root them up, and cannot tell for what. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.*

57. *To* LAY *to.* To harass; to attack.

The great master having a careful eye over every part of the city, went himself unto the station, which was then hardly *laid to* by the Bassa Mustapha. *Knolles.*

Whilst he this, and that, and each man's blow,
Doth eye, defend, and shift, being *laid to* sore;
Backwards he bears. *Daniel, Civ. Wars.*

58. *To* LAY *together.* To collect; to bring into one view.

If we *lay* all these things *together*, and consider the parts, rise, and degrees of his sin, we shall find that it was not for nothing. *South.*

Many people apprehend danger for want of taking the true measure of things, and *laying* matters rightly *together.* *L'Estrange.*

My readers will be very well pleased, to see so many useful hints upon this subject *laid together* in so clear and concise a manner. *Addison, Guardian.*

One series of consequences will not serve the turn, but many different and opposite deductions must be examined, and *laid together*, before a man can come to make a right judgement of the point in question. *Locke.*

59. *To* LAY *under.* To subject to.

A Roman soul is bent on higher views
To civilize the rude unpolish'd world,
And *lay* it *under* the restraint of laws. *Addison, Cato.*

60. *To* LAY *up.* To confine to the bed or chamber.

In the East Indies, the general remedy of all subject to the gout, is rubbing with hands till the motion raise a violent heat about the joints: where it was chiefly used, no one was ever troubled much, or *laid up* by that disease. *Temple.*

61. *To* LAY *up.* To store; to treasure; to reposit for future use.

St. Paul did will them of the church of Corinth, every man to *lay up* somewhat by him upon the Sunday, till himself did come thither, to send it to the church of Jerusalem for relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*

Those things which at the first are obscure and hard, when memory hath *laid* them *up* for a time, judgement afterwards growing explaineth them. *Hooker.*

That which remaineth over, *lay up* to be kept until the morning. *Exod.* xvi. 23.

The king must preserve the revenues of his crown without diminution, and *lay up* treasures in store against a time of extremity. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

The whole was tilled, and the harvest *laid up* in several granaries. *Temple.*

I will *lay up* your words for you till time shall serve. *Dryden.*

This faculty of *laying up*, and retaining ideas, several other animals have to a great degree, as well as man. *Locke.*

What right, what true, what fit, we justly call,
Let this be all my care; for this is all:
To *lay* this harvest *up*, and hoard with haste
What every day will want, and most, the last. *Pope.*

To LAY. *v. n.*

1. To bring eggs.

Hens will greedily eat the herb which will make them *lay* the better. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. To contrive; to form a scheme.

Which mov'd the king,
By all the aptest means could be procur'd,
To *lay* to draw him in by any train. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

Scarce are their consorts cold, ere they are *laying* for a second match. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

3. *To* LAY *about.* To strike on all sides; to act with great diligence and vigour.

At once he wards and strikes, he takes and pays,
Now forc'd to yield, now forcing to invade,
Before, behind, and round *about* him *lays.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

And *laid about* in fight more busily,
Than th' Amazonian dame Penthesile. *Hudibras.*

In the late successful rebellion, how studiously did they *lay about* them, to cast a slur upon the king? *South.*

He provides elbow-room enough for his conscience to *lay about*, and have its full play in. *South.*

4. *To* LAY *at.* To strike; to endeavour to strike.

Fiercely the good man did *at* him *lay*,
The blade oft groaned under the blow. *Spenser.*

The sword of him that *layeth at* him cannot hold. *Job.*

5. *To* LAY *in for.* To make overtures of oblique invitation.

I have *laid in* for these, by rebating the satire, where justice would allow it, from carrying too sharp an edge. *Dryden.*

6. *To* LAY *on.* To strike; to beat without intermission.

His heart *laid on* as if it tried,
To force a passage through his side. *Hudibras.*

Answer, or answer not, 'tis all the same,
He *lays* me *on*, and makes me bear the blame. *Dryden.*

7. *To* LAY *on.* To act with vehemence: used of expences.

My father has made her mistress
Of the feast, and she *lays* it *on.* *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

8. *To* LAY *out.* To take measures.

I made strict enquiry wherever I came, and *laid out* for intelligence of all places, where the intrails of the earth were laid open. *Woodward.*

9. *To* LAY *upon.* To importune; to request with earnestness and incessantly. Obsolete.

All the people *laid* so earnestly *upon* him to take that war in hand, that they said they would never bear arms more against the Turks, if he omitted that occasion. *Knolles.*

LAY.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A row; a stratum; a layer; one rank in a series, reckoned upwards.

A viol should have a *lay* of wire-strings below, as close to the belly as the lute, and then the strings of guts mounted upon a bridge as in ordinary viols, that the upper strings strucken might make the lower resound. *Bacon.*

Upon this they lay a layer of stone, and upon that a *lay* of wood. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. A wager.

My fortunes against any *lay* worth naming, this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

It is thy just grief, that thou missest of the hearing of many good words: It is thy happiness, that thou art freed from the hearing of many evil. It is an even *lay* betwixt the benefit of hearing good, and the torment of hearing evil. *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

It is esteemed an even *lay* whether any man lives ten years longer: I suppose it is the same, that one of any ten might die within one year. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

3. Station; rank. Not in use.

Welcome unto thee, renowned Turk,
Not for thy *lay*, but for thy worth in arms.
Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

Lay. *n. s.* [ley, leaȝ, Saxon; *ley*, Scottish.] Grassy ground; meadow; ground unplowed, and kept for cattle; more frequently, and more properly written *lea*.

A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry *lay*
They saw. *Dryden, Flower and Leaf.*

The plowing of *layes* is the first plowing up of grass ground for corn. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Lay.† *n. s.* [*lay*, French. It is said originally to signify *sorrow* or *complaint*, and then to have been transferred to poems written to express sorrow. It is derived by the French from *lessus*, Latin, a funeral song; but it is found likewise in the Teutonick dialect: ley, leoð, Saxon; *leey*, Danish. Dr. Johnson. — "Les premieres chansons Françoises furent nommées des *lais*," says M. de la Ravaliere, Poes. du Roi de Nav. tom. i. p. 215. And so far I believe he is right. But I see no foundation for supposing with him, that the *lay* was "une sorte d'elegie," and that it was derived "du mot Latin *lessus*, qui signifie des plaintes;" or that it was "la chanson la plus majestueuse et la plus grave." It seems more probable that *lai* in French was anciently a generical term, answering to *song* in English. The passage which M. de la Ravaliere has quoted from Le Brut, "Molt sot de *lais*, molt sot de notes," is thus rendered by our Layamon: "Ne cuthe na mon swa muchel of *song*." The same word is used by Peirol d'Alvergna, MS. Crofts, fol. lxxxv. to denote the *songs* of *birds*, certainly not of the *plaintive* kind. For my own part I am inclined to believe, that *liod*, Icel. *lied*, Teuton. leoð, Sax. and *lai*, French, are all to be deduced from the same Gothick original. Tyrwhitt, Introd. Disc. to Chaucer's Canterb. Tales, § xxvi. *Liuthon* is, in old Gothick, to sing.] A song; a poem. It is scarcely used but in poetry.

To the maiden's sounding timbrels sung,
In well attuned notes, a joyous *lay*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Soon he slumber'd, fearing not be harm'd,
The whiles with a loud *lay*, she thus him sweetly charm'd.
Spenser, F. Q.

This is a most majestic vision, and
Harmonious charming *lays*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Nor then the solemn nightingale
Ceas'd warbling, but all night tun'd her soft *lays*.
Milton, P. L.

If Jove's will
Have link'd that amorous power to thy soft *lay*,
Now timely sing. *Milton, Sonnet.*

He reach'd the nymph with his harmonious *lay*,
Whom all his charms could not incline to stay. *Waller.*

On Ceres let him call, and Ceres praise,
With uncouth dances, and with country *lays*. *Dryden, Virg.*

Ev'n gods incline their ravish'd ears,
And tune their own harmonious spheres
To his immortal *lays*. *Dennis.*

Lay. *adj.* [*laicus*, Latin; λαϊκός.] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy.

All this they had by law, and none repin'd,
The pref'rence was but due to Levi's kind:
But when some *lay* preferment fell by chance,
The Gourmands made it their inheritance. *Dryden.*

Lay persons, married or unmarried, being doctors of the civil law, may be chancellors, officials, &c. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

It might well startle
Our *lay* unlearned faith. *Rowe.*

La'yer. *n. s.* [from *lay*.]

1. A stratum, or row; a bed; one body spread over another.

A *layer* of rich mould beneath, and about this natural earth to nourish the fibres. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

The terrestrial matter is disposed into strata or *layers*, placed one upon another, in like manner as any earthy sediment, settling down from a flood in great quantity, will naturally be. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. A sprig of a plant.

Many trees may be propagated by *layers*: this is to be performed by slitting the branches a little way, and laying them under the mould about half a foot; the ground should be first made very light, and, after they are laid, they should have a little water given them: if they do not comply well in the laying of them down, they must be pegged down with a hook or two; and if they have taken sufficient root by the next winter, they must be cut off from the main plants, and planted in the nursery: some twist the branch, or bare the rind; and if it be out of the reach of the ground, they fasten a tub or basket near the branch, which they fill with good mould, and lay the branch in it. *Miller.*

Transplant also carnation seedlings, give your *layers* fresh earth, and set them in the shade for a week. *Evelyn.*

3. A hen that lays eggs.

The oldest are always reckoned the best sitters, and the youngest the best *layers*. *Mortimer.*

Layer *Out.** *n. s.* [from *To lay out.*] One who expends money; a steward. *Huloet.*

Layer *Up.** *n. s.* [from *To lay up.*] One who reposits for future use; a treasurer.

Old age, that ill *layer up* of beauty, can do no more spoil upon my face. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Lay-land.* *n. s.* Fallow ground which lies untilled. More properly *ley-land*, or *lea-land*. But see **Lay.** In the north, *ley-lands* are lands in a common field laid down, which under that circumstance are said to lie *ley*.

He shall have my broad *lay-lands*.
Sir Cauline, Percy's Rel. i. i. 4.

Land,
Lie *lay*, till I return. *Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.*

La'yman. *n. s.* [*lay* and *man*.]

1. One of the people distinct from the clergy.

Laymen will neither admonish one another themselves, nor suffer ministers to do it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Since a trust must be, she thought it best
To put it out of *laymen's* pow'r at least,
And for their solemn vows prepar'd a priest. *Dryden.*

Where can be the grievance, that an ecclesiastical landlord should expect a third part value for his lands, his title as antient, and as legal, as that of a *layman*, who is seldom guilty of giving such beneficial bargains. *Swift.*

2. An image used by painters in contriving attitudes.

You are to have a *layman* almost as big as the life for every figure in particular, besides the natural figure before you.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

La'ystall.† *n. s.* [from *lay* and ſtal, Sax. *stabulum*, a dunghill on which they *lay* what is swept out of *stalls* or *stables*. Skinner. By others from *stale*, urine. Sometimes written *leastall*, or *leystall.*] An heap of dung.

Scarce could he footing find in that foul way,
For many corses, like a great *lay-stall*,
Of murdered men, which therein strowed lay. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Near the common *lay-stall* of a city.
Drayton, Pref. to Polyolbion.
If he will live abroad with his companions,
In dung and *leystals*, it is worth a fear.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

LA'ZAR.† *n. s.* [from *Lazarus* in the Gospel. Very old in our language: "A *lazar* or a beggere." Chaucer, C. T. Prol. *Lazare* is also old in the French.] One deformed and nauseous with filthy and pestilential diseases.

They ever after in most wretched case,
Like loathsome *lazars*, by the hedges lay. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I'll be sworn, and sworn upon't, she never shrouded any but *lazars*. *Shakspeare.*

I am weary with drawing the deformities of life, and *lazars* of the people, where every figure of imperfection more resembles me. *Dryden.*

Life he labours to refine
Daily, nor of his little stock denies
Fit alms to *lazars* merciful and meek. *Philips.*

LA'ZAR-HOUSE.† } LA'ZARET. } LAZARE'TTO. } *n. s.* [*lazaret*, French, *lazzaretto*, Italian; from *lazar*.] A house for the reception of the diseased; an hospital.

A place
Before his eyes appear'd, sad, noisome, dark,
A *lazar-house* it seem'd, where were laid
Numbers of all diseas'd. *Milton, P. L.*

My genius prompts me, that I was born under a planet, not to die in a *lazaretto*. *Howell, Lett.* i. vi. 60.

The same penalty attends persons escaping from the *lazaret*. *Blackstone.*

LA'ZARLIKE.* } LA'ZARLY. } *adj.* [from *lazar*.] Full of sores, leprous.

A most instant tetter bark'd about;
Most *lazarlike*, with vile and loathsome crust,
All my smooth body. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Those five leprous and *lazarly* orders.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

LA'ZARWORT. *n. s.* [*Laserpitium*.] A plant.

To LAZE.* *v. n.* [See the etymology of LAZY.] To live idly; to be idle; to slug.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

Up, and *laze* not:
Hadst thou my business, thou couldst ne'er sit so.
Middleton's Witch.

The hands and the feet mutinied against the belly: they knew no reason, why the one should be *lazing*, and pampering itself with the fruit of the other's labour. *L'Estrange.*

The sot cried, *Utinam hoc esset laborare*, while he lay *lazing* and lolling upon his couch. *South.*

To LAZE.* *v. a.* To waste in laziness; to stupify by sloth.

He that takes liberty to *laze* himself, and dull his spirits for lack of use, shall find the more he sleeps, the more he shall be drowsy; till he become a very slave to his bed, and make sleep his master. *Whately, Redempt. of Time,* (1634,) p. 23.

LA'ZILY. *adv.* [from *lazy*.] Idly; sluggishly; heavily.

Watch him at play, when following his own inclinations; and see whether he be stirring and active, or whether he *lazily* and listlessly dreams away his time. *Locke.*

The eastern nations view the rising fires,
Whilst night shades us, and *lazily* retires. *Creech.*

LA'ZINESS. *n. s.* [from *lazy*.] Idleness; sluggishness; listlessness; heaviness in action; tardiness.

That instance of fraud and *laziness*, the unjust steward, who pleaded that he could neither dig nor beg, would quickly have been brought both to dig and to beg too, rather than starve. *South.*

My fortune you have rescued, not only from the power of others, but from my own modesty and *laziness*. *Dryden.*

LA'ZULI. *n. s.*

The ground of this stone is blue, veined and spotted with white, and a glistering or metallick yellow: it appears to be composed of, first, a white sparry, or crystalline matter; secondly, flakes of the golden or yellow talc; thirdly, a shining yellow substance; this fumes off in the calcination of the stone, and casts a sulphureous smell; fourthly, a bright blue substance, of great use among the painters, under the name of ultramarine; and when rich, is found, upon trial, to yield about one-sixth of copper, with a very little silver.
Woodward.

LA'ZY.† *adj.* [This word is derived by a correspondent, with great probability, from *a l'aise*, French; but it is however Teutonick; *lijser* in Danish, and *losigh* in Dutch, have the same meaning; and Spelman gives this account of the word: "Dividebantur antiqui Saxones, ut testatur Nithardus, in tres ordines; Edhilingos, Frilingos, & *Lazzos;* hoc est nobiles, ingenuos & serviles: quam & nos distinctionem diu retinuimus. Sed Ricardo autem secundo pars servorum maxima se in libertatem vindicavit; sic ut hodie apud Anglos rarior inveniatur servus, qui mancipium dicitur. Restat nihilominus antiquæ appellationis commemoratio. Ignavos enim hodie *lazie* dicimus." Dr. Johnson. — Schilter notices also the Teut. *lass, laz,* slow, tardy. It may be observed, that our old word is *laesie* and *lasie*: "Thou's but a *laesie* loord." Spenser, Shep. Cal.]

1. Idle; sluggish; unwilling to work.

Our soldiers, like the night-owl's *lazy* flight,
Or like a *lazy* thrasher with a flail,
Fall gently down, as if they struck their friends. *Shakspeare.*

Wicked condemned men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be *lazy*, and spend victuals. *Bacon.*

Whose *lazy* waters without motion lay. *Roscommon.*

The *lazy* glutton safe at home will keep,
Indulge his sloth, and batten with his sleep. *Dryden.*

Like eastern kings a *lazy* state they keep,
And close confin'd in their own palace sleep. *Pope.*

Or *lazy* lakes unconscious of a flood,
Whose dull brown Naiads ever sleep in mud. *Parnel.*

What amazing stupidity is it, for men to be negligent of salvation themselves! to sit down *lazy* and unactive. *Rogers.*

2. Slow; tedious.

The ordinary method for recruiting their armies, was now too dull and *lazy* an expedient to resist this torrent. *Clarendon.*

LD. is a contraction of *lord*.

LEA.† *n. s.* [ley, Saxon, a fallow; leaȝ, Saxon, a pasture, a plain.] Ground enclosed, not open. Dr. Johnson. — Rather an extensive plain.

As when two warlike brigantines at sea,
With murd'rous weapons arm'd to cruell fight,
Doe meete together on the watry *lea*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. ii. 16.

Greatly agast with his pittious plea;
Him rested the good man on the *lea*. *Spenser.*

Ceres, most bounteous lady, thy rich *leas*
Of wheat, rye, barley, fetches, oats and peas. *Shakspeare.*

Her fallow *leas*
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough torn *leas*,
Whereof ingrateful man with lickerish draughts,
And morsels unctuous, greases his pure mind. *Shakspeare.*

He furrow'd many a churlish sea;
The viny Rhene, and Volgha's self did pass,
Who sleds doth suffer on his watery *lea*.
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. ii. 13.

Such court guise,
As Mercury did first devise,
With the mincing Dryades,
On the lawns, and on the *leas*. *Milton, Comus.*

The lowing herd winds slowly over the *lea*. *Gray.*

LEACH.* See LEECH.

LEAD. *n. s.* [læð, Saxon.]

1. *Lead* is the heaviest metal except gold and quicksilver. *Lead* is the softest of all the metals, and very ductile, though less so than gold: it is very little subject to rust, and the least sonorous of all the metals except gold. The specifick gravity of *lead* is to that of water as 11322 to 1000. *Lead*, when kept in fusion over a common fire, throws up all other bodies, except gold, that are mixed, all others being lighter, except Mercury, which will not bear that degree of heat: it afterwards vitrifies with the baser metals, and carries them off, in form of scoriæ, to the sides of the vessel. The weakest acids are the best solvents for *lead*: it dissolves very readily in aqua fortis diluted with water, as also in vinegar. The smoke of *lead* works is a prodigious annoyance, and subjects both the workmen, and the cattle that graze about them, to a mortal disease. *Hill.*

Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire; that mine own tears
Do scald like molten *lead*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Of *lead*, some I can shew you so like steel, and so unlike common *lead* ore, that the workmen call it steel ore. *Boyle.*

Lead is employed for the refining of gold and silver by the cupel; hereof is made common ceruss with vinegar; of ceruss, red *lead*; of plumbum ustum, the best yellow ocher; of *lead*, and half as much tin, solder for *lead*. *Grew.*

2. [In the plural.] Flat roof to walk on; because houses are covered with *lead*.

Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are smother'd up, *leads* fill'd, and ridges hors'd
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I would have the tower two stories, and goodly *leads* upon the top, raised with statues interposed. *Bacon.*

To LEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with lead in any manner.

He fashioneth the clay with his arm, he applieth himself to *lead* it over; and he is diligent to make clean the furnace. *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 30.

There is a traverse placed in a loft, at the right hand of the chair, with a privy door, and a carved window of glass *leaded* with gold and blue, where the mother sitteth. *Bacon.*

To LEAD. *v. a.* preter. *I led*; part. *led*. læðan, Saxon; *leiden*, Dutch.]

1. To guide by the hand.

Doth not each on the sabbath loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and *lead* him away to watering? *St. Luke*, xiii. 15.

They thrust him out of the city, and *led* him unto the brow of the hill. *St. Luke*, iv. 29.

2. To conduct to any place.

Save to every man his wife and children, that they may *lead* them away, and depart. 1 *Sam.* xxx. 22.

Then brought he me out of the way, and *led* me about the way without unto the utter gate. *Ezek.* xlvii. 2.

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he *leadeth* me beside the still waters. *Psal.* xxiii. 2.

3. To conduct as head or commander.

Would you *lead* forth your army against the enemy, and seek him where he is to fight? *Spenser on Ireland.*

He turns head against the lion's armed jaws;
And being no more in debt to years than thou,
Leads antient lords, and rev'rend bishops, on
To bloody battles. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

He *led* me on to mightiest deeds,
Above the nerve of mortal arm,
Against the uncircumcis'd, our enemies:
But now hath cast me off. *Milton, S. A.*

Christ took not upon him flesh and blood, that he might conquer and rule nations, *lead* armies, or possess places. *South.*

He might muster his family up, and *lead* them out against the Indians, to seek reparation upon any injury. *Locke.*

4. To introduce by going first.

Which may go out before them, and which may go in before them, and which may *lead* them out, and which may bring them in. *Numb.* xxvii. 17.

His guide, as faithful from that day,
As Hesperus that *leads* the sun his way. *Fairfax.*

5. To guide; to shew the method of attaining.

Human testimony is not so proper to *lead* us into the knowledge of the essence of things, as to acquaint us with the existence of things. *Watts, Logick.*

6. To draw; to entice; to allure.

Appoint him a meeting, give him a shew of comfort, and *lead* him on with a fine baited delay. *Shakspeare.*

The lord Cottington, being a master of temper, knew how to *lead* him into a mistake, and then drive him into choler, and then expose him. *Clarendon.*

7. To induce; to prevail on by pleasing motives.

What I did, I did in honour,
Led by th' impartial conduct of my soul. *Shakspeare.*

He was driven by the necessities of the times, more than *led* by his own disposition, to any rigour of actions. *K. Charles.*

What I say will have little influence on those whose ends *lead* them to wish the continuance of the war. *Swift.*

8. To pass; to spend in any certain manner.

The sweet woman *leads* an ill life with him. *Shakspeare.*

So shalt thou *lead*
Safest thy life, and best prepar'd endure
Thy mortal passage when it comes. *Milton, P. L.*

Him, fair Lavinia, thy surviving wife
Shall breed in groves, to *lead* a solitary life. *Dryden.*

Luther's life was *led* up to the doctrines he preached, and his death was the death of the righteous. *Fr. Atterbury.*

Celibacy, as then practised in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, taken up under a bold vow, and *led* in all uncleanness. *Fr. Atterbury.*

This distemper is most incident to such as *lead* a sedentary life. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To LEAD.† *v. n.*

1. To go first, and shew the way.

I will *lead* on softly, according as the cattle that goeth before me, and the children be able to endure. *Gen.* xxxiii.

2. To conduct as a commander.

3. To shew the way, by going first.

He left his mother a countess by patent, which was a new *leading* example, grown before somewhat rare. *Wotton.*

The way of maturing of tobacco must be from the heat of the earth or sun; we see some *leading* of this in musk-melons sown upon a hot-bed dunged below. *Bacon.*

The vessels heavy-laden put to sea
With prosp'rous gales, a woman *leads* the way. *Dryden.*

4. To exercise dominion.

For shepherds, said he, there doen *lead*
As lords done otherwhere. *Spenser, July.*

5. *To* LEAD *off.* To begin.

Her social powers were brilliant, but not uniform; for, on some occasions, she would persist in a determined taciturnity, to the regret of the company present; and, at other times, would *lead off* in her best manner, when perhaps none were present, who could taste the spirit and amenity of her humour. *Cumberland, Memoirs of Himself.*

LEAD.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Guidance; first place: a low despicable word. Dr. Johnson.—Bolingbroke, however, somewhere uses it; and a most eminent writer in our own time farther warrants the usage of it.

Yorkshire takes the *lead* of the other counties. *Herring.*

At the time I speak of having a momentary *lead*, I am sure I did my country important service. *Burke, Lett.* p. 17.

LE'ADEN.† *adj.* [leaðen, Saxon.]

1. Made of lead.

This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find
The harm of unskann'd swiftness, will, too late,
Tie *leaden* pounds to 's heels. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

O murth'rous slumber!
Lay'st thou the *leaden* mace upon my boy,
That plays thee musick? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

A *leaden* bullet shot from one of these guns against a stone wall, the space of twenty-four paces from it, will be beaten into a thin plate. *Wilkins, Mathem. Magick.*

2. Heavy; unwilling; motionless.

If thou do'st find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons:
If he be *leaden*, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

3. Heavy; dull.

I'll strive with troubled thoughts to take a nap;
Lest *leaden* slumber poize me down to morrow,
When I should mount with wings of victory. *Shakspeare.*

4. Stupid; absurd.

What is so *leaden* or blockishe, which these doltish papists will not avouch for the maintenance of their trompery? *Fulke, Retentive, &c.* (1580,) p. 43.

LE'ADEN-HEARTED.* *adj.* [*leaden* and *heart.*] Having an unfeeling, stupid heart.

O *leaden-hearted* men, to be in love with death! *Thomson, Castle of Indolence*, C. 2.

LE'ADEN-HEELED.* *adj.* [*leaden* and *heel.*] Slow in progress.

Comforts are *leaden-heeled.* *Ford, Love's Labyrinth*, (1661,) p. 53.

LE'ADEN-STEPPING.* *adj.* [*leaden* and *step.*] Slowly moving.

Call on the lazy *leaden-stepping* hours,
Whose speed is but the heavy plummet's pace. *Milton.*

LE'ADER. *n. s.* [from *lead.*]

1. One that leads, or conducts.

2. Captain; commander.

In my tent
I'll draw the form and model of our battle,
Limit each *leader* to his several charge,
And part in just proportion our small strength. *Shakspeare.*

I have given him for a *leader* and commander to the people. *Isaiah*, lv. 4.

Those escaped by flight, not without a sharp jest against their *leaders*, affirming, that, as they had followed them into the field, so it was good reason they should follow them out. *Hayward.*

When our Lycians see
Our brave examples, they admiring say,
Behold our gallant *leaders.* *Denham.*

The brave *leader* of the Lycian crew. *Dryden.*

3. One who goes first.

Nay, keep your way, little gallant; you were wont to be a follower, now you are a *leader* *Shakspeare.*

4. One at the head of any party or faction: as, the detestable Wharton was the *leader* of the whigs.

The understandings of a senate are enslaved by three or four *leaders*, set to get or to keep employments. *Swift.*

LE'ADING. *participial adj.* Principal; chief; capital.

In organized bodies, which are propagated by seed, the shape is the *leading* quality, and most characteristical part that determines the species. *Locke.*

Mistakes arise from the influence of private persons upon great numbers stiled *leading* men and parties. *Swift.*

LE'ADING.* *n. s.* [from *lead.*]

1. Guidance; conduct by the hand.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks fearfully in the confined deep:
Bring me but to the very brim of it,
And I'll repair the misery thou dost bear
With something rich about me: from that place
I shall no *leading* need. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. Conduct of a commander.

Lords have had the *leading* of their own followers to the general hostings. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If thou wilt have
The *leading* of thy own revenges, take
One half of my commission, and set down
As best thou art experienc'd. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Cyrus was beaten and slain under the *leading* of a woman, whose wit and conduct made a great figure. *Temple.*

LEADING-STRINGS. *n. s.* [*lead* and *string.*] Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.

Sound may serve such, ere they to sense are grown,
Like *leading-strings*, till they can walk alone. *Dryden.*

Was he ever able to walk without *leading-strings*, or swim without bladders, without being discovered by his hobbling and his sinking? *Swift.*

LE'ADMAN. *n. s.* [*lead* and *man.*] One who begins or leads a dance.

Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never,
And by *leadmen* for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle-stones. *B. Jonson.*

LE'ADWORT. *n. s.* [*lead* and *wort; plumbago.*] A plant.

LE'ADY.* *adj.* [from *lead.*] Of the colour of lead. *Huloet.*

His ruddy lips [were] wan, and his eyes *leady* and hollow. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 124.

LEAF.† *n. s. leaves*, plural. [leaꝼ, Saxon; *leaf*, Dutch; *lauf*, Goth. "vox antiquiss. multisque linguis communis." Serenius.]

1. The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers.

This is the state of man; to day he puts forth
The tender *leaves* of hopes, to-morrow blossoms. *Shakspeare.*

A man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the same year in which his incision is made, if his graft have blossom buds; whereas if it were only *leaf* buds, it will not bear fruit till the second season. *Boyle.*

Those things which are removed to a distant view, ought to make but one mass; as the *leaves* on the trees, and the billows in the sea. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. A part of a book, containing two pages.

Happy ye *leaves*, when as those lilly hands
Shall handle you. *Spenser.*

Peruse my *leaves* through every part,
And think thou seest my owner's heart
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles. *Swift.*

3. One side of a double door.

The two *leaves* of the one door were folding. *1 Kings.*

4. Any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.

Eleven ounces two pence sterling ought to be of so pure silver, as is called *leaf* silver, and then the melter must add of other weight seventeen pence halfpenny farthing. *Camden.*

Leaf gold, that flies in the air as light as down, is as truly gold as that in an ingot. *Digby on Bodies.*

To LEAF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring leaves; to bear leaves.

Most trees fall off the *leaves* at autumn; and if not kept back by cold, would *leaf* about the solstice. *Brown.*

LE'AFAGE.* *n. s.* [from *leaf.*] Store of leaves.

If morn and ev'n fresh *leafage* they may have. *The Silke-Wormes*, (1599.)

LE'AFED.* *adj.* [from *leaf.*] Bearing or having leaves. *Huloet.*

LE'AFLESS. *adj.* [from *leaf.*] Naked of leaves.

Bare honesty without some other adornment, being looked on as a *leafless* tree, nobody will take himself to its shelter. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Where doves in flocks, the *leafless* trees o'ershade,
And lonely woodcocks haunt the wat'ry glade. *Pope.*

LE'AFY. *adj.* [from *leaf.*] Full of leaves.

The frauds of men were ever so,
Since summer was first *leafy.* *Shakspeare.*

What chance, good lady, hath bereft you thus?
— Dim darkness, and this *leafy* labyrinth. *Milton, Comus.*

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,
The *leafy* forest, and the liquid main,
Extends thy uncontroul'd and boundless reign. *Dryden.*

Her *leafy* arms with such extent were spread,
That hosts of birds, that wing the liquid air,
Perch'd in the boughs. *Dryden, Flo. and Leaf.*
So when some swelt'ring travellers retire
To *leafy* shades, near the cool sunless verge
Of Paraba, Brasilian stream; her tail
A grisly hydra suddenly shoots forth. *Philips.*

LEAGUE. *n. s.* [*ligue*, French; *ligo*, Lat. to bind together.] A confederacy; a combination either of interest or friendship.

You peers, continue this united *league:*
I every day expect an embassage
From my Redeemer, to redeem me hence.
And now in peace my soul shall part to heaven,
Since I have made my friends at peace on earth. *Shakspeare.*
We come to be informed by yourselves,
What the conditions of that *league* must be. *Shakspeare.*

Thou shalt be in *league* with the stones of the field; and the beasts of the field shall be at peace with thee. *Job.*

Go break thy *league* with Baasha, that he may depart from me. *2 Chron.* xvi. 3.

It is a great error, and a narrowness of mind, to think, that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be either an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pacts or *leagues:* there are other bands of society and implicit confederations. *Bacon, Holy War.*

I, a private person, whom my country
As a *league*-breaker gave up bound, presum'd
Single rebellion, and did hostile acts. *Milton, S. A.*
Oh, Tyrians, with immortal hate
Pursue this hated race: and let there be
'Twixt us and them no *league* nor amity. *Denham.*

To LEAGUE *v. n.* To unite on certain terms; to confederate.

Where fraud and falsehood invade society, the band presently breaks, and men are put to a loss where to *league* and to fasten their dependances. *South.*

LEAGUE. *n. s.* [*lieuë*, Fr. *leuca*, Latin; from *lech*, Welsh, a stone that was used to be erected at the end of every league. Camden.] A measure of length, containing three miles.

Ere the ships could meet by twice five *leagues*,
We were encount'red by a mighty rock. *Shakspeare.*
Ev'n Italy, though many a *league* remote,
In distant echo's answer'd. *Addison.*

LE'AGUED. *adj.* [from *league.*] Confederated.

And now thus *leagu'd* by an eternal bond,
What shall retard the Britons bold designs? *Philips.*

LE'AGUER.† *n. s.* [Dutch, or Flemish. "They will not vouchsafe in their speaches or writings to use our termes belonging to matters of warre, but doo call a *campe* by the Dutch name of *legar;* nor will not affoord to say that such a towne or such a fort is besieged, but that it is *belegard.*" Sir J. Smythe, Certain Disc. 1590, fol. 2.]

1. Camp; not siege, as Dr. Johnson has hastily asserted.

We will bind and hoodwink him so, that he shall suppose no other but that he is carried into the *leaguer* of the adversaries, when we bring him to our tents. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

They played their cannon day and night into the enemy's *leaguers* and quarters.—They shot into the *leaguer* at Hedington hill, and there killed Lieutenant Colonel Cotsworth. *A. Wood, Annals Univ.* Ox. an. 1646.

2. One united in a confederacy. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

The divisions are so many, and so intricate, of protestants and catholicks, royalists and *leaguers.* *Bacon, Observ. on a Libel,* (1592.)

Are you *leaguers*, or covenanters, or associators? *Dryden, Vindic. of the Duke of Guise.*

LEAK.† *n. s.* [*lek*, *leke*, Dutch; hlece, Sax. leaky; *leka*, Su. Goth. to flow or run.] A breach or hole which lets in water.

There will be always evils, which no art of man can cure: breaches and *leaks* more than man's wit hath hands to stop. *Hooker.*

The water rushes in, as it doth usually in the *leak* of a ship. *Wilkins.*

Whether she sprung a *leak* I cannot find,
Or whether she was overset with wind,
Or that some rock below her bottom rent,
But down at once with all her crew she went. *Dryden.*

LEAK.* *adj.* [hlece, Sax. hlece ſcip, a leaky ship. Lye.] Leaky.

And fifty sisters water in *leake* vessels draw. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. v. 55.

Yet is the bottle *leake*, and bag so torn,
That all which I put in fals out anon. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. viii. 24.

To LEAK. *v. n.*

1. To let water in or out.

They will allow us ne'er a jordan, and then we *leak* in your chimney. *Shakspeare.*

His feet should be washed every day in cold water; and have his shoes so thin, that they might *leak*, and let in water. *Locke.*

2. To drop through a breach, or discontinuity.

The water, which will perhaps by degrees *leak* into several parts, may be emptied out again. *Wilkins.*

Golden stars hung o'er their heads,
And seem'd so crowded, that they burst upon 'em,
And dart at once their baleful influence
In *leaking* fire. *Dryden and Lee.*

To LEAK.* *v. a.* To let out.

It would be next to impossible to make pipes to hold so perfectly as not to *leak* air in some parts. *Mr. Hooke, in Hist. R. Soc.* iv. 548.

LE'AKAGE.† *n. s.* [from *leak.*]

1. State of a vessel that leaks.

They weaken themselves by too great a *leakage* of their power. *Bp. Parker, Repr. Reh. Transpr.* p. 11.

2. Allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures.

LE'AKY. *adj.* [from *leak.*]

1. Battered or pierced, so as to let water in or out.

Thou'rt so *leaky*,
That we must leave thee to thy sinking; for
Thy dearest quit thee. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
If you have not enjoy'd what youth could give,
But life sunk through you like a *leaky* sieve,
Accuse yourself, you liv'd not while you might. *Dryden.*

2. Loquacious; not close.

Women are so *leaky*, that I have hardly met with one that could not hold her breath longer than she could keep a secret. *L'Estrange.*

LEAM.* See LEME.

To LEAN.† *v. n.* preter. *leaned* or *leant.* [hlinian, Saxon; *lenen*, Dutch.]

1. To incline against; to rest against.

Security is expressed among the medals of Gordianus, by a lady *leaning* against a pillar, a sceptre in her hand, before an altar. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The columns may be allowed somewhat above their ordinary length, because they *lean* unto so good supporters. *Wotton.*

Upon his ivory sceptre first he *leant*,
Then shook his head, that shook the firmament. *Dryden.*

If God be angry, all our other dependencies will profit us nothing; every other support will fail under us when we come to *lean* upon it, and deceive us in the day when we want it most. *Rogers.*

Then *leaning* o'er the rails he musing stood. *Gay.*
'Mid the central depth of black'ning woods,
High rais'd in solemn theatre around
Leans the huge elephant. *Thomson.*

2. To propend; to tend towards.

They delight rather to *lean* to their old customs, though they be more unjust and more inconvenient. *Spenser.*

Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and *lean* not unto thine own understanding. *Prov.* iii. 5.

A desire *leaning* to either side, biasses the judgment strangely. *Watts.*

3. To be in a bending posture.

She *leans* me out at her mistress's chamber window, bids me a thousand times good night. *Shakspeare.*

Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil,
She laid her down, and *leaning* on her knees,
Invok'd the cause of all her miseries. *Dryden.*

The gods came downward to behold the wars,
Sharp'ning their sights, and *leaning* from their stars. *Dryden.*

4. To bend; to waver; to totter.

What shalt thou expect,
To be depender on a thing that *leans?* *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

To LEAN.* *v. a.*

1. To incline; to cause to lean.

Lean thine aged back against mine arm,
And in that case I'll tell thee my disease. *Shakspeare.*

Oppress'd with anguish, panting and o'erspent,
His fainting limbs against an oak he *leant.* *Dryden.*

2. [Icel *leina.*] To conceal. North of Eng. Ray, and Grose. "They will give a thing no *leaning,*" i. e. they will not suffer the least *connivance.* Lyc.

LEAN.† *adj.* [hlæne, læne, Sax. læniʒ, slender.]

1. Not fat; meagre; wanting flesh; bareboned.

As *lene* was his horse as is a rake. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quartering steel, and climbing fire. *Shakspeare.*

Lean raw-bon'd rascals, who would e'er suppose,
They had such courage and audacity! *Shakspeare.*

Lean-look'd prophets whisper fearful change. *Shakspeare.*

I would invent as bitter searching terms,
With full as many signs of deadly hate,
As *lean*-fac'd envy in a loathsome cave. *Shakspeare.*

Seven other kine came up out of the river, ill-favoured and *lean*-fleshed. *Gen.* xli. 3.

Let a physician beware how he purge after hard frosty weather, and in a *lean* body, without preparation. *Bacon.*

And fetch their precepts from the Cynick tub,
Praising the *lean*, and sallow, abstinence. *Milton, Comus.*

Swear that Adrastus, and the *lean*-look'd prophet,
Are joint conspirators. *Dryden and Lee.*

Lean people often suffer for want of fat, as fat people may by obstruction of the vessels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

No laughing graces wanton in my eyes;
but haggard grief, *lean*-looking, sallow care,
Dwell on my brow. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

2. Not unctuous; thin; hungry.

There are two chief kinds of terrestrial liquors, those that are fat and light, and those that are *lean* and more earthy, like common water. *Burnet, Theory.*

3. Low; poor: in opposition to *great* or *rich.*

That which combin'd us was most great, and let not
A *leaner* action rend us. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

4. Jejune; not comprehensive; not embellished: as, a *lean* dissertation.

The case is quite different in our author's low and *lean* performance. *Waterland, Script. Vindic.* P. ii. p. 7.

5. Shallow; dull.

A lunatick *lean*-witted fool,
Presuming on an ague's privilege. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

LEAN. *n. s.* That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat.

With razors keen we cut our passage clean
Through rills of fat, and deluges of *lean.* *Farquhar.*

LE'ANLY.† *adv.* [from *lean.*] Meagrely; without plumpness. *Sherwood.*

LE'ANNESS. *n. s.* [from *lean.*]

1. Extenuation of body; want of flesh; meagreness.

If thy *leanness* loves such food,
There are those, that, for thy sake,
Do enough. *B. Jonson.*

The symptoms of too great fluidity are excess of universal secretions, as of perspiration, sweat, urine, liquid dejectures, *leanness*, and weakness. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Want of matter; thinness; poverty.

The poor king Reignier, whose large style
Agrees not with the *leanness* of his purse. *Shakspeare.*

LE'ANY.* *adj.* [*leen-man*, Teut. a servant.] Alert; active. Grose notices this word, but does not mention in what place it is used.

Fat kernes, and *leany* knaves. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

To LEAP.† *v. n.* hlæpan, Sax. *hlaupan*, Goth. to dance; *hleypa*, Icel. to run; *loup*, Scottish, to jump.]

1. To jump; to move upward or progressively without change of the feet.

If I could win a lady at leap-frog, or by vaulting into my saddle with my armour on, I should quickly *leap* into a wife. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

A man *leapeth* better with weights in his hands than without; for that the weight, if it be proportionable, strengtheneth the sinews by contracting them. In *leaping* with weights the arms are first cast backwards and then forwards with so much the greater force, for the hands go backward before they take their rise. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

In a narrow pit,
He saw a lion, and *leap'd* down to it. *Cowley, David.*

Thrice from the ground she *leap'd*, was seen to wield
Her brandish'd lance. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. To rush with vehemence.

God changed the spirit of the king into mildness, who in a fear *leaped* from his throne, and took her in his arms, till she came to herself again. *Esth.* xv. 8.

After he went into the tent, and found her not, he *leaped* out to the people. *Judith*, xiv. 7.

He ruin upon ruin heaps,
And on me, like a furious giant, *leaps.* *Sandys.*

Strait *leaping* from his horse he rais'd me up. *Rowe.*

3. To bound; to spring.

Rejoice ye in that day, and *leap* for joy. *St. Luke*, vi. 23.

I am warm'd, my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's voice, and burns for glory. *Addison.*

4. To fly; to start.

He parted frowning from me, as if ruin
Leap'd from his eyes: so looks the chafed lion
Upon the daring huntsman that has gall'd him;
Then makes him nothing. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks of fire *leap* out. *Job*, xli. 19.

To LEAP. *v. a.*

1. To pass over, or into, by leaping.

Every man is not of a constitution to *leap* a gulf for the saving of his country. *L'Estrange.*

As one condemn'd to *leap* a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops short. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

She dares pursue, if they dare lead:
As their example still prevails:
She tempts the stream or *leaps* the pales. *Prior.*

2. To compress, as beasts.

Too soon they must not feel the sting of love:
Let him not *leap* the cow. *Dryden, Georg.*

LEAP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Bound; jump; act of leaping.

2. Space passed by leaping.

After they have carried their riders safe over all *leaps*, and through all dangers, what comes of them in the end but to be broken-winded? *L'Estrange.*

3. Sudden transition.

Wickedness comes on by degrees, as well as virtue; and sudden *leaps* from one extreme to another are unnatural. *L'Estrange.*

The commons wrested even the power of chusing a king intirely out of the hands of the nobles; which was so great a *leap*, and caused such a convulsion in the state, that the constitution could not bear. *Swift.*

4. An assault of an animal of prey.

The cat made a *leap* at the mouse. *L'Estrange.*

5. Embrace of animals.

How she cheats her bellowing lovers' eyes;
The rushing *leap*, the doubtful progeny. *Dryden, Æn.*

6. Hazard or effect of leaping.

Methinks, it were an easy *leap*
To pluck bright honour from the pale-fac'd moon. *Shakspeare.*

You take a precipice for no *leap* of danger,
And woo your own destruction. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
Behold that dreadful downfall of a rock,
Where yon old fisher views the waves from high!
'Tis the convenient *leap* I mean to try. *Dryden, Theocritus.*

LEAP.* *n. s.* [læp, Saxon; ꞅæð-læp, a basket to carry corn in while sowing.]

1. A basket.

Neither of seven looves into four thousynd of men, and how many *leepis*, ye token? *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* xvi. 9.

2. A weel for fish. *Sherwood.*

LEAP-FROG. *n. s.* [*leap* and *frog.*] A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.

If I could win a lady at *leap-frog*, I should quickly leap into a wife. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

LEAP-YEAR. *n. s.*

Leap-year or bissextile is every fourth year, and so called from its *leaping* a day more that year than in a common year: so that the common year has 365 days, but the *leap-year* 366; and then February hath 29 days, which in common years hath but 28. To find the *leap-year* you have this rule:

Divide by 4; what's left shall be
For *leap-year* 0; for past, 1, 2, 3. *Harris.*

The reason of the name of *leap-year* is, that a day of the week is missed; as, if on one year the first of March be on Monday, it will on the next year be on Tuesday, but on *leap-year* it will *leap* to Wednesday.

That the year consisteth of 365 days and almost six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which six hours omitted will, in process of time, largely deprave the compute; and this is the occasion of the bissextile or *leap-year*. *Brown.*

LE'APER.* *n. s.* [from *leap*; Sax. hleapeꞃe, a dancer.]

1. One who leaps or capers.
2. Spoken of a horse, which passes over hedge and ditch by leaping.

LE'APINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *leaping.*] By leaps. *Huloet.*

LEAR.* See LERE.

To LEARN.† *v. a.* [leoꞃnian, Saxon; *leren*, Germ. to learn and to teach; læꞃan, Sax. to teach; læꞃe, learning, skill. See LERE.]

1. To gain the knowledge or skill of.

Learn a parable of the fig-tree. *St. Matt.* xxiv. 32.

He, in a shorter time than was thought possible, *learned* both to speak and write the Arabian tongue. *Knolles.*

Learn, wretches, *learn* the motions of the mind,
And the great moral end of humankind. *Dryden, Pers.*

You may rely upon my tender care,
To keep him far from perils of ambition,
All he can *learn* of me will be to weep! *A. Philips.*

2. To teach. [It is observable, that in many of the European languages the same word signifies to learn and to teach; to gain or impart knowledge.] This sense is now perhaps obsolete. It is retained in the present version of the Psalms in our Common Prayer Book.

He would *learn*
The lion stoop to him in lowly wise,
A lesson hard. *Spenser, F. Q.*

You taught me language, and my profit on't
Is, I know not how to curse: the red plague rid you,
For *learning* me your language. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

A thousand more mischances than this one,
Have *learn'd* me how to brook this patiently. *Shakspeare.*

Hast thou not *learn'd* me how
To make perfumes? *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

My testimonies that I shall *learn* them. *Ps.* cxxxii. 13.

To LEARN. *v. n.* To take pattern; with *of.*

Take my yoke upon you, and *learn of* me; for I am meek and lowly. *St. Matt.* xi. 29.

In imitation of sounds, that man should be the teacher is no part of the matter; for birds will *learn* one *of* another. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

LE'ARNED.† *adj.* [from *learn.*]

1. Versed in science and literature.

It is indifferent to the matter in hand, which way the *learned* shall determine of it. *Locke.*

Some by old words to fame have made pretence:
Such labour'd nothings, in so strange a style,
Amaze th' unlearn'd, and make the *learned* smile. *Pope.*

The *learned* met with free approach,
Although they came not in a coach. *Swift.*

The best account is given of them by their own authors: but I trust more to the table of the *learned* bishop of Bath. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Skilled: skilful; knowing: with *in.*

Though train'd in arms, and *learn'd* in martial arts,
Thou chusest not to conquer men but hearts. *Granville.*

3. Skilled in scholastick, as distinct from other knowledge.

Till a man can judge whether they be truths or no, his understanding is but little improved: and thus men of much reading are greatly *learned*, but may be little knowing. *Locke.*

4. Wise.

Those needful jealousies of state, that warn wiser princes hourly to provide for their safety; and to teach them how *learned* a thing it is to beware of the humblest enemy. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

LE'ARNEDLY. *adv.* [from *learned.*] With knowledge; with skill.

The apostle seemed in his eyes but *learnedly* mad. *Hooker.*

Much
He spoke, and *learnedly*, for life; but all
Was either pitied in him, or forgotten. *Shakspeare.*

Ev'ry coxcomb swears as *learnedly* as they. *Swift.*

LE'ARNER.† *n. s.* [from *learn.* Sax. leoꞃneꞃe.] One who is yet in his rudiments; one who is acquiring some new art or knowledge.

The late *learners* cannot so well take the ply, except it be in some minds that have not suffered themselves to fix. *Bacon.*

Nor can a *learner* work so cheap as a skilful practised artist can. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

LE'ARNING.† *n. s.* [from *learn.* Sax. leoꞃnunᵹ. Rarely used in the plural number.]

1. Literature; skill in languages or sciences; generally scholastick knowledge.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is almost childish; then its youth, when luxuriant and juvenile; then its strength of years, when solid; and, lastly, its old age, when dry and exhaust. *Bacon.*

The king, he takes the babe
To his protection; calls him Posthumus; —
Puts him to all the *learnings* that his time
Could make him the receiver of. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

To tongue or pudding thou hast no pretence,
Learning thy talent is, but mine is sense. *Prior.*

As Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, so it is manifest from this chapter, that St. Paul was a great master in all the *learning* of the Greeks. *Bentley.*

2. Skill in any thing good or bad.

An art of contradiction by way of scorn, a *learning* wherewith we were long sithence forewarned, that the miserable times whereunto we are fallen should abound. *Hooker.*

LE'ASABLE.* *adj.* [from *lease.*] Capable of being let by lease. *Sherwood.*

LEASE.† *n. s.* [*laisser*, French; Spelman: *lassen*, Germ. Serenius.]

1. A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands.

Why, cousin, wer't thou regent of the world,
It were a shame to let this land by *lease*. *Shakspeare.*
Lords of the world have but for life their *lease*,
And that too, if the lessor please, must cease. *Denham.*
I have heard a man talk with contempt of bishops' *leases*, as on a worse foot than the rest of his estate. *Swift.*

2. Any tenure.
Our high-plac'd Macbeth
Shall live the *lease* of nature. *Shakspeare.*
Thou to give the world increase,
Short'ned hast thy own life's *lease*.
Milton, El. M. of Winchester.

To LEASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To let by lease.
Where the vicar *leases* his glebe, the tenant must pay the great tithes to the rector or impropriator, and the small tithes to the vicar. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

To LEASE.† *v. n.* [*lesen*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Saxon leſan, and liſan, to gather, to collect; *lisan*, Goth. and *lesa*, Icel. the same. This word, therefore, might justly be distinguished, in its spelling, from the former *lease*, and the subsequent *leasing*, by being written *lese*.] To glean; to gather what the harvest men leave.
She in harvest us'd to *lease*;
But harvest done, to chare-work did aspire,
Meat, drink, and two-pence, was her daily hire. *Dryden.*

LE'ASER.† *n. s.* [from *lease*.]

1. Gleaner; gatherer after the reaper.
There was no office which a man from England might not have; and I looked upon all who were born here as only in the condition of *leasers* and gleaners. *Swift.*

2. A liar. See LEASING.
Those idle words — we answer with silence and scorn. Let *leesers* have leave to talk. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Cler.* p. 339.

LE'ASEHOLD.* *adj.* [*lease* and *hold*.] Holden by lease; as, a *leasehold* tenement.

LEASH.† *n. s.* [*lesse*, French; *letse*, Teut. *lascia*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — Germ. *lasche*, a bit of leather, a flap. Serenius.]

1. A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk; or a courser leads his greyhound. *Hanmer.*
Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the *leash*,
To let him slip at will. *Shakspeare.*
What I was, I am;
More straining on, for plucking back; not following
My *leash* unwillingly. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

2 A tierce; three.
I am sworn brother to a *leash* of drawers, and can call them all by their christian names. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
Some thought when he did gabble
Th'ad heard three labourers of Babel,
Or Cerberus himself pronounce
A *leash* of languages at once. *Hudibras.*
Thou art a living comedy; they are a *leash* of dull devils. *Dennis, Letters.*

3. A band wherewith to tie any thing in general.
The ravished soul being shewn such game, would break those *leashes* that tie her to the body. *Boyle.*

To LEASH.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to hold in a string.
Then should the warlike Harry, like himself,
Assume the port of Mars; and, at his heels,
Leasht in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire,
Crouch for employment. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
Cerberus, from below,
Must, *leash'd* to himself, with him a hunting go.
Lovelace, Luc. Posth. p. 33.

LE'ASING.† *n. s.* [leaſunge, Saxon; *leysing*, Icel. perfidy. Wicliffe calls liars "*leasing*-mongers," dealers in lying.] Lies; falsehood.
O ye sons of men, how long will ye have such pleasure in vanity, and seek after *leasing*. *Psal.* iv. 2.
He 'mongst ladies would their fortunes read
Out of their hands, and merry *leasings* tell.
Spenser, Hub. Tale.
He hates foul *leasings* and vile flattery,
Two filthy blots in noble gentery. *Spenser, Hub. Tale.*
That false pilgrim which that *leasing* told,
Being indeed old Archimage. *Spenser, F. Q.*
I have ever verified my friends
With all the size that verity
Would without lapsing suffer: nay, sometimes,
Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground
I've tumbl'd past the throw; and in his praise
Have almost stampt the *leasing*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
As folks, quoth Richard, prone to *leasing*,
Say things at first, because they're pleasing;
Then prove what they have once asserted,
Nor care to have their lie deserted:
Till their own dreams at length deceive them,
And oft repeating they believe them. *Prior.*
Trading free shall thrive again,
Nor *leasings* lewd affright the swain. *Gay, Pastorals.*

LE'ASOW.* *n. s.* [leſpe, læſpe, Saxon.] A pasture. This word is very old in our language; but has escaped notice, notwithstanding the modern application of it by Shenstone to his celebrated residence, the *Leasowes*. Kelham notices also the Norm. Fr. *leswes*, or *lesues*, as used for *pasture-ground*.
He schal go yn, and schal go out; and he schal fynde *lesewis*, [in the present version, *pasture*.]
Wicliffe, St. John, x. 9.

LEAST. *adj.* the superlative of *little*. [læſt, Saxon. This word Wallis would persuade us to write *lest*, that it may be analogous to *less*; but surely the profit is not worth the change.] Little beyond others; smallest.
I am not worthy of the *least* of all the mercies shewed to thy servant. *Gen.* xxxii. 10.
A man can no more have a positive idea of the greatest than he has of the *least* space. *Locke.*

LEAST. *adv.* In the lowest degree; in a degree below others; less than any other way.
He resolv'd to wave his suit,
Or for a while play *least* in sight. *Hudibras.*
Ev'n that avert; I chuse it not;
But taste it as the *least* unhappy lot. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*
No man more truly knows to place a right value on your friendship, than he who *least* deserves it on all other accounts than his due sense of it. *Pope, Letters.*

At LEAST.
At the LEAST.
At LEASTWISE.

1. To say no more; not to demand or affirm more than is barely sufficient; at the lowest degree.
He who attempts, though in vain, *at least* asperses
The tempted with dishonour. *Milton, P. L.*
He from my side subducting, took perhaps
More than enough; *at least* on her bestowed
Too much of ornament, in outward show
Elaborate, of inward less exact. *Milton, P. L.*
Upon the mast they saw a young man, *at least* if he were a man, who sat as on horseback. *Sidney.*
Every effect doth after a sort contain, *at leastwise* resemble the cause for which it proceedeth. *Hooker.*
Honour and fame *at least* the thund'rer ow'd,
And ill he pays the promise of a God. *Pope.*
The remedies, if any, are to be proposed from a constant course of the milken diet, continued *at least* a year. *Temple.*
A fiend may deceive a creature of more excellency than himself, *at least* by the tacit permission of the omniscient Being.
Dryden, Ded. to Juvenal.

2. It has a sense implying doubt; to say no more; to say the least; not to say all that might be said.

Whether such virtue spent now fail'd
New angels to create, if they *at least*
Are his created. *Milton, P. L.*

Let useful observations be *at least* some part of the subject of your conversation. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

LE'ASY. *adj.* [This word seems formed from the same root with *loisir*, French, or *loose.*] Flimsy; of weak texture. Not in use.

He never leaveth, while the sense itself be left loose and *leasy.* *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

LEAT.* *n. s.* [læt, Sax. third pers. sing. pret. from lædan, to lead, to conduct.] A trench to convey water to or from a mill. Mentioned in the Stat. 7 Jac. I. c. 19.

LE'ATHER. *n. s.* [leðeр, Saxon; *leaâr*, Erse.]

1. Dressed hides of animals.

He was a hairy man, and girt with a girdle of *leather* about his loins. *2 Kings*, i. 8.

And if two boots keep out the weather,
What need you have two hides of *leather?* *Prior.*

2. Skin; ironically.

Returning sound in limb and wind,
Except some *leather* lost behind. *Swift.*

3. It is often used in composition for *leathern.*

The shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his *leather* bottle;
Is far beyond a prince's delicates. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

To LE'ATHER.* *v. a.* To beat; to lash as with a thong of leather. A low expression: used also in Scotland. See Dr. Jamieson's Dict. "I'll *leather* you heartily." North of England. Grose.

To LE'ATHER, or LE'THER.* *v. n.* [hleoðpian, Sax. to thunder, to make a great noise; spoken of running horses, Ray says; as, they *lether* it away; which, in some places, is, they *thunder* it along.] To proceed with noise or violence; to push forward eagerly. A common but low expression.

LE'ATHERCOAT. *n. s.* [*leather* and *coat.*] An apple with a tough rind.

There is a dish of *leathercoats* for you. *Shakspeare.*

LE'ATHERDRESSER. *n. s.* [*leather* and *dresser.*] He who prepares leather; he who manufactures hides for use.

He removed to Cumæ; and by the way was entertained at the house of one Tychius, a *leather-dresser.* *Pope.*

LE'ATHER-JACKET.* *n. s.* A fish of the Pacifick Ocean.

Some beautifully spotted soles, *leather-jackets*, &c. *Cook and King's Voyage.*

LE'ATHER-MOUTHED. *adj.* [*leather* and *mouth.*]

By a *leather-mouthed* fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat; as the chub or cheven. *Walton, Angler.*

LE'ATHERN.† *adj.* [from *leather.* Sax. leðeрn.] Made of leather.

I saw her hand; she has a *leathern* hand,
A free-stone colour'd hand: I verily did think
That her old gloves were on. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

The wretched animal heav'd forth such groans,
That their discharge did stretch his *leathern* coat
Almost to bursting. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

The same John had his raiment of camel's hair, and a *leathern* girdle about his loins. *St. Matt.* iii. 4.

In silken or in *leathern* purse retain
A splendid shilling. *Philips.*

LE'ATHERSELLER. *n. s.* [*leather* and *seller.*] He who deals in leather, and vends it.

LE'ATHER-WINGED.* *adj.* [*leather* and *wing.*] Having wings like leather.

The *lether-winged* batt, dayes enemy. *Spenser, F. Q.*

LE'ATHERY. *adj.* [from *leather.*] Resembling leather.

Wormius calls this crust a *leathery* skin. *Grew, Museum.*

LEAVE. *n. s.* [leaꝼe, Saxon; from lyꝼan, to grant.]

1. Grant of liberty; permission; allowance.

By your *leave*, Ireneus, notwithstanding all this your careful foresight, methinks I see an evil lurk unespied. *Spenser on Ireland.*

When him his dearest Una did behold,
Disdaining life, desiring *leave* to dye. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I make bold to press upon you.
— You're welcome; give us *leave*, drawer. *Shakspeare.*

The days
Of Sylla's sway, when the free sword took *leave*
To act all that it would. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Thrice happy snake! that in her sleeve
May boldly creep, we dare not give
Our thoughts so unconfin'd a *leave.* *Waller.*

No friend has *leave* to bear away the dead. *Dryden.*

Offended that we fought without his *leave*,
He takes this time his secret hate to shew. *Dryden.*

One thing more I crave *leave* to offer about syllogism, before I leave it. *Locke.*

I must have *leave* to be grateful to any who serves me, let him be never so obnoxious to any party: nor did the tory party put me to the hardship of asking this *leave.* *Pope.*

2. Farewell; adieu. In this sense *leave* is *permission to depart.*

Take *leave* and part, for you must part forthwith. *Shakspeare.*

Evils that take *leave*,
On their departure, most of all shew evil. *Shakspeare.*

There is further compliment of *leave* taking between France and him. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Here my father comes;
A double blessing is a double grace;
Occasion smiles upon a second *leave.* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

But my dear nothings, take your *leave*,
No longer must you me deceive. *Suckling.*

Many stars may be visible in our hemisphere, that are not so at present; and many shall take *leave* of our horizon, and appear unto southern habitations. *Brown.*

To LEAVE.† *v. a.* pret. *I left*; *I have left.* [Of the derivation of this word the etymologists give no satisfactory account. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Saxon læꝼan, leoꝼan, to leave, to relinquish; *leifa*, Icel. the same.]

1. To quit; to forsake.

A man shall *leave* his father and his mother, and cleave to his wife. *Gen.* ii. 24.

If they love lees, and *leave* the lusty wine,
Envy them not their palates with the swine. *B. Jonson.*

2. To desert; to abandon.

He that is of an unthankful mind, will *leave* him in danger that delivered him. *Ecclus.* xxix. 17.

3. To depart from, without action; as, I *left* things as I found them.

When they were departed from him, they *left* him in great diseases. *2 Chron.* xxiv. 25.

4. To have remaining at death.

There be of them that have *left* a name behind them. *Ecclus.* xliv. 8.

5. Not to deprive of.

They still have *left* me the providence of God, and all the promises of the gospel, and my charity to them too. *Bp. Taylor.*

6. To suffer to remain.

If it be done without order, the mind comprehendeth less that which is set down; and besides, it *leaveth* a suspicion, as if more might be said than is expressed. *Bacon.*

These things must be *left* uncertain to farther discoveries in future ages. *Abbot, Descr. of the World.*

Who those are, to whom this right by descent belongs, he *leaves* out of the reach of any one to discover from his writings. *Locke.*

7. Not to carry away.

They encamped against them, and destroyed the increase of the earth, and *left* no sustenance for Israel. *Judg.* vi. 4.

He shall eat the fruit of thy cattle; which also shall not *leave* thee either corn, wine, or oil. *Deut.* xxviii. 48.

Vastius gave strict commandment, that they should *leave* behind them unnecessary baggage. *Knolles, Hist.*

8. To reject; not to choose.

In all the common incidents of life,
I am superiour, I can take or *leave*. *Steele.*

9. To fix as a token or remembrance.

This I *leave* with my reader, as an occasion for him to consider, how much he may be beholden to experience. *Locke.*

10. To bequeath; to give as inheritance.

That peace thou *leav'st* to thy imperial line,
That peace, Oh happy shade, be ever thine. *Dryden.*

11. To give up; to resign; to part with.

Thou shalt not glean thy vineyard; thou shalt *leave* them for the poor and stranger. *Lev.* xix. 10.

Such black and grained spots,
As will not *leave* their tinct. *Shakspeqre, Hamlet.*

If a wise man were *left* to himself, and his own choice, to wish the greatest good to himself he could devise; the sum of all his wishes would be this, That there were just such a being as God is. *Tillotson.*

12. To permit without interposition.

Whether Esau were a vassal, I *leave* the reader to judge. *Locke.*

13. To cease to do; to desist from.

Let us return, lest my father *leave* caring for the asses, and take thought for us. 1 *Sam.* ix. 5.

14. *To* LEAVE *off.* To desist from; to forbear.

If, upon any occasion, you bid him *leave off* the doing of any thing, you must be sure to carry the point. *Locke.*

In proportion as old age came on, he *left off* fox-hunting. *Addison, Spect.*

15. *To* LEAVE *off.* To forsake.

He began to *leave off* some of his old acquaintance, his roaring and bullying about the streets: he put on a serious air. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

16. *To* LEAVE *out.* To omit; to neglect.

I am so fraught with curious business, that
I *leave out* ceremony. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

You may partake: I have told 'em who you are.
— I should be loth to be *left out*, and here too. *B. Jonson.*

What is set down by order and division doth demonstrate, that nothing is *left out* or omitted, but all is there. *Bacon.*

Befriend till utmost end
Of all thy dues be done, and none *left out*,
Ere the nice morn on the Indian steep
From her cabin'd loop-hole peep. *Milton, Comus.*

We ask, if those subvert
Reason's establish'd maxims, who assert
That we the world's existence may conceive,
Though we one atom *out* of matter *leave?* *Blackmore.*

I always thought this passage *left out* with a great deal of judgement, by Tucca and Varius, as it seems to contradict a part in the sixth Æneid. *Addison on Italy.*

To LEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To cease; to desist.

She is my essence, and I *leave* to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foster'd, illumin'd, cherish'd, kept alive. *Shakspeare.*

And since this business so far fair is done,
Let us not *leave* till all our own be won. *Shakspeare.*

He began at the eldest, and *left* at the youngest. *Genesis.*

2. *To* LEAVE *off.* To desist.

Grittus, hoping that they in the castle would not hold out, *left off* to batter or undermine it, wherewith he perceived he little prevailed. *Knolles, Hist.*

But when you find that vigorous heat abate,
Leave off, and for another summons wait. *Roscommon.*

3. *To* LEAVE *off.* To stop.

Wrongs do not *leave off* there where they begin,
But still beget new mischiefs in their course. *Daniel.*

To LEAVE. *v. a.* [from *levy; lever*, French.] To levy; to raise: a corrupt word, made, I believe, by Spenser, for a rhime.

An army strong she *leav'd*,
To war on those which him had of his realm bereav'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

LE'AVED.✝ *adj.* [from *leaves*, of *leaf.*]

1. Furnished with foliage.

These tamarisks with thick-*leav'd* box are found,
And cytisus and garden-pines abound. *Congreve, Transl. of Ovid.*

2. Made with leaves or folds.

I will loose the loins of kings, to open before him the two *leaved* gates. *Isa.* xlv. 1.

LE'AVELESS.* *adj.* [from *leaf* and *less.*] Having no leaves. *Leafless* is more used.

Then I no more shall court the verdant bay,
But the dry *leaveless* trunk on Golgotha.
Carew, Verses pref. to Sandys's Psalms.

LE'AVEN.✝ *n. s.* [*levain*, Fr. from *lever*, to lift up; *levare*, Lat. Our word should be written *leven.* "The sour coagulated milk of Syria is called *leven.*" Withering's Eng. Botany, ii. 324.]

1. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; particularly used of sour dough mixed in a mass of bread.

It shall not be baken with *leaven.* *Lev.* vi. 17.

All fermented meats and drinks are easiest digested; and those unfermented, by barm or *leaven*, are hardly digested. *Floyer.*

2. Any mixture which makes a general change in the mass: it generally means something that depraves or corrupts that with which it is mixed.

Many of their propositions savour very strong of the old *leaven* of innovations. *King Charles.*

To LE'AVEN.✝ *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ferment by something mixed.

Whosoever eateth *leavened* bread, that soul shall be cut off. *Exod.* xii. 17.

2. To taint; to imbue.

They yet so watch over their hearts, as not to suffer any outward momentary adornings whatsoever to *leaven* them with any thing of pride or sinful vanity.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 187.

That cruel something unpossest,
Corrodes and *leavens* all the rest. *Prior.*

3. To imbue: in a good sense.

A few fishermen *leavened* the world with a doctrine quite against the grain of it; and naked truth prevailed against authority, art, and interest, in conjunction.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. ii.

LE'AVENING.* *n. s.* [from *leaven.*] Ferment mixed with any substance to make it light.

Breads we have of several grains, with divers kinds of *leavenings* and seasonings; so that some do extremely move appetites. *Bacon.*

LE'AVENOUS.* *adj.* [from *leaven.*] Containing leaven; tainted.

Whose unsincere and *leavenous* doctrine, corrupting the people, first taught them looseness, then bondage.
Milton, Eiconoclast. ch. 9.

LE'AVER. *n. s.* [from *leave.*] One who deserts or forsakes.

Let the world rank me in register
A master-*leaver*, and a fugitive. *Shakspeare.*

LEAVES. *n. s.* The plural of leaf.

Parts fit for the nourishment of man in plants are, seeds, roots, and fruits; for *leaves* they give no nourishment at all. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

LE'AVINESS.* *n. s.* [from *leavy.*] State of being full of leaves; accumulation of leaves. *Leafiness* would be better. *Sherwood.*

Le'avings. *n. s.* [from *leave.*] Remnant; relicks; offal; refuse: it has no singular.

My father has this morning call'd together,
To this poor hall, his little Roman senate,
The *leavings* of Pharsalia. *Addison, Cato.*

Then who can think we'll quit the place,
Or stop and light at Cloe's head,
With scraps and *leavings* to be fed? *Swift.*

Le'avy. *adj.* [from *leaf.*] Full of leaves; covered with leaves; *leafy* is more used.

Strephon, with *leavy* twigs of laurel tree,
A garland made on temples for to wear,
For he then chosen was the dignity
Of village lord that Whitsontide to bear. *Sidney.*

Now, near enough: your *leavy* screens throw down,
And show like those you are. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To **Lech.**† *v. a.* [*lecher,* French. This is merely another term for the verb *latch,* already noticed; which Hanmer explains by *letch.* But this is the commentary, made, in an unguarded moment, by the rash pen of Mr. Mason: "Hast thou yet *lech'd* the Athenian's eyes, &c." See *To* Latch. "This," Mr. Mason says, "is a strong specimen of Johnson's inconsistency. Under the verb *latch,* this passage is given for an example of it, the word being silently altered to *latched.* Such willful impositions on the public would be enough to ruin any literary character whatsoever."—Now silent alteration is quite out of the question; *latch* is the reading of the poet, retained by Mr. Steevens; and is one of our northern words unknown to Mr. Mason. Johnson gives *lech,* or, as Hanmer reads it, *letch,* merely, perhaps, as the proposed alteration of that critick; and accordingly so cited the passage.

LE'CHER.† *n. s.* [Derived by Skinner from *luxure,* old French: *luxuria* is used in the middle ages in the same sense. Dr. Johnson. — The old French language has *lecheur,* "galant, libertin, débauché, friand, gourmand, qui s' adonne aux plaisirs, soit de la table ou de l'amour." Roquefort. — Leȝeppeipe, Saxon, is "concubitus illicitus, fornicatio, adulterium. Hinc nostra, *lecher, lecherous, lechery.*" Lye, edit. Manning. — It is probably from the German *laichen,* to be lascivious, to play the whore.] A whore-master.

I will now take the *lecher;* he's at my house; he cannot 'scape me. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

You, like a *lecher,* out of whorish loins
Are pleas'd to breed out your inheritors. *Shakspeare.*

The *lecher* soon transforms his mistress; now
In Io's place appears a lovely cow. *Dryden.*

The sleepy *lecher* shuts his little eyes,
About his churning chaps the frothy bubbles rise. *Dryden.*

She yields her charms
To that fair *lecher,* the strong god of arms. *Pope, Odyssey.*

To **Le'cher.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To whore.

Die for adultery? no.
The wren goes to't, and the small gilded fly
Does *lecher* in my sight. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Gut eats all day, and *letchers* all the night. *B. Jonson.*

Le'cherous.† *adj.* [from *lecher.*]

1. Provoking lust.

A *lecherous* thing is wine, and dronkenesse
Is ful of striving and of wretchednesse. *Chaucer, Pard. Tale.*

2. Lewd; lustful.

The sapphire should grow foul, and lose its beauty, when worn by one that is *lecherous;* the emerald should fly to pieces, if it touch the skin of any unchaste person. *Derham.*

Le'cherously.† *adv.* [from *lecherous.*] Lewdly; lustfully.

Ther he wastid his goodis, in lyvynge *lecherously.* *Wicliffe, St. Luke,* xv. 13.

Le'cherousness. *n. s.* [from *lecherous.*] Lewdness.

Le'chery.† *n. s.* [from *lecher;* old Fr. *lecherie.* See Lecher.] Lewdness; lust.

The rest welter with as little shame in open *lechery,* as swine do in the common mire. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Against such lewdsters, and their *lechery,*
Those that betray them do no treachery. *Shakspeare.*

LE'CTION.† *n. s.* [*lectio,* Lat.]

1. A reading; a variety in copies.

I have perused those various *lections.* *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 27.

Every critick has his own hypothesis: if the common text be not favourable to his opinion, a various *lection* shall be made authentick. *Watts, Logick.*

2. A lesson, or portion of scripture, read in divine service.

To this last described Jewish order of morning prayers so far did the ancient Christian agree, as to begin likewise with *lections* and psalmody. *Hooper on Lent,* p. 355.

Le'ctionary.* *n. s.* [low Lat, *lectionarium.*] A book containing parts of scripture, which were read in churches.

The *lectionary* contained all the lessons, whether from scripture, or other books, which were directed to be read in the course of the year. *Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope,* p. 337.

Mabillon found at Lisieux, and published, a Gallic *lectionary,* which is reputed to be now about 1200 years old, and contains the entire epistle of John, except the three heavenly witnesses. *Porson, Lett. to Travis,* p. 153.

LE'CTURE. *n. s.* [*lecture,* French.]

1. A discourse pronounced upon any subject.

Mark him, while Dametas reads his rustick *lecture* unto him, how to feed his beasts before noon, and where to shade them in the extreme heat. *Sidney.*

Wrangling pedant,
When in musick we have spent an hour,
Your *lecture* shall have leisure for as much. *Shakspeare.*

When letters from Cæsar were given to Rusticus, he refused to open them till the philosopher had done his *lectures.* *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

Virtue is the solid good, which tutors should not only read *lectures* and talk of, but the labour and art of education should furnish the mind with, and fasten there. *Locke.*

2. The act or practice of reading; perusal.

In the *lecture* of holy scripture, their apprehensions are commonly confined unto the literal sense of the text. *Brown.*

3. A magisterial reprimand; a pedantick discourse.

Numidia will be blest by Cato's *lectures.* *Addison.*

To **Le'cture.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct formally.
2. To instruct insolently and dogmatically.

To **Le'cture.** *v. n.* To read in publick; to instruct an audience by a formal explanation or discourse; as, Wallis *lectured* on geometry.

Le'cturer. *n. s.* [from *lecture.*]

1. An instructor; a teacher by way of lecture.
2. A preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector or vicar.

If any minister refused to admit into his church a *lecturer* recommended by them, and there was not one orthodox or learned man recommended, he was presently required to attend upon the committee. *Clarendon.*

Le'ctureship. *n. s.* [from *lecture.*] The office of a lecturer.

He got a *lectureship* in town of sixty pounds a year, where he preached constantly in person. *Swift.*

Le'cturn.* *n. s.* [*lectrin,* old Fr. *lectrinum,* low Lat. from *lectus* of *lego,* to read.] A reading desk. Obsolete. *Huloet.*

The second lesson Robin Redebreste sang—
And to the *lectorne* amorily he sprang. *Chaucer, Court of Love.*

Led. part. pret. of *lead.*

Then shall they know that I am the Lord your God, which caused them to be *led* into captivity among the heathen. *Ezek.* xxxix. 28.

The leaders of this people caused them to err, and they that are *led* of them are destroyed. *Isa.* ix. 16.

As in vegetables and animals, so in most other bodies, not propagated by seed, it is the colour we most fix on, and are most *led* by. *Locke.*

Le'dden.* *n. s.* [lyden, Sax. the Latin language, and language in general; læden, the Latin only. Dante, Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed, uses *latino* in the general sense of lyden. Our old word is sometimes *lede*, or *leid*, for language; which, as well as *ledden*, are now obsolete.]

1. Language.

She understood wel every thing
That any foule may in his *leden* sain,
And coude answere him in his *leden* again. *Chaucer, Squ. Tale.*

Thereto he was expert in prophecies
And could the *ledden* of the gods unfold. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. xi. 19.

Her *ledden* was like human language true. *Fairfax, Tasso,* xvi. 13.

2. True meaning.

And those that do to Cynthia expound
The *ledden* of strange languages in charge. *Spenser, Colin Clout.*

Ledca'ptain.* *n. s.* [*led* and *captain.*] An humble attendant; a favourite that follows as if led by a string.

Mr. Pope, and Mr. Gay, were then favourites of Mrs. Howard; especially Gay, who was then of her *ledcaptains.* *Swift to Lady B. Germaine,* (1732.)

They will never want some creditable *ledcaptain* to attend them, at a minute's warning, to operas, plays, Ranelagh, and Vauxhall. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

LEDGE.† *n. s.* [*leggen*, Dutch, to lie.]

1. A row; layer; stratum.

The lowest *ledge* or row should be merely of stone, closely laid, without mortar: a general caution for all parts in building contiguous to board. *Wotton on Architecture.*

2. A ridge rising above the rest; or projecting beyond the rest.

We are like some fond spectators, that when they see the puppets acting upon the *ledge*, think they move alone; not knowing that there is an hand behind their curtain that stirs all their wires. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 77.

The four parallel sticks rising above five inches higher than the handkerchief, served as *ledges* on each side. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

3. Any prominence or rising part.

Beneath a *ledge* of rocks his fleet he hides,
The bending brow above, a safe retreat provides. *Dryden.*

Le'dger.* *n. s.* In the sense of an *account-book*, this orthography is settled by long custom. In any other sense it is perfectly obsolete, so that no advantage can arise from altering the spelling. As a further confirmation of *ledger*, we have *ledge* derived from the same Dutch word which is the original of *ledger*, namely, *leggen*, to lie. Nares, Elem. of Orthoepy, p. 297. See Leger.

Ledho'rse *n. s.* [*led* and *horse.*] A sumpter horse.

Lee.† *n. s.* [*lie*, French.]

1. Dregs; sediment; refuse: commonly *lees.*

My cloaths, my sex, exchang'd for thee,
I'll mingle with the people's wretched *lee.* *Prior.*

2. [Sea term; supposed by Skinner from *l'eau*, French, the water, Dr. Johnson. — We have here a vestige of the old Iceland. word *lae*, *laa*, the sea. This seems to give us the true origin of the English *lee*, which has been strangely derived by Skinner from *l'eau.* Others have traced it to *le*, as denoting *shelter:* [*lee*, Goth. "locus tempestatibus subductus." Ihre.] But a *lee shore* is that, towards which the winds blow, and, of consequence, the waves are driven. From the *lee side* of the ship being understood to denote that which is not directly exposed to the wind, it seems to have been oddly inferred, that the term *lee*, as thus used, signifies calm, tranquil. Dr. Jamieson, in V. Le.] It is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the *lee* shore is that the wind blows on. To be under the *lee* of the shore, is to be close under the weather shore. A *leeward* ship is one that is not fast by a wind, to make her way so good as she might. To lay a ship by the *lee*, is to bring her so that all her sails may lie against the masts and shrouds flat, and the wind to come right on her broadside, so that she will make little or no way. *Dict.*

If we, in the bay of Biscay, had had a port under our *lee*, that we might have kept our transporting ships with our men of war, we had taken the Indian fleet. *Ralegh.*

The Hollanders were before Dunkirk with the wind at north west, making a *lee* shore in all weathers. *Ralegh.*

Unprovided of tackling and victualling, they are forced to sea by a storm; yet better do so than venture splitting and sinking on a *lee* shore. *King Charles.*

Him, haply slumbering on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff,
Deeming some island, oft, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side under the *lee*, while night
Invests the sea. *Milton, P. L.*

Batter'd by his *lee* they lay,
The passing winds through their torn canvas play. *Dryden.*

To **Lee.*** *v. n.* [leogan, Sax.] To utter a falsehood; to lie. Chaucer uses *lee* for a *lie.* "Thou *lees*" is thou *tellest a lie*, in our northern dialect.]

LEECH.† *n. s.* [læc, Saxon; *lek*, *lekeis.* Gothick. Wicliffe, Gower, and Chaucer use this word.]

1. A physician; a professor of the art of healing: whence we still use *cowleech.*

A *leech*, the which had great insight
In that disease of grieved conscience,
And well could cure the same; his name was Patience. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Her words prevail'd, and then the learned *leech*
His cunning hand gan to his wounds to lay,
And all things else the which his art did teach. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Physick is their bane.
The learned *leeches* in despair depart,
And shake their heads, desponding of their art. *Dryden.*

Wise *leeches* will not vain receipts obtrude:
Deaf to complaints they wait upon the ill,
Till some safe crisis. *Dryden.*

The hoary wrinkled *leech* has watch'd and toil'd,
Tried every health-restoring herb and gum,
And wearied out his painful skill in vain. *Rowe.*

A skilful *leach*
They say, had wrought this blessed deed;
This *leach* Arbuthnot was yclept. *Gay, Pastorals.*

2. A kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood: it is used to draw blood where the lancet is less safe, whence perhaps the name.

I drew blood by *leeches* behind his ear. *Wiseman.*

Sticking like *leeches*, till they burst with blood,
Without remorse insatiably. *Roscommon.*

To LEECH.✝ *v. a.* [læcnian, Sax. *leikinon*, Gothick.] To treat with medicament; to heal.

Fully avised him to *leche*. *Chaucer's Dream*, ver. 852.

LE'ECHCRAFT. *n. s.* [*leech* and *craft*.] The art of healing.

We study speech, but others we persuade:
We *leechcraft* learn, but others cure with it. *Davies.*

LEECH-WAY.* *n. s.* [from the Gothick *leik*, flesh, and also a corpse.] The path in which the dead are carried to be buried. Exmore Dialect. That is, the way of all flesh.

LEEF.✝ *adj.* [leoꝼ, Saxon, dear, loved; *lieve*, *leve*, Dutch, the same.]

1. Agreeable; pleasing; grateful; dear.

Mine own dere brother, and my *lefist* lord. *Chaucer, Merch. Tale.*

Whilome all these were low and *liefe*,
And loved their flocks to feed;
They never stroven to be chiefe,
And simple was their weede. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*
My little flock that was to me most *lief*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*
For love of that is to thee most *leef*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

2. Willing: as, "*leef* or *loth*;" common in Gower.

All were they *liefe* or loth. *Spenser, F. Q.*

LEEF.* *adv.* [from the adjective.] Soon; willingly; readily. "I would as *leef* not go." Common, as a vulgar expression, in many parts of England. See also LEVER.

LEEK. *n. s.* [leac, Saxon; *loock*, Dutch; *leechk*, Erse, *porrum*, Latin.] A plant.

Know'st thou Fluellen? — Yes.
— Tell him I'll knock his *leek* about his pate,
Upon St. David's day. *Shakspeare.*
Leek to the Welsh, to Dutchmen butter's dear. *Gay.*

We use acrid plants inwardly and outwardly in gangrenes; in the scurvy, water-cresses, horse-radish, garlick, or *leek* pottage. *Floyer on Humours.*

LEER.✝ *n. s.* [hleaꞃe, Sax. frons, facies, gena.]

1. Complexion; hue; face.

He hath a Rosalind of a better *leer* than you. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

2. An oblique view.

I spy entertainment in her; she gives the *leer* of invitation. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Aside the devil turn'd
For envy, yet with jealous *leer* malign
Ey'd them askance. *Milton, P. L.*

3. A labour'd cast of countenance.

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil *leer*. *Pope.*
I place a statesman full before my sight;
A bloated monster in all his geer,
With shameless visage, and perfidious *leer*. *Swift.*

4. Formerly, the cheek; agreeably to the Saxon usage of it.

No, ladie, quoth the earle with a lowde voyce, and the teares trilling down his *leeres*, say not so. *Holingshed, Hist. of Irel.* fol. 114. b.

LEER.* *adj.* [ᵹelæꞃ, Sax. vacuus.]

1. Empty. This expression, in colloquial language, is yet spoken, in some places, of the stomach: a *leer* stomach. In Wiltshire, a *leer* waggon is an empty waggon: in the Exmore dialect, the word is *leery*.

2. Empty; frivolous; foolish; without understanding.

The author doth promise a strutting horse-courser, with a *leer* drunkard, two or three to attend him in as good equipage as you would wish. *B. Jonson, Induct. Barth. Fair.*

Laugh on, Sir; I'll to bed and sleep,
And dream away the vapour of love, if th' house
And your *leer* drunkards let me. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

He had rather have words bear two senses impertinently, than one to the purpose; and never speaks without a *lere* sense. *Butler, Charact. Rem.*

To LEER.✝ *v. n.* [from the noun; so *leer*, Dan. to smile; *loeren*, Dutch, to look askance.] To look obliquely; to look archly.

I will *leer* upon him as he comes by; and do but mark the countenance that he will give me. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

O yes! O yes! if any maid
Whom *leering* Cupid has betray'd
To frowns of spite, to eyes of scorn,
And would in madness now see torn
The boy in pieces; let her come
Hither, and lay on him her doom. *Lily's Galathea.*

I wonder whether you taste the pleasure of independency, or whether you do not sometimes *leer* upon the court. *Swift.*

To LEER.* *v. a.* To draw on with smiles; to beguile with leering.

Bertran has been taught the arts of courts,
To gild a face with smiles, and *leer* a man to ruin. *Dryden.*

LE'ERINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *leering*.] With a kind of arch smile, or sneer.

He *leeringly* produces a passage, wherein I maintain that the convocations were heretofore frequently inhibited. *Bp. Nicholson to Dr. Kennet, Ep. Corr.* i. 236.

LEES. *n. s.* [*lie*, French.] Dregs; sediment: it has seldom a singular. But see LEE.

The memory of king Richard was so strong, that it lay like *lees* at the bottom of men's hearts; and if the vessel was but stirred, it would come up. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

If they love *lees*, and leave the lusty wine,
Envy them not their palates with the swine. *B. Jonson.*
Those *lees* that trouble it, refine
The agitated soul of generous wine. *Dryden.*

To LEESE.✝ *v. a.* [leoꞅan, Sax. to lose; *lesen*, Dutch.]

1. To lose: an old word.

Then sell to thy profit both butter and cheese,
Who buieth it sooner the more he shall *leese*. *Tusser.*

Peradventure we may find grass to save the horses and mules alive, that we *leese* not all the beasts. 1 *Kings*, xviii. 5.

No cause nor client fat, will Chev'ril *leese*,
But as they come on both sides he takes fees;
And pleaseth both: for while he melts his grease
For this, that wins for whom he holds his peace. *B. Jonson.*
How in the port our fleet dear time did *leese*,
Withering like prisoners, which lie but for fees. *Donne.*

2. To hurt; to destroy. [*læsus*, Lat. from *lædo*, to hurt.]

A nyght theef cometh not, but that he stele, sle, and *leese*. *Wicliffe, St. John*, x. 10.

LEET.✝ *n. s.*

Leete, or *leta*, is otherwise called a law-day. The word seemeth to have grown from the Saxon leðe, which was a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them, otherwise called thirshing, and contained the third part of a province or shire: these jurisdictions, one and other, be now abolished, and swallowed up in the county court. Cowel. [The word is probably from the Goth. and Icel. *leita*, to enquire.]

Who has a breast so pure,
But some uncleanly apprehensions
Keep *leets* and law-days, and in sessions sit
With meditations lawful? *Shakspeare, Othello.*
You would present her at the *leet*,
Because she brought stone jugs, and no seal'd quarts. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

LEET-ALE.* *n. s.* A feast or merry-making at the time of the leet.

Leet-ale, in some parts of England, signifies the dinner at a court-leet of a manor for the jury and customary tenants. *Warton, Hist. E.P.* iii. 329

LE'EWARD.✝ *adj.* [lee and ƿeaꞃꝺ, Saxon.] Under the wind; on the side opposite to that from which the wind blows. See LEE.

The classicæ were called long ships, the onerariæ round because of their figure approaching towards circular: this figure, though proper for the stowage of goods, was not the fittest for sailing, because of the great quantity of *leeward* way, except when they sailed full before the wind. *Arbuthnot.*

Let no statesman dare,
A kingdom to a ship compare;
Lest he should call our commonweal
A vessel with a double keel;
Which just like ours, new rigg'd and mann'd,
And got about a league from land,
By change of wind to *leeward* side,
The pilot knew not how to guide. *Swift.*

LEFE.* See LEEF, and LEVER.

LEFT. participle preter. of *leave*.

Alas, poor lady! desolate and *left*;
I weep myself to think upon thy words. *Shakspeare.*

Had such a river as this been *left* to itself, to have found its way out from among the Alps, whatever windings it had made, it must have formed several little seas. *Addison.*

Were I *left* to myself, I would rather aim at instructing than diverting; but if we will be useful to the world, we must take it as we find it. *Addison, Spect.*

LEFT. *adj.* [*lufte*, Dutch; *lævus*, Latin.] Sinistrous; not right.

That there is also in men a natural prepotency in the *right*, we cannot with constancy affirm, if we make observation in children, who, permitted the freedom of both hands, do ofttimes confine it unto the *left*, and are not without great difficulty restrained from it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The *right* to Pluto's golden palace guides,
The *left* to that unhappy region tends,
Which to the depth of Tartarus descends. *Dryden.*

The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the *right* and *left*, the palace bound;
The commons where they can. *Dryden.*

A raven from a wither'd oak,
Left of their lodging was oblig'd to croak:
That omen lik'd him not. *Dryden.*

The *left* foot naked when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they sheathe the *right*. *Dryden.*

The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatigues *left* arm as well as *right*. *Prior.*

LEFT-HANDED.† *adj.* [*left* and *hand*.]

1. Using the left-hand rather than right.

The limbs are used most on the right-side, whereby custom helpeth; for we see, that some are *left-handed*, which are such as have used the left-hand most. *Bacon.*

For the seat of the heart and liver on one side, whereby men become *left-handed*, it happeneth too rarely to countenance an effect so common: for the seat of the liver on the left-side is very monstrous. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Unlucky; inauspicious; unseasonable. [A latinism.]

That would not be put off with *left-handed* cries. *B. Jonson, Epicoene.*

They are close hypocrites, and walk in a *left-handed* policy. *Sir G. Paul, Life of Abp. Whitgift*, p. 58.

LEFT-HANDEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *left-handed*.] Habitual use of the left-hand.

Although a squint *left-handedness*
Be ungracious; yet we cannot want that hand. *Donne, Poems*, p. 153.

LEFT-HANDINESS.* *n. s.* [from *left hand*.] Awkward manner.

An awkward address, ungraceful attitudes, and actions, and a certain *left-handiness* (if I may use the expression) proclaim low education. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

LEG.† *n. s.* [*leg*, Danish; *leggur*, Icelandick.]

1. The limb by which we walk; particularly that part between the knee and the foot.

They haste; and what their tardy feet denied,
The trusty staff, their better *leg*, supplied. *Dryden.*

Purging comfits, and ants' eggs,
Had almost brought him off his *legs*. *Hudibras.*

Such intrigues people cannot meet with, who have nothing but *legs* to carry them. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. An act of obeisance; a bow with the leg drawn back: usually, but not always, with the verb to make. Hence, in our old dictionaries, "to make a leg;" and all the examples, given by Dr. Johnson under the present meaning, are accompanied with this verb. There are now examples without it.

At court, he that cannot make a *leg*, put off his cap, kiss his hand, and say nothing, has neither *leg*, hands, lip, nor cap. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

Their horses never give a blow,
But when they make a *leg*, and bow. *Hudibras.*

He was a quarter of an hour in his *legs*, and reverences, to the company. *L'Estrange, Tr. of Quevedo.*

Nor enjoin them a *leg*, a cringe, or a bow. *Bp. Parker, Repr. of Rehearsal Transp.* p. 508.

If the boy should not put off his hat, nor make *legs* very gracefully, a dancing-master will cure that defect. *Locke.*

He made his *leg*, and went away. *Swift.*

3. *To stand on his own* LEGS. To support himself.

Persons of their fortune and quality could well have *stood upon their own legs*, and needed not to lay in for countenance and support. *Collier of Friendship.*

4. That by which any thing is supported on the ground: as, the *leg* of a table.

LE'GACY. *n. s.* [*legatum*, Latin.]

Legacy is a particular thing given by last will and testament. *Cowel.*

If there be no such thing apparent upon record, they do as if one should demand a *legacy* by force and virtue of some written testament, wherein there being no such thing specified, he pleadeth that there it must needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which always the testator bore him; imagining, that these, or the like proofs, will convict a testament to have that in it, which other men can nowhere by reading find. *Hooker.*

Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine
How to cut off some charge in *legacies*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Good counsel is the best *legacy* a father can leave a child. *L'Estrange.*

When he thought you gone
To augment the number of the bless'd above,
He deem'd 'em *legacies* of royal love;
Nor arm'd, his brothers' portions to invade,
But to defend the present you had made. *Dryden.*

When the heir of this vast treasure knew,
How large a *legacy* was left to you,
He wisely ty'd it to the crown again. *Dryden.*

Leave to thy children tumult, strife, and war,
Portions of toil, and *legacies* of care. *Prior.*

LEGACY-HUNTER.* *n. s.* A word of contempt for persons, who by flattery or presents endeavour to obtain the good opinion of others, in order to be remembered in their wills by a legacy.

The *legacy-hunters*, the hæredipetæ, were a more common character among the ancients than with us. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

I am, Mr. Rambler, a *legacy-hunter*; and, as every man is willing to think well of the tribe in which his name is registered, you will forgive my vanity, if I remind you that the *legacy-hunter*, however degraded by an ill-compounded appellation in our barbarous language, was known, as I am told, in antient Rome, by the sonorous titles of "captator" and "hæredipeta!" *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 197.

LE'GAL.† *adj.* [*legal*, French; *leges*, Latin.]

1. Done or conceived according to law.

Whatsoever was before Richard I. was before time of memory; and what is since is, in a *legal* sense, within the time of memory. *Hale, Hist. of the Comm. Law.*

2. Lawful; not contrary to law.

Assigning to every thing capable of ownership a *legal* and determinate owner. *Blackstone.*

3. According to the law of the old dispensation.

His merits
To save them, no their own, though *legal*, works. *Milton, P. L.*

Lega'lity. *n. s.* [*legalité*, French.] Lawfulness.

To **Le'galize.**† *v. a. legaliser*, French; from *legal.*] To authorize; to make lawful.

If any thing can *legalize* revenge, it should be injury from an extremely obliged person: but revenge is so absolutely the peculiar of Heaven, that no consideration can impower, even the best men, to assume the execution of it. *South.*

A market-overt for *legalizing* a base traffick of votes and pensions. *Burke, Lett. to T. Burgh, Esq.*

Le'gally. *adv.* [from *legal.*] Lawfully; according to law.

A prince may not, much less may inferior judges, deny justice, when it is *legally* and competently demanded. *Bp. Taylor.*

Le'gatary. *n. s.* [*legataire*, French; from *legatum*, Latin.] One who has a legacy left.

An executor shall exhibit a true inventory of goods, taken in the presence of fit persons, as creditors and *legataries* are, unto the ordinary. *Ayliffe.*

LE'GATE. *n. s.* [*legatus*, Latin; *legat*, French; *legato*, Italian.]

1. A deputy; an ambassadour.

The *legates* from the Ætolian prince return:
Sad news they bring, that after all the cost,
And care employ'd, their embassy is lost. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. A kind of spiritual ambassadour from the pope; a commissioner deputed by the pope for ecclesiastical affairs.

Look where the holy *legate* comes apace,
To give us warrant from the hand of Heaven. *Shakspeare.*

Upon the *legate*'s summons, he submitted himself to an examination, and appeared before him. *Atterbury.*

Legate'e. *n s.* [from *legatum*, Latin.] One who has a legacy left him.

If he chance to 'scape this dismal bout,
The former *legatees* are blotted out. *Dryden, Juv.*

My will is, that if any of the above-named *legatees* should die before me, that then the respective legacies shall revert to myself. *Swift.*

Le'gateship.* *n. s.* [from *legate.*] Office of a legate. *Sherwood.*

He put them in a box called "the box of the ambassage and *legateship*." *Notstock, Confutation of the Alcoran*, (1652,) p. 27.

Le'gatine.† *adj.* [from *legate*. Some write this word, improperly, *legantine*. Even Milton has so used it: "a kind of *legantine* power." Animadv. on the Rem. Defence. "Matters of embassies, and *legantine* affairs." Howell, Pref. to Finet's Philoxenis.]

1. Made by a legate.

When any one is absolved from excommunication, it is provided by a *legatine* constitution, that some one shall publish such absolution. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. Belonging to a legate of the Roman see.

All those you have done of late,
By your power *legatine* within this kingdom,
Fall in the compass of a premunire. *Shakspeare.*

Lega'tion. *n. s.* [*legatio*, Latin.] Deputation; commission; embassy.

After a *legation* ad res repetendas, and a refusal, and a denunciation or indiction of a war, the war is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.*

In attiring, the duke had a fine and unaffected politeness, and upon occasion costly, as in his *legations*. *Wotton.*

Lega'tor. *n. s.* [from *lego*, Latin.] One who makes a will, and leaves legacies.

Suppose debate
Betwixt pretenders to a fair estate,
Bequeath'd by some *legator*'s last intent.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

To **Lege.*** *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.]

1. To allege; to assert.

To reson faste, and *ledge* auctoritie.
Chaucer, Court of Love, v. 1065.

Not only he *legeth* his mercy to bind his reason, but also his wysdome. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* 15.

2. To lighten; to ease. [*alleger*, Fr.] Written also *alege*, or *allege*. In both senses obsolete.

To *leggin* her of her doloure. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 5016.

LE'GEND. *n. s.* [*legenda*, Lat.]

1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints.

Legends being grown in a manner to be nothing else but heaps of frivolous and scandalous vanities, they have been even with disdain thrown out, the very nests which bred them abhorring them. *Hooker.*

There are in Rome two sets of antiquities, the christian and the heathen; the former, though of a fresher date, are so embroiled with fable and *legend*, that one receives but little satisfaction. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Any memorial or relation.

And in this *legend* all that glorious deed
Read, whilst you arm you; arm you whilst you read. *Fairfax.*

3. An incredible unauthentick narrative.

Who can shew the *legends*, that record
More idle tales, or fables so absurd? *Blackmore.*

It is the way of attaining to heaven, that makes profane scorners so willingly let go the expectation of it. It is not the articles of the creed, but the duty to God and their neighbour, that is such an inconsistent incredible *legend*. *Bentley.*

4. Any inscription; particularly on medals or coins.

Compare the beauty and comprehensiveness of *legends* on ancient coins. *Addison on Medals.*

To **Le'gend.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To detail as in a legend.

Nor ladie's wanton love nor wandering knight,
Legend I out in rhimes all richly dight. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* i. 1.

Le'gendary.* *adj.* [from *legend.*] Fabulous; romantick; partaking of the nature of a legend.

Those *legendary* writers — ascribe it to them that brought the reliques of St. Andrew.
Bp. Lloyd, Hist. Ch. Gov. in Brit. (1684,) p. 29.

Much more creditable authors than a thousand of their *legendary* writers. *Fleetwood, Ess. on Miracles*, p. 260.

Legendary stories of nurses and old women.
Bourne, Antiq. of the Comm. People, p. 41.

Le'gendary.* *n. s.*

1. A book of old histories. *Cockeram.*

2. A relater of legends.

Mendacious and counterfeit miracles related by the *legendaries* of their church.
Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 245.

Going with his nurse's sons into the field to fetch home the cows, saith his famous *legendary*, Abunazar, the angel Gabriel came unto him. *L. Addison, Life of Mahomet*, p. 18.

The *legendaries* own, that St. Catharine was slandered as a fond and light woman.
Bp. Lavington, Enth. of Meth. and Papists, i. 59.

Le'ger. *n. s.* [from *legger*, Dutch, to lie or remain in a place.] Any thing that lies in a place; as, a *leger* ambassadour; a resident; one that continues at the court to which he is sent; a leger-book; a book that lies in the compting-house.

Lord Angelo, having affairs to heaven,
Intends you for his swift ambassadour,
Where you shall be an everlasting *leiger*. *Shakspeare.*

I've given him that,
Which, if he take, shall quite unpeople her
Of *leigers* for her sweet. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

If *legier* ambassadours or agents were sent to remain near the courts of princes, to observe their motions, such were made choice of as were vigilant. *Bacon.*

Who can endear
Thy praise too much? thou art Heaven's *leiger* here,
Working against the states of death and hell. *Herbert.*

He withdrew not his confidence from any of those who attended his person, who, in truth, lay *leiger* for the covenant, and kept up the spirits of their countrymen by their intelligence. *Clarendon.*

I call that a *ledger* bait, which is fixed, or made to rest, in one certain place, when you shall be absent; and I call that a walking bait which you have ever in motion. *Walton.*

LEGER-BOOK.* *n. s.* A book that lies ready for entering articles of account or other memoranda in. See LEDGER.

Many *leiger-books* of the monasteries [are] still remaining, wherein they registered all their leases, and that for their own private use. *H. Wharton on Burnet's Hist. of the Ref.* p. 42.

An entry in the *leger-book* of the chapter. *Blackstone.*

LEGERDEMA'IN.† *n. s.* [contracted perhaps from *legereté de main*, French. Dr. Johnson.—It was, of old, *leger, legier du maine*, or *de maine:* as, in Huloet's dictionary; in The Pope Confuted, fol. 35. 1580: "A trimme and skilfull shift of *leiger de mayne;*" and in Fotherby's Atheomastix, p. 348: "Conveyed unto another by *leger du main.*"] Sleight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick; deception; knack.

He so light was at *legierdemaine*,
That what he touch'd came not to light again.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Of all the tricks and *legerdemain* by which men impose upon their own souls, there is none so common as the plea of a good intention. *South.*

LEGE'RITY. *n. s.* [*legereté*, French.] Lightness; nimbleness; quickness. A word not now in use.

When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With casted slough and fresh *legerity*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

To LEGGE.* *v. a.* leczan, Sax.] To lay. See *To* LAY.

Not eftsoone *legginge* the foundaments of penaunce fro deede workis, [present version, not *laying* again the foundation, &c.] *Wicliffe, Heb.* vi. 1.

Ther durste no wight hond upon him *legge*.
Chaucer, Reve's Tale.

LE'GGED.† *adj.* [from *leg.*] Having legs; furnished with legs: as, baker-*legged*, bandy-*legged.*

And all to leave what with his toil he won
To that unfeather'd two-*legg'd* thing, a son. *Dryden.*

LEGIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *legible.*] Capability of being read.

LE'GIBLE. *n. s.* [*legibilis*, Latin.]

1. Such as may be read.

You observe some clergymen with their heads held down within an inch of the cushion, to read what is hardly *legible*. *Swift.*

2. Apparent; discoverable.

People's opinions of themselves are *legible* in their countenances. Thus a kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprize in his air and motion; it stamps value and significancy upon his face. *Collier.*

LE'GIBLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *legible.*] State or quality of being legible. *Ash.*

LE'GIBLY. *adv.* [from *legible.*] In such a manner as may be read.

LE'GION. *n. s.* [*legio*, Latin.]

1. A body of Roman soldiers consisting of about five thousand.

The most remarkable piece in Antoninus's pillar is, the figure of Jupiter Pluvius sending rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and thunderbolts on his enemies, which is the greatest confirmation possible of the story of the Christian *legion*. *Addison.*

2. A military force.

She to foreign realms
Sends forth her dreadful *legions*. *Philips.*

3. Any great number.

Not in the *legions*
Of horrid hell, can come a devil more damn'd. *Shakspeare.*

The partition between good and evil is broken down; and where one sin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the same breach. *Rogers.*

LE'GIONARY.† *adj.* [from *legion;* Fr. *legionnaire.*]

1. Relating to a legion. *Sherwood.*

It [the Gospel] was most probably first introduced among the *legionary* soldiers; for we find St. Alban, the first British martyr, to have been of that body. *Burke, Abridg. of Eng. History.*

2. Containing a legion.

3. Containing a great indefinite number.

Too many, applying themselves betwixt jest and earnest, make up the *legionary* body of errour. *Brown.*

LE'GIONARY.* *n. s.* One of a body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand.

The *legionaries*, stood thick in order, empaled with light-armed; the horse on either wing. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 2.

To LE'GISLATE.* *v. n.* To make laws for any community.

Solon, in *legislating* for the Athenians, had an idea of a more perfect constitution than he gave them; but he gave them such laws as they were then capable of receiving.
Bp. Watson, Charge in 1805.

LEGISLA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *legislator*, Lat.] The act of giving laws.

Let me intreat you to explain what you mean by this way of divine *legislation*, or this way of delivering the Will of God, by the writings of the Holy Scripture.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.

Pythagoras joined *legislation* to his philosophy, and like others, pretended to miracles and revelations from God, to give a more venerable sanction to the laws he prescribed.
Littleton on the Conversion of St. Paul.

LE'GISLATIVE. *adj.* [from *legislator.*] Giving laws; lawgiving.

Their *legislative* phrenzy they repent,
Enacting it should make no precedent. *Denham.*

The poet is a kind of lawgiver, and those qualities are proper to the *legislative* style. *Dryden.*

LE'GISLATOR. *n. s.* [*legislator*, Latin; *legislateur*, French.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community.

It spoke like a *legislator:* the thing spoke was a law. *South.*

Heroes in animated marble frown,
And *legislators* seem to think in stone. *Pope.*

LEGISLA'TORSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *legislator.*] Power of making laws.

There ought to be a difference made between coming out of pupilage, and leaping into *legislatorship*. *Ld. Halifax.*

LEGISLA'TRESS.* *n. s.* [from *legislator.*] A female lawgiver.

See what that country of the mind will produce, when by the wholesome laws of this *legislatress* it has obtained its liberty. *Shaftesbury, Moral.* P. iv. § 2.

LE'GISLATURE. *n. s.* [from *legislator*, Latin.] The power that makes laws.

Without the concurrent consent of all three parts of the *legislature*, no law is, or can be made. *Hale, Com. Law.*

In the notion of a *legislature* is implied a power to change, repeal, and suspend laws in being, as well as to make new laws. *Addison.*

By the supreme magistrate is properly understood the legislative power, but the word magistrate seeming to denote a single person, and to express the executive power, it came to pass that the obedience due to the *legislature* was, for want of considering this easy distinction, misapplied to the administration. *Swift, Sentim. of a Ch. of Eng. Man.*

LE'GIST.* *n. s.* [*lex, legis*, Lat. the law; *legiste*, old French. Our old lexicography gives *legister*, as an obsolete word for *lawyer*. Bullokar, and Cockeram. Chaucer uses it. Test. of Love.] One skilled in law.

Far be it from my sharp satirick muse
Those grave and reverend *legists* to abuse,
That aid Astræa. *Marston, Scourge of Vill.* (1599,) ii. 7

The decretists and *legists* derided their ignorance.
A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Oxf.

Legi'timacy. *n. s.* [from *legitimate.*]

1. Lawfulness of birth.

In respect of his *legitimacy*, it will be good. *Ayliffe.*

2. Genuineness; not spuriousness.

The *legitimacy* or reality of these marine bodies vindicated, I now inquire by what means they were hurried out of the ocean. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

LEGI'TIMATE.† *adj.* [from *legitimus*, Lat. *legitime*, Fr.]

1. Born in marriage; lawfully begotten.

Legitimate Edgar, I must have your land;
Our father's love is to the bastard Edmund. *Shakspeare.*

An adulterous person is tied to make provision for the children begotten in unlawful embraces, that they may do no injury to the *legitimate*, by receiving a portion. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Genuine; not spurious: as, a *legitimate* work, the *legitimate* production of such an author.

3. Lawful: as, a *legitimate* course of proceeding.

To **Legi'timate.**† *v. a.* [*legitimer*, Fr. from the adjective.]

1. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth.

None of your holy fathers as yet have been able to *legitimate* the child. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist*, (1616,) p. 150.

Legitimate him that was a bastard. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. To make lawful.

To enact a statute of that which he dares not seem to approve, even to *legitimate* vice, to make sin itself, the ever alien and vassal sin, a free citizen of the commonwealth, pretending only these or these plausible reasons! *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* ii. 2.

It would be impossible for any enterprize to be lawful, if that which should *legitimate* it is subsequent to it, and can have no influence to make it good or bad. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Legi'timately.† *adv.* [from *legitimate.*]

1. Lawfully.

Those who were born of harlots, were not bound by the law to nourish or relieve their parents, as they were who were *legitimately* born. *Knatchbull, Tr. Annot. N. Test.* p. 25.

2. Genuinely.

By degrees he rose to Jove's imperial seat,
Thus difficulties prove a soul *legitimately* great. *Dryden.*

Legi'timateness.* *n. s.* [from *legitimate.*] Legality; lawfulness.

The fathers of Constantinople, in their letter to pope Damasus and the occidental bishops, approved and commended Flavianus to them, highly asserting the *legitimateness* of his ordination. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

Legitima'tion.† *n. s.* [*legitimation*, French; from *legitimate.*]

1. Lawful birth.

I have disclaim'd my land;
Legitimation, name, and all is gone:
Then, good my mother, let me know my father. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

From whence will arise many questions of *legitimation*, and what in nature is the difference betwixt a wife and a concubine. *Locke.*

2. The act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.

He legitimated the duke's natural children by Katherine Swinford, whom he had lately married; he got their *legitimation* confirmed by parliament; and heaped upon them honours and preferments. *Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, p. 234.

LE'GUME. }
LEGU'MEN. } *n. s.* [*legume*, French; *legumen*, Lat.] Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans: In general all larger seeds; pulse.

Some *legumens*, as peas or beans, if newly gathered and distilled in a retort, will afford an acid spirit. *Boyle.*

In the spring fell great rains, upon which ensued a most destructive mildew upon the corn and *legumes*. *Arbuthnot.*

Legu'minous. *adj.* [*legumineux*, French; from *legumen.*] Belonging to pulse; consisting of pulse.

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous seeds: as oats, barley, and wheat; or of some of the siliquose or *leguminous*; as, peas or beans. *Arbuthnot.*

Le'iger.* }
Leiger-book. } See Leger, and Leger-book.

Le'isurable.† *adj.* [from *leisure.*] Done at leisure; not hurried; enjoying leisure.

A relation inexcusable in his works of *leisurable* hours, the examination being as ready as the relation. *Brown.*

A French gentleman, there consul-general for his nation, stayed me to take a *leisurable* view of that kingdom. *Blount, Voy. to the Levant*, p. 108.

He publickly declared himself ready and desirous to assist any person single, and particularly invited such to come at their *leisurable* hours. *Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 2.

Le'isurably.† *adv.* [from *leisurable.*] At leisure; without tumult or hurry.

Let us beg of God, that when the hour of our rest is come, the patterns of our dissolution may be Jacob, Moses, Joshua, and David, who *leisurably* ending their lives in peace, prayed for the mercies of God upon their posterity. *Hooker.*

Here men must follow the shore; wind about *leisurably*; and insinuate their useful alterations by soft and unperceivable degrees. *Sprat, Hist. R. S.* p. 66.

LE'ISURE. *n. s.* [*loisir*, Fr.]

1. Freedom from business or hurry; a vacancy of mind; power to spend time according to choice.

A gentleman fell very sick, and a friend said to him, Send for a physician; but the sick man answered, It is no matter; for if I die, I will die at *leisure*. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Where ambition and avarice have made no entrance, the desire of *leisure* is much more natural than of business and care. *Temple.*

You enjoy your quiet in a garden, where you have not only the *leisure* of thinking, but the pleasure to think of nothing which can discompose your mind. *Dryden.*

2. Convenience of time.

We'll make our *leisures* to attend on yours. *Shakspeare.*

They summon'd up their meiny, strait took horse;
Commanded me to follow, and attend
The *leisure* of their answer. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

O happy youth!
For whom thy fates reserve so fair a bride:
He sigh'd, and had no *leisure* more to say,
His honour call'd his eyes another way. *Dryden, Ov.*

I shall leave with him that rebuke, to be considered at his *leisure*. *Locke.*

3. Want of leisure. Not used.

More than I have said, loving countrymen;
The *leisure* and enforcement of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Le'isure.* *adj.* Convenient; free from business or hurry. We now say, *leisure* hours, *leisure* time.

Here pause, my Gothic lyre, a little while:
The *leisure* hour is all that thou canst claim. *Beattie.*

Le'isurely. *adj.* [from *leisure.*] Not hasty: deliberate; done without hurry.

He was the wretchedest thing when he was young,
So long a growing, and so *leisurely*,
That, if the rule were true, he should be gracious. *Shakspeare.*

The earl of Warwick, with a handful of men, fired Leith and Edinburgh, and returned by a *leisurely* march. *Hayward.*

The bridge is human life: upon a *leisurely* survey of it, I found that it consisted of threescore and ten intire arches. *Addison.*

Le'isurely. *adv.* [from *leisure.*] Not in a hurry; slowly; deliberately.

The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste,
Our deep-cut keels upon the sands might run;
Or if with caution *leisurely* we past,
Their numerous gross might charge us one by one. *Dryden.*

We descended very *leisurely*, my friend being careful to count the steps. *Addison.*

Le'man.† *n. s.* [Generally supposed to be *l'aimant*, the lover, French; but imagined by Junius, with almost equal probability, to be derived from *lief*, Dutch, or leoꝼ, Saxon, *beloved* and *man*. This etymology is strongly supported by the ancient orthography, according to which it was written *leveman*. Dr. Johnson. — Junius is right; that is, the word comes from the Sax. leoꝼ; and, as *man* in the Saxon language, signifies both man and woman, *leman* was used both for male and female sweethearts. Barret terms a *leman* "a married man's concubine," Alv. 1580. Shakspeare, a married woman's gallant; "Ford, that searched a hollow walnut for his wife's *leman*." Merr. Wives of Windsor.] A sweetheart; a gallant; or a mistress.

[He] said, he wolde
Her *lemman* be, whether she wolde or n'olde.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale.

Unto his *lemman* Dalida he [Sampson] told,
That in his heres all his strengthe lay:
And falsely to his fomen him she sold. *Chaucer, Monk's Tale.*

Hold for my sake, and do him not to dye;
But, vanquish'd, thine eternal bondslave make,
And me thy worthy meed unto thy *leman* take. *Spenser, F. Q.*

A cup of wine,
That's brisk and fine,
And drink unto the *leman* mine. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Leme.* *n. s.* [leoma, Saxon; *liome*, Icel. splendour; *lauhmon*, Goth. lightning.] A ray; a beam; a flash: as, "a *leam* or flame of fire, a *leam* of lightning." Huloet. See also Gleam.

Fire with red *lemes*. *Chaucer, Nonnes Pr. Tale.*

Thereby the incomprehensible majestic of God, as it were by a bright *leme* of a torch or candle, is declared to the blinde inhabitants of this world. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 2.

To **Leme.*** *v. n.* [leoman, Saxon.] To shine; to blaze. Both the verb and substantive are obsolete.

Le'mma.† *n. s.* [λῆμμα; *lemme*, Fr.] A proposition previously assumed.

I shall premise the following *lemma*: If with a view to demonstrate any proposition, a certain point is proposed, by virtue of which certain other points are attained; and such supposed point be itself afterwards destroyed or rejected by a contrary supposition; in that case, all the other points, attained thereby and consequent thereupon, must also be destroyed and rejected, so as from thence forward to be no more supposed or applied in the demonstration. *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst*, § 12.

LE'MON. *n. s.* [*limon*, French; *limonium*, low Lat.]

1. The fruit of the lemon-tree.

The juice of *lemons* is more cooling and astringent than that of oranges. *Arbuthnot.*

The dyers use it for dying of bright yellows and *lemon* colours. *Mortimer.*

Bear me, Pomona!
To where the *lemon* and the piercing lime,
With the deep orange, glowing through the green,
Their lighter glories blend. *Thomson.*

2. The tree that bears lemons.

The *lemon* tree hath large stiff leaves; the flower consists of many leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the fruit is almost of an oval figure, and divided into several cells, in which are lodged hard seeds, surrounded by a thick fleshy substance, which, for the most part, is full of an acid juice. There are many varieties of this tree, and the fruit is yearly imported from Lisbon in great plenty. *Miller.*

Lemona'de. *n. s.* [from *lemon*.] Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

Thou, and thy wife, and children, should walk in my gardens, buy toys, and drink *lemonade*. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

*LE'MURES.** *n. s.* pl. [Latin.] Hobgoblins; evil spirits among the ancients.

In consecrated earth,
And on the holy hearth,
The Lars and *Lemures* moan with midnight plaint.
Milton, Ode Nativ.

To **LEND.**† *v. a.* preterite, and part. pass. *lent*. [lænan, Saxon; *leenen*, Dutch; *laena*, Su. Goth. *leiwhan*, M. Goth. See Loan.]

1. To afford or supply, on condition of repayment.

In common worldly things 'tis call'd ungrateful
With dull unwillingness to pay a debt,
Which, with a bounteous hand, was kindly *lent*;
Much more to be thus opposite with Heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury, nor *lend* him thy victuals for increase. *Lev.* xxv. 37.

They dare not give, and e'en refuse to *lend*,
To their poor kindred, or a wanting friend. *Dryden.*

2. To suffer to be used on condition that it be restored.

I'll *lend* it thee, my dear, but have no power to give it from me. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

The fair blessing we vouchsafe to send;
Nor can we spare you long, though often we may *lend*.
Dryden, to the D. of Ormond.

3. To afford; to grant in general.

Covetousness, like the sea, receives the tribute of all rivers, though unlike it in *lending* any back again. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Painting and poesy are two sisters so like, that they *lend* to each other their name and office: one is called a dumb poesy, and the other a speaking picture. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

From thy new hope, and from thy growing store,
Now *lend* assistance, and relieve the poor. *Dryden, Pers.*

Cato, *lend* me for a while thy patience,
And condescend to hear a young man speak. *Addison.*

Cephisa, thou
Wilt *lend* a hand to close thy mistress' eyes. *A. Philips.*

Le'ndable.* *adj.* [from *lend*.] That may be lent.
Sherwood.

Le'nder. *n. s.* [from *lend*.]

1. One who lends any thing.

2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest.

Let the state be answered some small matter, and the rest left to the *lender*; if the abatement be small, it will not discourage the *lender*: he that took ten in the hundred, will sooner descend to eight than give over this trade. *Bacon.*

Whole droves of *lenders* crowd the banker's doors
To call in money. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Interest would certainly encourage the *lender* to venture in such a time of danger. *Addison.*

Le'nding.* *n. s.* [from *lend*.]

1. What is lent on condition of repayment.

Mowbray hath receiv'd eight thousand nobles,
In name of *lendings* for your highness' soldiers.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

2. What is supplied in general.

Off, off, you *lendings*: Come, unbutton here.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Lends.* *n. s.* pl. [lenđenu, Saxon; *lenden*, Germ.] Loins. Obsolete.

A girdle of skyn aboute his *leendis*. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* iii. 4.

A barme-cloth eke as white as morwe milk
Upon her *lendes*. *Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*

LENGTH.† *n. s.* [lenʒeđ, the third person singular from the Sax. verb lenʒian. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line that can be drawn through a body.

There is in Ticinum a church that is in *length* one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in heighth near fifty: it reporteth the voice twelve or thirteen times. *Bacon.*

2. Horizontal extension.

Mezentius rushes on his foes,
And first unhappy Acron overthrows;
Stretch'd at his *length* he spurns the swarthy ground. *Dryden.*

3. Comparative extent; a certain portion of space or time: in this sense it has a plural.

Large *lengths* of seas and shores
Between my father and my mother lay. *Shakspeare, K. John.*
To get from th' enemy, and Ralph, free;
Left danger, fears, and foes, behind,
And beat, at least, three *lengths* the wind. *Hudibras.*
Time glides along with undiscover'd haste,
The future but a *length* beyond the past. *Dryden, Ovid.*

4. Extent of duration or space.

What *length* of lands, what oceans have you pass'd,
What storms sustain'd, and on what shores been cast. *Dryden.*

Having thus got the idea of duration, the next thing is to get some measure of this common duration, whereby to judge of its different *lengths*. *Locke.*

5. Long duration or protraction.

May Heav'n, great monarch, still augment your bliss
With *length* of days, and every day like this. *Dryden.*
Such toil requir'd the Roman name,
Such *length* of labour for so vast a frame. *Dryden, Æn.*

In *length* of time it will cover the whole plain, and make one mountain with that on which it now stands. *Addison.*

6. Reach or expansion of any thing.

I do not recommend to all a pursuit of sciences, to those extensive *lengths* to which the moderns have advanced. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

7. Full extent; uncontracted state.

If Lætitia, who sent me this account, will acquaint me with the worthy gentleman's name; I will insert it at *length* in one of my papers. *Addison, Spect.*

8. Distance.

He had marched to the *length* of Exeter, which he had some thought of besieging. *Clarendon.*

9. End; latter part of any assignable time.

Churches purged of things burdensome, all was brought at the *length* into that wherein now we stand. *Hooker.*

A crooked stick is not straitened unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the *length* in a middle state of evenness between them both. *Hooker.*

10. *At* Length. [An adverbial mode of speech. It was formerly written *at the length.*] At last; in conclusion.

At length, at length, I have thee in my arms,
Though our malevolent stars have struggled hard,
And held us long asunder. *Dryden, K. Arthur.*

To Length.* *v. a.* [lenȝian, Sax.] To extend; to make longer. Obsolete.

Was never man such favour could off atall ladies fynde,
To cause them *lengthe* or shorte the day which they to hym̃ assynde. *Huloet in. V. Ladies of Destinie.*
[He] knows full well life doth but *length* his pain.
Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.

To Le'ngthen. *v. a.* [from *length.* Sax. lenȝian.]

1. To draw out; to make longer; to elongate.

Relaxing the fibres, is making them flexible, or easy to be *lengthened* without rupture. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Falling dews with spangles deck'd the glade,
And the low sun had *lengthen'd* every shade. *Pope.*

2. To protract; to continue.

Frame your mind to mirth and merriment,
Which bars a thousand harms, and *lengthens* life. *Shakspeare.*

It is in our power to secure to ourselves an interest in the divine mercies that are yet to come, and to *lengthen* the course of our present prosperity. *Atterbury, Serm.*

3. To protract pronunciation.

The learned languages were less constrained in the quantity of every syllable, beside helps of grammatical figures for the *lengthening* or abbreviation of them. *Dryden.*

4. *To* Lengthen *out.* [The particle *out* is only emphatical.] To protract; to extend.

What if I please to *lengthen out* his date
A day, and take a pride to cozen fate? *Dryden.*
I'd hoard up every moment of my life,
To *lengthen out* the payment of my tears. *Dryden.*

It *lengthens out* every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions in the mind, than those which accompany any transient form of words. *Addison.*

To Le'ngthen. *v. n.* To grow longer; to increase in length.

One may as well make a yard, whose parts *lengthen* and shrink, as a measure of trade in materials, that have not always a settled value. *Locke.*

Still 'tis farther from its end;
Still finds its error *lengthen* with its way. *Prior.*

Le'ngthening.* *n. s.* from *lengthen.*] Continuation; protraction.

Break off thy sins by righteousness, and thine iniquities by shewing mercy to the poor; if it may be a *lengthening* of thy tranquillity. *Dan.* iv. 27.

Le'ngthful.* *adj.* [*length* and *full.*] Of great measure in length.

The driver whirls his *lengthful* thong,
The horses fly, the chariot smokes along. *Pope, Iliad.*

Le'ngthwise. *adv.* [*length* and *wise.*] According to the length, in a longitudinal direction.

LE'NIENT. *adj.* [*leniens,* Latin.]

1. Assuasive; softening; mitigating.

In this one passion man can strength enjoy;
Time, that on all things lays his *lenient* hand,
Yet tames not this; it sticks to our last sand. *Pope.*

2. With *of.*

Consolatories writ
With studied argument, and much persuasion sought,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought. *Milton, S. A.*

3. Laxative; emollient.

Oils relax the fibres, are *lenient,* balsamick, and abate acrimony in the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Le'nient. *n. s.* An emollient, or assuasive application.

I dressed it with *lenients.* *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To Le'nify. *v. n.* [*lenifier,* old French; *lenio,* Latin.] To assuage; to mitigate.

Used for squinancies and inflammations in the throat, it seemeth to have a mollifying and *lenifying* virtue. *Bacon.*

All soft'ning simples, known of sov'reign use,
He presses out, and pours their noble juice;
These first infus'd, to *lenify* the pain,
He tugs with pincers, but he tugs in vain. *Dryden.*

Le'niment.* *n. s.* [*lenimentum,* Lat.] An assuaging. *Cockeram.*

Le'nitive. *adj.* [*lenitif,* Fr. *lenio,* Lat.] Assuasive; emollient.

Some plants have a milk in them; the cause may be an inception of putrefaction: for those milks have all an acrimony, though one would think they should be *lenitive.* *Bacon.*

There is aliment *lenitive* expelling the fœces without stimulating the bowels; such are animal oils. *Arbuthnot.*

Le'nitive.† *n. s.*

1. Any thing medicinally applied to ease pain.

An apothecary's shop, wherein are remedies — alternatives, corroboratives, *lenitives.* *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 279.

2. A palliative.

There are *lenitives* that friendship will apply before it would be brought to decretory rigours. *South, Serm.*

Le'nity. *n. s.* [*lenitas,* Lat.] Mildness; mercy; tenderness; softness of temper.

Henry gives consent,
Of meer compassion, and of *lenity,*
To ease your country. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
Lenity must gain
The mighty men, and please the discontent. *Daniel.*

Albeit so ample a pardon was proclaimed touching treason, yet could not the boldness be beaten down either with severity, or with *lenity* be abated. *Hayward.*

These jealousies
Have but one root, the old imprison'd king,
Whose *lenity* first pleas'd the gaping crowd:
But when long try'd, and found supinely good,
Like Æsop's log, they leapt upon his back. *Dryden.*

LENS. *n. s.* From resemblance to the seed of a lental.

A glass spherically convex on both sides, is usually called a *lens;* such as is a burning-glass, or spectacle glass, or an object glass of a telescope. *Newton, Opticks.*

According to the difference of the *lenses,* I used various distances. *Newton, Opticks.*

LENT. part. pass. from *lend.*

By Jove, the stranger and the poor are sent,
And what to those we give, to Jove is *lent.* *Pope, Odys.*

LENT.† *n. s.* [lenten, the spring, Saxon; from the Goth. *hlana,* to grow warm, as the air in the spring does. Serenius.] The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence; the time from Ashwednesday to Easter.

Lent is from springing, because it falleth in the spring; for which our progenitors, the Germans, use *glent.* *Camden.*

LENT.* *adj.* [*lentus,* Latin.] Slow; mild. Not in use.

We must now increase
Our fire to "ignis ardens," we are past
"Fimus equinus, balnei cineris,"
And all those *lenter* heats. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

LE'NTEN. *adj.* [from *lent.*] Such as is used in lent; sparing.

My lord, if you delight not in man, what *lenten* entertainment the players shall receive from you. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

She quench'd her fury at the flood,
And with a *lenten* sallad cool'd her blood.
Their commons, though but coarse, were nothing scant. *Dryden, Hind and Panther.*

LENTI'CULAR. *adj.* [*lenticulaire,* French.] Doubly convex; of the form of a lens.

The crystalline humour is of a *lenticular* figure, convex on both sides. *Ray on Creation.*

LE'NTIFORM. *adj.* [*lens* and *forma,* Latin.] Having the form of a lens.

LENTI'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *lentigo.*] Scurfy; furfuraceous.

LENTI'GO. n. s. [Latin.] A freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin; such especially as is common to women in child-bearing. *Quincy.*

LE'NTIL. *n. s.* [*lens,* Latin; *lentille,* French.] A plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, the pointal of which becomes a short pod, containing orbicular seeds, for the most part convex; the leaves are conjugated, growing to one mid-rib, and are terminated by tendrils. *Miller.*

The Philistines were gathered together, where was a piece of ground full of *lentiles.* *2 Sam.* xxiii. 11.

LE'NTISCK.† } *n. s* [*lentiscus,* Latin; *lentisque,* Fr.]
LENTI'SCUS. } *Lentisck* wood is of a pale brown, almost whitish, resinous, fragrant and acrid: it is the tree which produces mastich, esteemed astringent and balsamick. *Hill.*

Lentisck is a beautiful evergreen, the mastich or gum of which is of use for the teeth or gums. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The weepings of the *lentiscus* and cypress. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris,* § 28.

LE'NTITUDE. *n. s.* [from *lentus,* Latin.] Sluggishness; slowness. *Dict.*

LE'NTNER. *n. s.* A kind of hawk.

I should enlarge my discourse to the observation of the haggard, and the two sorts of *lentners.* *Walton, Angler.*

LE'NTOR. n. s. [*lentor,* Latin; *lenteur,* French.]

1. Tenacity; viscosity.

Some bodies have a kind of *lentor,* and more depectible nature than others. *Bacon.*

2. Slowness; delay; sluggish coldness.

The *lentor* of eruptions, not inflammatory, points to an acid cause. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. [In physick.] That sizy, viscid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obstructs the capillary vessels. *Quincy.*

LE'NTOUS. *adj.* [*lentus,* Latin.] Viscous; tenacious; capable to be drawn out.

In this spawn of a *lentous* and transparent body, are to be discerned many specks which become black, a substance more compacted and terrestrious than the other; for it riseth not in distillation. *Brown.*

L'ENVOY.* See the fourth sense of ENVOY.

LE'O. * *n. s.* [Latin, the lion.] The fifth sign of the zodiack.

By *Leo,* and the Virgin, and the Scales. *Milton, P. L.*

LE'OD.† *n. s.* *Leod* signifies the people; or, rather, a nation, country, &c. Thus *leodgar* is one of great interest with the people or nation. *Gibson's Camden.*

Thus *leid,* in old Cornish, a tribe. Chaucer uses *leos,* from the Greek λαὸς, for people.

Leos people in English is to say. *Second Nonnes Tale.*

LE'OF. *n. s.* *Leof* denotes love; so *leofwin* is a winner of love; *leofstan,* best beloved: like these Agapetus, Erasmus, Philo, Amandus, &c. *Gibson's Camden.*

LE'ONINE.† *adj.* [*leoninus,* Latin.]

1. Belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion.

So was he ful of *leonin* corage. *Chaucer, Monk's Tale.*

2. Leonine verses are those of which the end rhimes to the middle, so named from *Leo* the inventor: as,

Gloria *factorum* temere conceditur *horum.* *Dr. Johnson.*

Leo was not the inventor of *Leonine* verses, but *Leontius.* Menagiana, tom. ii. p. 214.

If he delighteth in odd-contrived fancies, he may please himself with antistrophes, rebusses, *leonine* verses, &c. to be found in Sieur des Accords. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 127.

Leonine verses are properly the Roman hexameters or pentameters rhymed. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 2.

LE'OPARD. *n. s.* [*leo* and *pardus,* Latin.] A spotted beast of prey.

Sheep run not half so timorous from the wolf,
Or horse or oxen from the *leopard,*
As you fly from your oft-subdued slaves. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Before the king tame *leopards* led the way,
And troops of lions innocently play. *Dryden.*

A *leopard* is every way, in shape and actions, like a cat: his head, teeth, tongue, feet, claws, tail, all like a cat's: he boxes with his fore-feet, as a cat doth her kittens; leaps at the prey, as a cat at a mouse; and will also spit much after the same manner: so that they seem to differ, just as a kite doth from an eagle. *Grew, Museum.*

LEOPARDS-BANE.* *n. s.* The name of an herb.

LE'PER. *n. s.* [*lepra, leprosus,* Latin.] One infected with a leprosy.

I am no loathsome *leper*; look on me. *Shakspeare.*
The *leper* in whom the plague is, his clothes shall be rent. *Lev.* xiii. 45.

LE'PEROUS. *adj.* [Formed from *leprous*, to make out a verse.] Causing leprosy; infected with leprosy; leprous.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
With juice of cursed hebenon in a viol,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The *leperous* distilment. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

LE'PID.* *adj.* [*lepidus*, Latin.] Pleasant; merry; lively; quick. *Cockeram.*

Some elegant figures and tropes of rhetorick do lie very near upon the confines of jocularity, and are not easily discerned from those sallies of wit, wherein the *lepid* way doth consist. *Barrow*, i. 14.

LE'PORINE. *adj.* [*leporinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

LEPRO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *leprous*.] Squamous disease.

If the crudities, impurities, and *leprosities* of metals were cured, they would become gold. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

LE'PROSY.† *n. s.* [*lepra*, Latin; *lepre*, French. Formerly our word was *lepry*; as in Huloet's old dictionary.] A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales.

Itches, blains,
So all the Athenian bosoms, and their crop
Be general *leprosy*. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

It is a plague of *leprosy*. *Lev.* xiii. 3.

Between the malice of my enemies and other men's mistakes, I put as great a difference as between the itch of novelty and the *leprosy* of disloyalty. *King Charles.*

Authors, upon the first entrance of the pox, looked upon it so highly infectious, that they ran away from it as much as the Jews did from the *leprosy*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

LE'PROUS.† *adj.* [*lepra*, Latin; *lepreux*, French.] Infected with a leprosy.

He put his hand into his bosom; and when he took it out, behold, his hand was *leprous* as snow. *Exod.* iv. 6.

The silly amorous sucks his death,
By drawing in a *leprous* harlot's breath. *Donne.*

LE'PROUSLY.* *adv.* [from *leprous*.] In an infectious degree.

Do but imagine
Now the disease has left you, how *leprously*
That office would have cling'd unto your forehead.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy.

LE'PROUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *leprous*.] State of being leprous. *Sherwood.*

LERE.† *n. s.* læɼe, Saxon; *leere*, Dutch.]

1. A lesson; lore; doctrine. Obsolete. This sense is still retained in Scotland.

The kid, pitying his heaviness,
Asked the cause of his great distress;
And also who, and whence, that he were.
Tho he, that had well ycon'd his *lere*,
Thus medled his talk with many a teare. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

2. Skill; scholarship. In this sense *lare*, or *lair*, is used in the north of England.

He was invulnerable made by magick *leare*.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. iv. 4.

To LERE.* *v. a.* [læɼan, Saxon, to teach; *leren*, Germ. to teach and to learn; *laerd*, Icel. learned.]

1. To learn. So used in the north of England. "Lewed or *lered*:" ignorant or *learned*. Piers Pl. Crede.

As children *lered* their antiphonere. *Chaucer, Prioress. Tale.*
He of Tityrus his songs did *lere*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

2. To teach.

I then did *lear*
A lore repugnant to thy parents' faith. *Fairfax, Tasso.*

LERE.* *adj.* Empty. See LEAR.

LE'RRY. [from *lere*.] A rating; a lecture. Rustick word.

LESS.† A negative or privative termination. [læɼ, Saxon; *loos*, Dutch.] Joined to a substantive, it implies the absence or privation of the thing expressed by that substantive: as, a *witless* man, a man without wit; *childless*, without children; *fatherless*, deprived of a father; *pennyless*, wanting money. *Dr. Johnson.*

The imperative leɼ of the Sax. verb leɼan, to dismiss, has given to our language such adjectives as *hopeless*, *restless*, *deathless*, *motionless*, &c. i. e. *dismiss* hope, rest, death, motion, &c. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. i. 173.

LESS.* *conj.* [leɼ, Sax. imper. of leɼan, to dismiss. Mr. H. Tooke.] Unless.

To tell you true, 'tis too good for you,
Less you had grace to follow it. *B. Jonson, Barthol. Fair.*

You should not ask, *less* you knew how to give.
Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.

And the mute silence hist along,
Less Philomel will deign a song,
In her sweetest, saddest plight,
Smoothing the rugged brow of night. *Milton, Il Pens.*

LESS. *adj.* [læɼ, Saxon.] The comparative of little: opposed to *greater*, or to *so great*; not so much; not equal.

Mary, the mother of James the *less*. *St. Mar.* xv. 40.

He that thinks he has a positive idea of infinite space will find, that he can no more have a positive idea of the greatest than he has of the least space; for in this latter we are capable only of a comparative idea of smallness, which will always be *less* than any one whereof we have the positive idea. *Locke.*

All the ideas that are considered as having parts, and are capable of increase by the addition of any equal or *less* parts, afford us, by their repetition, the idea of infinity. *Locke.*

'Tis *less* to conquer, than to make wars cease,
And, without fighting, awe the world to peace. *Ld. Halifax.*

LESS. *n. s.* Not so much; opposed to *more*, or to *as much*.

They gathered some more, some *less*. *Exod.* xvi. 17.

Thy servant knew nothing of this, *less* or more. 1 *Sam.*

Yet could he not his closing eyes withdraw,
Though *less* and *less* of Emily he saw. *Dryden.*

LESS. *adv.* In a smaller degree; in a lower degree.

This opinion presents a *less* merry, but not *less* dangerous, temptation to those in adversity. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

The *less* space there is betwixt us and the object, and the more pure the air is, by so much the more the species are preserved and distinguished; and, on the contrary, the more space of air there is, and the *less* it is pure, so much the more the object is confused and embroiled. *Dryden.*

Their learning lay chiefly in flourish; they were not much wiser than the *less* pretending multitude. *Collier on Pride.*

The *less* they themselves want from others, they will be *less* careful to supply the necessities of the indigent. *Smalridge.*

Happy, and happy still, she might have prov'd,
Were she *less* beautiful, or *less* belov'd. *Pope, Statius.*

To LESS.* *v. a.* To make less. Obsolete.

What he will make lesse, he *lesseth*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 7.

LESSE'E. *n. s.* The person to whom a lease is given.

To LE'SSEN.† *v. a.* [from *less*.]

1. To make less; to diminish in bulk.

Up to yon hill;
Your legs are young: I'll tread these flats. Consider
When you above perceive me like a crow,
That it is place that *lessens*, and sets off. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

2. To diminish the degree of any state or quality; to make less intense.

Kings may give
To beggars, and not *lessen* their own greatness. *Denham.*

Though charity alone will not make one happy in the other world, yet it shall *lessen* his punishment. *Calamy, Serm.*

Collect into one sum as great a number as you please, this multitude, how great soever, *lessens* not one jot the power of adding to it, or brings him any nearer the end of the inexhaustible stock of number. *Locke.*

This thirst after fame betrays him into such indecencies as are a *lessening* to his reputation, and is looked upon as a weakness in the greatest characters. *Addison, Spect.*

Nor are the pleasures which the brutal part of the creation enjoy, subject to be *lessened* by the uneasiness which arises from fancy. *Atterbury, Serm.*

3. To degrade; to deprive of power or dignity.

Who seeks
To *lessen* thee, against his purpose serves
To manifest the more thy might. *Milton, P. L.*

St. Paul chose to magnify his office, when ill men conspired to *lessen* it. *Atterbury, Serm.*

To LE'SSEN. *v. n.* To grow less; to shrink; to be diminished.

All government may be esteemed to grow strong or weak, as the general opinion in those that govern is seen to *lessen* or increase. *Temple.*

The objection *lessens* much, and comes to no more than this, there was one witness of no good reputation. *Atterbury.*

LE'SSER.† *adj.* A barbarous corruption of *less*, formed by the vulgar from the habit of terminating comparatives in *er;* afterwards adopted by poets, and then by writers of prose, till it has all the authority which a mode originally erroneous can derive from custom. *Dr. Johnson.*

Little has two comparatives, *less* and *lesser*. Use leaves us at liberty to employ either. The sound will direct us when to prefer the one to the other. As Addison's "Attend to what a *lesser* Muse indites," is clearly better than a *less* Muse. But, in general, it may be a good rule, to join *less* with a singular noun, and *lesser* with a plural; as, when we say, a *less* difficulty, and *lesser* difficulties. The reason is, that few singular nouns terminate in *s*, and most plural nouns do. *Worser*, the second comparative of *bad*, has not the same authority to plead as *lesser*, and is not, I think, of equal use. Our grammarians do not enough attend to the influence which the ear has in modelling a language. *Bp. Hurd.*

What great despite doth fortune to thee bear,
Thus lowly to abase thy beauty bright,
That it should not deface all other *lesser* light? *Spenser, F. Q.*

It is the *lesser* blot, modesty finds,
Women to change their shapes than men their minds. *Shakspeare.*

The mountains, and higher parts of the earth, grow *lesser* and *lesser* from age to age: sometimes the roots of them are weakened by subterraneous fires, and sometimes tumbled by earthquakes into caverns that are under them. *Burnet.*

Cain, after the murder of his brother, cries out, Every man that findeth me shall slay me. By the same reason may a man, in the state of nature, punish the *lesser* breaches of that law. *Locke.*

The larger here, and there the *lesser* lambs,
The new-fall'n young herd bleating for their dams. *Pope.*

LE'SSER. *adv.* [formed by corruption from *less.*]

Some say he's mad; others, that *lesser* hate him,
Do call it valiant fury. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

LE'SSES. *n. s.* [*laissées*, French.] The dung of beasts left on the ground.

LE'SSON.† *n. s.* [*leçon*, Fr. *lectio*, Lat. Dr. Johnson.— Gothick, *laiseins;* from *laisgan*, to teach.]

1. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher, in order to improvement.

I but repeat that *lesson*
Which I have learn'd from thee. *Denham, Sophy.*

2. Precept; notion inculcated.

This day's ensample hath this *lesson* dear
Deep written in my heart with iron pen,
That bliss may not abide in state of mortal men. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Be not jealous over the wife of thy bosom, and teach her not an evil *lesson* against thyself. *Ecclus.* ix. 1.

3. Portion of Scripture read in divine service.

Notwithstanding so eminent properties, whereof *lessons* are happily destitute; yet *lessons* being free from some inconveniencies whereunto sermons are most subject, they may, in this respect, no less take, than in other they must give the hand which betokeneth pre-eminence. *Hooker.*

4. Tune pricked for an instrument.

Those good laws were like good *lessons* set for a flute out of tune; of which *lessons* little use can be made, till the flute be made fit to be played on. *Davies on Ireland.*

5. A rating lecture.

She would give her a *lesson* for walking so late, that should make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*

To LE'SSON.† *v. a.* [Goth. *laisgan*, to teach.] To teach; to instruct.

Even in kind love, I do conjure thee,
To *lesson* me. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

Well hast thou *lesson'd* us, this shall we do. *Shakspeare.*

How irreconciliation with our brethren voids all our addresses to God, we need be *lessoned* no farther than from our Saviour's owne mouth. *Bp. Prideaux, Euch.* p. 71.

Children should be seasoned betimes, and *lessoned* into a contempt and detestation of this vice. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

LE'SSOR. *n. s.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise, by lease.

Lords of the world have but for life their lease,
And that too, if the *lessor* please, must cease. *Denham.*

If he demises the glebe to a layman, the tenant must pay the small tithes to the vicar, and the great tithes to the *lessor*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

LEST.† *conj.* [from the adjective *least*. Dr. Johnson. — *Lest* (i. e. *lesed*) is nothing else but the participle past of the Sax. leſan, to dismiss; and, with the article *that*, (either expressed or understood,) means no more than *hoc dimisso*, or *quo dimisso*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. i. 224.]

1. This particle may be sometimes resolved into *that not*, meaning prevention or care lest a thing should happen.

Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed, *lest* if he should exceed, then thy brother should seem vile. *Deut.* xxv.

Lest they faint
At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd,
All terrour hide. *Milton, P. L.*

My labour will sustain me, and *lest* cold
Or heat should injure us, his timely care
Hath unbesought provided. *Milton, P. L.*

King Luitprand brought hither the corps, *lest* it might be abused by the barbarous nations. *Addison on Italy.*

2. It sometimes means only *that*, with a kind of emphasis.

One doubt
Pursues me still, *lest* all I cannot die,
Lest that pure breath of life, the spirit of man,
Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish
With this corporeal clod. *Milton, P. L.*

LE'STERCOCK. *n. s.* They have a device of two sticks filled with corks, and crossed flatlong, out of whose midst there riseth a thread, and at the same hangeth a sail; to this engine, termed a *lestercock*, they tie one end of their boulter, so as the wind coming from the shore filleth the sail, and the sail carrieth the boulter into the sea, which, after the respite of some hours, is drawn in again by a cord fastened at the nearer end. *Carew.*

To LET.† *v. a.* [lætan, Sax. *letan*, Goth. to permit.]

1. To allow; to suffer; to permit.

Where there is a certainty and an uncertainty, *let* the uncertainty go, and hold to that which is certain. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Remember me; speak, Raymond, will you *let* him?
Shall he remember Leonora? *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

We must not *let* go manifest truths, because we cannot answer all questions about them. *Collier.*

One who fixes his thoughts intently on one thing, so as to take but little notice of the succession of ideas in his mind, *lets* slip out of his account a good part of that duration. *Locke.*

A solution of mercury in aqua fortis being poured upon iron, copper, tin, or lead, dissolves the metal, and *lets* go the mercury. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. A sign of the optative mood used before the first and imperative before the third person. Before the first person singular it signifies resolution, fixed purpose, or ardent wish.

Let me die with the Philistines. *Judges.*

Here *let* me sit,
And hold high converse with the mighty dead. *Thomson.*

3. Before the first person plural, *let* implies exhortation.

Rise; *let* us go. *St. Mark.*

Let us seek out some desolate shade. *Shakspeare.*

4. Before the third person, singular or plural, *let* implies permission.

Let Euclid rest, and Archimedes pause. *Milton, Sonnet.*

5. Or precept.

Let the soldiers seize him for one of the assassinates. *Dryden.*

6. Sometimes it implies concession.

O'er golden sands *let* rich Pactolus flow,
Or trees weep amber on the banks of Po,
While by our oaks the precious loads are borne,
And realms commanded which those trees adorn. *Pope.*

7. Before a thing in the passive voice, *let* implies command.

Let not the objects which ought to be contiguous be separated, and *let* those which ought to be separated be apparently so to us; but *let* this be done by a small and pleasing difference. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

8. *Let* has an infinitive mood after it without the particle *to*, as in the former examples.

But one submissive word which you *let* fall,
Will make him in good humour with us all. *Dryden.*

The seventh year thou shalt *let* it rest, and lie still. *Exodus.*

9. To leave: in this sense it is commonly followed by *alone*; but formerly was also unaccompanied.

Yet nether spinnes nor cards, ne cares nor frets,
But to her mother Nature all her care she *letts*.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. vi. 17.

They did me too much injury,
That ever said I hearken'd for your death.
If it were so, I might have *let alone*
The insulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shakspeare.*

The publick outrages of a destroying tyranny are but childish appetites, *let alone* till they are grown ungovernable. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

Let me *alone* to accuse him afterwards. *Dryden, Sp. Friar.*

This is of no use, and had been better *let alone*: he is fain to resolve all into present possession. *Locke.*

Nestor, do not *let* us *alone* till you have shortened our necks, and reduced them to their ancient standard. *Addison.*

This notion might be *let alone* and despised, as a piece of harmless unintelligible enthusiasm. *Rogers, Serm.*

10. To more than permit; to give.

There's a letter for you, Sir, if your name be Horatio, as I am *let* to know it is. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

11. To put to hire; to grant to a tenant.

Solomon had a vineyard at Baal Hamon; he *let* the vineyard unto keepers. *Canticles*, viii. 11.

Nothing deadens so much the composition of a picture as figures which appertain not to the subject: we may call them figures to be *let*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

She *let* her second floor to a very genteel man. *Tatler.*

A law was enacted, prohibiting all bishops, and other ecclesiastical corporations, from *letting* their lands for above the term of twenty years. *Swift.*

12. To suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence. In this sense it is commonly joined with a particle.

She *let* them *down* by a cord through the window. *Joshua.*

LET

Launch out into the deep, and *let down* your nets for a draught. *St. Luke*, vi. 4.

Let down thy pitcher, that I may drink. *Gen.* xxiv. 14.

The beginning of strife is as when one *letteth out* water. *Prov.* xvii. 14.

As terebration doth meliorate fruit, so doth pricking vines or trees after they be of some growth, and thereby *letting forth* gum or tears. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

And if I knew which way to do't,
Your honour safe, I'd *let* you *out*. *Hudibras.*

The *letting out* our love to mutable objects doth but enlarge our hearts, and make them the wider marks for fortune to be wounded. *Boyle.*

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold;
Like nature *letting down* the springs of life. *Dryden.*

From this point of the story, the poet is *let down* to his traditional poverty. *Pope, Ess. on Homer.*

You must *let* it *down*, that is, make it softer by tempering it. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

13. To permit to take any state or course.

Finding an ease in not understanding, he *let* loose his thoughts wholly to pleasure. *Sidney.*

Let reason teach impossibility in any thing, and the will of man doth *let* it go. *Hooker.*

He was *let* loose among the woods as soon as he was able to ride on horseback, or carry a gun. *Addison, Spect.*

14. *To* Let *be*. To leave off; to discontinue.

Son, said he then, *let be* thy bitter scorn,
And leave the rudeness of that antique age. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Dotard, said he, *let be* thy deep advice. *Spenser, F. Q.*

15. *To* Let *be*. To let go; to let alone.

Eftsoones he gan to rage, and inly frett,
Crying, *Let be* that lady debonnaire,
Thou recreaunt knight! *Spenser, F. Q.*

Let be; let us see, whether Elias will come to save him. *St. Matt.* xxvii. 49.

On the crowd he cast a furious look,
And wither'd all their strength before he spoke;
Back on your lives; *let be*, said he, my prey,
And let my vengeance take the destin'd way.
Dryden, Theod. and Honoria.

16. *To* Let *blood*, is elliptical for *to let out blood*. To free it from confinement; to suffer it to stream out of the vein.

Be rul'd by me;
Let's purge this choler without *letting blood*. *Shakspeare.*

His ancient knot of dangerous adversaries
To-morrow are *let blood* at Pomfret castle. *Shakspeare.*

Hippocrates *let* great quantities of *blood*, and opened several veins at a time. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

17. *To* Let *blood*, is used with a dative of the person whose blood is let.

As terebration doth meliorate fruit, so doth *letting* plants *blood*, as pricking vines, thereby letting forth tears. *Bacon.*

18. *To* Let *in*. To admit.

Let in your king, whose labour'd spirits
Crave harbourage within your city walls. *Shakspeare.*

Roscetes presented his army before the gates of the city, in hopes that the citizens would raise some tumult, and *let him in*. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

What boots it at one gate to make defence
And at another to *let in* the foe,
Effeminately vanquish'd? *Milton, S. A.*

The more tender our spirits are made by religion, the more easy we are to *let in* grief, if the cause be innocent. *Bp. Taylor.*

They but preserve the ashes, thou the flame
True to his sense, but truer to his fame,
Fording his current, where thou find'st it low,
Let'st in thine own to make it rise and flow. *Denham.*

To give a period to my life, and to his fears, you're welcome; here's a throat, a heart, or any other part, ready to *let in* death, and receive his commands. *Denham.*

19. If a noun follows, for let *in*, let *into* is required.

It is the key that *lets* them *into* their very heart, and enables them to command all that is there. *South, Serm.*

There are pictures of such as have been distinguished by their birth or miracles, with inscriptions, that *let* you *into* the name and history of the person represented. *Addison.*

Most historians have spoken of ill success, and terrible events, as if they had been *let into* the secrets of Providence, and made acquainted with that private conduct by which the world is governed. *Addison.*

These are not mysteries for ordinary readers to be *let into.* *Addison.*

As we rode through the town, I was *let into* the characters of all the inhabitants; one was a dog, another a whelp, and another a cur. *Addison, Freeholder.*

20. *To* LET *in*, or *into*. To procure admission.

They should speak properly and correctly, whereby they may *let* their thoughts *into* other men's minds the more easily. *Locke.*

As soon as they have hewn down any quantity of the rocks, they *let in* their springs and reservoirs among their works. *Addison on Italy.*

21. *To* LET *off*. To discharge. Originally used of an arrow dismissed from the gripe, and therefore suffered to fly off the string: now applied to guns.

Charging my pistol with powder, I cautioned the emperor not to be afraid, and then *let* it *off* in the air. *Swift.*

22. *To* LET *out*. To lease out; to give to hire or farm.

To LET.† *v. a.* [lettan, Sax. to hinder; *letten*, Dutch; probably from the Goth. *latjan*, to delay.]

1. To hinder; to obstruct; to oppose.

Their senses are not *letted* from enjoying their objects: we have the impediments of honour, and the torments of conscience. *Sidney.*

To glorify him in all things, is to do nothing whereby the name of God may be blasphemed; nothing whereby the salvation of Jew or Grecian, or any in the church of Christ, may be *let* or hindered. *Hooker.*

Leave, ah, leave off, whatever wight thou be,
To *let* a weary wretch from her due rest,
And trouble dying soul's tranquillity! *Spenser, F. Q.*

Wherefore do ye *let* the people from their works? go you unto your burdens. *Exod.* v. 4.

The mystery of iniquity doth already work; only he who now *letteth* will *let*, until he be taken out of the way. 2 *Thes.*

I will work, and who will *let* it? *Isa.* xliii. 11.

And now no longer *letted* of his prey,
He leaps up at it with enrag'd desire,
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide survey,
And nods at every house his threatening fire. *Dryden, Ann. Mir.*

2. *To* LET, when it signifies *to permit*, or *leave*, has *let* in the preterite and part. passive; but when it signifies *to hinder*, it has *letted*; as, "multa me *impedierunt*," many things have *letted* me. *Introduct. to Grammar.*

To LET. *v. n.* To forbear; to withold himself.

After king Ferdinando had taken upon him the person of a fraternal ally to the king, he would not *let* to counsel the king. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

LET. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Hindrance; obstacle; obstruction; impediment.

The secret *lets* and difficulties in public proceedings are innumerable and inevitable. *Hooker.*

Solyman without *let* presented his army before the city of Belgrade. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

It had been done e'er this, had I been consul:
We had had no stop, no *let*. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Just judge, two *lets* remove; that free from dread,
I may before thy high tribunal plead. *Sandys, Paraphr. of Job.*

To these internal dispositions to sin add the external opportunities and occasions concurring with them, and removing all *lets* and rubs out of the way, and making the path of destruction plain before the sinner's face; so that he may run his course freely. *South.*

LET, the termination of diminutive words, from lyte, Saxon, *little, small*; as, *rivulet*, a *small* stream; *hamlet*, a little village.

LE'THAL.* *adj.* [*lethalis*, Latin.] Deadly; mortal. *Cockeram.*

Vengeance' wings bring on thy *lethal* day. *Cupid's Whirligig*, (1616.)

Could not your heavenly charms, your tuneful voice,
Have sooth'd the rage of rueful fate, and stay'd
The *lethal* blow? — Ah me, if heavenly charms,
If softest melody could soothe the rage
Of rueful fate, our Phoebe had not died. *W. Richardson.*

LETHA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *lethal*, Lat. *lethaliter.*] Mortality. *Bailey.*

The certain punishment being preferable to the doubtful *lethality* of the fetish. *Atkins, Voyage*, p. 104.

LETHA'RGICAL.* *adj.* [*lethargicus*, Lat.] Sleepy by disease; lethargick.

LETHA'RGICALLY.* *adv.* [from *lethargical.*] In a morbid sleepiness.

Mr. Muzzy was not only unwieldy, but so *lethargically* stupid, that he fell asleep even in musical assemblies. *Ld. Corke.*

LETHA'RGICALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *lethargical.*] Morbid sleepiness.

That thou mayst be the more effectually roused up out of this tepidity and *lethargicalness*. *More on the Seven Churches*, ch. 9.

LETHA'RGICK. *adj.* [*lethargique*, Fr. from *lethargy.*] Sleepy by disease, beyond the natural power of sleep.

Vengeance is as if minutely proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, till they awake from the *lethargick* sleep, and arise from so dead, so mortiferous a state. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Let me but try if I can wake his pity
From his *lethargick* sleep. *Denham, Sophy.*

A legarthy demands the same cure and diet as an apoplexy from a phlegmatick case, such being the constitution of the *lethargick*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

LETHA'RGICKNESS *n. s.* [from *lethargick.*] Morbid sleepiness; drowsiness to a disease.

A grain of glory mixt with humbleness,
Cures both a fever, and *lethargickness*. *Herbert.*

LE'THARGY. *n. s.* [ληθαργία; *lethargie*, French.] A morbid drowsiness; a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake.

The *lethargy* must have his quiet course;
If not, he foams at mouth, and by and by
Breaks out to savage madness. *Shakspeare.*

Though his eye is open as the morning's,
Towards lusts and pleasures; yet so fast a *lethargy*
Has seiz'd his powers towards public cares and dangers,
He sleeps like death. *Denham, Sophy.*

Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy*; and was no otherwise to be rescued from it, but by one that would cry mightily. *Atterbury.*

A *lethargy* is a lighter sort of apoplexy, and demands the same cure and diet. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

LE'THARGIED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Laid asleep; entranced.

His motion weakens, or his discernings
Are *lethargied*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

LE'THE.† *n. s.* [λήθη, Greek, forgotten; *léthé*, French.]

1. Oblivion; a draught of oblivion.

The conquering wine hath steept our sense
In soft and delicate *lethe*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her watery labyrinth, which whoso drinks
Forgets both joy and grief. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Death. [*lethum*, Lat. In this sense, it was probably spoken as a word of only one syllable; in the former it consists of two.] Obsolete.

Here wast thou bay'd, brave hart,
Here didst thou fall: and here thy hunters stand,
Sign'd in thy spoil, and crimson'd in thy *lethe*.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

LETHE'AN.* *adj.* [from *lethe.*] Oblivious; causing oblivion.

I did not think Suffolk waters had such a *lethean* quality in them, as to cause such an "amnestia" in him of his friends here upon the Thames. *Howell, Lett.* iii. 6.

Ovid makes mention of a certain oblivious or *leathean* love, to whom the ancient Romans dedicated a temple.
Ferrand, Love-Mel. p. 315.

They ferry over this *lethean* sound
Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment,
And wish and struggle, as they pass, to reach
The tempting stream, with one small drop to lose
In sweet forgetfulness all pain and woe. *Milton, P. L.*

LE'THEED.* *adj.* [from *lethe.*] Oblivious; lethean.

Epicurean cooks,
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite;
That sleep and feeding may prorogue his honour,
Even till a *letheed* dulness. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

LETHI'FEROUS.* *adj.* [*lethifer*, Lat.] Deadly; bringing death. *Bailey.*

Those that are really *lethiferous*, are but excrescencies of sin.
Dr. Robinson's Endoxa, (1658,) p. 151.

Their very words conveyed with a *lethiferous* air, were feared as bullets. *Mem. of Sir Edm. Bury Godfrey.* p. 40.

LE'TTER.† *n. s.* [from *let.*]

1. One who lets or permits.
2. One who hinders. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*
3. One who gives vent to any thing; as, a *blood-letter*.
4. *A* LETTER *go*. A spendthrift; a squanderer.

A provider slow
For his own good, a careless *letter-go*
Of money. *B. Jonson, Horace's Art of Poetry.*

LE'TTER.† *n. s.* [*lettre*, French; *litera*, Latin.]

1. One of the elements of syllables; a character in the alphabet.

A superscription was written over him in *letters* of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. *Luke*, xxiii. 38.

Thou whoreson Zed! thou unnecessary *letter!* *Shakspeare.*

2. A written message; an epistle.

They use to write it on the top of *letters*. *Shakspeare.*

I have a *letter* from her
Of such contents as you will wonder at. *Shakspeare.*

When a Spaniard would write a *letter* by him, the Indian would marvel how it should be possible, that he, to whom he came, should be able to know all things. *Abbot.*

The asses will do very well for trumpeters, and the hares will make excellent *letter* carriers. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

The style of *letters* ought to be free, easy, and natural; as near approaching to familiar conversation as possible: the two best qualities in conversation are, good humour and good breeding; those *letters* are therefore certainly the best that shew the most of these two qualities. *Walsh.*

Mrs. P. B. has writ to me, and is one of the best *letter* writers I know; very good sense, civility and friendship, without any stiffness or constraint. *Swift.*

3. The verbal expression; the literal meaning.

Touching translations of Holy Scripture, we may not disallow of their painful travels herein, who strictly have tied themselves to the very original *letter*. *Hooker.*

In obedience to human laws, we must observe the *letter* of the law, without doing violence to the reason of the law, and the intention of the lawgiver. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

Those words of his must be understood not according to the bare rigour of the *letter*, but according to the allowances of expression. *South, Serm.*

What! since the pretor did my fetters loose,
And left me freely at my own dispose,
May I not live without controul and awe,
Excepting still the *letter* of the law? *Dryden, Pers.*

4. *Letters* without the singular: learning.

The Jews marvelled, saying, How knoweth this man *letters*, having never learned? *St. John*, vii. 15.

5. *Letters* without the singular, used with the adjective *patent:* a written instrument, containing a royal grant. [*literæ patentes*, Lat.]

The king's grants are contained in *letters-patent*, so called, because they are not sealed up, but exposed to open view, with the great seal pendant at the bottom. *Blackstone.*

Call in his *letters-patent*, that he hath
By his attornies-general to sue. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

6. Any thing to be read.

Good laws are at best but a dead *letter*. *Addison, Freeholder.*

7. Type with which books are printed.

The iron ladles that *letter* founders use to the casting of printing *letters*, are kept constantly in melting metal. *Moxon.*

To LE'TTER. *v. a.* [from *letter.*] To stamp with letters.

I observed one weight *lettered* on both sides; and I found on one side, written in the dialect of men, and underneath it, calamities; on the other side was written, in the language of the gods, and underneath, blessings. *Addison.*

LE'TTERED.† *adj.* [from *letter.*] This is a very old word in our language; though Dr. Johnson has given no other example of it than that from Jeremy Collier. It is used by Chaucer; and is found in Huloet's dictionary with the definition of *learned*, "literatus," Lat.]

1. Literate; educated to learning; learned.

Your prelates ben not so wise,
Ne halfe so *lettrid* as am I. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 7691.

A martial man, not sweetened by a *lettered* education, is apt to have a tincture of sourness. *Collier on Pride.*

2. Belonging to learning; suiting letters.

When stung with idle anxieties, or teazed with fruitless impertinence, or yawning over insipid diversions, then we perceive the blessing of a *lettered* recess.
Young, Conject. on Orig. Composition.

LE'TTERFOUNDER.* *n. s.* [*letter* and *founder.*] One who casts types for printing. See the seventh sense of LETTER.

LE'TTERLESS.* *adj.* [*letter* and *less.*] Ignorant; illiterate. Not in use.

A meer daring *letterless* commander can, in a rational way, promise himself no more success in his enterprise, than a mastif can in his contest with a lion.
Waterhous, Apol. for Learning, (1653,) p. 125.

LE'TTERPRESS.* *n. s.* [*letter* and *press.*] Print; what is given in types from a written copy.

If his merits are to be determined by judges who estimate the value of a book from its bulk, or its frontispiece, every rival must acquire an easy superiority, who with persuasive eloquence promises four extraordinary pages of *letterpress*, or three beautiful prints curiously coloured from nature.
Goldsmith, Ess. i.

LETTERS *Patent.** See the fifth sense of LETTER.

LE'TTUCE. *n. s.* [*lactuca*, Latin.]

The species are, common or garden *lettuce*; cabbage *lettuce*; Silesia *lettuce*; white and black cos; white cos; red capuchin *lettuce*. *Miller.*

Fat colworts, and comforting purseline,
Cold *lettuce*, and refreshing rosemarine. *Spenser, Muiopot.*

Lettuce is thought to be poisonous, when it is so old as to have milk. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The medicaments proper to diminish milk, are *lettuce*, purslane, endive. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

LE'VANT.† *adj.* [*levant*, French.] Eastern.

Thwart of those, as fierce
Forth rush the *Levant*, and the Ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton, P. L.*

The *levant* winds, which blow directly out.
Sir H. Sheere, Ld. Halifax's Miscell. p. 34.

LE'VANT.† *n. s.*

1. The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.
2. A wind so called. Now, I think, termed a *levanter.*

They are called *levants* both from their course, as blowing from the east where the sun rises, and also from their freshening and rising higher as the sun rises; for they are generally at their height when the sun comes to the meridian, and duller as the sun declines.
Sir H. Sheere, Ld. Halifax's Miscell. p. 34.

The fiercer *levants* dull apace, after you are once out of the Streight. *Ibid.* p. 35.

LE'VANTINE.* *adj.* [from *levant*; Fr. *levantine.*] Belonging to the Levant, that part of the east so called.

We read of Antioch, — and the churches of the Colossians and Laodicea — their perishing by an earthquake, of God's forsaking the *levantine* churches, of the sea's sudden breaking of its sandy girdle. *Spencer on Prod.* p. 355.

LEVA'TOR. n. s. [Latin.] A chirurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up.

Some surgeons bring out the bone in the bore; but it will be safer to raise it up with your *levator*, when it is but lightly retained in some part. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

LEUCOPHLE'GMACY. *n. s.* [from *leucophlegmatick.*] Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings.

Spirits produce debility, flatulency, fevers, *leucophlegmacy*, and dropsies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LEUCOPHLEGMA'TICK. *adj.* [λευκὸς and φλέγμα.] Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold, whereby it stuffs and bloats the habit, or raises white tumours in the feet, legs, or any other parts; and such are commonly asthmatick and dropsical. *Quincy.*

Asthmatick persons have voracious appetites, and for want of a right sanguification are *leucophlegmatick.* *Arbuthnot.*

LEVE.* *adj.* [leop, Sax.] Agreeable; pleasing; dear. Written also *leef*, *lefe*, and *lief.* See LEVER.

To LEVE.* *v. a.* [ȝelypan, and lepan, Sax. to believe.] The old form of our present word *believe.*

She *leveth* all that ever he saith. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.
Another man *leveth* that he may ete alle thingis.
Wicliffe, Rom. xiv. 2.

LE'VEE.† *n. s.* [French.]

1. The time of rising.
2. The concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning.

Would'st thou be first minister of state;
To have thy *levees* crowded with resort,
Of a depending, gaping, servile court? *Dryden, Juv.*

None of her sylvan subjects made their court,
Levees and couchees pass'd without resort.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

Such as are troubled with the disease of *levee*-hunting, and are forced to seek their bread every morning at the chamber-doors of great men. *Addison, Spect.* No. 547.

LE'VEL. *adj.* [læpel, Sax.]

1. Even; not having one part higher than another.

The doors
Discover ample spaces o'er the smooth
And *level* pavement. *Milton, P. L.*

The garden, seated on the *level* floor,
She left behind. *Dryden, Boccace.*

2. Even with any thing else; in the same line or plane with any thing.

Our navy is addressed, our pow'r collected,
And every thing lies *level* to our wish. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Now shaves with *level* wing the deep. *Milton, P. L.*

There is a knowledge which is very proper to man, and lies *level to* human understanding, the knowledge of our Creator, and of the duty we owe to him. *Tillotson.*

3. Having no gradations of superiority.

Be *level* in preferments, and you will soon be as *level* in your learning. *Bentley.*

To LE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make even; to free from inequalities: as, he *levels* the walks.
2. To reduce to the same height with something else.

Less bright the moon,
But opposite in *levell'd* west was set. *Milton, P. L.*

He will thy foes with silent shame confound,
And their proud structures *level* with the ground. *Sandys.*

3. To lay flat.

We know by experience, that all downright rains do evermore dissever the violence of outrageous winds, and beat down and *level* the swelling and mountainous billows of the sea. *Ralegh.*

With unresisted might the monarch reigns,
He *levels* mountains, and he raises plains;
And not regarding difference of degree,
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryden.*

4. To bring to equality of condition.

Reason can never assent to the admission of those brutish appetites which would over-run the soul, and *level* its superiour with its inferiour faculties. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

5. To point in taking aim; to aim.

Each at the head
Levell'd his deadly aim. *Milton, P. L.*

One to the gunners on St. Jago's tower;
Bid 'em for shame *level* their cannon lower. *Dryden.*

Iron globes which *on* the victor host
Levell'd with such impetuous fury smote. *Milton, P. L.*

The construction I believe is not, globes *levell'd on* the host, but globes *levell'd* smote *on* the host.

6. To direct to an end.

The whole body of puritans was drawn to be abettors of all villainy by a few men, whose designs from the first were *levelled* to destroy both religion and government. *Swift.*

7. To suit to proportion.

Behold the law
And rule of beings in your Maker's mind:
And thence, like limbecks, rich ideas draw,
To fit the *levell'd* use of humankind. *Dryden.*

To LE'VEL.† *v. n.*

1. To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow to the same line with the mark.

The glory of God, and the good of his church, was the thing which the apostles aimed at, and therefore ought to be the mark whereat we also *level.* *Hooker.*

2. To conjecture; to attempt to guess.

I pray thee overname them; and as thou namest them I will describe them; and, according to my description, *level* at my affection. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

3. To be in the same direction with a mark.

He to his engine flew,
Plac'd near at hand in open view,
And rais'd it till it *levell'd* right,
Against the glow worm tail of kite. *Hudibras.*

4. To make attempts; to aim.

Ambitious York did *level* at thy crown. *Shakspeare.*

5. To efface distinction or superiority: as, infamy is always trying to *level.*
6. To square with; to accord.

With such accommodation and besort,
As *levels* with her breeding. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Le'vel. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities.

After draining of the *level* in Northamptonshire, innumerable mice did upon a sudden arise. *Hale, Orig. of Mank.*

Those bred in a mountainous country oversize those that dwell on low *levels*. *Sandys, Travels.*

2. Rate; standard; customary height.

Love of her made us raise up our thoughts above the ordinary *level* of the world, so as great clerks do not disdain our conference. *Sidney.*

The praises of military men inspired me with thoughts above my ordinary *level*. *Dryden.*

3. Suitable or proportionate height.

It might perhaps advance their minds so far
Above the *level* of subjection, as
T' assume to them the glory of that war. *Daniel.*

4. A state of equality.

The time is not far off when we shall be upon the *level*; I am resolved to anticipate the time, and be upon the *level* with them now: for he is so that neither seeks nor wants them. *Atterbury to Pope.*

Providence, for the most part, set us upon a *level*, and observes proportion in its dispensations towards us. *Addison, Spect.*

I suppose, by the style of old friends, and the like, it must be somebody there of his own *level*; among whom his party have, indeed, more friends than I could wish. *Swift.*

5. An instrument whereby masons adjust their work.

The *level* is from two to ten feet long, that it may reach over a considerable length of the work: if the plumb-line hang just upon the perpendicular, when the *level* is set flat down upon the work, the work is level; but if it hangs on either side the perpendicular, the floor or work must be raised on that side, till the plumb-line hang exactly on the perpendicular. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

6. Rule; plan; scheme: borrowed from the mechanick level.

Be the fair *level* of thy actions laid,
As temperance wills, and prudence may persuade,
And try if life be worth the liver's care. *Prior.*

7. The line of direction in which any missive weapon is aimed.

I stood i' the *level*
Of a full charg'd confederacy, and gave thanks
To you that choked it. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

As if that name,
Shot from the deadly *level* of a gun,
Did murther her. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Thrice happy is that humble pair,
Beneath the *level* of all care,
Over whose heads those arrows fly,
Of sad distrust and jealousy. *Waller.*

8. The line in which the sight passes.

Fir'd at first sight with what the muse imparts,
In fearless youth we tempt the heights of arts;
While from the bounded *level* of our mind
Short views we take, nor see the lengths behind. *Pope.*

Le'veller.† *n. s.* [from *level.*]

1. One who makes any thing even; one who measures or lays by a level. *Sherwood.*

2. One who destroys superiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the same state of equality.

The presbyterian must not hold himself secure, while the independent sits at stern; nor the independent free from fear, so long as the *leveller*, with the plausive promises of a pleasing parity, suggests to the commons of England (as if it were the year of jubilee) the enjoyment of a lawless and indisputable liberty. *King Charles, cited in The Princely Pelican, ch. 9.*

You are an everlasting *leveller*; you won't allow encouragement to extraordinary merit. *Collier on Pride.*

Is diversion grown a *leveller*, like death? *Young, Centaur, Lett. 2.*

Le'velness. *n. s.* [from *level.*]

1. Evenness; equality of surface.

2. Equality with something else.

The river Tiber is expressed lying along, for so you must remember to draw rivers, to express their *levelness* with the earth. *Peacham.*

Le'ven. *n. s.* [*levain*, Fr. Commonly, though less properly, written *leaven*; see Leaven.]

1. Ferment; that which being mixed in bread makes it rise and ferment.

2. Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass.

The matter fermenteth upon the old *leven*, and becometh more acrid. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

The pestilential *levains* conveyed in goods. *Arbuthnot.*

Le'ver. *n. s.* [*levier*, Fr.]

The second mechanical power, is a balance supported by a hypomochlion; only the centre is not in the middle, as in the common balance, but near one end; for which reason it is used to elevate or raise a great weight; whence come the name *lever*. *Harris.*

Have you any *levers* to lift me up again, being down? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Some draw with cords, and some the monster drive
With rolls and *levers*. *Denham.*

In a *lever*, the motion can be continued only for so short a space, as may be answerable to that little distance betwixt the fulciment and the weight: which is always by so much lesser, as the disproportion betwixt the weight and the power is greater, and the motion itself more easy. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

Some hoisting *levers*, some the wheels prepare. *Dryden.*

Le'ver.* *adj.* the comparative degree of *leve*, *leef*, or *lief*. [leoꝼ, leoꝼꞃe, Saxon.] More agreeable; more pleasing.

Now chese, and take which you is *lever*. *Gower, Conf. Am.*

It were me *lever* than twenty pound worth lond. *Chaucer, Frankl. Prol.*

Le'ver.* *adv.* Rather. "To *have lever*, malo." Prompt. Parv. to prefer. As we now say, I *had rather*.

Yet had I *lever* spenden all the good
Which that I have, and (elles were I wood,)
Than that ye should fallen in swiche meschefe. *Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.*

Die had she *lever* with enchanter's knife,
Than to be false in love. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. iv. 6.

Le'veret. *n. s.* [*lievret*, French.] A young hare.

Their travels o'er that silver field does show,
Like track of *leverets* in morning snow. *Waller.*

Le'vet. *n. s.* [from *lever*, French.] A blast on the trumpet; probably that by which the soldiers are called in the morning.

He that led the cavalcade,
Wore a sowgelder's flagellet,
On which he blew as strong a *levet*,
As well-fee'd lawyer on his breviate. *Hudibras.*

Le'verock. *n. s.* [laꝼeꞃc, Saxon.] This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the lark. See Laverock.

The smaller birds have their particular seasons; as, the *leverock*. *Walton, Angler.*

Le'viable. *adj.* [from *levy.*] That may be levied.

The sums which any agreed to pay, and were not brought in, were to be *leviable* by course of law. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

LEVIATHAN. *n. s.* [לויתן.] A water animal mentioned in the book of Job. By some imagined the crocodile; but in poetry generally taken for the whale.

We may, as bootless, spend our vain command
Upon the enraged soldiers in their spoil,

As send our precepts to the *leviathan*,
To come ashore. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
Canst thou draw out *leviathan* with an hook? *Job.*
More to embroil the deep; *leviathan*,
And his unweildy train, in dreadful sport
Tempest the loosen'd brine. *Thomson, Winter.*

To LE'VIGATE.† *v. a.* [*lævigo*, Latin.]

1. To polish; to smooth; to plane. Cockeram. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson. This is the primary sense of the word.

New objects with a gentle and grateful touch warble upon the corporeal organs, or excite the spirits into a pleasant frisk of motion; but when use hath *levigated* the organs, and made the way so smooth and easy, that the spirits pass without any stop, those objects are no longer felt, or very faintly; so that the pleasure ceaseth. *Barrow*, vol. iii. S. 9.

The case of the vessel having been curiously *levigated*, (" ex lignis lævigatis et quadratis.") *Biblioth, Bibl.* i. 335.

2. To rub or grind to an impalpable powder.

3. To mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform.

The chyle is white, as consisting of salt, oil, and water, much *levigated* or smooth. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LE'VIGATE.* *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Figuratively, made smooth; lightened.

His labours being *levigate* and made more tolerable. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 11. b.

LEVIGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *levigate*.]

Levigation is the reducing of hard bodies, as coral, tutty, and precious stones, into a subtile powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller; but unless the instruments are extremely hard, they will so wear as to double the weight of the medicine. *Quincy.*

LE'VIN.* *n. s.* [from hlıpan, Sax. to glister, to shine.] Lightning. Not now in use.

Wild thonder dint and firy *leven*. *Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prol.*
The lightsome *levin*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*
As when the flashing *levin* haps to light
Upon two stubborn oaks. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. vi. 40.

LEVITA'TION.* *n. s.* [*levitas*, *levitatis*, Lat.] Act or quality of rendering light, or buoyant.

The lungs also of birds, as compared with the lungs of quadrupeds, contain in them a provision distinguishingly calculated for this same purpose of *levitation*; namely, a communication (not found in other kinds of animals) between the air-vessels of the lungs and the cavities of the body: so that by the intromission of air from one to the other, (at the will, as it should seem, of the animal,) its body can be occasionally puffed out, and its tendency to descend in the air, or its specifick gravity made less. *Paley, Nat. Theol.* ch. 12. § 6.

LE'VITE. *n. s.* [*levita*, Latin, from *Levi*.]

1. One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews.

In the Christian church, the office of deacons succeeded in the place of the *levites* among the Jews, who were as ministers and servants to the priests. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. A priest: used in contempt.

LEVI'TICAL.† *adj.* [from *levite*.]

1. Belonging to the levites; making part of the religion of the Jews.

By the *levitical* law, both the man and the woman were stoned to death; so heinous a crime was adultery. *Ayliffe.*

2. Priestly.

Austin — sent to Rome Laurence and Peter, two of his associates, to acquaint the pope of his good success in England, and to be resolved of certain theological, or rather *levitical*, questions. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 4.

LEVI'TICALLY.* *adv.* [from *levitical*.] After the manner of the levites.

These pure conceited men quarrelled at the name of the holy seventh day, called, as of old, Sunday, which they would have named Sabbath; and thereafter would have it observed *levitically*, so strict as not to gather sticks. *Franklyn, Annals of K. James I.* p. 31.

What right of jurisdiction soever can be from this place *levitically* bequeathed, must descend upon the ministers of the Gospel equally. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 1.

LE'VITY. *n. s.* [*levitas*, Latin.]

1. Lightness; not heaviness; the quality by which any body has less weight than another.

He gave the form of *levity* to that which ascended; to that which descended, the form of gravity. *Ralegh.*

This bubble, by reason of its comparative *levity* to the fluidity that encloses it, would ascend to the top. *Bentley.*

2. Inconstancy; changeableness.

They every day broached some new thing; which restless *levity* they did interpret to be their growing in spiritual perfection. *Hooker.*

Where wigs with wigs, with sword-knots sword-knots strive,
Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive,
This erring mortals *levity* may call. *Pope.*

3. Unsteadiness; laxity of mind.

I unbosom'd all my secrets to thee;
Not out of *levity*, but over-power'd
By thy request. *Milton, S. A.*

4. Idle pleasure; vanity.

He never employed his omnipotence out of *levity* or ostentation, but as the necessities of men required. *Calamy.*

5. Trifling gaiety; want of seriousness.

Our graver business frowns at this *levity*. *Shakspeare.*

Hopton abhorred the licence, and the *levities*, with which he saw too many corrupted. *Clarendon.*

That spirit of religion and seriousness vanished, and a spirit of *levity* and libertinism, infidelity and profaneness, started up in the room of it. *Atterbury, Serm.*

To LE'VY. *v. a.* [*lever*, French.]

1. To raise; to bring together: applied to men.

He resolved to finish the conquest of Ireland, and to that end *levied* a mighty army. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. To raise: applied to war. This sense, though Milton's, seems improper.

They live in hatred, enmity, and strife,
Among themselves, and *levy* cruel wars. *Milton.*

3. To raise: applied to money.

Levy a tribute unto the Lord of the men of war. *Numb.*

Instead of a ship, he should *levy* upon his county such a sum of money. *Clarendon.*

LE'VY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of raising money or men.

They have already contributed all their superfluous hands, and every new *levy* they make must be at the expence of their farms and commerce. *Addison, State of the War.*

2. War raised.

Treason has done his worst: nor steel nor poison,
Malice domestick, foreign *levy*, nothing
Can touch him further. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

LEW.* *adj.* [*lauw*, Germ. *liew*, Dutch; *hlva*, to be warm, Icelandick; hlıpan, hleopan, Sax. the same, of which Mr. Tooke considers *lew* as the participle past, hlıp, hleop.]

1. Not very warm; tepid; lukewarm. *Lew-warm* is still an expression in several parts of England. See also LUKEWARM.

Thou art *lewe*, and neither coold neither hoot. *Wicliffe, Revel.* iii.

2. Pale; wan; of a decayed hue. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

LEWD.† *adj.* [læpede, læpð, lepð, Saxon; as, læpede man, a layman; probably from leoð, the people. This is the primitive sense of the word. It next included the idea of ignorance; which Dr. Jamieson attributes to the influence of the clergy on the general sentiments of society, the unlearned being in old time treated by them in a very con-

temptuous manner. Next, as if moral excellence had been confined to their own order, the term was applied by them to signify a wicked person, or one of a licentious life; whence, Dr. Jamieson adds, the modern sense of our *lewd*. The sense, however, to which Dr. Jamieson alludes by the word *modern*, is of great age in our language; for Chaucer uses it in the sense of *lustful*, as well as *ignorant*.]

1. Lay; not clerical; gross; ignorant. Obsolete.

It was foundun that they weren men unlettrid, and *lewide* men. *Wicliffe, Acts*, iv.

For *lewyd* men this book I writ. *Bishop Grosthead.*

So these great clerks their little wisdom shew
To mock the *lewd*, as learn'd in this as they. *Davies.*

2. Wicked; bad; dissolute.

If some be admitted in to the ministry, either void of learning, or *lewd* in life, are all the rest to be condemned? *Whitgift.*

Before they did oppress the people, only by colour of a *lewd* custom, they did afterwards use the same oppressions by warrant. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Lustful; libidinous.

Swiche old *lewed* words used he. *Chaucer, March. Tale.*

He is not lolling on a *lewd* love bed,
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Then *lewd* Anchemolus he laid in dust,
Who stain'd his step-dame's bed with impious lust. *Dryden.*

LE'WDLY.† *adv.* [from *lewd*.]

1. Foolishly; ignorantly; in a state of ignorance.

All which my daies I have not *lewdly* spent,
Nor spilt the blossom of my tender yeares
In ydlesse. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. ii. 31.

Employing his labours *lewdly*, he maketh a vain god of the same clay. *Wisdom*, xv. 8.

Lord Peter, even in his lucid intervals, was very *lewdly* given in his common conversation, extreme wilful and positive, and would at any time rather argue to death than allow himself to be once in an errour. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 4.

2. Wickedly; naughtily.

A sort of naughty persons, *lewdly* bent,
Have practis'd dangerously against your state. *Shakspeare.*

3. Libidinously; lustfully.

He lov'd fair lady Eltred, *lewdly* lov'd,
Whose wanton pleasures him too much did please,
That quite his heart from Guendeline remov'd. *Spenser.*

So *lewdly* dull his idle works appear,
The wretched texts deserve no comments here. *Dryden.*

LE'WDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *lewd*.]

1. Foolishness; grossness; want of shame.

Lewdness blotteth good deserts with blame. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. iii. 38.

2. Wickedness; propensity to wickedness.

In stead of teares, the starres like weeping eies
Drop down their exhalations from the skies;
And Tithon's bride new rising from her bed,
Beholds their *leaudness* with a blushing red. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 730.

If it were a matter of wrong or wicked *lewdness*, O ye Jews, reason would that I should bear with you. *Acts*, xviii. 14.

3. Lustful licentiousness.

Suffer no *lewdness*, nor indecent speech,
Th' apartment of the tender youth to reach. *Dryden, Juv.*

Damianus's letter to Nicholas is an authentick record of the *lewdnesses* committed under the reign of celibacy. *Atterbury.*

LE'WDSTER. *n. s.* [from *lewd*.] A lecher; one given to criminal pleasures.

Against such *lewdsters*, and their lechery,
Those that betray them do no treachery. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Winds.*

LE'WIS D'OR. *n. s.* See LOUIS D'OR.

LEXICO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [λεξικὸν and γράφω, Gr. *lexicographe*, French.] A writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge, that busies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words.

Commentators and *lexicographers*, acquainted with the Syriack language, have given these hints in their writings on Scripture. *Watts, Improv. of the Mind.*

LEXICO'GRAPHY.† *n. s.* [λεξικὸν and γράφω, Gr.] The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

I shall only make some few reflections upon etymology and syntax, supposing orthography to belong to *lexicography*. *Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, (1680,) p. 59.

LE'XICON. *n. s.* [λεξικὸν.] A dictionary; a book teaching the signification of words.

Though a linguist should pride himself to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet, if he had not studied the solid things in them, as well as the words and *lexicons*, yet he were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned man as any yeoman competently wise in his mother dialect only. *Milton.*

LEY. *n. s.* See LAY, and LEA.

Ley, *lee*, *lay*, are all from the Sax. leaȝ, a field or pasture, by the usual melting of the letter ȝ or g. *Gibson's Camden.*

LIABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *liable*.] The state of being liable. This is used in conversation oftener than the old word *liableness*. Of neither has Dr. Johnson taken notice. The present is certainly very modern.

LI'ABLE.† *adj.* [*liable*, from the old Fr. *lia*, whence *lier*, attacher: See Lacombe: And that from the Lat. *ligo*, to bind; so that *liable* is quasi *ligabilis*.] Obnoxious; not exempt; subject: with *to*.

But what is strength without a double share
Of wisdom? vast, unwieldy, burthensome,
Proudly secure, yet *liable* to fall
By weakest subtleties. *Milton, S. A.*

The English boast of Spenser and Milton, who neither of them wanted genius or learning; and yet both of them are *liable* to many censures. *Dryden, Juv.*

This, or any other scheme, coming from a private hand, might be *liable* to many defects. *Swift.*

LI'ABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *liable*.] State of being liable to; obnoxiousness; subjection; propensity.

Abusing the *liableness* of women to self-love and vanity, they are continually striking fire out of their fancies upon this tinder. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 162.

That state or condition must be the better, and in conformity to right reason more eligible, in which there is no *liableness* to the wrath and anger of God. *Bp. Barlow, Rem.* p. 485.

There is an inlet for ambition, though not for lust; a *liableness* to the filthiness of the spirit, though not of the flesh. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 511.

How difficult a thing it is, especially in matter of reforming, to pare off the excess, and not to cut to the quick; to stay at the right point, and not over-do; because of the *liableness*, in such cases, in declining one extreme, to fall into another. *Fuller, Moderation of the Ch. of Eng.* p. 432.

LI'AR. *n. s.* [from *lie*. This word would analogically be *lier*; but this orthography has prevailed, and the convenience of distinction from *lier*, he who lies down, is sufficient to confirm it.] One who tells falsehood; one who wants veracity.

She's like a *liar*, gone to burning hell!
'Twas I that kill'd her. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

He approves the common *liar*, fame,
Who speaks him thus at Rome. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

I do not reject his observation as untrue, much less condemn the person himself as a *liar*, whensoever it seems to be contradicted. *Boyle.*

Thy better soul abhors a *liar's* part,
Wise is thy voice, and noble is thy heart *Pope, Odyss.*

Li'ard.† *adj.* [old Fr. *liart*, gris pommelé; Lacombe: Ital. *leardo*, gray or whitish horse-hair.] Gray: It was common, Mr. Tyrwhitt says, to call a gray horse from the colour, *liard*, as a bay one *bayard*. In Scotland *liard*, or *liart*, denotes gray-haired; as, he's a *liard* auld man; auld *liart* beard, i. e. old gray-beard.

This carter thakketh his horse upon the croupe —
That was wel twight, min owen *liard* boy.
Chaucer, Frere's Tale.

To Lib.* *v. a.* [*lubben*, Dutch.] To castrate. Still a northern word.

The bellowing bullock *lib*, and goat.
Chapman, Hesiod, (1618.)

Liba'tion. *n. s.* [*libatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity.

In digging new earth pour in some wine, that the vapour of the earth and wine may comfort the spirits, provided it be not taken for a heathen sacrifice, or *libation* to the earth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. The wine so poured.

They had no other crime to object against the Christians, but that they did not offer up *libations*, and the smoke of sacrifices, to dead men. *Stillingfleet on Rom. Idolatry.*

The goblet then she took, with nectar crown'd,
Sprinkling the first *libations* on the ground. *Dryden, Æn.*

Li'bbard. *n. s.* [*libaert*, German; *leopardus*, Lat.] A leopard.

Make the *libbard* stern,
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did yearn.
Spenser, F. Q.

The *libbard* and the tiger, as the mole
Rising, the crumbled earth above them threw. *Milton, P. L.*

The torrid parts of Africk are by Piso resembled to a *libbard*'s skin, the distance of whose spots represent the disperseness of habitations, or towns of Africk. *Brerewood.*

Li'bbards-bane.* *n. s.* A poisonous plant.

Night-shade, moonwort, *libbard's-bane*. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

LI'BEL.† *n. s.* [*libellus*, Latin; *libelle*, French.]

1. A satire; defamatory writing; a lampoon.

Every fidler sings *libels* openly; and each man is ready to challenge the freedom of David's ruffians, "Our tongues are our own, who shall control us?" This is not a fashion for Christians, whose tongues must be ranged within the compass as of truth, so of charity and silent obedience.
Bp. Hall, Fashions of the World.

Are we reproached for the name of Christ? that ignominy serves but to advance our future glory; every such *libel* here becomes panegyrick there. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Good heav'n! that sots and knaves should be so vain,
To wish their vile resemblance may remain!
And stand recorded, at their own request,
To future days, a *libel* or a jest. *Dryden.*

2. [In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing against a person exhibited in court.

To Li'bel. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spread defamation; written or printed: it is now commonly used as an active verb, without the preposition *against*.

Sweet scrauls to fly about the streets of Rome:
What's this but *libelling against* the senate? *Shakspeare.*

He, like a privileg'd spy, whom nothing can
Discredit, *libels* now '*gainst* each great man. *Donne.*

To Li'bel. *v. a.* To satirise; to lampoon.

Is the peerage of England dishonoured when a peer suffers for his treason? if he be *libelled*, or any way defamed, he has his scandalum magnatum to punish the offender. *Dryden.*

But what so pure which envious tongues will spare?
Some wicked wits have *libelled* all the fair. *Pope.*

Li'beller.† *n. s.* [from *libel.*] A defamer by writing; a lampooner. "The satirist and *libeller* differ as much as the magistrate and the murderer. In the consideration of human life, the satirist never falls upon persons who are not glaringly faulty, and the *libeller* on none but who are conspicuously commendable." Tatler, No. 92.

Our common *libellers* are as free from the imputation of wit, as of morality. *Dryden, Juv.*

The squibs are those who, in the common phrase, are called *libellers* and lampooners. *Tatler.*

The common *libellers*, in their invectives, tax the church with an insatiable desire of power and wealth, equally common to all bodies of men. *Swift.*

Li'belling.* *n. s.* [from *libel.*] Act of defaming or abusing.

This is the design and the mischievous issue, which to cover and propagate, the cunning machinator pretends the exaltation of the freeness of that grace which he designs to dishonour and defeat. He raiseth a mighty cry of free grace, and intitles the *libellings* of divine goodness by the specious name of *Vindiciæ gratiæ*. *Glanville, Serm.* x. p. 380.

Libelling is not the crime of an illiterate people.
Burke, Speech on Libels.

Li'bellous. *adj.* [from *libel.*] Defamatory.

It was the most malicious surmise that had ever been brewed, howsoever countenanced by a *libellous* pamphlet. *Wotton.*

LI'BERAL.† *adj.* [*liberalis*, Latin; *liberal*, Fr.]

1. Not mean; not low in birth; not low in mind.

Where gentle court and gracious delight
She to them made, with mildnesse virginall
Shewing herselfe both wise and *liberall*.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. ix. 20.

2. Becoming a gentleman.

3. Munificent; generous; bountiful; not parsimonious.

Her name was Mercy, well known over all,
To be both gracious and eke *liberal*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Sparing would shew a worse sin than ill doctrine.
Men of his way should be most *liberal*,
They're set here for examples. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Needs must the power
That made us, and for us this ample world,
Be infinitely good, and of his good
As *liberal* and free, as infinite. *Milton, P. L.*

The *liberal* are secure alone;
For what we frankly give, for ever is our own. *Granville.*

4. It has *of* before the thing, and *to* before the person.

There is no art better than to be *liberal of* praise and commendation to others, in that wherein a man's self hath any perfection. *Bacon, Ess.*

Several clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, are, in their sermons, very *liberal of* all those which they find in ecclesiastical writers, as if it were our duty to understand them. *Swift.*

5. Gross; licentious; free to excess.

Thou art too wild, too rude, and bold of voice;
Parts, that become thee happily enough,
And in such eyes as ours appear not faults;
But where thou art not known, why, there they shew
Something too *liberal*. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Is he not a profane and very *liberal* counsellor?
Shakspeare, Othell.

I might, if it pleas'd me, stand still, and hear
My sister made a may-game, might I not?
And give allowance to your *liberal* jests
Upon his person, whose least anger would
Consume a legion of such wretched people.
Beaum. and Fl. Captain.

Libera'lity. *n. s.* [*liberalitas*, Latin; *liberalité*, French.] Munificence; bounty; generosity; generous profusion.

Why should he despair, that knows to court
With words, fair looks, and *liberality*? *Shakspeare.*

Such moderation with thy bounty join,
That thou may'st nothing give that is not thine;
That *liberality* is but cast away,
Which makes us borrow what we cannot pay. *Denham.*

To LI'BERALIZE.* *v. a.* [from *liberal.*] To make liberal, generous, gentlemanly, open.

He [Mr. Grenville] was bred to the law, which is, in my opinion, one of the first and noblest of human sciences; a science which does more to quicken and invigorate the understanding, than all the other kinds of learning put together; but it is not apt, except in persons very happily born, to open and to *liberalize* the mind exactly in the same proportion. *Burke, Speech on American Taxation,* (1774.)

LI'BERALLY.† *adv.* [from *liberal.*]

1. Bounteously; bountifully; largely.

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men *liberally,* and upbraideth not. *James,* i. 5.

2. Not meanly; magnanimously.

3. Freely; copiously.

They invited their father to drink *liberally.* *Patrick on Gen.* xix. 32.

4. Licentiously.

Had mine own brother spoke thus *liberally,*
My fury should have taught him better manners.
Greene, Com. of Tu Quoque.

To LI'BERATE.* *v. a.* [*libero,* Lat.] To free; to set free. Upon this word Mr. Mason has rashly observed, that "though this verb, and its derivative noun *liberation,* are now frequent in periodical publications of news, they are *too modern to be found in any dictionary;* nor had he met with either, to the best of his recollection, in any writer whom he would produce for an authority." The verb and substantive, however, are both of nearly two hundred years of age in our language; and may be seen in the old vocabulary of Cockeram.

By what means a man may *liberate* himself from those fears. *Johnson, in Taylor's Sermons.*

LIBERA'TION.* *n. s.* [*liberatio,* Lat.] The act of setting free; deliverance. *Cockeram, and Coles.*

This mode of analysing requires perfect *liberation* from all prejudged system. *Pownall on Antiq.* p. 155.

LI'BERATOR.* *n. s.* [*liberator,* Lat.] A deliverer.

The exploits of the judges and kings given to the people of God for *liberators.* *Hewyt, Serm.* (1658,) p. 155.

LI'BERTINAGE.* *n. s.* [*libertinage,* Fr.]

1. Sensuality; dissoluteness. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

2. Licentiousness of opinion.

Erasmus thought he saw, under all their fondness for the language of old Rome, a growing *libertinage,* which disposed them to think slightly of the christian faith. *Warburton, Serm.* xiii. note.

LI'BERTINE. *n. s.* [*libertin,* French.]

1. One unconfined; one at liberty.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd *libertine,* is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honied sentences. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

2. One who lives without restraint or law.

Man, the lawless *libertine,* may rove,
Free and unquestion'd. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

Want of power is the only bound that a *libertine* puts to his views upon any of the sex. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

3. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion.

They say this town is full of couzenage,
Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many such like *libertines* of sin. *Shakspeare.*

That word may be applied to some few *libertines* in the audience. *Collier, View of the Stage.*

4. [In law; *libertinus,* Lat.] A freedman; or rather, the son of a freedman.

Some persons are forbidden to be accusers on the score of their sex, as women; others on the score of their age, as pupils and infants; others on the score of their condition, as *libertines* against their patrons. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

LI'BERTINE. *adj.* [*libertin,* French.] Licentious; irreligious.

There are men that marry not, but chuse rather a *libertine* and impure single life, than to be yoked in marriage. *Bacon.*

Might not the queen make diligent enquiry, if any person about her should happen to be of *libertine* principles or morals? *Swift, Proj. for Advan. of Religion.*

LI'BERTINISM.† *n. s.* [from *libertine.*]

1. Irreligion; licentiousness of opinions and practice.

Modest heathens would hiss this *libertinism* off the stage. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* iv. 2.

That spirit of religion and seriousness vanished all at once, and a spirit of liberty and *libertinism,* of infidelity and profaneness, started up in the room of it. *Atterbury, Serm.*

2. Privilege or state of a freedman.

Dignified with the title of free-man, and denied the *libertinism* that belongs to it. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 486.

LI'BERTY. *n. s.* [*liberté,* French; *libertas,* Latin.]

1. Freedom, as opposed to slavery.

My master knows of your being here, and hath threatened to put me into everlasting *liberty,* if I tell you of it; for he swears, he'll turn me away. *Shakspeare.*

O *liberty!* thou goddess, heavenly bright!
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight,
Eternal pleasures in thy presence reign. *Addison.*

2. Exemption from tyranny or inordinate government.

Justly thou abhorr'st
The son, who, on the quiet state of man,
Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue
Rational *liberty;* yet know withal,
Since thy original lapse, true *liberty*
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Freedom, as opposed to necessity.

Liberty is the power in any agent to do, or forbear, any particular action, according to the determination, or thought of the mind, whereby either of them is preferred to the other. *Locke.*

As it is in the motions of the body, so it is in the thoughts of our minds: where any one is such, that we have power to take it up, or lay it by, according to the preference of the mind, there we are at *liberty.* *Locke.*

4. Privilege; exemption; immunity.

His majesty gave not an intire country to any, much less did he grant jura regalia, or any extraordinary *liberties.* *Davies.*

5. Relaxation of restraint: as, he sees himself at *liberty* to chuse his condition.

License they mean, when they cry *liberty.* *Milton, Sonnet.*

6. Leave; permission.

I shall take the *liberty* to consider a third ground, which, with some men, has the same authority. *Locke.*

LIBI'DINIST.* *n. s.* [from *libidinous.*] One devoted to lewdness or lust.

Nero, being monstrous incontinent himself, verily believed, that all men were most foul *libidinists,* yea, that there was not a chaste person in all the world. *Junius, Sin Stigmatized,* (1639,) p. 350.

LIBI'DINOUS.† *adj.* [*libidinosus,* Latin; *libidineux,* Fr.] Lewd; lustful.

It is not love, but strong *libidinous* will,
That triumphs o'er me. *Beaum. and Fl. Kn. of Malta.*

For his *libidinous* courses he was slain by his sister's husband. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1650,) p. 253.

Thou didst cover,
With a maid's habit, a *libidinous* lover. *Fanshaw, Pastor Fido.*

None revolt from the faith, because they must not look upon a woman to lust after her, but because they are much more restrained from the perpetration of their lusts. If wanton glances and *libidinous* thoughts had been permitted by the Gospel, they would have apostatized nevertheless. *Bentley.*

LIBI'DINOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *libidinous.*] Lewdly; lustfully.

Simon Magus, and his mystical priests, lived *libidinously;* and used all manner of incentives and allurements to venery. *Bp. Lavington, Moravians Compared,* p. 104.

LIBI'DINOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *libidinous.*] Lewdness; lustfulness.

*LI'BRA.** *n. s.* [Latin.] The seventh sign in the zodiack; the balance.

From eastern point
Of *Libra* to the fleecy star. *Milton, P. L.*

LI'BRAL. *adj.* [*libralis*, Latin.] Of a pound weight. *Dict.*

LIBRA'RIAN.† *n. s.* [*librarius*, Latin.]

1. One who has the care of a library. This word is of modern usage; *library-keeper* being the usual term for the officer of this description, which is used by bishop Barlow, Prideaux, Boyle, Bentley, and others.

It was his inconceivable knowledge of books, that induced the great Duke Cosmo the third to do him the honour of making him his *librarian.* *Spence, Life of Magliabecchi.*

2. One who transcribes or copies books.

Charybdis thrice swallows, and thrice refunds, the waves: this must be understood of regular tides. There are indeed but two tides in a day, but this is the error of the *librarian.* *Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

LIBRA'RIANSHIP.* *n. s.* The office of a librarian.

LI'BRARY.† *n. s.* [*librairie*, Fr.]

1. A large collection of books, publick or private.

Then as they gan his *library* to view,
And antique registers for to avise,
There chanced to the prince's hand to rise
An antient book, hight Briton's monuments. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I have given you the *library* of a painter, and a catalogue of such books as he ought to read. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. A book-room.

Magliabecchi had a local memory of the places where every book stood; as in his master's shop at first, and in several other *libraries* afterwards. *Spence.*

To LI'BRATE. *v. a.* [*libro*, Lat.] To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise.

LIBRA'TION. *n. s.* [*libratio*, Latin; *libration*, Fr.]

1. The state of being balanced.

This is what may be said of the balance, and the *libration*, of the body. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Their pinions still
In loose *librations* stretch'd, to trust the void
Trembling refuse. *Thomson, Spring.*

2. [In astronomy.]

Libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time. Astronomers likewise ascribe to the moon a *libratory* motion, or motion of trepidation, which they pretend is from east to west, and from north to south, because that, at full moon, they sometimes discover parts of her disk which are not discovered at other times. These kinds are called, the one a *libration* in longitude, and the other a *libration* in latitude. Besides this, there is a third kind, which they call an apparent *libration*, and which consists in this, that when the moon is at her greatest elongation from the south, her axis being then almost perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptick, the sun must enlighten towards the north pole of the moon some parts which he did not before, and that, on the contrary, some parts of those which he enlightened towards the opposite pole are obscured; and this produces the same effect which the *libration* in latitude does. *Dict. Trev.*

Those planets which move upon their axis, do not all make intire revolutions; for the moon maketh only a kind of *libration*, or a reciprocated motion on her own axis. *Grew.*

LI'BRATORY. *adj.* [from *libro*, Latin.] Balancing; playing like a balance.

LICE, the plural of *louse.*

Red blisters rising on their paps appear,
And flaming carbuncles, and noisome sweat,
And clammy dews that loathsome *lice* beget;
Till the slow creeping evil eats his way. *Dryden, Virg.*

LI'CEBANE. *n. s.* [*lice* and *bane.*] A plant.

LI'CENSABLE.* *adj.* [from *To license.*]

1. That may be permitted by a legal grant.

2. Dismissable. Not in use. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

LI'CENSE. *n. s.* [*licentia*, Latin; *licence*, Fr.]

1. Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and necessary restraint.

Some of the wiser seeing that a popular *licence* is indeed the many-headed tyranny, prevailed with the rest to make Musidorus their chief. *Sidney.*

Taunt my faults
With such full *licence*, as both truth and malice
Have power to utter. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

They baul for freedom in their senseless moods,
And still revolt when truth would set them free;
Licence they mean, when they cry liberty. *Milton, Sonnet.*

The privilege that antient poets claim,
Now turn'd to *license* by too just a name. *Roscommon.*

Though this be a state of liberty, yet it is not a state of *licence;* though man, in that state, have an uncontroulable liberty to dispose of his person or possessions, yet he has not liberty to destroy himself. *Locke.*

2. A grant of permission.

They sent some to bring them a *licence* from the senate. *Judith*, xi. 14.

Those few abstract names that the schools forged, and put into the mouths of their scholars, could never yet get admittance into common use, or obtain the *licence* of publick approbation. *Locke.*

We procured a *licence* of the duke of Parma to enter the theatre and gallery. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Liberty; permission.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have *licence* to answer for himself. *Acts.*

To LI'CENSE.† *v. a.* [*licencier*, Fr.]

1. To permit by a legal grant.

There must be *licensing* dancers, that no gesture, motion, or deportment, be taught our youth, but what by their allowance shall be thought honest! — The lutes, the violins, the guitars, — must not be suffered to prattle as they do, but must be *licensed* what they may say. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

Wit's titans brav'd the skies,
And the press groan'd with *licens'd* blasphemies. *Pope.*

2. To dismiss; to send away. Not in use.

He would play well, and willingly, at some games of greatest attention, which shewed, that when he listed he could *license* his thoughts. *Wotton.*

LI'CENSER.† *n. s.* [from *license.*] A granter of permission; commonly a tool of power.

It will ask more than the work of twenty *licensers* to examine all the lutes, the violins, and the guitars, in every house. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

It seems probable that these eight verses were suppressed by Thomas Norton, Sackville's supposed assistant in the play, who was not only an active and I believe a sensible puritan, but a *licencer* of the publication of books under the commission of the bishop of London. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 370.

LICE'NTIATE.† *n. s.* [*licentiatus*, low Lat.]

1. A man who uses license. Not in use.

The *licentiates* somewhat licentiously, lest they should prejudice poetical liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling or rejecting a letter, if the sense fall aptly. *Camden.*

2. A degree in Spanish universities.

A man might, after that time, sue for the degree of a *licentiate* or master in this faculty. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

3. A term applied to those who receive, in our own

country, licences from the college of physicians to practise in the faculty of medicine.

The college of physicians, in July 1687, published an edict, requiring all the fellows, candidates, and *licentiates*, to give gratuitous advice to the neighbouring poor. *Johnson, Life of Garth.*

To LICE'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*licentier*, Fr.] To permit; to encourage by license.

We may not hazard either the stifling of generous inclinations, or the *licentiating* of any thing that is coarse. *L'Estrange.*

LICE'NTIOUS. *adj.* [*licencieux*, French; *licentiosus*, Latin.]

1. Unrestrained by law or morality.

Later ages' pride, like corn-fed steed,
Abus'd her plenty, and fat swoln encrease,
To all *licentious* lust, and gan exceed
The measure of her mean, and natural first need.
Spenser, F. Q.

How would it touch thee to the quick,
Should'st thou but hear I were *licentious*?
And that this body, consecrate to thee,
With ruffian lust should be contaminate? *Shakspeare.*

2. Presumptuous; unconfined.

The Tyber, whose *licentious* waves,
So often overflow'd the neighbouring fields,
Now runs a smooth and inoffensive course. *Roscommon.*

LICE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *licentious*.] With too much liberty; without just restraint.

The licentiates, somewhat *licentiously*, will pardon themselves. *Camden, Rem.*

LICE'NTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *licentious*.] Boundless liberty; contempt of just restraint.

One error is so fruitful, as it begetteth a thousand children, if the *licentiousness* thereof be not timely restrained. *Ralegh.*

This custom has been always looked upon, by the wisest men, as an effect of *licentiousness*, and not of liberty. *Swift.*

During the greatest *licentiousness* of the press, the character of the queen was insulted. *Swift.*

LICH.* *adj.* [lic, Sax. similis.] Like; resembling; equal. Obsolete.

Anon he let two cofres make
Of one semblance, and of one make,
So *lich*, that no lif thilke throwe,
That one may fro that other knowe. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.
[He] rather joy'd to be than seemen sich,
For both to be and seeme to him was labour *lich*.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii. 29.

LICH. *n. s.* [lice, Sax.] A dead carcase; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from martyred christians. *Salve, magna, parens! Lichwake* is still retained in Scotland in the same sense.

LI'CHEN.* *n. s.* [*lichen*, Fr.] Liverwort. *Miller.*

I observed nothing but several curious *lichens*, and plenty of gale (or Dutch myrtle) perfuming the borders of the lake. *Gray's Letters.*

LI'CHOWL. *n. s.* [*lich* and *owl*.] A sort of owl, by the vulgar supposed to foretel death.

LI'CIT.* *adj.* [*licitus*, Lat.] Lawful.

A just and *licit* thing. *Port Royal, Gr. Primitives*, p. 150.

LI'CITLY.* *adv.* [from *licit*.] Lawfully.

The question may be *licitly* discussed.
Throckmorton's Considerations, p. 38.

LI'CITNESS.* *n. s.* [from *licit*.] Lawfulness.

To LICK. *v. a.* [liccian, Saxon; *lecken*, Dutch.]

1. To pass over with the tongue.

Æsculapius went about with a dog and she-goat, both which he used much in his cures; the first for *licking* all ulcerated wounds, and the goat's milk for the diseases of the stomach and lungs. *Temple.*

A bear's a savage beast;
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has *lick'd* it into shape and frame. *Hudibras.*
He with his tepid rays the rose renews,
And *licks* the drooping leaves, and dries the dews. *Dryden.*

I have seen an antiquary *lick* an old coin, among other trials, to distinguish the age of it by its taste. *Addison.*

2. To lap; to take in by the tongue.

At once pluck out
The multitudinous tongue; but let them not *lick*
The sweet which is their poison. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

3. *To* LICK *up*. To devour.

Now shall this company *lick up* all that are round about us, as the ox *licketh up* the grass. *Numb.* xxii. 4.

When luxury has *lick'd up* all thy pelf,
Curs'd by thy neighbours, thy trustees, thyself;
Think how posterity will treat thy name. *Pope, Hor.*

LICK.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wash; what is smeared over. Not in use.

My face, which you behold so flaming red, is done over with ladies' *licks*. *Transl. of Boccalini*, (1626,) p. 233.

To LICK.* *v. a.* [*laegga*, Su. Goth. to strike.] To beat. Common, as a colloquial expression, in many parts of England.

LICK.† *n. s.* [from the preceding verb, which Dr. Johnson has not noticed.] A blow; rough usage: a low word.

He turned upon me as round as a chafed boar, and gave me a *lick* across the face. *Dryden.*

LI'CKER.* *n. s.* [from *lick*; Fr. *licheur*.] One who licks or laps up. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

LI'CKERISH.† } LI'CKEROUS. } *adj.* [liccepa, a glutton, Saxon. This seems to be the proper way of spelling the word, which has no affinity with *liquor*. Dr. Johnson. — An old form of writing it is also *licorous*, and *licorish*; as, in Huloet's old dictionary, and by Cornwallis in his Notes on Seneca, 1601. See also LICKERISHNESS.]

1. Nice in the choice of food.

The *liquorous* palate of the glutton ranges through seas and lands for uncouth delicacies. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

Voluptuous men sacrifice all substantial satisfaction to a *liquorish* palate. *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; greedy to swallow; eager not with hunger but gust.

It is never tongue-tied, where fit commendation, whereof womankind is so *lickerish*, is offered unto it. *Sidney.*

Strephon, fond boy, delighted, did not know,
That it was love that shin'd in shining maid;
But *lickerous*, poison'd, fain to her would go. *Sidney.*

Certain rare manuscripts, sought in the most remote parts by Erpenius, the most excellent linguist, had been left to his widow, and were upon sale to the jesuits, *liquorish* chapmen of all such ware. *Wotton.*

In vain he proferr'd all his goods to save
His body, destin'd to that living grave;
The *liquorish* hag rejects the pelf with scorn,
And nothing but the man would serve her turn. *Dryden.*

In some provinces they were so *liquorish* after man's flesh, that they would suck the blood as it run from the dying man. *Locke.*

3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite. This sense I doubt.

Some burst with the plenty and abundance they have, and would sell paradise out of hand for a *lickerous* morsel.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza, (1587,) p. 36.

Would'st thou seek again to trap me here
With *lickerish* baits, fit to ensnare a brute? *Milton, Comus.*

LI'CKERISHNESS.† } LI'CKEROUSNESS. } LI'COROUSNESS. } *n. s.* [from *lickerish*, and *lickerous*.] Niceness of palate; daintiness of taste.
Barret, and Sherwood.

As earnestlie to desyre delycate thinges, is a poynte of *lycorishnesse*; so to refuse thinges usuall and profitable, is madnesse. *Woolton, Christian Manual*, (1576,) sign. H. iii. b.

LI'CKERISHLY.* } *adv.* [from *lickerish*.] Daintily;
LI'COROUSLY. } deliciously.
Gloss. Urry's Chaucer.

LI'CORICE. *n. s.* [γλυκύῤῥιζα; *liquoricia*, Italian.] A root of sweet taste.

Liquorice root is long and slender, externally of a dusky reddish brown, but within of a fine yellow, full of juice, and of a taste sweeter than sugar; it grows wild in many parts of France, Italy, Spain, and Germany. The inspissated juice of this root is brought to us from Spain and Holland; from the first of which places it obtained the name of Spanish juice. *Hill, Materia Medica.*

LI'CTOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] A beadle that attends the consuls to apprehend or punish criminals.

Saucy *lictors*
Will catch at us like strumpets. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Proconsuls to their provinces
Hasting, or on return, in robes of state,
Lictors and rods the ensigns of their power. *Milton, P. R.*

Democritus could feed his spleen, and shake
His sides and shoulders till he felt 'em ake;
Though in his country-town no *lictors* were,
Nor rods, nor ax, nor tribune. *Dryden, Juv.*

LID. *n. s.* [hliѣ, Saxon; *lied*, German.]

1. A cover; any thing that shuts down over a vessel; any stopple that covers the mouth, but not enters it.

Hope, instead of flying off with the rest, stuck so close to the *lid* of the cup, that it was shut down upon her. *Addison.*

2. The membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.

Do not for ever with thy veiled *lids*,
Seek for thy noble father in the dust. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Our eyes have *lids*, our ears still ope we keep. *Davies.*

That eye dropp'd sense distinct and clear,
As any muse's tongue could speak;
When from its *lid* a pearly tear
Ran trickling down her beauteous cheek. *Prior.*

The rod of Hermes
To sleep could mortal eye-*lids* fix,
And drive departed souls to Styx:
That rod was just a type of Sid's,
Which o'er a British senate's *lids*
Could scatter opium full as well,
And drive as many souls to hell. *Swift.*

LIE. *n. s.* [*lie*, French.] Any thing impregnated with some other body; as, soap or salt.

Chamber-*lie* breeds fleas like a loach. *Shakspeare.*

All liquid things concocted by heat become yellow; as, *lye*, wort, &c. *Peacham on Drawing.*

LIE. *n. s.* [lıȝe, Saxon.]

1. A criminal falsehood.

— Thou liest, abhorred tyrant; with my sword
I'll prove the *lie* thou speak'st. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

A *lye* is properly an outward signification of something contrary to, or at least beside, the inward sense of the mind; so that when one thing is signified or expressed, and the same thing not meant or intended, that is properly a *lye*. *South.*

Truth is the object of our understanding, as good is of our will; and the understanding can no more be delighted with a *lye*, than the will can chuse an apparent evil. *Dryden.*

When I hear my neighbour speak that which is not true, and I say to him, This is not true, or this is false, I only convey to him the naked idea of his errour; this is the primary idea: but if I say it is a *lie*, the word *lie* carries also a secondary idea; for it implies both the falsehood of the speech, and my reproach and censure of the speaker. *Watts, Logick.*

2. A charge of falsehood: to *give* the *lie*, is a formulary phrase.

That *lie* shall lye so heavy on my sword,
That it shall render vengeance and revenge;
Till thou the *lie* giver, and that *lie*, rest
In earth as quiet as thy father's skull. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

It is a contradiction to suppose, that whole nations of men should unanimously *give* the *lie* to what, by the most invincible evidence, every one of them knew to be true. *Locke.*

Men will *give* their own experience the *lie*, rather than admit of any thing disagreeing with these tenets. *Locke.*

3. A fiction. This sense is ludicrous.

The cock and fox, the fool and knave imply;
The truth is moral, though the tale a *lie*. *Dryden.*

To LIE.† *v. n.* [leoȝan, Saxon; *liegen*, Dutch; *liuga*, Su. Goth. "consent. reliquis dialect. Celto-Scythicis." Serenius. Ben Jonson, in his English Grammar, observes, under the letter *y*, that "we usually difference to *lye*, or feign, from to *lie along*, by the use of the *y*:" a distinction, which has very commonly been made, and which, though not here adopted by Dr. Johnson, seems, as Mr. Nares has remarked, an useful one.]

1. To utter criminal falsehood.

I know not where he lodges; and for me to devise a lodging, and say, He lies here, or he lies there, were to *lie* in mine own throat. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

If a soul *lye* unto his neighbour in that which was delivered him to keep, he shall restore. *Leviticus.*

Should I *lye* against my right? *Job*, xxxiv. 6.

2. To exhibit false representation.

Inform us, will the emp'ror treat?
Or do the prints and paper *lie*? *Swift.*

To LIE. *v. n.* pret. *I lay*; *I have lain* or *lien*. [lıeȝan, Saxon; *liggen*, Dutch.]

1. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else.

2. To rest; to press upon.

Death *lies* on her like an untimely shower
Upon the sweetest flow'r of all the field. *Shakspeare.*

Lie heavy on him, earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee. *Epitaph on Vanbrugh.*

3. To be reposited in the grave.

All the kings of the nations *lie* in glory, every one in his own house. *Isa.* xiv. 18.

I will *lie* with my fathers, and thou shalt carry me out of Egypt, and bury me in your burying place. *Gen.* xlvii. 30.

4. To be in a state of decumbiture.

How many good young princes would do so; their fathers *lying* so sick as yours at this time is. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

My little daughter *lieth* at the point of death; I pray thee come and lay thy hands on her, that she may be healed. *St. Mark.*

5. To pass the time of sleep.

The watchful traveller,
That by the moon's mistaken light did rise,
Lay down again, and clos'd his weary eyes. *Dryden.*

Forlorn he must, and persecuted fly;
Climb the steep mountain, in the cavern *lie*. *Prior.*

6. To be laid up or reposited.

I have seen where copperas is made great variety of them, divers of which I have yet *lying* by me. *Boyle.*

7. To remain fixed.

The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us, the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever *lien* at their hearts. *Temple.*

8. To reside.

If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou doest not well, sin *lieth* at the door. *Gen.* iv. 7.

9. To be placed or situated with respect to something else.

Deserts, where there *lay* no way. *Wisdom.*

I fly
To those happy climes that *lie*,
Where day never shuts his eye. *Milton, Comus.*

There *lies* our way, and that our passage home. *Dryden.*

Envy *lies* between beings equal in nature, though unequal in circumstances. *Collier of Envy.*

The business of a tutor, rightly employed, *lies* out of the road. *Locke on Education.*

What *lies* beyond our positive idea towards infinity, *lies* in obscurity, and has the undeterminate confusion of a negative idea. *Locke.*

10. To press upon afflictively.

Thy wrath *lieth* hard upon me, and thou hast afflicted me with all thy waves. *Psalms.*

He that commits a sin shall find
The pressing guilt *lie* heavy on his mind,
Though bribes or favour shall assert his cause. *Creech.*

Shew the power of religion, in abating that particular anguish which seems to *lie* so heavy on Leonora. *Addison.*

11. To be troublesome or tedious.

Suppose kings, besides the entertainment of luxury, should have spent their time, at least what *lay* upon their hands, in chemistry, it cannot be denied but princes may pass their time advantageously that way. *Temple.*

I would recommend the studies of knowledge to the female world, that they may not be at a loss how to employ those hours that *lie* upon their hands. *Addison, Guardian.*

12. To be judicially imputed.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it *lie* on my head. *Shakspeare.*

13. To be in any particular state.

If money go before, all ways do *lie* open. *Shakspeare.*

The highways *lie* waste, the wayfaring man ceaseth. *Isaiah.*

The seventh year thou shalt let it rest and *lie* still. *Exodus.*

Do not think that the knowledge of any particular subject cannot be improved, merely because it has *lain* without improvement. *Watts, Improv. of the Mind.*

14. To be in a state of concealment.

Many things in them *lie* concealed to us, which they who were concerned understood at first sight. *Locke.*

15. To be in prison.

Your imprisonment shall not be long;
I will deliver you, or else *lie* for you. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

16. To be in a bad state.

Why will you *lie* pining and pinching yourself in such a lonesome, starving course of life? *L'Estrange, Fab.*

The generality of mankind *lie* pecking at one another, till one by one they are all torn to pieces. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

Are the gods to do your drudgery, and you *lie* bellowing with your finger in your mouth? *L'Estrange, Fab.*

17. To be in a helpless or exposed state.

To see a hated person superior, and to *lie* under the anguish of a disadvantage, is far enough from diversion. *Collier.*

It is but a very small comfort, that a plain man, *lying* under a sharp fit of the stone for a week, receives from this fine sentence. *Tillotson, Serm.*

As a man should always be upon his guard against the vices to which he is most exposed, so we should take a more than ordinary care not to *lie* at the mercy of the weather in our moral conduct. *Addison, Freeholder.*

The maintenance of the clergy is precarious, and collected from a most miserable race of farmers, at whose mercy every minister *lies* to be defrauded. *Swift.*

18. To consist.

The image of it gives me content already; and I trust it will grow to a most prosperous perfection.
—It *lies* much in your holding up. *Shakspeare.*

He that thinks that diversion may not *lie* in hard labour, forgets the early rising, and hard riding of huntsmen. *Locke.*

19. To be in the power; to belong to.

Do'st thou endeavour, as much as in thee *lies*, to preserve the lives of all men? *Duppa, Rules for Devotion.*

He shews himself very malicious if he knows I deserve credit, and yet goes about to blast it, as much as in him *lies*. *Stillingfleet on Idolatry.*

Mars is the warrior's god, in him it *lies*
On whom he favours to confer the prize. *Dryden.*

20. To be valid in a court of judicature: as, an action *lieth* against one.

21. To cost; as, it *lies* me in more money.

22. *To* Lie *at.* To importune; to teaze.

23. *To* Lie *by.* To rest; to remain still.

Every thing that heard him play,
Even the billows of the sea,
Hung their heads, and then *lay by;*
In sweet musick is such art,
Killing care and grief of heart,
Fall asleep, or hearing die. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

24. *To* Lie *down.* To rest; to go into a state of repose.

The leopard shall *lie down* with the kid. *Isa.* xi. 6.

The needy shall *lie down* in safety. *Isa.* xiv. 30.

25. *To* Lie *down.* To sink into the grave.

His bones are full of the sin of his youth, which shall *lie down* with him in the dust. *Job,* xx. 11.

26. *To* Lie *in.* To be in childbed.

As for all other good women that love to do but little work, how handsome it is to *lie in* and sleep, or to louse themselves in the sun-shine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witness. *Spenser on Ireland.*

You confine yourself most unreasonably. Come; you must go visit the lady that *lies in.* *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

She had *lain in*, and her right breast had been apostemated. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

When Florimel design'd to *lie* privately *in;*
She chose with such prudence her pangs to conceal,
That her nurse, nay her midwife, scarce heard her once squeal. *Prior.*

Hysterical affections are contracted by accidents in *lying in.* *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

27. *To* Lie *under.* To be subject to; to be oppressed by.

A generous person will *lie under* a great disadvantage. *Smalridge, Serm.*

This mistake never ought to be imputed to Dryden, but to those who suffered so noble a genius to *lie under* necessity. *Pope.*

Europe *lay* then *under* a deep lethargy, and was no otherwise to be rescued but by one that would cry mightily. *Atterbury.*

28. *To* Lie *upon.* To become the matter of obligation or duty.

These are not places merely of favour, the charge of souls *lies upon* them; the greatest account whereof will be required at their hands. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

It should *lie upon* him to make out how matter, by undirected motion, could at first necessarily fall, without ever erring or miscarrying, into such a curious formation of human bodies. *Bentley, Serm.*

29. *To* Lie *with.* To converse in bed.

Pardon me, Bassanio,
For by this ring she *lay with* me. *Shakspeare.*

30. It may be observed of this word in general, that it commonly implies something of sluggishness, inaction, or steadiness, applied to persons; and some gravity or permanency of condition, applied to things.

Lief.† *adj.* [leoꝼ, Saxon; written by our old authors, *leef,* and *lefe.* See Leef, and Lever. *Lief,* however, follows the form of the Goth. *liubs,* and the Germ. *lief,* which signify *beloved.*] Dear; beloved. Obsolete.

My *liefest* lord she thus beguiled had,
For he was flesh; all flesh doth frailty breed. *Spenser, F. Q.*

You, with the rest,
Causeless have laid disgraces on my head;
And with your best endeavour have stirr'd up
My *liefest* liege to be mine enemy. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Lief. *adv.* Willingly: now used only in familiar speech.

If I could speak so wisely under an arrest, I would send for certain of my creditors; and yet to say the truth, I had as *lief* have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of imprisonment. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

LIEGE. *adj.* [*lige*, French; *ligio*, Italian; *ligius*, low Lat.]

1. Bound by some feudal tenure; subject: whence *liegeman* for subject.

2. Sovereign. [This signification seems to have accidently risen from the former, the lord of *liege men*, being by mistake called *liege lord*.]

Did not the whole realm acknowledge Henry for their king and *liege* lord? *Spenser on Ireland.*

My lady *liege*, said he,
What all your sex desire is sovereignty. *Dryden.*

So much of it as is founded on the law of nature, may be stiled natural religion; that is to say, a devotedness unto God our *liege* lord, so as to act in all things according to his will. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

Liege. *n. s.* Sovereign; superiour lord; scarcely in use.

O pardon me, my *liege!* but for my tears
I had forestall'd this dear and deep rebuke. *Shakspeare.*
The other part reserv'd I by consent,
For that my sovereign *liege* was in my debt. *Shakspeare.*
The natives, dubious whom
They must obey, in consternation wait
Till rigid conquest will pronounce their *liege*. *Philips.*

Li'egeman. *n. s.* [from *liege* and *man*.] A subject: not in use.

This *liegeman* gan to wax more bold,
And when he felt the folly of his lord,
In his own kind, he gan himself unfold. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Sith then the ancestors of those that now live, yielded themselves then subjects and *liegemen*, shall it not tye their children to the same subjection? *Spenser on Ireland.*

Stand, ho! who is there?
—Friends to this ground, and *liegemen* to the Dane. *Shakspeare.*

Li'eger. *n. s.* [more proper *legier*, or *ledger*.] A resident ambassadour.

His passions and his fears
Lie *liegers* for you in his breast, and there
Negotiate your affairs. *Denham, Sophy.*

Li'en, the participle of *lie.*

One of the people might lightly have *lien* with thy wife. *Gen.* xxvi. 10.

Liente'rick. *adj.* [from *lientery*.] Pertaining to a lientery.

There are many medicinal preparations of iron, but none equal to the tincture made without acids; especially in obstructions, and to strengthen the tone of the parts; as in *lienterick* and other like cases. *Grew, Museum.*

Li'entery. *n. s.* [from λεῖον, *læve*, smooth, and ἔντερον, *intestinum*, gut; *lienterie*, French.] A particular looseness, or diarrhœa, wherein the food passes so suddenly through the stomach and guts, as to be thrown out by stool with little or no alteration. *Quincy.*

Li'er. *n. s.* [from *to lie*.] One that rests or lies down; or remains concealed.

There were *liers* in ambush against him behind the city. *Jos.* viii. 14.

LIEU. *n. s.* [French.] Place; room: it is only used with *in: in lieu*, instead.

God, of his great liberality, had determined, *in lieu* of man's endeavours, to bestow the same by the rule of that justice which best beseemeth him. *Hooker.*

In lieu of such an increase of dominion, it is our business to extend our trade. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Lieve. *adv.* [See **Lief.**] Willingly.

Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, trippingly on the tongue: but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as *lieve* the town crier had spoke my lines. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Action is death to some sort of people, and they would as *lieve* hang as work. *L'Estrange.*

Lieute'nancy. *n. s.* [*lieutenance*, French; from *lieutenant*.]

1. The office of a lieutenant.

If such tricks as these strip you out of your *lieutenancy*, it had been better you had not kissed your three fingers so oft. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

2. The body of lieutenants.

The list of undisputed masters, is hardly so long as the list of the *lieutenancy* of our metropolis. *Felton on the Classicks.*

LIEUTE'NANT.† *n. s.* [*lieutenant*, French.]

1. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority.

Exhibiting himselfe into the handes of Christes vicar or *lieutenaunt.* *Martin, Marr. of Priests*, (1554,) N. iv. b.

Whither away so fast?
—No farther than the tower,
We'll enter all together,
And in good time here the *lieutenant* comes. *Shakspeare.*

I must put you in mind of the lords *lieutenants*, and deputy *lieutenants*, of the counties: their proper use is for ordering the military affairs, in order to oppose an invasion from abroad, or a rebellion or sedition at home. *Bacon.*

Killing, as it is considered in itself without all undue circumstances, was never prohibited to the lawful magistrate, who is the vicegerent or *lieutenant* of God, from whom he derives his power of life and death. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Sent by our new *lieutenant*, who in Rome,
And since from me, has heard of your renown:
I come to offer peace. *Philips, Briton.*

2. In war, one who holds the next rank to a superiour of any denomination; as, a general has his *lieutenant* generals, a colonel his *lieutenant* colonel, and a captain simply his *lieutenant*.

It were meet that such captains only were employed as have formerly served in that country, and been at least *lieutenants* there. *Spenser on Ireland.*

According to military custom the place was good, and the *lieutenant* of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainship. *Wotton.*

The earl of Essex was made *lieutenant* general of the army; the most popular man of the kingdom, and the darling of the sword men. *Clarendon.*

His *lieutenant*, engaging against his positive orders, being beaten by Lysander, Alcibiades was again banished. *Swift.*

Canst thou so many gallant soldiers see,
And captains and *lieutenants* slight for me? *Gay.*

Lieute'nantship.† *n. s.* [from *lieutenant*.] The rank or office of lieutenant.

Though we should graunt him the *lieutenantship* he pretendeth to have. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza*, (1587,) p. 405.

LIFE.† *n. s.* plural *lives.* [lıꝼ, lẏꝼ, Saxon; lıꝼıan, to live.]

1. Union and co-operation of soul with body; vitality; animation, opposed to an *inanimate state.*

On thy *life* no more.
—My *life* I never held but as a pawn
To wage against thy foes. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
She shews a body rather than a *life*,
A statue than a breather. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath *life*. *Gen.* i. 20.

The identity of the same man consists in nothing but a participation of the same continued *life*, by constantly fleeting particles of matter, in succession vitally united to the same organized body. *Locke.*

2. Present state; as distinct from other parts of human existence.

O *life*, thou nothing's younger brother!
So like, that we may take the one for t'other!

Dream of a shadow! a reflection made
From the false glories of the gay reflected bow,
Is more a solid thing than thou!
Thou weak built isthmus, that do'st proudly rise
Up betwixt two eternities;
Yet canst not wave nor wind sustain,
But, broken and o'erwhelm'd, the ocean meets again. *Cowley.*
When I consider *life* 'tis all a cheat,
Yet fool'd by hope men favour the deceit,
Live on, and think to-morrow will repay;
To-morrow's falser than the former day;
Lies more; and when it says we shall be blest,
With some new joy, takes off what we possest.
Strange cozenage! none would live past years again,
Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain;
And from the dregs of *life* think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give:
I'm tir'd of waiting for this chemick gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*
Howe'er 'tis well that while mankind
Through *life*'s perverse meanders errs,
He can imagin'd pleasures find,
To combat against real cares. *Prior.*
So peaceful shalt thou end thy blissful days,
And steal thyself from *life* by slow decays. *Pope.*

3. Enjoyment, or possession of existence, as opposed to *death*.

Then avarice gan through his veins to inspire
His greedy flames, and kindle *life* devouring fire. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Their complot is to have my *life:*
And, if my death might make this island happy,
And prove the period of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingness. *Shakspeare.*
Nor love thy *life* nor hate; but what thou liv'st
Live well, how long or short permit to heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

He entreated me not to take his *life*, but exact a sum of money. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

4. Blood, the supposed vehicle of life.

His gushing entrails smok'd upon the ground,
And the warm *life* came issuing through the wound. *Pope.*

5. Conduct; manner of living with respect to virtue or vice.

His faith perhaps in some nice tenets might
Be wrong, his *life* I'm sure was in the right. *Cowley.*
Henry and Edward, brightest sons of fame,
And virtuous Alfred, a more sacred name;
After a *life* of glorious toils endur'd,
Clos'd their long glories with a sigh. *Pope.*

I'll teach my family to lead good *lives*. *Mrs. Barker.*

6. Condition; manner of living with respect to happiness and misery.

Such was the *life* the frugal Sabines led;
So Remus and his brother god were bred. *Dryden, Virg.*

7. Continuance of our present state: as, half his *life* was spent in study.

Some have not any clear ideas all their *lives*. *Locke.*

Untam'd and fierce the tyger still remains,
And tires his *life* with biting on his chains. *Prior.*

The administration of this bank is for *life*, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens. *Addison on Italy.*

8. The living form: opposed to *copies*.

That is the best part of beauty which a picture cannot express, no, nor the first sight of the *life*. *Bacon, Ess.*

Let him visit eminent persons of great name abroad, that he may tell how the *life* agreeth with the fame. *Bacon.*

He that would be a master, must draw by the *life* as well as copy from originals, and join theory and experience together. *Collier of the Entertainment of Books.*

9. Exact resemblance: with *to* before it.

I believe no character of any person was ever better drawn, to the *life* than this. *Denham.*

Rich carvings, portraiture, and imagery,
Where ev'ry figure *to* the *life* express'd
The godhead's power. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*
He saw in order painted on the wall
The wars that fame around the world had blown,
All *to* the *life*, and ev'ry leader known. *Dryden, Æn.*

10. General state of man.

Studious they appear
Of arts that polish *life;* inventors rare!
Unmindful of their Maker. *Milton, P. L.*
All that cheers or softens *life*,
The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope.*

11. Common occurrences; human affairs; the course of things.

This I know, not only by reading of books in my study, but also by experience of *life* abroad in the world. *Ascham.*

Not to know at large of things remote
From use, obscure and subtile; but to know
That which before us lies in daily *life*,
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton, P. L.*

12. Living person.

Why should I play the Roman fool, and die
On my own sword? whilst I see *lives* the gashes
Do better upon them. *Shakspeare, Macbeth*

13. Narrative of a life past.

Plutarch, that writes his *life*,
Tells us, that Cato dearly lov'd his wife. *Pope.*

14. Spirit; briskness; vivacity; resolution.

The Helots bent thitherward with a new *life* of resolution, as if their captain had been a root out of which their courage had sprung. *Sidney.*

They have no notion of *life* and fire in fancy and in words; and any thing that is just in grammar and in measure is as good oratory and poetry to them as the best. *Felton.*

Not with half the fire and *life*,
With which he kiss'd Amphytrion's wife. *Prior.*

15. Animal, animated existence; animal being.

Full nature swarms with *life*. *Thomson.*

16. System of animal nature.

Lives through all *life*. *Pope.*

17. Life is also used of vegetables, and whatever grows and decays.

LI'FEBLOOD. *n. s.* [*life* and *blood.*] The blood necessary to life; the vital blood.

This sickness doth infect
The very *lifeblood* of our enterprise. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
How could'st thou drain the *lifeblood* of the child? *Shakspeare.*
His forehead struck the ground,
Lifeblood and life rush'd mingled through the wound. *Dryden.*

They loved with that calm and noble value which dwells in the heart, with a warmth like that of *lifeblood*. *Spectator.*

Money, the *lifeblood* of the nation,
Corrupts and stagnates in the veins,
Unless a proper circulation,
Its motion and its heat maintains. *Swift.*

LI'FEBLOOD.* *adj.* Necessary as the blood to life; vital; essential.

To set at nought and trample under foot all the most sacred and *lifeblood* laws, statutes, and acts of parliament. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.* B. 2.

LIFEEVERLA'STING. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

LI'FEGIVING. *adj.* [*life* and *giving.*] Having the power to give life.

His own heat,
Kindled at first from heaven's *lifegiving* fire. *Spenser.*
He sat devising death
To them who liv'd; nor on the virtue thought
Of that *lifegiving* plant. *Milton, P. L.*

LI'FEGUARD.† *n. s.* [*life* and *guard.*] The guard of a king's person.

Such a noble and useful courage, as will render you a *lifeguard* to your prince, a wall and bulwark to your country, and make your famous artillery-ground a sanctuary to your city. *Scott, Serm. before the Artill. Comp.* (1680.)

LI'FELESS.† *adj.* [lıfleaſ, Saxon.]

1. Dead; deprived of life.

I who make the triumph of to-day,
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,
Ghastly with wounds, and *lifeless* on the bier. *Prior.*

2. Unanimated; void of life.

Was I to have never parted from thy side?
As good have grown there still a *lifeless* rib! *Milton, P. L.*
Thus began
Outrage from *lifeless* things. *Milton, P. L.*

The power which produces their motions, springs from something without themselves: if this power were suspended, they would become a *lifeless*, unactive heap of matter. *Cheyne.*

And empty words she gave, and sounding strain,
But senseless, *lifeless!* idol void and vain. *Pope.*

3. Wanting power, force, or spirit.

Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon wend,
But to procrastinate his *lifeless* end. *Shakspeare.*
Unknowing to command, proud to obey
A *lifeless* king, a royal shade I lay. *Prior.*

4. Wanting or deprived of physical energy.

The other victor-flame a moment stood,
Then fell, and *lifeless* left th' extinguish'd wood. *Dryden.*

LI'FELESSLY. *adv.* [from *lifeless.*] Without vigour; frigidly; jejunely.

LI'FELIKE. *adj.* [*life* and *like.*] Like a living person.

Minerva, *lifelike*, on embodied air
Impress'd the form of Ipthema the fair. *Pope, Odyss.*

LI'FESTRING. *n. s.* [*life* and *string.*] Nerve; strings imagined to convey life.

These lines are the veins, the arteries,
The undecaying *lifestrings* of those hearts
That still shall pant, and still shall exercise
The motion spirit and nature both impart. *Daniel.*

LI'FETIME. *n. s.* [*life* and *time.*] Continuance or duration of life.

Jordain talked prose all his *life-time*, without knowing what it was. *Addison on Medals.*

LIFEWE'ARY. *adj.* [*life* and *weary.*] Wretched; tired of living.

Let me have
A dram of poison, such soon speeding geer
As will disperse itself through all the veins,
That the *lifeweary* taker may fall dead. *Shakspeare.*

To LIFT.✝ *v. a.* I *lifted*, or *lift*; I have *lifted*, or *lift*. [*lyffta*, Swedish; *loffter*, Danish; *levo*, Latin, to lift or hold up; hence a *lever*, that which lifts up: but perhaps our word may be referred to the Sax. lyft, the air. See also LOFT, and ALOFT.]

1. To raise from the ground; to heave; to elevate; to hold on high.

Filial ingratitude!
Is it not as this mouth should tear this hand
For *lifting* food to't? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Your guests are coming;
Lift up your countenance, as 'twere the day
Of celebration of that nuptial. *Shakspeare Wint. Tale.*
Propp'd by the spring, it *lifts* aloft the head,
But of a sickly beauty soon to shed,
In summer living, and in winter dead. *Dryden.*

2. To bear; to support. Not in use.

So down he fell, that th' earth him underneath
Did groan, as feeble so great load to *lift*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. To rob; to plunder. Whence the term *shoplifter*. [*hliftus*, Gothick, a thief. See also the neuter verb, and the substantive LIFTER.]

So weary bees in little cells repose,
But if night robbers *lift* the well-stor'd hive,
An humming through their waxen city grows. *Dryden.*

4. To exalt; to elevate mentally.

His heart was *lift* up in the ways of the Lord. *2 Chron.*
Of Orpheus now no more let poets tell,
To bright Cæcilia greater pow'r is given,
His numbers rais'd a shade from hell,
Hers *lift* the soul to heaven. *Pope.*

5. To raise in fortune.

The eye of the Lord *lifted* up his head from misery. *Ecclus.*

6. To raise in estimation.

Neither can it be thought, because some lessons are chosen out of the Apocrypha, that we do offer disgrace to the word of God, or *lift* up the writings of men above it. *Hooker.*

7. To exalt in dignity.

See to what a godlike height
The Roman virtues *lift* up mortal man! *Addison, Cato.*

8. To elevate; to swell, as with pride.

Lifted up with pride. *Tim.* iii. 6.

Our successes have been great, and our hearts have been too much *lifted* up by them, so that we have reason to humble ourselves. *Atterbury.*

9. *Up* is sometimes emphatically added to *lift.*

He *lift up* his spear against eight hundred, whom he slew at one time. *2 Sam.* xxiii. 8.

Arise, *lift up* the lad, and hold him in thine hand. *Genesis.*

To LIFT.✝ *v. n.*

1. To strive to raise by strength.

Pinch cattle of pasture while summer doth last,
And *lift* at their tailes ere a winter be past. *Tusser.*

The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body strained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken. *Locke.*

2. To practise theft.

One other peculiar virtue you possess, in *lifting*, or legier-du-main! *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

LIFT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The manner of lifting.

In the *lift* of the feet, when a man goeth up the hill, the weight of the body beareth most upon the knees. *Bacon.*

In races, it is not the large stride, or high *lift*, that makes the speed. *Bacon, Ess.*

2. The act of lifting.

The goat gives the fox a *lift*, and out he springs. *L'Estrange.*

3. Effort; struggle. *Dead lift* is an effort to raise what with the whole force cannot be moved; and figuratively any state of impotence and inability.

Myself and Trulla made a shift
To help him out at a *dead lift*. *Hudibras.*
Mr. Doctor had puzzled his brains
In making a ballad, but was at a stand:
And you freely must own, you were at a *dead lift*. *Swift.*

4. *Lift*, in Scotland, denotes a load or surcharge of any thing; as also, if one be disguised much with liquor, they say, He has got a great *lift*.

5. [In Scottish.] The sky; for in a starry night they say, How clear the *lift* is!

6. *Lifts* of a sail are ropes to raise or lower them at pleasure.

LI'FTER.✝ *n. s.* [from *lift.*]

1. One that lifts.

Thou, O Lord, art my glory, and the *lifter* up of mine head. *Psal.* iii. 3.

2. One that lifts with a lever. *Huloet.*

3. A thief. See the third sense of the verb active LIFT.

Broker or pander, cheater or *lifter*. *Holland's Leaguer*, (1633.)

LI'FTING.✱ *n. s.* [from *lift.*] The act of lifting; assistance.

I cannot forbear doing that author the justice of my publick acknowledgements for the great helps, and *liftings*, I had out of his incomparable piece, while I was penning this treatise. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 5.

To LIG.✝ *v. n.* [Goth. *ligan*, Sax. liȝan, liȝan, Germ. *ligen*, Dan. *ligge*, Dutch, *liggen.*] To lie. Still used in our northern counties.

What hounds *liggen* on the floor adoun. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

Thou kenst the great care
I have of thy health and thy welfare,
Which many wild beasts *liggen* in wait
For to entrap in thy tender state. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*
Vowing that never he in bed againe
His limbs would rest, ne *lig* in ease embost,
Till that his lady's sight he mote attaine. *Spenser, F. Q.*

LI'GAMENT. *n. s.* [*ligamentum*, from *ligo*, Latin; *ligament*, French.]

Ligament is a white and solid body, softer than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane; they have no conspicuous cavities, neither have they any sense, lest they should suffer upon the motion of the joint: their chief use is to fasten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, lest they should be dislocated with exercise. *Quincy.*

Be all their *ligaments* at once unbound,
And their disjointed bones to powder ground. *Sandys.*

The incus is one way joined to the malleus, the other end being a process is fixed with a *ligament* to the stapes. *Holder.*

2. [In popular or poetical language.] Any thing which connects the parts of the body.

Though our *ligaments* betimes grow weak,
We must not force them till themselves they break. *Denham.*

3. Bond; chain; entanglement.

Men sometimes, upon the hour of departure, do speak and reason above themselves; for then the soul, beginning to be freed from the *ligaments* of the body, reasons like herself, and discourses in a strain above mortality. *Addison, Spect.*

LIGAME'NTAL. } *n. s.* [from *ligament*.] Composing
LIGAME'NTOUS. } a ligament.

The urachos or *ligamental* passage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it dischargeth the watery and urinary part of its aliment. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The clavicle is inserted into the first bone of the sternon, and bound in by a strong *ligamentous* membrane. *Wiseman.*

LIGA'TION.† *n. s.* [*ligatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of binding.

2. The state of being bound.

This *ligation* of senses proceeds from an inhibition of spirits, the way being stopped by which they should come. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 24.

There is a peculiar religion attends friendship; there is, according to the etymology of the word, a *ligation* and solemn tie, the rescinding whereof may be truly called a schism. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 46.

Sleep, if perfect and sound, is the *ligation* of all the senses. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 101.

The slumber of the body seems to be but the waking of the soul: it is the *ligation* of sense, but the liberty of reason. *Addison.*

LI'GATURE. *n. s.* [*ligature*, French; *ligatura*, Latin.]

1. Any thing tied round another; bandage.

He deludeth us also by philters, *ligatures*, charms, and many superstitious ways in the cure of diseases. *Brown.*

If you slit the artery, and thrust into it a pipe, and cast a strait *ligature* upon that part of the artery; notwithstanding the blood hath free passage through the pipe, yet will not the artery beat below the *ligature*; but do but take off the *ligature*, it will beat immediately. *Ray on Creation.*

The many *ligatures* of our English dress check the circulation of the blood. *Spectator.*

I found my arms and legs very strongly fastened on each side to the ground; I likewise felt several slender *ligatures* across my body, from my arm-pits to my thighs. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

2. The act of binding.

The fatal noose performed its office, and with most strict *ligature* squeezed the blood into his face. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

Any stoppage of the circulation will produce a dropsy, as by strong *ligature* or compression. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. The state of being bound. Not very proper.

Sand and gravel grounds easily admit of heat and moisture, for which they are not much the better, because they let it pass too soon, and contract no *ligature*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

LIGHT.† *n. s.* [leoht. Sax. from leohtan, to light, viz. the third person singular, leohð. Mr. H. Tooke. But it is the Goth. *liuhath*, or *liuhats*, whence also the Germ. *lioht*, Dutch *licht*, and the Sax. liht, leoht. Serenius notices the Icel. *light*, *likt*; and deduces it from *hloa*, to shine.]

1. That material medium of sight; that body by which we see; luminous matter.

Light is propagated from luminous bodies in time, and spends about seven or eight minutes of an hour in passing from the sun to the earth. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. State of the elements, in which things become visible: opposed to *darkness*.

God called the *light* day; and the darkness he called night. *Genesis.*

So alike thou driv'st away
Light and darkness, night and day. *Carew.*

3. Power of perceiving external objects by the eye: opposed to *blindness*.

My strength faileth me; as for the *light* of mine eyes, it also is gone from me. *Psalms.*

If it be true
That *light* is in the soul,
She all in every part; why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confin'd,
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd;
And not, as feeling, through all parts diffus'd,
That she might look at will through every pore. *Milton, S. A.*

4. Day.

The murderer rising with the *light* killeth the poor. *Job.*

Ere the third dawning *light*
Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise
Out of his grave, fresh as the dawning light. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Life.

Infants that never saw *light*. *Job.*

Swift roll the years, and rise the expected morn,
O spring to *light*, auspicious babe be born! *Pope.*

6. Artificial illumination.

Seven lamps shall give *light*. *Numbers.*

7. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge.

Of those things which are for direction of all the parts of our life needful, and not impossible to be discerned by the *light* of nature itself, are there not many which few men's natural capacity hath been able to find out? *Hooker.*

Light may be taken from the experiment of the horse-tooth ring, how that those things which assuage the strife of the spirits, do help diseases contrary to the intention desired. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I will place within them as a guide
My umpire conscience, whom if they will hear
Light after *light* well us'd they shall attain,
And to the end persisting safe arrive. *Milton, P. L.*

I opened Ariosto in Italian, and the very first two lines gave me *light* to all I could desire. *Dryden.*

If internal *light*, or any proposition which we take for inspired, be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason warrants it. *Locke.*

The ordinary words of language, and our common use of them, would have given us *light* into the nature of our ideas, if considered with attention. *Locke.*

The books of Varro concerning navigation are lost, which no doubt would have given us great *light* in those matters. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

8. The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or in which the light is supposed to fall.

Never admit two equal *lights* in the same picture; but the greater *light* must strike forcibly on those places of the picture where the principal figures are; diminishing as it comes nearer the borders. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

9. Reach of knowledge; mental view.

Light, and understanding, and wisdom, like the wisdom of the gods, was found in him. *Dan.* v. 11.

We saw as it were thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land, knowing how that part of the South Sea was utterly unknown, and might have islands or continents that hitherto were not come to *light*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

They have brought to *light* not a few profitable experiments. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

10. Point of view; situation; direction in which the light falls.

Frequent consideration of a thing wears off the strangeness of it; and shews it in its several *lights*, and various ways of appearance, to the view of the mind. *South.*

It is impossible for a man of the greatest parts to consider any thing in its whole extent, and in all its variety of *lights*. *Spectator.*

An author who has not learned the art of ranging his thoughts, and setting them in proper *lights*, will lose himself in confusion. *Addison, Spect.*

11. Publick view; publick notice.

Why am I ask'd what next shall see the *light*;
Heavens! was I born for nothing but to write? *Pope.*

12. The publick.

Grave epistles bringing vice to *light*,
Such as a king might read, a bishop write. *Pope.*

13. Explanation.

I have endeavoured, throughout this discourse, that every former part might give strength unto all that follow, and every latter bring some *light* unto all before. *Hooker.*

We should compare places of Scripture treating of the same point: thus one part of the sacred text could not fail to give *light* unto another. *Locke, Ess. on St. Paul's Epistles.*

14. Any thing that gives light; a pharos; a taper; any luminous body.

That *light* we see is burning in my hall;
How far that little candle throws his beams,
So shines a good deed in a naughty world. *Shakspeare.*

Then he called for a *light*, and sprang in, and fell down before Paul. *Acts*, xvi. 29.

I have set thee to be a *light* of the Gentiles, for salvation unto the ends of the earth. *Acts*, xiii. 47.

Let them be for signs,
For seasons, and for days, and circling years;
And let them be for *lights*, as I ordain
Their office in the firmament of heaven,
To give light on the earth. *Milton, P. L.*

I put as great difference between our new *lights* and ancient truths, as between the sun and a meteor. *Glanville.*

Several *lights* will not be seen,
If there be nothing else between;
Men doubt because they stand so thick i' the sky,
If those be stars that paint the galaxy. *Cowley.*

I will make some offers at their safety, by fixing some marks like *lights* upon a coast, by which their ships may avoid at least known rocks. *Temple.*

He still must mourn
The sun, and moon, and every starry *light*,
Eclips'd to him, and lost in everlasting night. *Prior.*

LIGHT.† *adj.* [lıht, Saxon.]

1. Not tending to the centre with great force; not *heavy*.

Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And soft with hard, and *light* with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

These weights did not exert their natural gravity till they were laid in the golden balance, insomuch that I could not guess which was *light* or heavy whilst I held them in my hand. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Not burdensome; easy to be worn, or carried, or lifted; not onerous.

Horse, oxen, plough, tumbrel, cart, waggon, and wain,
The *lighter* and stronger the greater thy gaine. *Tusser.*

It will be *light*, that you may bear it
Under a cloke that is of any length. *Shakspeare.*

A king that would not feel his crown too heavy, must wear it every day; but if he think it too *light*, he knoweth not of what metal it is made. *Bacon, Ess.*

3. Not afflictive; easy to be endured.

Every *light* and common thing incident into any part of man's life. *Hooker.*

Light sufferings give us leisure to complain,
We groan, but cannot speak, in greater pain. *Dryden.*

4. Easy to be performed; not difficult.

What is *lightere* to seye to the syk man in palesye, sinnes be forghivn to thee; or to seye, rise, take thy bed and walke? *Wicliffe, St. Mark*, ii.

Well pleas'd were all his friends, the task was *light*,
The father, mother, daughter, they invite. *Dryden.*

5. Easy to be acted on by any power.

Apples of a ripe flavour, fresh and fair,
Mellow'd by winter from their cruder juice,
Light of digestion now, and fit for use. *Dryden, Juv.*

6. Not heavily armed.

Paulus Bachitius, with a company of *light* horsemen, lay close in ambush, in a convenient place for that purpose. *Knolles.*

7. Active; nimble.

He so *light* was at legerdemain,
That what he touch'd came not to light again. *Spenser.*

Asahel was as *light* of foot as a wild roe. 2 *Sam.* ii. 18.

There Stamford came, for his honour was lame
Of the gout three months together;
But it prov'd, when they fought, but a running gout,
For heels were *lighter* than ever. *Denham.*

Youths, a blooming band;
Light bounding from the earth at once they rise,
Their feet half viewless quiver in the skies. *Pope, Odyss.*

8. Unencumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments.

Unmarried men are best masters, but not best subjects; for they are *light* to run away. *Bacon.*

9. Slight; not great.

A *light* error in the manner of making the following trials was enough to render some of them unsuccessful. *Boyle.*

10. Not dense; not gross.

In the wilderness there is no bread, nor water, and our soul loatheth this *light* bread. *Numb.* xxi. 5.

Light fumes are merry, grosser fumes are sad,
Both are the reasonable soul run mad. *Dryden.*

11. Easy to admit any influence; unsteady; unsettled; loose.

False of heart, *light* of ear, bloody of hand. *Shakspeare.*

These *light* vain persons still are drunk and mad
With surfeitings, and pleasures of their youth. *Davies.*

They are *light* of belief, great listeners after news. *Howell.*

There is no greater argument of a *light* and inconsiderate person, than profanely to scoff at religion. *Tillotson.*

12. Gay; airy; wanting dignity or solidity; trifling.

Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too *light*. *Shakspeare.*

Forgive
If fictions *light* I mix with truth divine,
And fill these lines with other praise than thine. *Fairfax.*

13. Not chaste; not regular in conduct.

Let me not be *light*,
For a *light* wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shakspeare.*

I have spent some evenings among the men of wit of that profession [the clergy] with an inexpressible delight. Their habitual care of their character gives such a chastisement to their fancy, that all which they utter in company is as much above what you meet with in other conversation, as the charms of a modest are superiour to those of a *light* woman. *Tatler*, No. 270.

14. [From *light*, *n. s.*] Bright; clear.

As soon as the morning was *light*, the men were sent away. *Gen.* xliv. 3.

The horses ran up and down with their tails and mains on a *light* fire. *Knolles.*

15. Not dark; tending to whiteness.

In painting, the light and a white colour are but one and the same thing: no colour more resembles the air than white, and by consequence no colour which is *lighter*. *Dryden.*

Two cylindric bodies with annular sulci, found with sharks' teeth, and other shells, in a *light* coloured clay. *Woodward.*

LIGHT. *adv.* [for *lightly*, by colloquial corruption.] Lightly; cheaply.

Shall we set *light* by that custom of reading, from whence so precious a benefit hath grown? *Hooker.*

To LIGHT.† *v. a.* [from *light*, *n. s.*] pret. and part. *lighted*, *light*, and *lit*. "This verb in the past time and participle is pronounced short, *light* or *lit*: but the regular form is preferable, and prevails most in writing." Lowth, Eng. Gram. See LIT.

1. To kindle; to inflame; to set on fire; to make flame.

Swinging coals about in the wire, thoroughly *lighted* them. *Boyle.*

This truth shines so clear, that to go about to prove it were to *light* a candle to seek the sun. *Glanville.*

The same candle that refreshes when it is first *light*, smells and offends when it is going out. *South, Serm.* vii. 298.

The maids, who waited her commands,
Ran in with *lighted* tapers in their hands. *Dryden.*

Be witness, gods, and strike Jocasta dead,
If an immodest thought, or low desire,
Inflam'd my breast since first our loves were *lighted*. *Dryden.*

Absence might cure it, or a second mistress
Light up another flame, and put out this. *Addison, Cato.*

2. To give light to; to guide by light.

A beam that falls,
Fresh from the pure glance of thine eye,
Lighting to eternity. *Crashaw.*

Ah hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn
To *light* the dead, and warm the unfruitful urn. *Pope.*

3. To illuminate; to fill with light.

The sun was set, and vesper to supply
His absent beams, had *lighted* up the sky. *Dryden.*

4. *Up* is emphatically joined to *light*.

No sun was *lighted up* the world to view. *Dryden, Or.*

5. [From the adjective.] To lighten; to ease of a burthen.

Land some of our passengers,
And *light* this weary vessel of her load. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To LIGHT. *v. n.* pret. *lighted*, or *light*, or *lit*. [*lickt*, chance, Dutch.]

1. To happen to find; to fall upon by chance: it has *on* before the thing found.

No more settled in valour than disposed to justice, if either they had *lighted on* a better friend, or could have learned to make friendship a child, and not the father of virtue. *Sidney.*

The prince, by chance, did *on* a lady *light*,
That was right fair, and fresh as morning rose. *Spenser.*

Haply, your eye shall *light upon* some toy
You have desire to purchase. *Shakspeare.*

As in the tides of people once up, there want not stirring winds to make them more rough; so this people did *light upon* two ringleaders. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Of late years, the royal oak did *light upon* count Rhodophil. *Howell, Voc. For.*

The way of producing such a change on colours may be easily enough *lighted on*, by those conversant in the solutions of mercury. *Boyle on Colours.*

He sought by arguments to sooth her pain;
Nor those avail'd: at length he *lights on* one,
Before two moons their orb with light adorn,
If Heaven allow me life, I will return. *Dryden.*

Truth *light upon* this way, is of no more avail to us than error; for what is so taken up by us, may be false as well as true; and he has not done his duty, who has thus stumbled upon truth in his way to preferment. *Locke.*

Whosoever first *lit on* a parcel of that substance we call gold, could not rationally take the bulk and figure to depend on its real essence. *Locke.*

As wily reynard walk'd the streets at night,
On a tragedian's mask he chanc'd to *light*,
Turning it o'er, he mutter'd with disdain,
How vast a head is here without a brain! *Addison.*

A weaker man may sometimes *light on* notions which have escaped a wiser. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. To fall in any particular direction: with *on*.

The wounded steed curvets; and, rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind
Spring up in air aloft, and lash the wind. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. To fall; to strike on: with *on*.

He at his foe with furious rigour smites,
That strongest oak might seem to overthrow;
The stroke *upon* his shield so heavy *lights*,
That to the ground it doubleth him full low. *Spenser.*

At an uncertain lot none can find themselves grieved *on* whomsoever it *lighteth*. *Hooker.*

They shall hunger no more; neither shall the sun *light on* them, nor any heat. *Rev.* vii. 16.

On me, me only, as the source and spring
Of all corruption, all the blame *lights* due. *Milton, P. L.*

A curse *lights upon* him presently after: his great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and hung up before Jerusalem. *South.*

4. [alihtan, Sax.] To descend from a horse or carriage.

When Naaman saw him running after him, he *lighted* down from the chariot to meet him. *2 Kings*, v. 21.

I saw 'em salute on horseback,
Beheld them when they *lighted*, how they clung
In their embracement. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Rebekah lifted up her eyes, and when she saw Isaac, she *lighted* off the camel. *Gen.* xxiv. 64.

The god laid down his feeble rays,
Then *lighted* from his glittering coach. *Swift.*

5. To settle; to rest; to stoop from flight.

I plac'd a quire of such enticing birds,
That she will *light* to listen to their lays. *Shakspeare.*

Then as a bee which among weeds doth fall,
Which seem sweet flowers, with lustre fresh and gay,
She *lights* on that, and this, and tasteth all,
But pleas'd with none, doth rise and soar away. *Davies.*

Plant trees and shrubs near home, for bees to pitch on at their swarming, that they may not be in danger of being lost for want of a *lighting* place. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

LIGHT-A'RMED.* *adj.* [*light* and *armed*.] Not heavily armed.

They around the flag
Of each his faction, in their several clans,
Light-arm'd or heavy, sharp, smooth, swift, or slow,
Swarm populous. *Milton, P. L.*

LIGHT-BE'ARER.* *n. s.* [*light* and *bearer*.] A torch-bearer.

The masquers were twelve nymphs, &c. attended by so many of the Oceaniæ, which were their *light-bearers*. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

LI'GHTBRAIN.* *n. s.* [*light* and *brain*.] A trifling, empty-headed person.

Being, as some were, *light-braines*, runnagates, unthriftes, and riotours. *Martin, Marr. of Priests*, (1554,) L l. iii.

To LI'GHTEN.† *v. n.* [lihtan, Saxon; hit liht, it lightens.]

1. To flash, with thunder.

This dreadful night,
That thunders, *lightens*, opens graves, and roars
As doth the lion. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Although I joy in thee,
I have no joy of this contract to-night;
It is too rash, too unadvis'd, too sudden,
Too like the light'ning, which doth cease to be
Ere one can say it *lightens*. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

The lightning that *lighteneth* out of the one part under heaven, sheweth unto the other part. *St. Luke*, xvii. 24.

2. To shine like lightning.

Yet looks he like a king: behold his eye,
As bright as is the eagle's, *lightens* forth
Controlling majesty. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

3. Figuratively, to dart out words with vehemence;

as to *thunder* is to emit them with noise and terrour. Of this usage of *lighten* Dr. Johnson takes no notice. 'ΗΣΤΡΑΠΤΕΝ, ἐβρόντα, ξυνεκύκα τὴν 'Ελλάδα.

Now then, my lords, upon these fraile and weak foundations they come to build the sentence of their proscription; and here they lay out all their tragical eloquence; they thunder, they *lighten*, they storm and rage! *Apologie or Def. of the Prince of Orange*, (1581,) sign. N. 4. b.

4. To fall; to light. [from *light*.]

O Lord, let thy mercy *lighten* upon us, as we do put our trust in thee. *Common Prayer.*

To LI'GHTEN.† *v. a.* [lihtan, lyhtan, Sax.]

1. To illuminate; to enlighten.

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that *lightens* all the hole. *Shakspeare.*

Thou art my lamp, O Lord: and the Lord will *lighten* my darkness. *2 Sam.* xxii. 29.

Lighten our darkness, we beseech thee, O Lord. *Common Prayer.*

O light, which mak'st the light which makes the day,
Which sett'st the eye without, and mind within;
Lighten my spirit with one clear heavenly ray,
Which now to view itself doth first begin. *Davies.*

A key of fire ran all along the shore,
And *lighten'd* all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

Nature from the storm
Shines out afresh; and through the *lighten'd* air
A higher lustre, and a clearer calm,
Diffusive tremble. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. To exonerate; to unload. [from *light*, *adj.*]

The mariners were afraid, and cast forth the wares that were in the ship into the sea, to *lighten* it of them. *Jon.* i. 7.

3. To make less heavy.

Long since with woe
Nearer acquainted, now I feel, by proof,
That fellowship in pain divides not smart,
Nor *lightens* aught each man's peculiar load. *Milton, P. R.*

Strive
In offices of love how we may *lighten*
Each other's burden. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To exhilarate; to cheer.

A trusty villain, very oft,
When I am dull with care and melancholy,
Lightens my humour with his merry jest. *Shakspeare.*

The audience are grown weary of continued melancholy scenes; and few tragedies shall succeed in this age, if they are not *lightened* with a course of mirth. *Dryden.*

LI'GHTER.† *n. s.* [from *light*, to make *light*. Dr. Johnson. — It is probably from the Sax. liꞇ, a vessel, a ship; whence liꞇman, a shipman: Liꞇmen op Lunbene, Chron. Sax. shipmen of London. Dr. Johnson defines the word merely as "a heavy boat into which ships are *lightened* or unloaded."]

1. A large open vessel, usually managed with oars; a kind of barge: common on the river Thames, and employed to convey goods to or from a ship; and usually to carry ballast.

They have cockboats for passengers, and *lighters* for burthen. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

He climb'd a stranded *lighter*'s height,
Shot to the black abyss, and plung'd downright. *Pope.*

2. [from *light*.] One who communicates light; as, a lamp-*lighter*.

'Tis sweet to view from half past five to six,
Our long wax candles, with short cotton wicks,
Touch'd by the lamp-*lighter*'s Promethean art,
Start into light, and make the *lighter* start! *Rejected Addresses.*

LI'GHTERMAN. *n. s.* [*lighter* and *man*.] One who manages a lighter.

Where much shipping is employed, whatever becomes of the merchant, multitudes of people will be gainers; as shipwrights, butchers, carmen, and *lightermen*. *Child.*

LIGHTFI'NGERED. *adj.* [*light* and *finger*.] Nimble at conveyance; thievish.

LI'GHTFOOT.† *adj.* [*light* and *foot*.] Nimble in running or dancing; active.

Him so far had born his *lightfoot* steed,
Pricked with wrath and fiery fierce disdain,
That him to follow was but fruitless pain. *Spenser.*

And all the troop of *lightfoot* Naïades
Flock all about to see her lovely face. *Spenser.*

Why, you think I can run like *light-foot* Ralph. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

LI'GHTFOOT. *n. s.* Venison. A cant word.

LIGHTFO'OTED.* *adj.* [from *lightfoot*.] Nimble in running.

Wood-nymphs mixt with her *light-footed* Fauns. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 11.

To say nothing how excellent he is at the swimming any water, and how he can tread the very air, he is so high-mettled and *light-footed!* *More, Ant. against Idolatry, Pref.*

LIGHTHE'ADED.† *adj.* [*light* and *head*.]

1. Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak.

The English Liturgy, how piously and wisely soever framed, had found great opposition; the ceremonies had wrought only upon *lightheaded*, weak men, yet learned men excepted against some particulars. *Clarendon.*

2. Delirious; disordered in the mind by disease.

When Belvidera talks of "lutes, laurels, seas of milk, and ships of amber," she is not mad, but *light-headed*. *Walpole.*

LIGHTHE'ADEDNESS *n. s.* Deliriousness; disorder of the mind.

LIGHTHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*light* and *heart*.] Gay; merry; airy; cheerful.

LI'GHTHOUSE. *n. s.* [*light* and *house*.] An high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.

He charged himself with the risque of such vessels as carried corn in winter; and built a pharos or *lighthouse*. *Arbuthnot.*

Build two poles to the meridian, with immense *lighthouses* on the top of them. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

LIGHTLE'GGED. *adj.* [*light* and *leg*.] Nimble; swift.

Lightlegged Pas has got the middle space. *Sidney.*

LI'GHTLESS.† *adj.* [from *light*.] Wanting light; dark.

The *lightless* fire,
Which, in pale embers hid, lurks to aspire. *Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.*

LI'GHTLY.† *adj.* [from *light*.]

1. Without weight.

This grave partakes the fleshly birth,
Which cover *lightly*, gentle earth. *B. Jonson.*

2. Without deep impression.

The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly receiv'd, were easily forgot. *Prior.*

3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course; commonly.

At many seasons in the yere, *lyghtly* every thyrde daye. *Bp. Fisher, Serm.* 7.

If they write or speak publickly but five words, one of them is *lightly* about the dangerous estate of the church of England in respect of abused ceremonies. *Hooker.*

Believe't not *lightly* that your son
Will not exceed the common, or be caught
With cautelous baits and practice. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Short summers *lightly* have a forward spring. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

4. Without reason.

Flatter not the rich; neither do thou willingly or *lightly* appear before great personages. *Bp. Taylor, Guide.*

Let every man that hath a calling be diligent in pursuance of its employment, so as not *lightly*, or without reasonable occasion, to neglect it. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

5. Without dejection; cheerfully.

With such solace the travel and weariness of pilgrims is *lightly* and merrily borne out. *Fox, Acts and Mon. of W. Thorpe.*

Bid that welcome
Which comes to punish us, and we punish it,
Seeming to bear it *lightly*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

6. Not chastely.

If I were *lightly* disposed, I could still perhaps have offers, that some, who hold their heads higher, would be glad to accept. *Swift, Story of an injured Lady.*

7. Nimbly; with agility; not heavily or tardily.

I beheld the mountains, and lo, they trembled; and all the hills moved *lightly*. *Jerem.* iv. 24.

Methought I stood on a wide river's bank;
When on a sudden Torismond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me *lightly* o'er;
Leaping and bounding on the billows' heads,
Till safely we had reach'd the farther shore. *Dryden.*

8. Gaily; airily; with levity; without heed or care.

Matrimony — is not by any to be taken in hand unadvisedly, *lightly*, or wantonly. *Common Prayer.*

LIGHTMI'NDED. *adj.* [*light* and *mind*.] Unsettled; unsteady.

He that is hasty to give credit is *lightminded*. *Eccl.* xix. 4.

LI'GHTNESS. *n. s.* [from *light*.]

1. Want of weight; absence of weight: the contrary to *heaviness*.

Some are for masts of ships, as fir and pine, because of their length, straightness, and *lightness*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Suppose many degrees of littleness and *lightness* in particles, so as many might float in the air a good while before they fell. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness.

For, unto knight there is no greater shame,
Than *lightness* and inconstancy in love. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Of two things they must chuse one; namely, whether they would, to their endless disgrace, with ridiculous *lightness*, dismiss him, whose restitution they had in so importunate manner desired, or else condescend unto that demand. *Hooker.*

As I blow this feather from my face,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the greatest gust;
Such is the *lightness* of you common men. *Shakspeare.*

3. Unchastity; want of conduct in women.

Is it the disdain of my estate, or the opinion of my *lightness*, that emboldened such base fancies towards me? *Sidney.*

Can it be,
That modesty may more betray our sense,
Than woman's *lightness!* *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

4. Agility; nimbleness.

LI'GHTNING. *n. s.* [from *lighten*, *lightening*, *lightning*.]

1. The flash that attends thunder.

Lightning is a great flame, very bright, extending every way to a great distance, suddenly darting upwards and there ending, so that it is only momentaneous. *Muschenbroek.*

Sense thinks the *lightning* born before the thunder;
What tells us then they both together are? *Davies.*

Salmoneus, suffering cruel pains, I found
For emulating Jove; the rattling sound
Of mimick thunder, and the glittering blaze
Of pointed *lightnings*, and their forky rays. *Dryden, Æn.*

No warning of the approach of flame,
Swiftly, like sudden death, it came;
Like travellers by *lightning* kill'd,
I burnt the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

2. Mitigation; abatement. [from to *lighten*, to make less heavy.]

How oft, when men are at the point of death,
Have they been merry! which their keepers call'd
A *lightning* before death. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

We were once in hopes of his recovery, upon a kind message from the widow; but this only proved a *lightning* before death. *Addison, Spect.*

LIGHTS. *n. s.* [supposed to be called so from their lightness in proportion to their bulk.] The lungs; the organs of breathing; we say, *lights* of other animals, and *lungs* of men.

The complaint was chiefly from the *lights*, a part as of no quick sense, so no seat for any sharp disease. *Hayward.*

LI'GHTSOME. *adj.* [from *light*.]

1. Luminous; not dark; not obscure; not opake.

Neither the sun, nor any thing sensible is that light itself, which is the cause that things are *lightsome*, though it make itself, and all things else, visible; but a body most enlightened by whom the neighbouring region, which the Greeks call æther, the place of the supposed element of fire, is affected and qualified. *Ralegh.*

White walls make rooms more *lightsome* than black. *Bacon.*

Equal posture, and quick spirits, are required to make colours *lightsome*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The sun
His course exalted through the Ram had run
Through Taurus and the *lightsome* realms of love. *Dryden.*

2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate.

It suiteth so fitly with that *lightsome* affection of joy wherein God delighteth when his saints praise him. *Hooker.*

The *lightsome* passion of joy was not that which now often usurps the name; that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension, and plays upon the surface of the soul. *South.*

LI'GHTSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *lightsome*.]

1. Luminousness; not opacity; not obscurity; not darksomeness.

It is to our atmosphere that the variety of colours, which are painted on the skies, the *lightsomeness* of our air, and the twilight, are owing. *Cheyne, Philos. Prin.*

2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.

LIGNA'LOES. *n. s.* [*lignum aloes*, Latin.] Aloes wood.

The vallies spread forth as gardens by the river's side, as the trees of *lign-aloes* which the Lord hath planted, and as cedar trees beside the water. *Numb.* xxiv. 6.

LI'GNEOUS. *adj.* [*ligneus*, Latin; *ligneux*, French.] Made of wood; wooden; resembling wood.

It should be tried with shoots of vines, and roots of red roses; for it may be they, being of a more *ligneous* nature, will incorporate with the tree itself. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Ten thousand seeds of the plant harts-tongue, hardly make the bulk of a pepper-corn; now the covers, and the true body of each seed, the parenchymous and *ligneous* part of both, and the fibres of those parts, multiplied one by another, afford a hundred thousand millions of formed atoms, but how many more we cannot define. *Grew.*

LI'GNOUS.* *adj.* [*lignosus*, Lat.] Of a woody substance.

By trees then is meant a *lignous* woody plant, &c. *Evelyn*, b. i. ch. 2. § 9.

LIGNUMVI'TÆ. *n. s.* [Latin.] Guiacum: a very hard wood.

LI'GURE. *n. s.* A precious stone.

The third row a *ligure*, an agate, and an amethyst. *Exod.* xxviii. 19.

LIKE.* A frequent termination of adjectives in our language, from the Saxon form of lic; as ȝodlic, mæꝺenlic, heoꝼenlic, eorðlic, i. e. *godlike*, *maidenlike*, *heavenlike*, *earthlike*; softened into the termination of *ly*, and denoting resemblance, viz. *godly*, *maidenly*, *heavenly*, *earthly*; and the like.

LIKE. *adj.* [lic, Saxon; *liik*, Dutch.

1. Resembling; having resemblance.

Whom art thou *like* in thy greatness? *Ezek.* xxxi. 2.

His son, or one of his illustrious name,
How *like* the former, and almost the same! *Dryden, Æn.*

As the earth was designed for the being of men, why might

not all other planets be created for the *like* uses, each for their own inhabitants? *Bentley.*

This plan, as laid down by him, looks *liker* an universal art than a distinct logick. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Equal; of the same quantity.

More clergymen were impoverished by the late war, than ever in the *like* space before. *Sprat.*

3. [For *likely.*] Probable; credible.

The trials were made, and it is *like* that the experiment would have been effectual. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. Likely; in a state that gives probable expectations. This is, I think, an improper, though frequent, use.

If the duke continues these favours towards you, you are *like* to be much advanced. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

He is *like* to die for hunger, for there is no more bread. *Jer.* xxxviii. 9.

The yearly value thereof is already increased double of that it was within these few years, and is *like* daily to rise higher till it amount to the price of our land in England. *Davies.*

Hopton resolved to visit Waller's quarters, that he might judge whether he were *like* to pursue his purpose. *Clarendon.*

Many were not easy to be governed, nor *like* to conform themselves to strict rules. *Clarendon.*

If his rules of reason be not better suited to the mind than his rules for health are fitted to our bodies, he is not *like* to be much followed. *Baker on Learning.*

LIKE. *n. s.* [This substantive is seldom more than the adjective used elliptically; *the like*, for the *like thing* or *like person.*]

1. Some person or thing resembling another.

He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his *like* again. *Shakspeare, Ham.*

Every *like* is not the same, O Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

Though there have been greater fleets for number, yet for the bulk of the ships never the *like.* *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Albeit an eagle did bear away a lamb in her talons, yet a raven endeavouring to do the *like* was held entangled. *Hayward.*

One offers, and in offering makes a stay;
Another forward sets, and doth no more;
A third the *like.* *Daniel, Civ. War.*

His desire
By conversation with his *like* to help,
Or solace his defects. *Milton, P. L.*

Two *likes* may be mistaken. *L'Estrange.*

She'd study to reform the men,
Or add some grains of folly more,
To women than they had before;
This might their mutual fancy strike,
Since every being loves its *like.* *Swift.*

2. Used with *had*; near approach; a state like to another state. A sense common, but not just: perhaps *had* is a corruption for *was.*

Report being carried secretly from one to another in my ship, *had like* to have been my utter overthrow. *Ralegh.*

LIKE. *adv.*

1. In the same manner; in the same manner as: it is not always easy to determine whether it be adverb or adjective.

The joyous nymphs, and lightfoot fairies,
Which thither came to hear their musick sweet,
Now hearing them so heavily lament,
Like heavily lamenting from them went. *Spenser.*

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. *Psal.* ciii. 13.

Are we proud and passionate, malicious and revengeful? Is this to be *like*-minded with Christ, who was meek and lowly? *Tillotson.*

What will be my confusion, when he sees me
Neglected, and forsaken *like* himself? *Philips.*

They roar'd *like* lions caught in toils, and rag'd:
The man knew what they were, who heretofore
Had seen the like lie murther'd on the shore. *Waller.*

2. In such a manner as befits.

Be strong, and quit yourselves *like* men. *1 Sam.* iv. 9.

3. Likely; probably. A use not

I like the work well, ere it
As *like* enough it will, I'd have it copied. *Shakspeare.*

To LIKE.† *v. a.* [licean, Saxon; *liiken*, Dutch.]

1. To chuse with some degree of preference.

As nothing can be so reasonably spoken as to content all men, so this speech was not of them all *liked.* *Knolles.*

He gave such an account as made it appear that he *liked* the design. *Clarendon.*

We *like* our present circumstances well, and dream of no change. *Atterbury.*

2. To approve; to view with approbation, not fondness.

Though they did not *like* the evil he did, yet they *liked* him that did the evil. *Sidney.*

He grew content to mark their speeches, then to marvel at such wit in shepherds, after to *like* their company. *Sidney.*

He proceeded from looking to *liking*, and from *liking* to loving. *Sidney.*

For several virtues
I have *lik'd* several women; never any
With so full soul. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;
That *liked*, but had a rougher task in hand
Than to drive *liking* to the name of love. *Shakspeare.*

Scarce any man passes to a *liking* of sin in others, but by first practising it himself. *South.*

Beasts can *like*, but not distinguish too,
Nor their own *liking* by reflection know. *Dryden.*

3. To please; to be agreeable to. Now disused.

Well hoped he, ere long that hardy guest,
If ever covetous hand, or lustful eye,
Or lips he laid on thing that *lik'd* him best,
Should be his prey. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Say, my fair brother now, if this device
Do *like* you, or may you to *like* entice. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

This desire being recommended to her majesty, it *liked* her to include the same within one entire lease. *Bacon.*

He shall dwell where it *liketh* him best. *Deut.*

The musick *likes* you not. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

There let them learn, as *likes* them, to despise
God and Messiah. *Milton, P. L.*

4. [from the adjective *like.*] To liken.

And *like* me to the peasant boys of France. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.* P. I.

To LIKE. *v. n.*

1. To be pleased with: with *of* before the thing approved. Obsolete.

Of any thing more than *of* God they could not by any means *like*, as long as whatsoever they knew besides God, they apprehended it not in itself without dependency upon God. *Hooker.*

The young soldiers did with such cheerfulness *like of* this resolution, that they thought two days a long delay. *Knolles.*

2. To chuse; to list; to be pleased.

The man *likes* not to take his brother's wife. *Deut.*

He that has the prison doors set open is perfectly at liberty, because he may either go or stay, as he best *likes.* *Locke.*

LI'KELIHOOD. }
LI'KELINESS. } *n. s.* [from *likely.*]

1. Appearance; shew. Obsolete.

What of his heart perceive you in his face,
By any *likelihood* he show'd to-day?
— That with no man here he is offended. *Shakspeare.*

2. Resemblance; likeness. Obsolete.

The mayor and all his brethren in best sort,
Like to the senators of antique Rome,
Go forth and fetch their conqu'ring Cæsar in.
As by a low, but loving *likelihood*,
Were now the general of our gracious empress,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
How many would the peaceful city quit,
To welcome him. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

There is no *likelihood* between pure light and black darkness, or between righteousness and reprobation. *Ralegh.*

3. Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth.

As it noteth one such to have been in that age, so had there been more, it would by *likelihood* as well have noted many. *Hooker.*

Many of *likelihood* informed me of this before, which hung so tottering in the balance, that I could neither believe nor misdoubt. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

It never yet did hurt,
To lay down *likelihood*, and forms of hope. *Shakspeare.*

As there is no *likelihood* that the place could be so altered, so there is no probability that these rivers were turned out of their courses. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Where things are least to be put to the venture, as the eternal interests of the other world ought to be; there every, even the least, probability, or *likelihood* of danger, should be provided against. *South.*

There are predictions of our Saviour recorded by the evangelists, which were not completed till after their deaths, and had no *likelihood* of being so when they were pronounced by our blessed Saviour. *Addison on the Chr. Religion.*

Thus, in all *likelihood*, would it be with a libertine, who should have a visit from the other world: the first horror it raised would go off, as new diversions come on. *Atterbury.*

LI'KELY.† *adj.* [from *like.*]

1. Such as may be liked; such as may please.

These young companions make themselves believe they love at the first looking of a *likely* beauty. *Sidney.*

Sir John, they are your *likeliest* men; I would have you served with the best. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Those argent fields more *likely* habitants,
Translated saints and middle spirits hold
Betwixt the angelical and human kind. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Probable; such as may in reason be thought or believed; such as may be thought more reasonably than the contrary: as, a *likely* story, that is, a credible story.

It seems *likely* that he was in hope of being busy and conspicuous. *Johnson, Life of Otway.*

LI'KELY. *adv.* Probably; as may reasonably be thought.

While man was innocent, he was *likely* ignorant of nothing that imported him to know. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

To LI'KEN. *v. a.* [from *like.*] To represent as having resemblance; to compare.

The prince broke your head for *likening* him to a singing man of Windsor. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

For who, though with the tongue
Of angels, can relate? or to what things
Liken on earth conspicuous, that may lift
Human imagination to such heighth
Of God-like power? *Milton, P. L.*

LI'KENESS.† *n. s.* [from *like.* Sax. lıcneꞅꞅe.]

1. Representation; parable; comparison.

He seide to them, sothely ye schal seye to me this *likenesse*, leche, heale thyself. *Wicliffe, St. Luke*, iv.

2. Resemblance; similitude.

They all do live, and moved are
To multiply the *likeness* of their kind. *Spenser.*

A translator is to make his author appear as charming as he can, provided he maintains his character, and makes him not unlike himself. Translation is a kind of drawing after the life, where there is a double sort of *likeness*, a good one and a bad one. *Dryden.*

There will be found a better *likeness*, and a worse; and the better is constantly to be chosen. *Dryden.*

3. Form; appearance.

Never came trouble to my house in the *likeness* of your grace; for trouble being gone, comfort should remain. *Shakspeare.*

It is safer to stand upon our guard against an enemy in the *likeness* of a friend, than to embrace any man for a friend in the *likeness* of an enemy. *L'Estrange.*

4. One who resembles another; a copy; a counterpart.

Poor Cupid, sobbing, scarce could speak,
Indeed mamma, I did not know ye:
Alas! how easy my mistake?
I took you for your *likeness* Cloe. *Prior.*

LI'KEWISE.† *adv.* [*like* and *wise.* "In very ancient style, all the words that are now compounded with *wise* were uncompounded, and had the preposition. They said 'in like *wise*' and 'in other *wise*.' But about the time that our present version of the Scriptures was made, the old usage was wearing out. The phrase 'in like *wise*' occurs [in this version] but once; (St. Matt. xxi. 24.) which Dr. Johnson has printed *likewise*, as if one word: whereas the compound term like-*wise* occurs frequently. We find, in several places, 'on this *wise*, in any *wise*, in no *wise*.' The two first phrases are now obsolete, and the third seems to be in the state which Dr. Johnson calls obsolescent." Campbell, Philosoph. of Rhetorick, i. 380.] In like manner; also; moreover; too.

Jesus said unto them, I also will ask you one thing, which if ye tell me, I in *like wise* will tell you by what authority I do these things. *St. Matt.* xxi. 24.

So was it in the decay of the Roman empire, and *likewise* in the empire of Almaigne, after Charles the Great, every bird taking a feather. *Bacon, Ess.*

Spirit of vitriol poured to pure unmixed serum, coagulates it as if it had been boiled. Spirit of sea-salt makes a perfect coagulation of the serum *likewise*, but with some different phænomena. *Arbuthnot, on Aliments.*

LI'KING. *adj.* [Perhaps because plumpness is agreeable to the sight.] Plump; in a state of plumpness.

I fear my lord the king, who hath appointed your meat and your drink; for why should he see your faces worse *liking*, than the children which are of your sort? *Dan.* i. 10.

LI'KING.† *n. s.* [from *like.*]

1. Good state of body; plumpness.

I'll repent, and that suddenly, while I am in some *liking*; I shall be out of heart shortly, and then I shall have no strength to repent. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Their young ones are in good *liking*; they grow up with corn. *Job*, xxxix. 4.

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their lustiness; and, being in good *liking*, were set on a stall when exposed to sale, to shew the good habit of their body. *Dryden, Notes to Pers.*

2. State of trial.

The royal soul, that, like the labouring moon,
By charms of art was hurried down;
Forc'd with regret to leave her native sphere,
Came but a while on *liking* here. *Dryden.*

3. Inclination; desire. [lıcunᵹ, will, Sax.]

Your *liking* is that I should tel a tale. *Chaucer, Pard. Tale.*

Why do you longer feed on loathed light,
Or *liking* find to gaze on earthly mold? *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. Delight in; pleasure in: with *to.* [lıcunᵹ, pleasure, Saxon.]

There are limits to be set betwixt the boldness and rashness of a poet; but he must understand those limits who pretends to judge, as well as he who undertakes to write: and he who has no *liking to* the whole, ought in reason to be excluded from censuring of the parts. *Dryden.*

LI'LACH.† *n. s.* [*lilac*, *lilâs*, French.] A tree.

The white thorn is in leaf, and the *lilach* tree. *Bacon.*

The *lilac* hangs to view
Its bursting gems in clusters blue. *T. Warton, Ode* 10.

To LILL.* *v. a.* To put out: used of the tongue. See *To* LOLL.

Cerberus
His three deformed heads did lay along,
And *lilled* forth his bloody flaming tong. *Spenser, F. Q.*

LI'LLIED. *adj.* [from *lily.*] Embellished with lilies.

Nymphs and shepherds dance no more
By sandy Ladon's lillied banks. *Milton, Arcades.*

LILY.† *n. s.* [*lilium*, Latin; lılıa, lılıʒe, Saxon. The etymology warrants *lily*; but, as Mr. Nares has observed, the analogy of our language not only allows us to double a letter, in order to shorten a preceding vowel, but even requires that we should do it; and indeed it was written *lilly* anciently.]

There are thirty-two species of this plant, including white *lilies*, orange *lilies*, red *lilies*, and martagons of various sorts. *Miller.*

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom where no pity!
No friends! no hope! no kindred weep for me!
Almost no grave allow'd me! like the *lily*,
That once was mistress of the field, and flourish'd,
I'll hang my head, and perish. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Arnus, a river of Italy, is drawn like an old man, by his right side a lion, holding forth in his right paw a red *lilly*, or flower-de-luce. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Take but the humblest *lily* of the field;
And if our pride will to our reason yield;
It must by sure comparison be shown,
That on the regal seat great David's son,
Array'd in all his robes, and types of pow'r,
Shines with less glory than that simple flow'r. *Prior.*

For her the *lilies* hang their heads, and die. *Pope.*

LI'LY-DAFFODIL. *n. s.* [*lilio-narcissus.*] A foreign flower.

LI'LYHANDED.* *adj.* [*lilly* and *hand.*] Having hands white as the lilly.

The *lilly-handed* Liagore
Did feele his pulse. *Spenser, F. Q.*

LI'LY-HYACINTH. *n. s.* [*lilio-hyacinthus.*]

It hath a *lily* flower, composed of six leaves, shaped like the flower of hyacinth: the roots are scaly, and shaped like those of the *lily*. There are three species of this plant; one with a blue flower, another white, and a third red. *Miller.*

LI'LY *of the Valley*, or *May lily*. *n. s.* [*lilium convallium.*]

The flower consists of one leaf, is shaped like a bell, and divided at the top into six segments; the ovary becomes a soft globular fruit, containing several round seeds. It is very common in shady woods. *Miller.*

Lily of the valley has a strong root that runs into the ground. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

LI'LYLIVERED.† *adj.* [*lily* and *liver.*] Whitelivered; cowardly.

A base, *lilylivered*, action-taking knave. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Go, prick thy face, and over-red thy fear,
Thou *lily-liver'd* boy! *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To LILT.* *v. n.* To do any thing cleverly or quickly. Lancashire, according to Mr. Pegge. The Scotch use *lilt* in the sense of "singing cheerfully;" and "to *lilt* and dance" is "to dance with great vivacity." See Dr. Jamieson's Scott. Dict. in V. *To* LILT. [*lulla*, Su. Goth. to sing.]

LI'MATURE. *n. s.* [*limatura*, Lat.] Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB.† *n. s.* [lım, Saxon; *lem*, Danish; "*limr*, Icel. membrum; *lima*, articulatim dissecare." Serenius. Mr. H. Tooke deduces it from the Sax. lımpıan, to belong to.]

1. A member; a jointed or articulated part of animals.

A second Hector, for his grim aspect,
And large proportion of his strong-knit *limbs*.
Now am I come each *limb* to survey,
If thy appearance answer loud report. *Milton, S. A.*

2. [*Limbe*, French; *limbus*, Latin.] An hedge; a border. A philosophical word.

By moving the prisms about, the colours again emerged out of the whiteness, the violet and the blue at its inward *limb*, and at its outward *limb* the red and yellow. *Newton.*

To LIMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with limbs.

As they please,
They *limb* themselves, and colour, shape, and size
Assume, as likes them best, condense, or rare. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To tear asunder; to dismember.

LI'MBECK. *n. s.* [corrupted by popular pronunciation from *alembick.*] A still.

Her cheeks, on which this streaming nectar fell,
Still'd through the *limbeck* of her diamond eyes. *Fairfax.*

Fires of Spain, and the line,
Whose countries *limbecks* to our bodies be,
Canst thou for gain bear? *Donne.*

Call up, unbound,
In various shapes, old Proteus from the sea,
Drain'd through a *limbeck* to his naked form. *Milton, P. L.*

The earth, by secret conveyances, lets in the sea, and sends it back fresh, her bowels serving for a *limbeck*. *Howell.*

He first survey'd the charge with careful eyes,
Yet judg'd, like vapours that from *limbecks* rise,
It would in richer showers descend again. *Dryden.*

The warm *limbeck* draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood. *Philips.*

To LI'MBECK.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strain as through a still. An uncommon, and not a good expression. Feltham somewhere also uses it.

The greater do nothing but *limbeck* their brains in the art of alchumie. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

LI'MBED. *adj.* [from *limb.*] Formed with regard to limbs.

A steer of five years age, large *limb'd*, and fed,
To Jove's high altars Agamemnon led. *Pope, Iliad.*

LI'MBER.† *adj.* [*lemper*, Danish, to bend to any one's will; *lempa*, Su. to give way, to yield. Junius and Serenius.] Flexible; easily bent; pliant; lithe.

You put me off with *limber* vows. *Shakspeare.*

I wonder how, among these jealousies of court and state, Edward Atheling could subsist, being the indubitate heir of the Saxon line: but he had tried, and found him a prince of *limber* virtues; so as though he might have some place in his caution, yet he reckoned him beneath his fear. *Wotton.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Insect, or worm: those wav'd their *limber* fans
For wings; and smallest lineaments exact
In all the liveries deck'd of summer's pride. *Milton, P. L.*

She durst never stand at the bay, having nothing but her long soft *limber* ears to defend her. *More on Atheism.*

The muscles were strong on both sides of the aspera arteria, but on the under side, opposite to that of the œsophagus, very *limber*. *Ray on Creation.*

LI'MBERNESS. *n. s.* [from *limber.*] Flexibility; pliancy.

LI'MBERS.* *n. s.* pl. [*limar*, plur. of *lim*, Icel. boughs of trees.] In the rustick language of Berkshire, thills or shafts; in military language, two-wheel carriages having boxes for ammunition; and in naval language, *limber-holes* are little square apertures cut in the timbers of a ship to convey the bilge water to the pump. See LIMMER.

LI'MBLESS.* *adj.* [lımbleaꝑ, Sax.] Wanting limbs; deprived of limbs.

Lop these legs that bore me
To barbarous violence; with this hand cut off
This instrument of wrong, till nought were left me
But this poor bleeding *limbless* trunk. *Massinger, Renegado.*

LI'MBMEAL.* *adv.* [*limb* and *meal.*] Piecemeal; in pieces.

O! that I had her here to tear her *limbmeal.* *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Tears cards *limbmeal* without regard to age, sex, or quality. *Butler, Char. Rem.*

LI'MBO.† } *n. s.* [" Eo quod sit *limbus* inferorum;"
LI'MBUS. } Du Cange; that is, as if the *frontier* or *margin* of the other world.]

1. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain. Popularly hell.

I do clearly reject, and esteem as fables, all the *limbos* of the fathers. *Bp. Hooper, Confess. of Chr. Faith,* (1584,) § 25.

No, he is in tartar *limbo*, worse than hell,
A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,
One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel. *Shakspeare.*

O what a sympathy of woe is this!
As far from help as *limbo* is from bliss. *Shakspeare.*

According to the common doctrine of their church, [the church of Rome,] the souls of pious men were held in a *limbus*, remote from God, in the borders of hell. *Bp. Patrick, Answ. to the Touchstone,* p. 179.

All these up-whirl'd aloft
Fly o'er the backside of the world far off,
Into a *limbo* large, and broad, since call'd
The paradise of fools. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Any place of misery and restraint.

For he no sooner was at large,
But Trulla straight brought on the charge;
And in the self-same *limbo* put
The knight and squire, where he was shut. *Hudibras.*

Friar, thou art come off thyself, but poor I am left in *limbo*. *Dryden. Span. Friar.*

LIME.† *n. s.* [lim, ʒelıman, Saxon, to glue; *lijm*, Teut. glue.]

1. A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it.

Poor bird! thou'dst never fear the net or *lime*,
The pitfall, nor the gin. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

You must lay *lime*, to tangle her desires,
By wailful sonnets, whose composed rhimes
Should be full fraught with serviceable vows. *Shakspeare.*

Jollier of this state
Than are new-benefic'd ministers, he throws,
Like nets or *lime*-twigs, wheresoe'er he goes,
His title of barrister on every wench. *Donne.*

By this means
I knew the foul enchanter though disguis'd,
Enter'd the very *lime*-twigs of his spells,
And yet came off. *Milton, Comus.*

A thrush was taken with a bush of *lime*-twigs. *L'Estrange.*

Then toils for beasts, and *lime* for birds were found,
And deep-mouth'd dogs did forest walks surround. *Dryden.*

Or court a wife, spread out his wily parts
Like nets, or *lime*-twigs, for rich widows' hearts. *Pope.*

2. Matter of which mortar is made: so called because used in cement. [lime, Sax. calx.]

There are so many species of *lime* stone, that we are to understand by it in general any stone that, upon a proper degree of heat, becomes a white calx, which will make a great ebullition and noise on being thrown into water, falling into a loose white powder at the bottom. The *lime* we have in London is usually made of chalk, which is weaker than that made of stone. *Hill, Mat. Medica.*

They were now, like sand without *lime*, ill bound together, especially as many as were English, who were at a gaze, looking strange one upon another, not knowing who was faithful to their side. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

As when a lofty pile is rais'd,
We never hear the workmen prais'd,
Who bring the *lime*, or place the stones,
But all admire Inigo Jones. *Swift.*

Lime is commonly made of chalk, or of any sort of stone that is not sandy, or very cold. *Mortimer.*

LIME *Tree*, or LINDEN. *n. s.* [linb, Saxon, *tilia*, Lat.]

1. The linden tree.

The flower consists of several leaves, placed orbicularly, in the form of a rose, having a long narrow leaf growing to the footstalk of each cluster of flowers, from whose cup rises the pointal, which becomes testiculated, of one capsule, containing an oblong seed. The timber is used by carvers and turners. These trees continue sound many years, and grow to a considerable bulk. Sir Thomas Brown mentions one, in Norfolk, sixteen yards in circuit. *Miller.*

For her the *limes* their pleasing shades deny,
For her the lilies hang their heads, and die. *Pope.*

2. A species of lemon. [*lime*, French.]

Bear me, Pomona! to thy citron groves!
To where the lemon and the piercing *lime*,
With the deep orange glowing through the green,
Their lighter glories blend. *Thomson, Summer.*

To LIME.† *v. a.* [ʒelıman, Sax.]

1. To entangle; to ensnare.

With attendance, and with besinesse,
Ben we *ylimed* both more and lesse. *Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale.*

Oh bosom, black as death!
Oh *limed* soul, that, struggling to be free,
Art more engaged. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Example, that so terrible shows in the wreck of maidenhood, cannot, for all that, dissuade succession, but that they are *limed* with the twigs that threaten them. *Shakspeare.*

The bird that hath been *limed* in a bush,
With trembling wings misdoubteth every bush,
And I, the hapless male to one sweet bird,
Have now the fatal object in my eye,
Where my poor young was *lim'd*, was caught, and kill'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

2. To smear with lime.

Myself have *lim'd* a bush for her,
And place a quire of such enticing birds,
That she will light to listen to their lays. *Shakspeare.*

Those twigs in time will come to be *limed*, and then you are all lost if you do but touch them. *L'Estrange.*

3. To cement. This sense is out of use.

I will not ruinate my father's house,
Who gave his blood to *lime* the stones together,
And set up Lancaster. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

4. To manure ground with lime.

Encouragement that abatement of interest gave to landlords and tenants, to improve by draining, marling, and *liming*. *Child.*

All sorts of pease love *limed* or marled land. *Mortimer.*

LI'MEBURNER.* *n. s.* [*lime* and *burn.*] One who burns stones to lime. *Huloet.*

LI'MEHOUND.* *n. s.* [called also *lym*, *limer*, or *limmer*. See LYM, and LIMMER. See also Cotgrave, "*limier*, a bloodhound." Holme, in his old Academy of Armory, deduces our word *limer* from the *leam* or string with which this kind of dog was led. And so in the Gentleman's Recreation: "The string wherewith we lead a grey-hound is called a leace; and that for a hound, a *lyme*," p. 16.] A limer, or large dog used in hunting the wild boar. *Kersey.*

But Talus, that could like a *limehound* wind her,
And all things secrete wisely could bewray,
At length found out, whereas she hidden lay.
Spenser, F. Q. v. ii. 25.

All the *limehounds* in the city should have drawn after you by the scent. *B. Jonson, Barthol. Fair.*

Li'mekiln. *n. s.* [*lime* and *kiln.*] Kiln where stones are burnt to lime.

The counter gate is as hateful to me, as the reek of a *lime kiln.* *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

They were found in a *lime kiln,* and having passed the fire, each is a little vitrified. *Woodward.*

Li'mestone. *n. s.* [*lime* and *stone.*] The stone of which lime is made.

Fire stone and *lime stone,* if broke small, and laid on cold lands, must be of advantage. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Li'me-twig.† See the first sense of Lime.

Li'metwigged.* *adj.* [from *lime* and *twig.*] Smeared with lime; prepared to entangle.

Not to have their consultations *lime-twigg'd* with quirks and sophisms of philosophical persons.
L. Addison, W. Barbary, (1671,) Pref.

Lime-water. *n. s.*

Lime-water, made by pouring water upon quick lime, with some other ingredients to take off its ill flavour, is of great service internally in all cutaneous eruptions, and diseases of the lungs.
Hill, Materia Medica.

He tried an experiment on wheat infused in *lime water* alone, and some in brandy and *lime water* mixed, and had from each grain a great increase. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Li'mit. *n. s.* [*limite,* French; *limitor,* Latin.] Bound; border; utmost reach.

The whole *limit* of the mountain round about shall be most holy. *Exod.* xliii. 12.

We went, great emperor, by thy command,
To view the utmost *limits* of the land;
Ev'n to the place where no more world is found,
But foaming billows beating on the ground. *Dryden.*

To **Li'mit.** *v. a.* [*limiter,* French, from the noun.]

1. To confine with certain bounds; to restrain; to circumscribe; not to leave at large.

They tempted God, and *limited* the Holy One of Israel.
Psal. lxxviii. 41.

Thanks I must you con, that you
Are thieves profest; for there is boundless theft
In *limited* professions. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

If a king come in by conquest, he is no longer a *limited* monarch. *Swift.*

2. To restrain from a lax or general signification: as, the universe is here *limited* to this earth.

Limita'neous. *adj.* [from *limit.*] Belonging to the bounds. *Dict.*

Li'mitary. *adj.* [from *limit.*] Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendant.

Then, when I am thy captive, talk of chains,
Proud *limitary* cherub! *Milton, P. L.*

Limita'tion.† *n. s.* [*limitation,* French; *limitatio,* Latin.]

1. Restriction; circumscription.

Limitation of each creature, is both the perfection and the preservation thereof. *Hooker.*

Am I yourself,
But, as it were, in sort of *limitation?* *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

I despair, how this *limitation* of Adam's empire to his line and posterity, will help us to one heir. This *limitation,* indeed, of our author, will save those the labour, who would look for him amongst the race of brutes; but will very little contribute to the discovery amongst men. *Locke.*

If a king come in by conquest, he is no longer a limited monarch; if he afterwards consent to *limitations,* he becomes immediately king de jure. *Swift.*

2. Confinement from a lax or undeterminate import.

The cause of error is ignorance, what restraints and *limitations* all principles have in regard of the matter whereunto they are applicable. *Hooker.*

3. Limited time.

You have stood your *limitation,* and the tribunes
Endue you with the people's voice. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

4. A certain precinct, in which friars were allowed to beg, or exercise their function.

Some [pulpits] have not had foure sermons these fifteene or sixteene yeares, since friers left their *limitations.*
Bp. Gilpin, Serm. before K. Edward VI. p. 25.

Li'mitedly.* *adv.* [from *limited.*] With limitation.

Some person or number of persons were vested with a sovereign authority, subordinate to our Lord, to be managed in a certain manner, either absolutely according to pleasure, or *limitedly* according to certain rules.
Barrow, Unity of the Church.

Li'miter.* *n. s.* [from *limit.*]

1. One who restrains within certain bounds; that which circumscribes.

Calling the same god "Jovem terminalem," that is, Jupiter the *limiter* or the bounder of all things.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 176.

It appeareth, that the sun is not that infinite *limiter,* which giveth several gifts, and setteth several bounds, unto all other things. *Ibid.* p. 180.

A law so good and moral, the *limiter* of sin.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

2. A friar who had a licence to beg within a certain district, or whose duty was confined to a certain district. Obsolete.

Almost every fryer *limitour* caryeth it written in his bosome.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 69.

I mean me to disguise
In some strange habit after uncouth wize,
Or like a pilgrim, or a *limiter.* *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

Li'mitless.* *adj.* [*limit* and *less.*] Unbounded; unlimited.

Thou wilt crown
With *limitless* renown. *Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.*

Now to this sea of city-commonwealth,
Limitless London, am I come obscur'd.
Davies, Wit's Pilgrimage, H. 4. b.

Ye never aime
A *limitless* desire to what may maime
The settled quiet of a peaceful state. *Browne, Brit. Past.* ii. 4.

Li'mmer.† *n. s.*

1. [*limier,* French.] A lime-hound. See Lime-hound. "A *limmer* is a mungrel dog, half a cur, and half a hound or spaniel." Huloet. And thus Ainsworth calls this dog a mongrel. Mr. Tyrwhitt has admitted this word into his Glossary to Chaucer from the preceding one subjoined to Urry's edition of the old poet, and defines it "a blood-hound," with a reference, in proof of the assertion, to both words in the following lines; in which, however, the second usage of *limer* means not the hound, but the lad or servant that led this kind of dog, which was accustomed to be so brought into the field.

There overtoke I a grete rout
Of hunters and of foresters,
And many relaies and *limers,*
That hied 'hem to the forest fast,
And I with 'hem; so at the last
I askid one lad, a *lymere,*
Say felowe, who shal huntin here? *Dreme of Chaucer,* 360.

A *lymer,* or *leamer,* so called from the *leam* or line wherewith he is led, is a middle-sized hound between a harier and a greyhound both for kind, and frame of body, being active, light, and nimble. *Holme, Academy of Armory*

2. [*limer*, plural of *lim*, Icel. boughs of trees. See LIMBERS.] A thill or shaft. "*Limmers*, a pair of shafts." North. Grose.

3. [*limonier*, Fr.] A thill-horse; a "*limmer.*" *Sherwood.*

To LIMN. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, French, to adorn books with pictures.] To draw; to paint any thing.

Mine eye doth his effigies witness,
Most truly *limn'd*, and living in your face. *Shakspeare.*
Emblems *limned* in lively colours. *Peacham.*

How are the glories of the field spun, and by what pencil are they *limned* in their unaffected bravery? *Glanville.*

LI'MNER. *n. s.* [corrupted from *enlumineur*, a decorator of books with initial pictures.] A painter; a picture-maker.

That divers *limners* at a distance, without either copy or design, should draw the same picture to an undistinguishable exactness, is more conceivable than that matter, which is so diversified, should frame itself so unerringly, according to the idea of its kind. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Poets are *limners* of another kind,
To copy out ideas in the mind;
Words are the paint by which their thoughts are shown,
And nature is their object to be drawn. *Granville.*

LI'MOUS. *adj.* [*limosus*, Latin.] Muddy; slimy.

That country became a gained ground by the muddy and *limous* matter brought down by the Nilus, which settled by degrees unto a firm land. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

They esteemed this natural melancholick acidity to be the *limous* or slimy fœculent part of the blood. *Floyer.*

LIMP, *adj.* [*limpio*, Italian.]

1. Vapid; weak. Not in use.

The chub eats waterish, and the flesh of him is not firm, *limp* and tasteless. *Walton, Angler.*

2. It is used in some provinces, and in Scotland, for *limber*, flexile.

To LIMP.† *v. n.* [limp-healt, lame, Sax. lempen, limpen, to halt in one's gait. Lye.] To halt; to walk lamely.

An old poor man,
Who after me hath many a weary step
Limp'd in pure love. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*
Son of sixteen,
Pluck the lin'd crutch from thy old *limping* sire. *Shakspeare.*
How far
The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow
In underprising it; so far this shadow
Doth *limp* behind the substance. *Shakspeare.*

When Plutus, with his riches, is sent from Jupiter, he *limps* and goes slowly; but when he is sent by Pluto, he runs, and is swift of foot. *Bacon.*

Limping death, lash'd on by fate,
Comes up to shorten half our date. *Dryden, Hor.*
The *limping* smith observ'd the sadden'd feast,
And hopping here and there put in his word. *Dryden.*
Can syllogism set things right?
No: majors soon with minors fight:
Or both in friendly consort join'd,
The consequence *limps* false behind. *Prior.*

LIMP.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Halt; the act of limping: a colloquial expression; as, he has a *limp* in his walking.

LI'MPER.* *n. s.* [from *limp.*] One who limps in his walking. *Sherwood.*

LI'MPET. *n. s.* A kind of shell fish. *Ainsworth.*

LI'MPID. *adj.* [*limpide*, French; *limpidus*, Lat.] Clear; pure; transparent.

The springs which were clear, fresh, and *limpid*, become thick and turbid, and impregnated with sulphur as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The brook that purls along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock,
especially
Diffus'd into a *limpid* plain. *Thomson, Summer.*

LI'MPIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *limpid.*] Clearness; purity.

LI'MPINGLY.† *adv.* [from *limp.*] In a lame halting manner. *Sherwood.*

LI'MPITUDE.* *n. s.* [*limpitudo*, Lat.] Clearness; brightness. *Cockeram.*

LI'MY. *adj.* [from *lime.*]

1. Viscous; glutinous.

Striving more, the more in laces strong
Himself he tied, and wrapt his winges twain
In *limy* snares the subtil loops among. *Spenser.*

2. Containing lime.

A human skull covered with the skin, having been buried in some *limy* soil, was tanned, or turned into a kind of leather. *Grew, Museum.*

To LIN.† *v. n.* [*linna*, Icel. to cease; ablinnan, Sax. the same.] To yield; to cease; to give over. It is still a northern word.

Unto his foe he came,
Resolv'd in mind all suddenly to win,
Or soon to lose before he once would *lin.* *Spenser, F. Q.*
For couer fire, and it will never *linne*
Till it breake forth; in like case, shame and sinne.
Mir. for Mag. p. 365.

Set a beggar on horseback, he'll never *lin* till he be a gallop. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

LI'NCHPIN.† *n. s.* [quasi *links-pin.* Skinner. — Su. Goth. *lunta*, paxillus axis. Dr. Jamieson. — It is the Sax. lyniꝛ, axis.] An iron pin, that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree. *Dict.*

Through which something of a lace or bobbin might be drawn, as a nail through the *linchpin* of an axletree to keep the wheel on. *Clubb's Wheatfield.*

LI'NCOLN *Green.* * *n. s.* The colour of stuff or cloth made formerly at Lincoln.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad
Of *Lincolne greene*, belay'd with silver lace. *Spenser, F. Q.*
She's in a frock of *Lincolne green*,
Which colour likes her sight. *Drayton, Pastorals.*

LI'NCTURE.* *n. s.* [*lincturus*, Lat. from *lingo.*] Medicine licked up by the tongue.

Confections, treacle, mithridate, eclegms, or *linctures.* *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 380.

LI'NCTUS. *n. s.* [from *lingo*, Lat.] Medicine licked up by the tongue.

LIND.† } *n. s.* [linꝺ, Saxon.] The lime tree. See
LI'NDEN. } LIME.

As light as leafe on *linde.* *Chaucer, Cl. Tale.*
Hard box, and *linden* of a softer grain. *Dryden.*
Two neighbouring trees, with walls encompass'd round,
One a hard oak, a softer *linden* one. *Dryden.*

LINE.† *n. s.* [*linea*, Latin.]

1. Longitudinal extension.

Even the planets, upon this principle, must gravitate no more towards the sun: so that they would not revolve in curve *lines*, but fly away in direct tangents, till they struck against other planets. *Bentley.*

2. A slender string.

Well sung the Roman bard; all human things,
Of dearest value, hang on slender strings:
O see the then sole hope, and in design
Of heav'n our joy, supported by a *line.* *Waller.*

A *line* seldom holds to strein, or draws streight in length, above fifty or sixty feet. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

3. A thread extended to direct any operations.

We as by *line* upon the ocean go,
Whose paths shall be familiar as the land. *Dryden.*

4. The string that sustains the angler's hook.

Victorious with their *lines* and eyes,
They make the fishes and the men their prize. *Waller.*

5. Lineaments, or marks in the hand or face.

Long is it since I saw him,
But time hath nothing blurr'd those lines of
Which then he wore.

I shall have good fortune; go to, here's a [line of life; here's a small trifle of wives. *Shakspeare.*

Here, while his scanting drone-pipe scann'd
The mystick figures of her hand,
He tipples palmestry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling *lines.* *Cleaveland.*

6. Delineation; sketch.

You have generous thoughts turned to such speculations: but this is not enough towards the raising such buildings as I have drawn you here the *lines* of, unless the direction of all affairs here were wholly in your hands. *Temple.*

The inventors meant to turn such qualifications into persons as were agreeable to his character, for whom the *line* was drawn. *Pope, Ess. on Homer.*

7. Contour; outline.

Oh lasting as those colours may they shine,
Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy *line!* *Pope.*

8. As much as is written from one margin to the other; a verse.

In the preceding *line*, Ulysses speaks of Nausicaa, yet immediately changes the words into the masculine gender. *Broome.*

In moving *lines* these few epistles tell
What fate attends the nymph who loves too well. *Garth.*

9. Rank of soldiers.

They pierce the broken foe's remotest *lines.* *Addison.*

10. Work thrown up; trench.

Now snatch an hour that favours thy designs,
Unite thy forces, and attack their *lines.* *Dryden, Æn.*

11. Method; disposition.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this centre,
Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form,
Office, and custom, in all *line* of order. *Shakspeare.*

12. Extension; limit.

Eden stretch'd her *line*
From Auran eastward to the royal towers
Of great Seleucia. *Milton, P. L.*

13 Equator; equinoctial circle.

It were the greatest folly in the world to perplex one's self with that, which perchance will never come to pass: but if it should, then God, who sent it, will dispose it to the best; most certainly to his glory; which would satisfy us in our respects to him; and, unless it be our fault, as certainly to our good; which, if we be not strangely unreasonable, must satisfy in reference to ourselves and private interests. Besides all this, in the very dispensation God will not fail to give such allays, which, like the cool gales under the *line*, will make the greatest heats of suffering very supportable. *Hammond, in Fell's Life of him, § 2.*

When the sun below the *line* descends,
Then one long night continued darkness joins. *Creech.*

14. Progeny; family, ascending or descending. [*lin*, old French.]

He chid the sisters
When first they put the name of king upon me,
And bade them speak to him; then prophet-like,
They hail'd him father to a *line* of kings. *Shakspeare.*

He sends you this most memorable *line*,
In every branch truly demonstrative,
Willing you overlook this pedigree. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Some *lines* were noted for a stern, rigid virtue, savage, haughty, parsimonious, and unpopular; others were sweet and affable. *Dryden.*

His empire, courage, and his boasted *line*,
Were all prov'd mortal. *Roscommon.*

A golden bowl
The queen commanded to be crown'd with wine,
The bowl that Belus us'd, and all the Tyrian *line.* *Dryden.*

The years
Ran smoothly on, productive of a *line*
Of wise heroick kings. *Philips.*

15. A *line* is one tenth of an inch. *Locke.*

16. [In the plural.] A letter: as, I read your *lines.* Dr. Johnson. — Used also now in the singular; I send you a *line.*

17. Lint or flax. [*linum*, Latin; linen, Sax.]

Nor anie weaver, which his worke doth boast
In diaper, in damaske, or in *lyne.* *Spenser, Mu*

To LINE. *v. a.* [supposed by Junius from *linum*, linings being often made of linen.]

1. To cover on the inside.

A box *lined* with paper to receive the mercury that might be spilt. *Boyle.*

2. To put any thing in the inside: a sense rather ludicrous.

The charge amounteth very high for any one man's purse, except *lined* beyond ordinary, to reach unto. *Carew.*

Her women are about her: what if I do *line* one of their hands? *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

He, by a gentle bow, divin'd
How well a cully's purse was *lin'd.* *Swift.*

3. To guard within.

Notwithstanding they had *lined* some hedges with musqueteers, they were totally dispersed. *Clarendon.*

4. To strengthen by inner works.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means defendant. *Shakspeare.*

5. To cover with something soft.

Son of sixteen,
Pluck the *lin'd* crutch from thy old limping sire. *Shakspeare.*

6. To double; to strengthen with help.

Who *lin'd* himself with hope,
Eating the air, on promise of supply. *Shakspeare.*

My brother Mortimer doth stir
About his title, and hath sent for you
To *line* his enterprise. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The two armies were assigned to the leading of two generals, both of them rather courtiers, and assured to the state, than martial men, yet *lined* and assisted with subordinate commanders of great experience and valour. *Bacon.*

7. To impregnate: applied to animals generating.

Thus from the Tyrian pastures *lin'd* with Jove
He bore Europa, and still keeps his love. *Creech.*

LI'NEAGE. *n. s.* [*linage*, Fr.] Race; progeny; family, ascending or descending.

Both the *lineage* and the certain sire
From which I sprung from me are hidden yet. *Spenser.*

Joseph was of the house and *lineage* of David. *St. Luke*, ii. 4.

The Tirsan cometh forth with all his generation or *lineage*, the males before him, and the females following him; and if there be a mother from whose body the whole *lineage* is descended, there is a traverse where she sitteth. *Bacon.*

Men of mighty fame,
And from the immortal gods their *lineage* came. *Dryden.*

No longer shall the widow'd land bemoan
A broken *lineage*, and a doubtful throne,
But boast her royal progeny's increase,
And count the pledges of her future peace. *Addison.*

This care was infused by God himself, in order to ascertain the descent of the Messiah, and to prove that he was, as the prophets had foretold, of the tribe of Judah, and of the *lineage* of David. *Atterbury.*

LI'NEAL. *adj.* [*linealis*, from *linea*, Latin.]

1. Composed of lines; delineated.

When any thing is mathematically demonstrated weak, it is much more mechanically weak; errors ever occurring more easily in the management of gross materials than *lineal* designs. *Wotton, Architecture.*

2. Descending in a direct genealogy.

To re-establish, de facto, the right of *lineal* succession to paternal government, is to put a man in possession of that government which his fathers did enjoy, and he by *lineal* succession had a right to. *L... Wars.*

3. Hereditary; derived from ancestors.

Peace be to France, if France in peace permit
Our just and *lineal* entrance to our own. *Shakspeare.* *Milton, P. L.*

4. Allied by direct descent.

Queen Isabel, his grandmother,
Was *lineal* of the lady Ermengere. *Shakspeare, Hen V.*

O that your brows my laurel had sustain'd!
Well had I been depos'd if you had reign'd:
The father had descended for the son;
For only you are *lineal* to the throne. *Dryden.*

Li'neally. *adv.* [from *lineal.*] In a direct line.

If he had been the person upon whom the crown had *lineally* and rightfully descended, it was good law. *Clarendon.*

Li'neament. *n. s.* [*lineament*, French; *lineamentum*, Latin.] Feature; discriminating mark in the form.

Noble York
Found that the issue was not his begot:
Which well appeared in his *lineaments*,
Being nothing like the noble duke, my father. *Shakspeare.*

Six wings he wore to shade
His *lineaments* divine. *Milton, P. L.*

Man he seems
In all his *lineaments*, though in his face
The glimpses of his father's glory shine. *Milton, P. R.*

There are not more differences in men's faces, and the outward *lineaments* of their bodies, than there are in the makes and tempers of their minds; only there is this difference, that the distinguishing characters of the face, and the *lineaments* of the body, grow more plain with time, but the peculiar physiognomy of the mind is most discernible in children. *Locke.*

I may advance religion and morals, by tracing some few *lineaments* in the character of a lady, who hath spent all her life in the practice of both. *Swift.*

The utmost force of boiling water is not able to destroy the structure of the tenderest plant: the *lineaments* of a white lily will remain after the strongest decoction. *Arbuthnot.*

Li'near. *adj.* [*linearis*, Lat.] Composed of lines; having the form of lines.

Where-ever it is freed from the sand stone, it is covered with *linear striæ*, tending towards several centres, so as to compose flat stellar figures. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Linea'tion. *n. s.* [*lineatio*, Lat. from *linea.*] Draught of a line or lines.

There are in the horney ground two white *lineations*, with two of a pale red. *Woodward.*

LI'NEN.† *n. s.* [*linum*, Latin; lınen, lınnın, Saxon; lınen peapp, linen warp. Lye.] Cloth made of hemp or flax.

Here is a basket, he may creep in; throw foul *linen* upon him, as if going to bucking. *Shakspeare.*

Unseen, unfelt, the fiery serpent skims
Between her *linen* and her naked limbs. *Dryden, Æn.*

Li'nen. *adj.* [*lineus*, Lat.]

1. Made of linen.

A *linen* stock on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue list. *Shakspeare.*

2. Resembling linen.

Death of thy soul! those *linen* cheeks of thine
Are counsellors to fear. What soldiers, whey-face? *Shakspeare.*

Linendra'per.† *n. s.* [*linen* and *draper.*] He who deals in linen.

Dealt with the *linen-drapers*. *B. Jonson, Dev. an Ass.*

Charles Cambrick, *linendraper* in the city of Westminster, was indicted for speaking obscenely to the lady Penelope Touchwood. *Tatler*, No. 259.

Li'nener.* } **Li'nen-man.** } *n. s.* [from *linen.*] A linen draper.

If she love good clothes or dressing, have your learned council about you every morning, your French taylor, barber, *linener*, &c. *B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

I have in a table
[illegible] curious punctuality set down
[illegible]'s breadth, how low a new-stamp'd courtier
[illegible] to a country gentleman, and, by
[illegible] to his merchant, mercer, draper,
[illegible] and taylor. *Massinger, Emp. of the East.*

Ling.† The termination notes commonly diminution; as, kit*ling*, and is derived from *klein*, German, *little*; sometimes a quality; as, first*ling*, in which sense Skinner deduces it from *langen*, old Teutonick, to belong. *Johnson.*

When Skinner and Johnson, after puzzling about the derivation of this termination, referred it to the old Teut. *langen*, or Germ. *klien*, they never adverted, that it was immediately derived from the Sax. lınȝ, a common termination, used in the same manner, as in the old English and Scottish. See Somner and Lye. *G. Chalmers.*

Ling. *n. s.* [*ling*, Icelandick.]

1. Heath. This sense is retained in the northern counties; yet Bacon seems to distinguish them.

Heath, and *ling*, and sedges. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. [*linghe*, Dutch.] A kind of sea fish.

When harvest is ended take shipping, or ride,
Ling, salt fish, and herring, for Lent to provide. *Tusser.*

Our English bring from thence good store of fish, but especially our deepest and thickest *ling*, which are therefore called island *lings*. *Abbot, Descr. of the World.*

To **LI'NGER.** *v. n.* [from lenȝ, Saxon, *long.*]

1. To remain long in languor and pain.

Like wretches, that have *linger'd* long,
We'll snatch the strongest cordial of our love. *Dryden.*

Better to rush at once to shades below,
Than *linger* life away, and nourish woe. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. To hesitate; to be in suspense.

Perhaps thou *lingerest*, in deep thoughts detain'd
Of th' enterprize so hazardous and high. *Milton, P. R.*

3. To remain long. In an ill sense.

Let order die,
And let this world no longer be a stage
To feed contention in a *lingering* act. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Ye breth'ren of the lyre, and tuneful voice,
Lament his lot; but at your own rejoice.
Now live secure, and *linger* out your days;
The gods are pleas'd alone with Purcel's lays. *Dryden.*

Your very fear of death shall make ye try
To catch the shade of immortality;
Wishing on earth to *linger*, and to save
Part of its prey from the devouring grave. *Prior.*

4. To remain long without any action or determination.

We have *lingered* about a match between Anne Page and my cousin Slender, and this day we shall have our answer. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

5. To wait long in expectation or uncertainty.

I must solicit
All his concerns as mine:
And if my eyes have power, he should not sue
In vain, nor *linger* with a long delay. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

6. To be long in producing effect.

She doth think, she has strange *ling'ring* poisons. *Shakspeare.*

To **Li'nger.** *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. Out of use.

I can get no remedy against this consumption of the purse. Borrowing only *lingers* and *lingers* it out, but the disease is incurable. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

She *lingers* my desires. *Shakspeare.*

Let your brief plagues be mercy,
And *linger* not our sure destructions on. *Shakspeare.*

Li'ngerer.† *n. s.* [from *linger.*] One who lingers. *Barret.*

Lingerers, persons who do not indeed employ their time criminally, but are such pretty innocents, who, as the poet says, "Waste away, in gentle inactivity, the day!" *Guardian*, No. 131.

Li'ngering.* *n. s.* [from *linger.*] Tardiness.

Lest with a whip of scorpions I pursue
Thy *lingering*. *Milton, P. L.*

LI'NGERINGLY. *adv.* [from *lingering.*] With delay; tediously.

Of poisons, some kill more gently and *lingeringly*, others more violently and speedily, yet both kill. *Hale.*

LI'NGET.✝ *n. s.* [from *languet; lingot*, Fr.] A small mass of metal.

Other matter hath been used for money, as among the Lacedemonians, iron *lingets* quenched with vinegar, that they may serve to no other use. *Camden.*

Seville has at present more business, as being nearer the source of riches, the port of Cadiz, where the *lingots* of America are landed. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain*, L. 44.

LI'NGLE.* *n. s.* [*ligneul*, Fr. Cotgrave; *lingula*, Lat.] Shoemaker's thread. *Cockeram.*

His aule and *lingell* in a thong,
His tar-boxe on his broad belt hong.
Drayton, Shep. Garl. (1593.)

LI'NGO. n. s. [Portuguese.] Language; tongue; speech. A low cant word.

I have thoughts to learn somewhat of your *lingo*, before I cross the seas. *Congreve, Way of the World.*

LINGUA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*linguax*, Lat.] Full of tongue; loquacious; talkative.

LINGUADE'NTAL.✝ *adj.* [*lingua* and *dens*, Latin.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

Ph and *Bh*, (or *F* and *V*,) are labiodental; *T* and *D* are gingival; *Th* and *Dh* are *linguadental*.
Holder, Elem. of Speech, p. 71.

LI'NGUIST. *n. s.* [from *lingua.*] A man skilful in languages.

Though a *linguist* should pride himself to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet, if he had not studied the solid things in them, as well as the words and lexicons, he were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned man, as any yeoman or tradesman competently wise in his mother dialect only. *Milton on Education.*

Our *linguist* received extraordinary rudiments towards a good education. *Addison, Spect.*

LI'NGWORT. *n. s.* An herb.

LI'NIMENT. *n. s.* [*liniment*, French; *linimentum*, Lat.] Ointment; balsam; unguent.

The nostrils, and the jugular arteries, ought to be anointed every morning with this *liniment* or balsam. *Harvey.*

The wise author of nature hath provided on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and squeezes out an oily pap or *liniment*, fit for the inunction of the feathers. *Ray on Creation.*

LI'NING. *n. s.* [from *line.*

1. The inner covering of any thing; the inner double of a garment.

Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud,
Turn forth her silver *lining* on the night? *Milton, Comus.*

The folds in the gristle of the nose is covered with a *lining*, which differs from the facing of the tongue.
Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.

The gown with stiff embroid'ry shining,
Looks charming with a slighter *lining*. *Prior.*

2. That which is within.

The *lining* of his coffers shall make coats
To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars. *Shakspeare.*

LINK. *n. s.* [*gelencke*, Germ.]

1. A single ring of a chain.

The Roman state, whose course will yet go on
The way it takes, cracking ten thousand curbs
Of more strong *links* asunder, than can ever
Appear in your impediment. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The moral of that poetical fiction, that the uppermost *link* of all the series of subordinate causes, is fastened to Jupiter's chair, signifies an useful truth. *Hale.*

Truths hang together in a chain of mutual dependance; you cannot draw one *link* without attracting others. *Glanville.*

While she does her upward flight sustain,
Touching each *link* of the continued chain,
At length she is oblig'd and forc'd to see
A first, a source, a life, a deity. *Prior.*

2. Any thing doubled and closed together.

Make a *link* of horse hair very strong, and fasten it to the end of the stick that springs. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. A chain; any thing connecting.

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong *links* of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shakspeare.*

I feel
The *link* of nature draw me; flesh of flesh,
Bone of my bone thou art. *Milton, P. L.*

Fire, flood and earth, and air, by this were bound,
And love, the common *link* the new creation crown'd.
Dryden, Kn. Tale.

4. Any single part of a series or chain of consequences; a gradation in ratiocination; a proposition joined to a foregoing and following proposition.

The thread and train of consequences in intellective ratiocination is often long, and chained together by divers *links*, which cannot be done in imaginative ratiocination by some attributed to brutes. *Judge Hale.*

5. A series: this sense is improper. Addison has used *link* for *chain.*

Though I have here only chosen this single *link* of martyrs, I might find out others among those names which are still extant, that delivered down this account of our Saviour in a successive tradition. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

6. [from λύχνος.] A torch made of pitch and hards.

O, thou art an everlasting bonefire light; thou hast saved me a thousand marks in *links* and torches, walking with thee in the night betwixt tavern and tavern. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a fulginous *link* of lies. *Howell.*

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
Goodly and great he sails behind his *link*. *Dryden.*

One that bore a *link*
On a sudden clapp'd his flaming cudgel,
Like Linstock, to the horse's touch-hole. *Hudibras.*

7. Perhaps in the following passage it may mean lamp-black.

There was no *link* to colour Peter's hat. *Shakspeare.*

To LINK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate; as, the links of a chain.

Descending tread us down
Thus drooping; or with *linked* thunderbolts
Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milton, P. L.*

Against eating cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs;
Married to immortal verse,
Such as the meeting soul may pierce
In notes, with many a winding bout
Of *linked* sweetness long drawn out. *Milton, L'All*

2. To unite; to conjoin in concord.

They're so *link'd* in friendship,
That young prince Edward marries Warwick's daughter.
Shakspeare.

3. To join; to connect.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke. *Pope.*

So from the first eternal order ran,
And creature *link'd* to creature, man to man. *Pope.*

4. To join by confederacy or contract.

They make an offer of themselves into the service of that enemy, with whose servants they *link* themselves in so near a bond. *Hooker.*

Be advised for the best,
Ere thou thy daughter *link* in holy band
Of wedlock, to that new unknown guest. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Blood in princes *link'd* not in such sort,
As that it is of any pow'r to tye. *Daniel, Civ. Wars.*

5. To connect; as concomitant.

New hope to spring
Out of despair; joy, but with fear yet *link'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

God has *linkt* our hopes and our duty together. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

So gracious hath God been to us, as to *link* together our duty and our interest, and to make those very things the instances of our obedience, which are the natural means and causes of our happiness. *Tillotson.*

6. To unite or concatenate in a regular series of consequences.

These things are *linked*, and, as it were, chained one to another: we labour to eat, and we eat to live, and we live to do good; and the good which we do is as seed sown, with reference unto a future harvest. *Hooker.*

Tell me which part it does necessitate?
I'll chuse the other; there I'll *link* th' effect;
A chain, which fools to catch themselves project! *Dryden.*

By which chain of ideas thus visibly *linked* together in train, i. e. each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two, it is immediately placed between, the ideas of men and self-determination appear to be connected. *Locke.*

To LINK.* *v. n.* To be connected: with *in.*

All the productions of the earth *link in* with each other. *Burke on Scarcity.*

LI'NKBOY. } *n. s.* [*link* and *boy.*] A boy that carries
LI'NKMAN. } a torch to accommodate passengers with light.

What a ridiculous thing it was, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous disclusions of light, to prevent the officiousness of the *linkboy!* *More.*

Though thou art tempted by the *linkman*'s call,
Yet trust him not along the lonely wall. *Gay.*

In the black form of cinder wench she came.
O may no *linkboy* interrupt their love! *Gay, Trivia.*

LI'NNET.† *n. s.* [linetpige, Saxon; believed to be from linet, flax, on the seed of which the bird feeds; *linotte*, French; *linaria*, Latin.] A small singing bird.

The swallows make use of celandine, the *linnet* of euphragia, for the repairing of their sight. *More, Antid. against Atheism.*

Is it for thee the *linnet* pours his throat? *Pope.*

LI'NSEED.† *n. s.* [linſæd, Saxon; *semen lini*, Latin.] The seed of flax, which is much used in medicine.

The joints may be closed with a cement of lime, *linseed* oil, and cotton. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

LI'NSEY.* *n. s.* [a corruption of *linen.*] Linsey-woolsey; stuff made of linen and wool mixed.

No matter for the stuff, whether *linsey* or woolsey. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.*

Here is a very great trade in worsted stockings, some *linsies*, and a coarse kind of cloth. *Pennant.*

LI'NSEY-WOO'LSEY.* *n. s.* [a corruption of *linen* and *wool.*] Stuff made of linen and wool mixed; light or coarse stuff: hence what is mean, vile, unsuitable.

He gave them coates of *linsey-wulsey;* for, said he, that is good and warme for winter, and good and light for summer. *Bp. of Chichester, Two Serm.* (1576,) sign. C. 8. b.

Barefooted and barelegged, only clothed in *linsey-woolsey.* *Homilies, Serm. P. II. for Whitsunday.*

If among the covetous there is *linsey woolsey*, as far as will make for their profit, so far, and no longer, they love God. *Loe, Bliss of Br. Beauty,* (1614,) p. 15.

LI'NSEY-WOOLSEY.† *adj.* [*linen* and *wool.*] Made of linen and wool mixed. Vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts.

Luther himselfe being accompted a very papist, and the Lutheran an asse in a rochet, a *linsey wolsey* bishop. *Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith,* (1565,) fol. 102. b.

This sense may seem to have a ground from the like prohibition of *linsy-woolsy* garments, and the sowing of a field with mingled seed. *Gregory, Notes on Script.* ch. 19.

That *linsie-woolsie* intermixture of comick mirth with tragick seriousness. *Phillips, Theatr. Poet. Pref.*

A lawless *linsey-woolsie* brother,
Half of one order, half another. *Hudibras.*

Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, *linsey-woolsey* brothers,
Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and shirtless others. *Pope, Dunciad.*

LI'NSTOCK. *n. s.* [*lunte* or *lente*, Teutonick, *lint* and *stock.*] A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon. *Hanmer.*

The nimble gunner
With *lynstock* now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before him. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

The distance judg'd for shot of ev'ry size,
The *linstocks* touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*

LINT.† *n. s.* [*linteum*, Latin; *llin*, Welsh and Erse. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Sax. linet.]

1. The soft substance commonly called flax.
2. Linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores.

I dressed them up with unguentum basilici cum vitello ovi, upon pledgits of *lint.* *Wiseman, Surgery.*

LI'NTEL. *n. s.* [*linteal*, French.] That part of the door frame that lies cross the door posts over head.

Take a bunch of hysop, and dip it in the blood that is in the bason, and strike the *lintel* and the two side posts. *Exod.*

When you lay any timber on brick work, as *lintels* over windows, lay them in loam, which is a great preserver of timber. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

Silver the *lintals* deep projecting o'er,
And gold the ringlets that command the door. *Pope, Odyss.*

LI'ON. *n. s.* [*lion*, French; *leo*, Latin.]

1. The fiercest and most magnanimous of fourfooted beasts.

Be *lion*-mettled; proud, and take no care
Who chafes, who frets, or where conspirers are;
Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The sphinx, a famous monster in Egypt, had the face of a virgin, and the body of a *lion.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

They rejoice
Each with their kind, *lion* with lioness;
So fitly them in pairs thou hast combin'd. *Milton, P. L.*

See *lion*-hearted Richard,
Piously valiant, like a torrent swell'd
With wintry tempests, that disdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its sweep trees, houses, men, he press'd,
Amidst the thickest battle. *Philips.*

2. A sign in the zodiack.

The *lion* for the honours of his skin,
The squeezing crab, and stinging scorpion shine
For aiding heaven, when giants dar'd to brave
The threatened stars. *Creech, Manilius.*

LI'ONESS. *n. s.* [feminine of *lion.*] A she lion.

Under which bush's shade, a *lioness*
Lay couching head on ground, with catlike watch
When that the sleeping man should stir. *Shakspeare.*

The furious *lioness*,
Forgetting young ones, through the fields doth roar. *May.*

The greedy *lioness* the wolf pursues,
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the browze. *Dryden.*

If we may believe Pliny, lions do, in a very severe manner, punish the adulteries of the *lioness.* *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

LI'ONLEAF. *n. s.* [*leontopetalon*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

LI'ONLIKE.* } *adj.* [from *lion.*] Resembling a lion.
LI'ONLY. }

The anguish arm'd our armes with strength to strike,
And made us both encounter *lion-like.* *Mir. for Mag.* p. 600.

King Richard's surname was Coeur-de-Lion, for his *lion-like* courage. *Camden, Rem.*

Such *lion-like* terrour is in that mild face, when it looks upon wickedness. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 3.

Coveting to ride upon the *lionly* form of jurisdiction. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

LI'ON'S-MOUTH. LI'ON'S-PAW, LI'ON'S-TAIL. LI'ON'S-TOOTH. } *n. s.* [from *lion.*] The name of an herb.

LIP. *n. s.* [lippe, Saxon.]

1. The outer part of the mouth, the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth, which are of so much use in speaking, that they are used for all the organs of speech.

Those happiest smiles
That play'd on her ripe *lip*, seem'd not to know
What guests were in her eyes. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

No falshood shall defile my *lips* with lies,
Or with a vail of truth disguise. *Sandys, Paraph. on Job.*

Her *lips* blush deeper sweets. *Thomson, Spring.*

2. The edge of any thing.

In many places is a ridge of mountains some distance from the sea, and a plain from their roots to the shore; which plain was formerly covered by the sea, which bounded against those hills as its first ramparts, or as the ledges or *lips* of its vessel. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

In wounds, the *lips* sink and are flaccid; a gleet followeth, and the flesh within withers. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

3. *To make a lip.* To hang the lip in sullenness and contempt.

A letter for me! It gives me an estate of seven years' health; in which time I will make a *lip* at the physician. *Shakspeare.*

To LIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiss. Obsolete.

A hand, that kings
Have *lipt*, and trembled kissing. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Oh! 'tis the fiend's arch mock,
To *lip* a wanton, and suppose her chaste. *Shakspeare.*

LIP-DEVOTION.* *n. s.* [*lip* and *devotion.*] Devotion uttered by the lips without concurrence of the heart.

Lip-devotion will not serve the turn; it undervalues the very thing it prays for. It is indeed the begging of a denial, and shall certainly be answered in what it begs. *South, Serm.* vi. 386.

LIP-GOOD.* *adj.* [*lip* and *good.*] Good in talk without practice.

Men are deceiv'd, who think there can be thrall
Beneath a virtuous prince. Wish'd liberty
Ne'er lovelier looks than under such a crown:
But when his grace is meerly but *lip-good*,
And that no longer than he airs himself
Abroad in publick, there to seem to shun
The strokes and stripes of flatterers, which within
Are lechery unto him, and so feed
His brutish sense with their afflicting sound,
As, dead to virtue, he permits himself
Be carried like a pitcher by the ears
To every act of vice: This is a case
Deserves our fear, and doth presage the nigh
And close approach of blood and tyranny.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

LIP-LABOUR.† *n. s.* [*lip* and *labour.*] Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.

Christ calleth your Latyne howres idlenesse, hypocresye, moche bablynge, and *lyppe-laboure.* *Bale, Yet a Course, &c.* (1543,) fol. 24. b.

Fasting, when prayer is not directed to its own purposes, is but *lip-labour.* *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Holy Living.*

LIPO'THYMOUS. *adj.* [λείπω and θυμός.] Swooning; fainting.

If the patient be surprised with a *lypothimous* languor, and great oppression about the stomach and hypochonders, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey on the Plague.*

LIPO'THYMY. *n. s.* [λειποθυμία.] Swoon; fainting fit.

The senators falling into a *lipothymy*, or deep swooning, made up this pageantry of death with a representing of it unto life *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

In *lypothymies* or swoonings, he used the frication of this finger with saffron and gold. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

LI'PPED. *adj.* [from *lip.*] Having lips.

LI'PPITUDE. *n. s.* [*lippitude*, French; *lippitudo*, Latin.] Bleeredness of eyes.

Diseases that are infectious are, such as are in the spirits and not so much in the humours, and therefore pass easily from body to body; such are pestilences and *lippitudes.* *Bacon.*

LI'P-WISDOM. *n. s.* [*lip* and *wisdom.*] Wisdom in talk without practice.

I find that all is but *lip-wisdom*, which wants experience; I now, woe is me, do try what love can do. *Sidney.*

LI'QUABLE. *adj.* [from *liquo*, Latin.] Such as may be melted.

LIQUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *liquo*, Latin.]

1. The act of melting.

2. Capacity to be melted.

The common opinion hath been, that crystal is nothing but ice and snow concreted, and by duration of time, congealed beyond *liquation.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To LI'QUATE. *v. n.* [*liquo*, Latin.] To melt; to liquefy.

If the salts be not drawn forth before the clay is baked, they are apt to *liquate.* *Woodward on Fossils.*

LIQUEFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*liquefactio*, Latin; *liquefaction*, French.] The act of melting; the state of being melted.

Heat dissolveth and melteth bodies that keep in their spirits, as in divers *liquefactions;* and so doth time in honey, which by age waxeth more liquid. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The burning of the earth will be a true *liquefaction* or dissolution of it, as to the exterior region. *Burnet.*

LIQUEFI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *liquefy.*] Such as may be melted.

There are three causes of fixation, the even spreading of the spirits and tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the jejuneness or extreme comminution of spirits: the two first may be joined with a nature *liquefiable*, the last not. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To LI'QUEFY. *v. a.* [*liquefier*, French; *liquefacio*, Latin.] To melt; to dissolve.

That degree of heat which is in lime and ashes, being a smothering heat, is the most proper, for it doth neither *liquefy* nor rarify; and that is true maturation. *Bacon, Nat. Hist*

To LI'QUEFY. *v. n.* To grow liquid.

The blood of St. Januarius *liquefied* at the approach of the saint's head. *Addison on Italy.*

LIQUE'SCENCY. *n. s.* [*liquescentia*, Latin.] Aptness to melt.

LIQUE'SCENT. *adj.* [*liquescens*, Latin.] Melting.

*LIQUE'UR.** *n. s.* [French.] A most affected and contemptible expression, much used of late for what is in fact a dram, a draught of some spirituous and high-flavoured liquid, by those whose gentility recoils at the vulgar phrase.

Know what conserves they choose to eat,
And what *liqueurs* to tipple. *Shenstone, To the Virtuosi.*

LI'QUID. *adj.* [*liquide*, French; *liquidus*, Latin.]

1. Not solid; not forming one continuous substance; fluid.

Gently rolls the *liquid* glass. *Dr. Daniel.*

2. Soft; clear.

Her breast, the sugared nest
Of her delicious soul, that there does lie,
Bathing in streams of *liquid* melody. *Crashaw.*

3. Pronounced without any jar or harshness.

The many *liquid* consonants give a pleasing sound to the words, though they are all of one syllable. *Dryden, Æn.*

Let Carolina smooth the tuneful lay,
Lull with Amelia's *liquid* name the nine,
And sweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope, Hor.*

4. Dissolved, so as not to be attainable by law.

If a creditor should appeal to hinder the burial of his debtor's corpse, his appeal ought not to be received, since the business of burial requires a quick dispatch, though the debt be entirely *liquid*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Li'quid. *n. s.* Liquid substance; liquor.

Be it thy choice, when summer heats annoy,
To sit beneath her leafy canopy,
Quaffing rich *liquids*. *Philips.*

To Li'quidate.† *v. a.* [from *liquid*.] To clear away; to lessen debts.

If our epistolary accounts were fairly *liquidated*, I believe you would be brought in considerable debtor. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

Liquida'tion.* *n. s.* [from *To liquidate*.] Act of lessening debts.

Liqui'dity. *n. s.* [from *liquid*.] Subtilty; thinness.

The spirits, for their *liquidity*, are more incapable than the fluid medium, which is the conveyor of sounds, to persevere in the continued repetition of vocal airs. *Glanville.*

Li'quidness. *n. s.* [from *liquid*.] Quality of being liquid; fluency.

Oil of anniseeds, in a cool place, thickened into the consistence of white butter, which, with the least heat, resumed its former *liquidness*. *Boyle.*

LI'QUOR. *n. s.* [*liquor*, Latin; *liqueur*, French.]

1. Any thing liquid: it is commonly used of fluids inebriating, or impregnated with something, or made by decoction.

Nor envied them the grape
Whose heads that turbulent *liquor* fills with fumes.
Milton, S. A.

Sin taken into the soul, is like a *liquor* poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also seasons. *South, Serm.*

2. Strong drink; in familiar language.

To Li'quor. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drench or moisten.

Cart wheels squeak not when they are *liquored*. *Bacon.*

Li'quorice.* *n. s.* See Licorice.

Li'quorish.* *adj.* See Lickerous.

Liriconfa'ncy. *n. s.* A flower.

Li'ripoop.* *n. s.* [*liripion*, *liripipion*, Fr. "Chaperon des docteurs de Sorbonne, longue robe de docteur, suivant Rabelais." Roquefort. *Leri-ephippium*, a contraction of *cleri-ephippium*, the tippet or hood of a clergyman. Littleton.] The hood of a graduate. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

In this letter the good primate doth not trouble his clergy with recommending a single virtue, or reproving a single vice; but he charges them, with great solemnity, not to wear short *liripoops* of silk, nor gowns open before, nor swords, nor daggers, nor embroidered girdles.
Henry, Hist. of Gr. Brit. vol. 6. (*regn. Hen. VII.*)

Li'sbon.* *n. s.* [from *Lisbon* in Portugal.]

1. A kind of white wine.
2. A kind of soft sugar.

Lisne. *n. s.* A cavity; a hollow.

In the *lisne* of a rock at Kingscote in Gloucestershire, I found a bushel of petrified cockles, each near as big as my fist.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

To LISP.† *v. n.* [plırp, Saxon; *lispen*, Belg. from the Gr. λίσπη γλῶσσα, Aristoph. in Ranis, a lisping, stuttering tongue; Casaubon and Upton: from *blæsus*, Lat. stammering, lisping: Wachter.] To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate, like children.

Come, I cannot cog, and say, thou art this and that, like a many of these *lisping* hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's apparel, and smell like Bucklersbury in simpling time.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

They ramble not to learn the mode,
How to be drest, or how to *lisp* abroad. *Cleaveland.*

Appulse partial, giving some passage to breath, is made to the upper teeth, and causes a *lisping* sound, the breath being strained through the teeth. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,
I *lisp'd* in numbers, for the numbers came. *Pope.*

To Lisp.* *v. a.* To utter with a lisp; to express imperfectly, or with hesitation.

Scarce had she learnt to *lisp* a name
Of martyr. *Crashaw.*

Lisp. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of lisping.

I overheard her answer, with a very pretty *lisp*, O! Strephon, you are a dangerous creature. *Tatler.*

Li'sper.† *n. s.* [from *lisp*.] One who lisps. *Huloet.*

Li'spingly.* *adv.* [from *lisping*.] With a lisp; imperfectly.

Shew him that *T* is close; but this lets breadth; and with often trial he will hit on it, though at first it may be *lispingly* or imperfectly. *Holder, Elem. of Speech*, p. 144.

Li'ssom.* *adj.* [probably from leran, Sax. to loose; lırre, relaxation.] Limber; supple; relaxed; loose; free. Pegge, without any etymology, confines this word to the north of England, where it is rather *leetsome*, that is *lightsome*, I believe. *Lissom*, however, is common in several parts of England.

LIST.† *n. s.* [*liste*, French.]

1. A roll; a catalogue.

He was the ablest emperour of all the *list*. *Bacon.*

Some say the loadstone is poison, and therefore in the *lists* of poisons we find it in many authors. *Brown.*

Bring next the royal *list* of Stuarts forth,
Undaunted minds, that rul'd the rugged north. *Prior.*

2. [*Lice*, French.] Enclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought.

Till now alone the mighty nations strove,
The rest, at gaze, without the *lists* did stand;
And threat'ning France, plac'd like a painted Jove,
Kept idle thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Paris thy son, and Sparta's king advance,
In measur'd *lists* to toss the weighty lance;
And who his rival shall in arms subdue,
His be the dame, and his the treasure too. *Pope, Iliad.*

3. [lırt, Sax. the verge or border of any thing.] Bound; limit.

The ocean, overpeering of his *list*,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste
Than young Laertes in a riotous head
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

She within *lists* my ranging mind hath brought,
That now beyond myself I will not go. *Davies.*

4. [Lẏrtan, Saxon.] Desire; willingness; choice; pleasure. See Lust.

Alas, she has no speech!
— Too much;
I find it still when I have *list* to sleep. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Nothing of passion or peevishness, or *list* to contradict, shall have any bias on my judgement. *King Charles.*

He saw false reynard where he lay full low;
I need not swear he had no *list* to crow. *Dryden.*

5. [lırt, Saxon, the same.] A strip of cloth.

A linen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue *list*. *Shakspeare.*

Instead of a *list* of cotton, or the like filtre, we made use of a siphon of glass. *Boyle.*

A *list* the cobler's temples ties,
To keep the hair out of his eyes. *Swift.*

6. A border.

They thought it better to let them stand as a *list*, or marginal border, unto the Old Testament. *Hooker.*

To List.† *v. n.* [lẏrtan, Saxon.]

1. To chuse; to desire; to be disposed; to incline.

To fight in field, or to defend this wall,
Point what you *list*, I nought refuse at all. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Unto them that add to the word of God what them listeth, and make God's will submit unto their will, and break God's commandments for their own tradition's sake, unto them it seemeth not good. *Hooker.*

They imagine, that laws which permit them not to do as they would, will endure them to speak as they *list.* *Hooker.*

Let other men think of your devices as they *list*, in my judgement they be mere fansies. *Whitgift.*

Now by my mother's son, and that's myself,
It shall be moon, or star, or what I *list.* *Shakspeare.*

Kings, lords of times, and of occasions, may
Take their advantage when, and how, they *list.* *Daniel.*

When they *list*, into the womb
That bred them they return; and howl, and gnaw
My bowels, their repast. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Used as an impersonal verb; *it pleased.* Frequent in our old writers.

When *him list* the prouder looks subdew,
He would them gazing blind, or turn to other hew.
Spenser, F. Q.

To LIST. *v. a.* [from *list*, a roll.]

1. To enlist; to enrol or register.

For a man to give his name to Christianity in those days, was to *list* himself a martyr, and to bid farewel not only to the pleasures, but also to the hopes of this life. *South.*

They *list* with women each degen'rate name
Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. To retain and enrol soldiers; to enlist.

The lords would, by *listing* their own servants, persuade the gentlemen in the town to do the like. *Clarendon.*

The king who raised this wall appointed a million of soldiers, who were *listed* and paid for the defence of it against the Tartars. *Temple.*

Two hundred horse he shall command;
Though few, a warlike and well-chosen band,
These in my name are *listed.* *Dryden.*

3. [from *list*; enclosed ground.] To enclose for combats.

How dares your pride presume against my laws,
As in a *listed* field to fight your cause?
Unask'd the royal grant. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

4. [from *list*, a shred or border.] To sew together, in such a sort as to make a particoloured shew.

Some may wonder at such an accumulation of benefits, like a kind of embroidering or *listing* of one favour upon another.
Wotton, Life of Buckingham.

5. [Contracted from *listen.*] To hearken to; to listen; to attend.

Then weigh, what loss your honour may sustain,
If with too credent ear you *list* his songs;
Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open
To his unmaster'd importunity. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

I, this sound I better know;
List! I would I could hear mo. *B. Jonson.*

LI'STED. *adj.* Striped; particoloured in long streaks.

Over his head beholds
A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
Conspicuous, with three *listed* colours gay,
Betokening peace from God, and cov'nant new. *Milton, P. L.*

As the show'ry arch
With *listed* colours gay, or, azure, gules,
Delights, and puzzles the beholder's eyes. *Philips.*

To LI'STEN.† *v. a.* [hlyſtan, and lyſtan, Sax.] To hear; to attend. Obsolete.

Lady, vouchsafe to *listen* what I say. *Shakspeare.*

One cried, God bless us! and, amen! the other;
As they had seen me with these hangman's hands,
Listening their fear I could not say, amen. *Shakspeare.*

He, that no more must say, is *listened* more
Than they whom youth and ease have taught to glose.
Shakspeare.

The wonted roar was up amidst the woods,
And fill'd the air with barbarous dissonance,
At which I ceas'd and *listen'd* them a while. *Milton, Comus.*

To LI'STEN. *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention.

Listen to me, and if you speak me fair,
I'll tell you news. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

Antigonus used often to go disguised, and *listen* at the tents of his soldiers; and at a time heard some that spoke very ill of him: whereupon he said, If you speak ill of me, you should go a little farther off. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Listen, O isles, unto me, and hearken, ye people. *Isa.* xlix.

When we have occasion to *listen*, and give a more particular attention to some sound, the tympanum is drawn to a more than ordinany tension. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

On the green bank I sat, and *listen'd* long;
Nor till her lay was ended could I move,
But wish'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryden.*

He shall be receiv'd with more regard,
And *listen'd* to, than modest truth is heard. *Dryden.*

To this humour most of our late comedies owe their success: the audience *listens* after nothing else. *Addison.*

LI'STENER. *n. s.* [from *listen.*] One that hearkens: a hearkener.

They are light of belief, great *listeners* after news. *Howel.*

Listeners never hear well of themselves. *L'Estrange.*

If she constantly attends the tea, and be a good *listener*, she may make a tolerable figure, which will serve to draw in the young chaplain. *Swift.*

The hush word, when spoke by any brother in a lodge, was a warning to the rest to have a care of *listeners.* *Swift.*

LI'STFUL.* *adj.* [from *list*, in the sense of *listen.*] Attentive.

Thereto they both did franckly condescend
And to his doome with *listfull* cares did both attend.
Spenser, F. Q. v. i. 25.

LI'STLESS. *adj.* [from *list.*]

1. Without inclination; without any determination to one thing more than another.

Intemperance and sensuality clog men's spirits, make them gross, *listless*, and unactive. *Tillotson.*

If your care to wheat alone extend,
Let Maja with her sisters first descend,
Before you trust in earth your future hope,
Or else expect a *listless*, lazy crop. *Dryden, Virg.*

Lazy lolling sort
Of ever *listless* loiterers, that attend
No cause, no trust. *Pope.*

I was *listless*, and desponding. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

2. Careless; heedless: with *of.*

The sick for air before the portal gasp,
Or idle in their empty hives remain,
Benumb'd with cold, and *listless of* their gain. *Dryden.*

LI'STLESSLY. *adv.* [from *listless.*] Without thought; without attention.

To know this perfectly, watch him at play, and see whether he be stirring and active, or whether he lazily and *listlessly* dreams away his time. *Locke on Education.*

LI'STLESSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *listless.*] Inattention; want of desire.

It may be the palate of the soul is indisposed by *listlessness* or sorrow. *Bp. Taylor.*

This habit, [sloth,] rooted in the child, grows up and adheres to the man, producing a general *listlessness* and aversion from labour. *Bp. Berkeley, Word to the Wise.*

LIT, the preterite of *light*; whether *to light* signifies *to happen*, or *to set on fire*, or *guide with light.*

Believe thyself, thy eyes,
That first inflam'd, and *lit* me to thy love,
Those stars that still must guide me to my joy. *Southerne.*

I *lit* my pipe with the paper. *Addison, Spect.*

LI'TANY.† *n. s.* [*litanie*, French; λιτανεία, Greek, from λίτομαι, to pray.] A form of supplicatory prayer.

Supplications, with solemnity for the appeasing of God's wrath, were, of the Greek church, termed *litanies* and rogations of the Latin. *Hooker.*

Recollect your sins that you have done that week, and all your life-time; and recite humbly and devoutly some penitential *litanies.* *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

Lite.* *adj.* [lyt, Sax.] Little. Still so used in the north of England.

Our Lord Jesu Crist quiteth every good deed, be it never so *lite*. *Chaucer, Pars. Tale.*

From this exploit he spar'd nor great nor *lite*. *Fairfax, Tass.* B. 11.

Lite.* *n. s.* A little; a small portion. This also is a northern phrase.

Of their array, whoso list heare more,
I shal rehearse, so as I can, a *lite*. *Chaucer, Fl. and Leaf.*

LI'TERAL. *adj.* [*literal*, French; *litera*, Lat.]

1. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative.

Through all the writings of the antient fathers, we see that the words, which were, do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a *literal*, they now have a metaphorical use, and are as so many notes of remembrance unto us, that what they did signify in the latter, is accomplished in the truth. *Hooker.*

A foundation, being primarily of use in architecture, hath no other *literal* notation but what belongs to it in relation to an house, or other building, nor figurative, but what is founded in that, and deduced from thence. *Hammond.*

2. Following the letter, or exact words.

The fittest for publick audience are such as, following a middle course between the rigour of *literal* translations and the liberty of paraphrasts, do with greater shortness and plainness deliver the meaning. *Hooker.*

3. Consisting of letters; as, the *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the cyphers.

Li'teral. *n. s.* Primitive or literal meaning.

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their *literals*, an example we have in our profession. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Li'teralism.* *n. s.* [from *literal*.] What accords with the letter or exact word.

If none of these considerations, with all their weight and gravity, can avail to the dispossessing him of his precious *literalism*, let some one or other entreat him but to read on. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* ii. 18.

Li'teralist.* *n. s.* [from *literal*.] One who adheres to the letter or exact word.

Let the extreme *literalist* sit down now, and revolve whether this in all necessity be not the due result of our Saviour's words; or, if he persist to be otherwise opinioned, let him well advise, lest, thinking to gripe fast the Gospel, he be found instead with the canon law in his fist. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* ii. 20.

Litera'lity. *n. s.* [from *literal*.] Original meaning.

Not attaining the true deuteroscopy and second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies, and are not sometimes persuaded beyond their *literalities*. *Brown.*

Li'terally. *adv.* [from *literal*.]

1. According to the primitive import of words; not figuratively.

That a man and his wife are one flesh, I can comprehend; yet *literally* taken, it is a thing impossible. *Swift.*

2. With close adherence to words; word by word.

Endeavouring to turn his Nisus and Euryalus as close as I was able, I have performed that episode too *literally*; that giving more scope to Mezentius and Lausus, that version, which has more of the majesty of Virgil, has less of his conciseness. *Dryden.*

So wild and ungovernable a poet cannot be translated *literally*; his genius is too strong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*

Li'terary.† *adj.* [*literarius*, Lat.] Respecting letters; appertaining to literature; regarding learning. *Literary* history is an account of the state of learning, and of the lives of learned men. *Literary* conversation is talk about questions of learning. *Literary* is not properly used of missive letters. It may be said, this *epistolary* correspondence was political oftener than *literary*.

He has long outlived his century, the term commonly fixed as the test of *literary* merit. *Johnson, Pref. to Shakspeare.*

The former of these appears with too much distinction in the *literary* as well as fashionable world, to make it necessary I should enlarge upon this subject. *Mason, Life of Gray.*

Soon after his [Dr. Johnson's] return to London, which was in February, 1764, was founded that club which existed long without a name, but at Mr. Garrick's funeral became distinguished by the title of the *literary* club. Sir Joshua Reynolds had the merit of being the first proposer of it, to which Johnson acceded; and the original members were Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Edmund Burke, Dr. Nugent, Mr. Beauclerk, Mr. Langton, Dr. Goldsmith, Mr. Chamier, and Sir John Hawkins. *Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

Li'terate.* *adj.* [*literatus*, Latin.] Learned. *Cockeram.*

This is the proper function of *literate* elegancy; to figure virtue in so fresh and lively colours, that our imagination may be so taken with the beauty of virtue, as it may invite our minds to make love to her in solitude. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. 1. (1648,) p. 348.

In *literate* nations, though the pronunciation, and sometimes the words of common speech, may differ, as now in England, compared with the south of Scotland, yet there is a written diction, which pervades all dialects, and is understood in every province: But where the whole language is colloquial, he that has only one part, never gets the rest, as he cannot get it but by change of residence. *Johnson, Journ. Western Isles.*

LITERA'TI. *n. s.* [Italian.] The learned.

I shall consult some *literati* on the project sent me for the discovery of the longitude. *Spectator.*

Li'terator.* *n. s.* [*literator*, Lat.] A petty schoolmaster.

In this age of light, they teach the people, that preceptors ought to be in the place of gallants. They systematically corrupt a very corruptible race, (for some time a growing nuisance amongst you,) a set of pert petulant *literators*, to whom, instead of their proper but severe unostentatious duties, they assign the brilliant parts of men of wit and pleasure, of gay, young, military sparks, and danglers at toilets. *Burke, Lett. to a Member of the Fr. Nat. Assembly.*

Li'terature. *n. s.* [*literatura*, Lat.] Learning; skill in letters.

This kingdom hath been famous for good *literature*; and if preferment attend deservers, there will not want supplies. *Bacon.*

When men of learning are acted by a knowledge of the world, they give a reputation to *literature*, and convince the world of its usefulness. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Lith.* *n. s.* [lıð, Sax. *lithus*, Gothick.] A joint; a limb. Obsolete.

Chaunteclere, loken in every *lith*. *Chaucer, N. Pr. Tale.*

Li'tharge. *n. s.* [*litharge*, French; *lithargyrum*, Lat.] *Litharge* is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This recrement is of two kinds, *litharge* of gold, and *litharge* of silver. It is collected from the furnaces where silver is separated from lead, or from those where gold and silver are purified by means of that metal. The *litharge* sold in the shops is produced in the copper works, where lead has been used to purify that metal, or to separate silver from it. *Hill, Materia Medica.*

I have seen some parcels of glass adhering to the test or cupel as well as the gold or *litharge*. *Boyle.*

If the lead be blown off from the silver by the bellows, it will, in great part, be collected in the form of a darkish powder; which, because it is blown off from silver, they call *litharge* of silver. *Boyle.*

LITHE.† *adj.* [lıðe, Saxon; from lıð, a joint. See Lith.] Limber; flexible; soft; pliant; easily bent.

To makin *lithe* that erst was hard. *Chaucer, House of Fame*, B. 1.

The unwieldy elephant,
To make them mirth, us'd all his might, and wreath'd
His lithe proboscis. *Milton, P.L.*

To LITHE.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To smooth; to soften; to palliate. Chaucer so uses it, Troil. and Cress. iv. 754. Obsolete; except that, in some parts of the north of England, it is applied to their way of mixing oatmeal with milk.
2. [*lyda*, Su. Goth.] To listen; to attend. "*Lyth* ye, that is, hark ye." Yorkshire Gloss. And so *lithe* in Cumberland.

LI'THENESS. *n. s.* [from *lithe.*] Limberness; flexibility.

LI'THER.† *adj.* [from *lithe.*]

1. Soft; pliant.

Thou antick, death,
Two Talbots winged through the *lither* sky,
In thy despight shall 'scape mortality. *Shakspeare.*

2. [lyðp, Saxon.] Bad; sorry; corrupt. It is in the work of Robert of Gloucester written *luther*. Dr. Johnson. — Chaucer also uses it in the sense of wicked; but its more general acceptation is that of slothful, lazy, idle, indisposed to do any thing: which the Saxon word warrants. It is used in the north of England.

Not *lyther* in businesse, fervente in spirite. *Woolton, Chr. Manual, (1576,)* K. vi.

Winter making men *lither* and idle. *Barret, Alv.* 1580.

Lazy, *lither*, idle, slothful, careless, negligent. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

LI'THERLY.* *adv.* [from *lither.*] Slowly; lazily. *Barret, and Cockeram.*

LI'THERNESS.* *n. s.* [from *lither.*] Idleness; laziness; lack of spirit to do any thing. *Barret, Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

LITHO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [λίθος and γραφω.] The art or practice of engraving upon stones.

LI'THOMANCY. *n. s.* [λίθος and μάντια.] Prediction by stones.

As strange must be the *lithomancy*, or divination, from this stone, whereby Helenus the prophet foretold the destruction of Troy. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

LITHONTRI'PTICK. *adj.* [λίθος and τρίβω; *lithontriptique*, Fr.] Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHO'TOMIST. *n. s.* [λίθος and τέμνω.] A chirurgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.

LITHO'TOMY. *n. s.* [λίθος and τέμνω.] The art or practice of cutting for the stone.

LI'THY.* *adj.* [from *lithe.*] Pliable; bending easily. *Huloet.*

LI'TIGANT. *n. s.* [*litigans*, Latin; *litigant*, French.] One engaged in a suit of law.

The cast *litigant* sits not down with one cross verdict, but recommences his suit. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

The *litigants* tear one another to pieces for the benefit of some third interest. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

LI'TIGANT. *adj.* Engaged in a juridical contest.

Judicial acts are those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are sped in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties *litigant*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

To LI'TIGATE.† *v. a.* [*litigo*, Latin.] To contest in law; to debate by judicial process; to bring into litigation.

What scruples, lest some future birth
Should *litigate* a span of earth. *Shenstone.*

To LI'TIGATE. *v. n.* To manage a suit; to carry on a cause.

The appellant, after the interposition of an appeal, still *litigates* in the same cause. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

LITIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*litigatio*, Latin; from *litigate.*] Judicial contest; suit of law.

Never one clergyman had experience of both *litigations*, that hath not confessed, he had rather have three suits in Westminster-hall, than one in the arches. *Clarendon.*

LITI'GIOUS. *adj.* [*litigieux*, French.]

1. Inclinable to law-suits; quarrelsome; wrangling.

Soldiers find wars, and lawyers find out still
Litigious men, who quarrels move. *Donne.*

His great application to the law, had not infected his temper with any thing positive or *litigious*. *Addison.*

2. Disputable; controvertible.

In *litigious* and controverted causes, the will of God is to have them to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine. *Hooker.*

No fences parted fields, nor marks, nor bounds,
Distinguish'd acres of *litigious* grounds. *Dryden, Georg.*

LITI'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *litigious.*] Wranglingly.

LITI'GIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *litigious.*] A wrangling disposition; inclination to vexatious suits.

Dr. Smalridge, who succeeded him [Atterbury] both at Carlisle and Christ-church, is said to have lamented his hard fate, in being forced to carry water after him, to extinguish the flames which his *litigiousness* had every where occasioned. *Stackhouse.*

LI'TTEN.* *n. s.* [licꞇun, Saxon, a burying ground; from lic, a corpse, *lik*, Su. Goth. and *tun*, Icel. *tuna*, Su. Goth. a field, an enclosed place.] A place where the dead are reposited: the church-*litten* is yet an expression in several parts of England.

LI'TTER. *n. s.* [*litiere*, French.]

1. A kind of vehiculary bed; a carriage capable of containing a bed hung between two horses.

To my *litter* strait;
Weakness possesseth me. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

He was carried in a rich chariot *litterwise*, with two horses at each end. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

The drowsy frighted steeds,
That draw the *litter* of close-curtain'd sleep. *Milton, Comus.*

Here modest matrons in soft *litters* driv'n,
In solemn pomp appear. *Dryden, Æn.*

Litters thick besiege the donor's gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promis'd dole. *Dryden, Juv.*

2. The straw laid under animals, or on plants.

To crouch in *litter* of your stable planks. *Shakspeare.*
Take off the *litter* from your kernel beds. *Evelyn.*
Their *litter* is not toss'd by sows unclean. *Dryden, Virg.*

3. A brood of young.

I do here walk before thee like a sow that hath overwhelmed all her *litter* but one. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Reflect upon that numerous *litter* of strange, senseless opinions, that crawl about the world. *South.*

A wolf came to a sow, and very kindly offered to take care of her *litter*. *L'Estrange.*

Full many a year his hateful head had been
For tribute paid, nor since in Cambria seen:
The last of all the *litter* 'scap'd by chance,
And from Geneva first infested France. *Dryden.*

4. A birth of animals.

Fruitful as the sow that carry'd
The thirty pigs at one large *litter* farrow'd. *Dryden, Juv.*

5. Any number of things thrown sluttishly about.

Strephon, who found the room was void,
Stole in, and took a strict survey
Of all the *litter* as it lay. *Swift.*

To LI'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring forth: used of beasts, or of human beings in abhorrence or contempt.

Then was this island,
Save for the son that she did *litter* here,
A freckled whelp, hag-born, not honour'd with
A human shape. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

My father named me Autolycus, being *littered* under Mercury, who, as I am, was likewise a snapper up of unconsidered trifles. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The whelps of bears are, at first *littering*, without all form or fashion. *Hakewill on Providence.*

We might conceive that dogs were created blind, because we observe they were *littered* so with us. *Brown.*

2. To cover with things negligently, or sluttishly scattered about.

They found
The room with volumes *litter'd* round. *Swift.*

3. To cover with straw.

He found a stall where oxen stood,
But for his ease well *litter'd* was the floor. *Dryden.*

4. To supply cattle with bedding.

To LI'TTER.* *v. n.* To be supplied with bedding.

The inn,
Where he and his horse *litter'd*. *Habington, Castara,* p. 111.

LI'TTLE.† *adj.* comp. *less,* and *lesser;* superl. *least.* [*leitils,* Goth. *litil,* Icel. lytel, Sax. "consent. reliquis dialect. Septentrionalibus." Serenius.]

1. Small in extent.

The coast of Dan went out too *little* for them. *Josh.* xix.

2. Not great; small; diminutive; of small bulk.

He sought to see Jesus, but could not for the press, because he was *little* of stature. *St. Luke,* xix. 3.

His son, being then very *little,* I considered only as wax, to be moulded as one pleases. *Locke.*

One would have all things *little;* hence has try'd
Turkey poults, fresh from th' egg, in butter fry'd. *King.*

3. Of small dignity, power, or importance.

When thou wast *little* in thine own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes? 1 *Sam.* xv. 17.

He was a very *little* gentleman. *Clarendon.*

All that is past ought to seem *little* to thee, because it is so in itself. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

4. Not much; not many.

He must be loosed a *little* season. *Revelations.*

A *little* sleep, a *little* slumber, a *little* folding of the hands to sleep; so shall poverty come upon thee. *Proverbs.*

And now in *little* space
The confines met. *Milton.*

By sad experiment I know
How *little* weight my words with thee can find. *Milton.*

A *little* learning is a dangerous thing
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring. *Pope.*

5. Some, not none: in this sense it always stands between the article and the noun.

I leave him to reconcile these contradictions, which may plentifully be found in him, by any one who will but read with a *little* attention. *Locke.*

LI'TTLE.† *n. s.*

1. A small space.

Much was in *little* writ; and all convey'd
With cautious care, for fear to be betray'd. *Dryden.*

2. A small part; a small proportion.

He that despiseth little things, shall perish by *little* and *little.* *Ecclus.*

The poor remnant of human seed which remained in their mountains, peopled their country again slowly, by *little* and *little.* *Bacon, New Atlantis,*

By freeing the precipitated matter from the rest by filtration, and diligently grinding the white precipitate with water, the mercury will *little* by *little* be gathered into drops. *Boyle.*

I gave thee thy master's house, and the house of Israel and Judah; and if that had been too *little,* I would have given such and such things. 2 *Sam.* xii. 8.

They have much of the poetry of Mecænas, but *little* of his liberality. *Dryden, Pref. to All for Love.*

Nor grudge I thee the much that Grecians give,
Nor murm'ring take the *little* I receive. *Dryden, Homer.*

There are many expressions, which carrying with them no clear ideas, are like to remove but *little* of my ignorance. *Locke.*

3. A slight affair.

As if 'twere *little* from their town to chase,
I through the seas pursued their exil'd race. *Dryden, Æn.*

I view with anger and disdain,
How *little* gives thee joy or pain:
A print, a bronze, a flower, a root. *Prior.*

4. Not much.

These they are fitted for, and *little* else. *Cheyne.*

5. Representation in a small compass; miniature: formerly common. Obsolete.

Give me leave to present you with her picture drawn in *little,* and in water colours; sullied indeed with tears and the abrupt accents of a real and consonant sorrow; but drawn with a faithful hand, and taken from the life.
Bp. Taylor, Ded. of Funer. Serm. to Ld. Carbery, (1650.)

LI'TTLE. *adv.*

1. In a small degree.

The received definition of names should be changed as *little* as possible. *Watts, Logick.*

2. In a small quantity.

The poor sleep *little.* *Otway.*

3. In some degree, but not great.

Where there is too great a thinness in the fluids, subacid substances are proper, though they are a *little* astringent.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

4. Not much.

The tongue of the just is as choice silver; the heart of the wicked is *little* worth. *Prov.* x. 20.

Finding him *little* studious, she chose rather to endue him with conversative qualities of youth; as dancing and fencing. *Wotton.*

That poem was infamously bad; this parallel is *little* better. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Several clergymen, otherwise *little* fond of obscure terms, yet in their sermons were very liberal of all those which they find in ecclesiastical writers. *Swift.*

LI'TTLENESS. *n. s.* [from *little.*]

1. Smalness of bulk.

All trying, by a love of *littleness,*
To make abridgements, and to draw to less;
Ev'n that nothing which at first we were. *Donne.*

We may suppose a great many degrees of *littleness* and lightness in these earthy particles, so as many of them might float in the air. *Burnet, Theory.*

2. Meanness; want of grandeur.

The English and French, in verse, are forced to raise their language with metaphors, by the pompousness of the whole phrase, to wear off any *littleness* that appears in the particular parts. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Want of dignity.

The angelick grandeur, by being concealed, does not awaken our poverty, nor mortify our *littleness* so much, as if it was always displayed. *Collier of Envy.*

LI'TTORAL. *adj.* [*littoralis,* Latin.] Belonging to the shore.

LITU'RGICAL.* } *adj.* [*liturgique,* Fr. See LITURGY.]
LITU'RGICK. } Belonging to a formulary of publick devotions.

Which lesson, if it had been well pressed by those that take on them to be somewhat gifted above their brethren, and observed better by their zealous followers, we should have had little need then of such *leiturgical* deprecations.
Bp. Prideaux, Euch. p. 228.

A tedious number of *liturgical* tautologies.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

Thus our *liturgical* version translates rightly, "The king shall rejoice." *Mason on Church Musick,* p. 188.

The rest of the *liturgic* hymns were supposed to be contaminated by their long and antient connection with the Roman missal. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 166.

LITURGY.† *n. s.* [*liturgie*, French; λειτουργία, Greek, from λειτος, publick, and ἔργον, work.] Form of prayers; formulary of publick devotions.

We dare not admit any such form of *liturgy*, as either appointeth no scripture at all, or very little, to be read in the church. *Hooker.*

The blessedest of mortal wights began to be importuned, so that a great part of divine *liturgy* was addressed solely to her. *Howel.*

It is the greatest solemnity of prayer, the most powerful *liturgy* and means of impetration in this world. *Bp. Taylor.*

To LIVE.† *v. n.* [Gothick, *liban*; Icel. *lifa*; Sax. liban, lifan, lyfan; Germ. and Dutch, *leven*.]

1. To be in a state of animation; to be not dead.

Is't night's predominance, or the day's shame,
That darkness does the face of earth intomb,
When *living* day should kiss it? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To save the *living* and revenge the dead,
Against one warrior's arms all Troy they led. *Dryden.*

2. To pass life in any certain manner with regard to habits; good or ill, happiness or misery.

O death, how bitter is the remembrance of thee to a man that *liveth* at rest! *Ecclus.* xli. 1.

Dr. Parker, in his sermon before them, touched them so near for their *living*, that they went near to touch him for his life. *Hayward.*

The condition required of us is a conjuncture of all gospel graces rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakness, and perhaps with many sins, so they be not wilfully *lived* and died in. *Hammond.*

If we act by several broken views, we shall *live* and die in misery. *Addison, Spect.*

If we are firmly resolved to *live* up to the dictates of reason, without any regard to wealth and reputation, we may go through life with steadiness and pleasure. *Addison.*

3. To continue in life.

Our high-plac'd Macbeth
Shall *live* the lease of nature, and pay his breath
To time and mortal custom. *Shakspeare.*

See the minutes how they run;
How many makes the hour full complete,
How many hours bring about the day,
How many days will finish up the year,
How many years a mortal man may *live*. *Shakspeare.*

The way to *live* long must be, to use our bodies so as is most agreeable to the rules of temperance. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. To live emphatically; to be in a state of happiness.

What greater curse could envious fortune give,
Than just to die when I began to *live*? *Dryden.*

Now three-and-thirty rolling years are fled
Since I began, nor yet begin to *live*. *Brown.*

Live while you live, the epicure would say,
And seize the pleasures of the present day;
Live while you live, the sacred preacher cries,
And give to God each moment as it flies:
Lord, in my views let both united be;
I *live* in pleasure, when I *live* to thee.
Doddridge, in Orton's Life of him.

5. To be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual.

My statutes and judgements, if a man do, he shall *live* in them. *Lev.* xviii. 5.

He died for us, that whether we wake or sleep, we should *live* together with him. 1 *Thess.* v. 10.

6. To remain undestroyed.

It was a miraculous providence that could make a vessel, so ill manned, *live* upon sea; that kept it from being dashed against the hills, or overwhelmed in the deeps. *Burnet.*

Mark how the shifting winds from west arise,
And what collected night involves the skies!
Nor can our shaken vessels *live* at sea,
Much less against the tempest force their way. *Dryden.*

How a vessel, formed according to the description given of the structure of the ark, could *live*, as the seaman's phrase is, in such a tempest of waters. *Biblioth. Biblica, Oxf.* i. 230.

7. To continue; not to be lost.

Men's evil manners *live* in brass, their virtues
We write in water. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Sounds which address the ear are lost and die
In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye
Lives long upon the mind; the faithful sight
Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light. *Watts.*

The tomb with manly arms and trophies grace.
There high in air memorial of my name
Fix the smooth oar, and bid me *live* to fame. *Pope.*

8. To converse; to cohabit; followed by *with*.

The shepherd swains shall dance and sing,
For thy delight each May morning.
If these delights thy mind may move,
Then *live with* me, and be my love. *Shakspeare.*

9. To feed.

Those animals that *live* upon other animals have their flesh more alkalescent than those that *live* upon vegetables. *Arbuthnot.*

10. To maintain one's self; to be supported.

A most notorious thief; *lived* all his life-time of spoils and robberies. *Spenser.*

They which minister about holy things, *live* of the things of the temple. 1. *Cor.* ix. 13.

His goods were all seized upon, and a small portion thereof appointed for his poor wife to *live* upon. *Knolles.*

The number of soldiers can never be great in proportion to that of people, no more than of those that are idle in a country, to that of those who *live* by labour. *Temple.*

He had been most of his time in good service, and had something to *live* on now he was old. *Temple.*

11. To be in a state of motion or vegetation.

In a spacious cave of *living* stone,
The tyrant Æolus, from his airy throne,
With power imperial curbs the struggling winds. *Dryden.*

Cool groves and *living* lakes
Give after toilsome days a soft repose at night. *Dryden.*

12. To be unextinguished.

Pure oil and incense on the fire they throw:
These gifts the greedy flames to dust devour,
Then on the *living* coals red wine they pour. *Dryden.*

LIVE.† *adj.* [from *alive*.]

1. Quick; not dead.

If one man's ox hurt another that he die, they shall sell the *live* ox, and divide the money. *Exodus.*

2. Active; not extinguished.

A louder sound was produced by the impetuous eruptions of the halituous flames of the saltpetre, upon casting of a *live* coal upon it. *Boyle.*

By thee the various vegetative tribes
Wrapt in a filmy net, and clad with leaves,
Draw the *live* ether, and imbibe the dew. *Thomson, Spring.*

3. Vivid; spoken of colour.

Now from the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom
Shoots, less and less, the *live* carnation round;
Her lips blush deeper sweets. *Thomson, Spring.*

LIVE.* *n. s.* Life. Obsolete. See ALIVE.

LI'VELESS.† *adv.* [from *live*.] Wanting life; rather, *lifeless*.

Description cannot suit itself in words,
To demonstrate the life of such a battle,
In life so *liveless* as it shews itself. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

A *liveless*, cadaverous, noisome soul.
Hammond, Works, iv. 562.

LI'VELIHOOD.† *n. s.* [It appears to me corrupted from *livelode*. Dr. Johnson.—In the first sense, which is all that Dr. Johnson notices, this may be the case; but, in the second, it is from *lively*, and *head*, or *hood*, i. e. quality, character. See HOOD.]

1. Support of life; maintenance; means of living.

Ah! luckless babe, born under cruel star,
And in dead parents' baleful ashes bred;
Full little weenest thou what sorrows are,
Left thee for portion of thy *livelihood*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

That rebellion drove the lady from thence, to find a *livelihood* out of her own estate. *Clarendon.*

He brings disgrace upon his character to submit to the

picking up of a *livelihood* in that strolling way of canting and begging. *L'Estrange.*

It is their profession and *livelihood* to get their living by practices for which they deserve to forfeit their lives. *South.*

They have been as often banished out of most other places; which must very much disperse a people, and oblige them to seek a *livelihood* where they can find it. *Addison, Spect.*

Trade employs multitudes of hands, and furnishes the poorest of our fellow-subjects with the opportunities of gaining an honest *livelihood:* the skilful or industrious find their account in it. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Living form; appearance of life. Spenser writes it *lively-head.*

If in that picture dead
Such life ye read, and virtue in vaine shew:
What mote ye weene, if the trew *lively-head*
Of that most glorious visage ye did vew.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. ix. 3.

The tyranny of her sorrow takes all *livelihood* from her cheek. *Shakespeare, All's Well.*

Li'velily.* *adv.* See Lively.

Li'veliness.† *n. s.* [from *lively.*]

1. Appearance of life.

What hinders while we are living, and among the living, but that we may study to adorn our looks, so as may be most remote from a deathfulness, and most agreeable by their *liveliness* to those with whom we live. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 70.

That *liveliness* which the freedom of the pencil makes appear, may seem the living hand of nature. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. Vivacity; sprightliness.

Give me that wit, whom praise excites, glory puts on, or disgrace grieves: he is to be nourished with ambition, pricked forward with honour, checked with reprehension, and never to be suspected of sloth: though he be given to play, it is a sign of spirit and *liveliness.* *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Extravagant young fellows, that have *liveliness* and spirit, come sometimes to be set right, and so make able and great men; but tame and low spirits very seldom attain to any thing. *Locke on Education.*

Li'velode.† *n. s.* [*live* and *lode,* from *lead;* the means of leading life. Kelham places *livelode* among his old French words.] Maintenance; support; livelihood.

She gave like blessing to each creature
As well of worldly *livelode* as of life,
That there might be no difference nor strife.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Temporal goods they had, more than them needed reasonablie to their necessary *livelode.*
Fox, Acts and Mon. of W. Thorpe.

Li'velong. *adj.* [*live* and *long.*]

1. Tedious; long in passing.

Many a time, and oft,
Have you climb'd up to walls and battlements,
Your infants in your arms; and there have sate
The *livelong* day, with patient expectation
To see great Pompey pass. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The obscure bird clamour'd the *livelong* night. *Shakspeare.*

Young and old come forth to play,
On a sun-shine holiday,
Till the *livelong* day light fail. *Milton, L'All.*

Seek for pleasure to destroy
The sorrows of this *livelong* night. *Prior.*

How could she sit the *livelong* day,
Yet never ask us once to play? *Swift.*

2. Lasting; durable. Not used.

Thou, in our wonder and astonishment,
Hast built thyself a *livelong* monument.
Milton, Ess. on Shakspeare.

Li'vely.† *adj.* [*live* and *like.* Sax. lıflıc.]

1. Brisk; vigorous; vivacious.

But wherefore comes old Manoah in such haste,
With youthful steps? much *livelier* than ere while
He seems; supposing here to find his son,
Or of him bringing to us some glad news? *Milton, S. A.*

2. Gay; airy.

Dulness delighted, ey'd the *lively* dunce,
Remembering she herself was pertness once. *Pope.*

Form'd by thy converse, happily to steer
From grave to gay, from *lively* to severe. *Pope.*

3. Representing life.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a *lively* imitation of it in poetry or painting must produce a much greater. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

4. Strong energetick.

His faith must be not only living, but *lively* too; it must be brightened and stirred up by a particular exercise of those virtues specifically requisite to a due performance of this duty. *South.*

The colours of the prism are manifestly more full, intense, and *lively,* than those of natural bodies. *Newton, Opticks.*

Imprint upon their minds, by proper arguments and reflections, a *lively* persuasion of the certainty of a future state. *Atterbury.*

Li'velily.† } *adv.*
Li'vely. }

1. Briskly; vigorously.

They brought their men to the slough, who discharging *lively* almost close to the face of the enemy, did much amaze them. *Hayward.*

2. With strong resemblance of life.

That part of poetry must needs be best, which describes most *lively* our actions and passions, our virtues and our vices. *Dryden, Pref. to his St. of Innocence.*

In which time of remission of the higher powers, the lower may advance, and more *livelily* display themselves. *Glanville, Pre-exist.* p. 115.

This sacrament of the eucharist so *livelily* resembles, and so happily falls in with it, that it is indeed itself a supper, and is called a supper. *South, Serm.* ii. 276.

Li'ver. *n. s.* [from *live.*]

1. One who lives.

Be thy affections undisturb'd and clear,
Guided to what may great or good appear,
And try if life be worth the *liver*'s care. *Prior.*

2. One who lives in any particular manner with respect to virtue or vice, happiness or misery.

If any loose *liver* have any goods of his own, the sheriff is to seize thereupon. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The end of his descent was to gather a church of holy christian *livers* over the whole world. *Hammond.*

Here are the wants of children, of distracted persons, of sturdy wandering beggars and loose disorderly *livers,* at one view represented. *Atterbury.*

LI'VER. *n. s.* [lıfep, Saxon.] One of the entrails.

With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come:
And let my *liver* rather heat with wine,
Than my heart cool with mortifying groans. *Shakspeare.*

Reason and respect
Make *livers* pale, and lustihood dejected. *Shakspeare.*

Li'vercolour. *adj.* [*liver* and *colour.*] Dark red.

The uppermost stratum is of gravel; then clay of various colours, purple, blue, red, *livercolour.* *Woodward.*

Li'vered.* *adj.* Having a liver; as, "white-*livered.*" Sherwood. "Lilly-*livered.*" Shakspeare. Both these expressions were used to denote faint-hearted, cowardly, mean, dastardly, unmanly.

Li'vergrown. *adj.* [*liver* and *grown.*] Having a great liver.

I enquired what other casualties was most like the rickets, and found that *livergrown* was nearest. *Graunt.*

Li'verwort. *n. s.* [*liver* and *wort; lichen.*] A plant.

That sort of *liverwort* which is used to cure the bite of mad dogs, grows on commons, and open heaths, where the grass is short, on declivities, and on the sides of pits. This spreads on the surface of

the ground, and, when in perfection, is of an ash colour; but, as it grows old, it alters, and becomes of a dark colour. *Miller.*

LI'VERY.† *n. s.* [from *livrer*, French.]

1. The act of giving possession. *Livery* and *seisen* is *delivery* and *possession.*

She gladly did of that same babe accept,
As of her owne by *livercy* and seisin. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. iv. 37.

You do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,
Call in his letters patents that he hath
By his attorneys general to sue
His *livery*, and deny his offered homage. *Shakspeare.*

2. Release from wardship.

Had the two houses first sued out their *livery*, and once effectually redeemed themselves from the wardship of the tumults, I should then suspect my own judgement. *King Charles.*

3. The writ by which possession is obtained.

4. The state of being kept at a certain rate.

What *livery* is, we by common use in England know well enough, namely, that it is allowance of horse-meat, as they commonly use the word in stabling; as, to keep horses at *livery*; the which word, I guess, is derived of *livering* or *delivering* forth their nightly food. So in great houses, the *livery* is said to be served up for all night, that is, their evening allowance for drink; and *livery* is also called the upper weed which a serving man wears; so called, as I suppose, for that it was delivered and taken from him at pleasure. So it is apparent, that, by the word *livery*, is there meant horse-meat. *Spenser on Ireland.*

5. The clothes given to servants; from the scarfs or ribbands, of chosen colours, given by the ladies of old to knights. "To such [knights] as were victorious, prizes were awarded by the judges, and presented by the hands of the ladies — with ribbands, or scarfs, of chosen colours, called *liveries*. Those *liveries* are the ladies' favours spoken of in romance; and appear to have been the origin of the ribbands, which still distinguish so many orders of knighthood." Brydson's Summary View of Heraldry. From the old cavaliers wearing the *livery* of their mistresses, the custom of people of quality making their servants wear a *livery*, to denote *service*, is supposed to be derived. *Livery*, in former days, thus seems also to have been used for a cockade.

My mind for weeds your virtue's *livery* wears. *Sidney.*

Perhaps they are by so much the more loth to forsake this argument, for that it hath, though nothing else, yet the name of Scripture, to give it some kind of countenance more than the pretext of *livery* coats affordeth. *Hooker.*

I think, it is our way,
If we will keep in favour with the king,
To be her men, and wear her *livery*. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Yet do our hearts wear Timon's *livery*,
That see I by our faces. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Ev'ry lady cloath'd in white,
And crown'd with oak and laurel every knight,
Are servants to the leaf, by *liveries* known
Of innocence. *Dryden, Fl. and Leaf.*

On others int'rest her gay *livery* flings,
Int'rest that waves on party-colour'd wings;
Turn'd to the sun she casts a thousand dyes,
And as she turns the colours fall or rise. *Pope, Dunciad.*

If your dinner miscarries, you were teized by the footmen coming into the kitchen; and to prove it true, throw a ladleful of broth on one or two of their *liveries*. *Swift.*

6. A particular dress; a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing.

Of fair Urania, fairer than a green,
Proudly bedeck'd in April's *livery*. *Sidney.*

Mistake me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd *livery* of the burning sun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shakspeare.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Insect, or worm: those wav'd their limber fans,
For wings, and smallest lineaments exact,
In all the *liveries* deck'd of summer's pride,
With spots of gold and purple, azure, green. *Milton, P. L.*

Now came still evening on, and twilight grey
Had in her sober *livery* all things clad. *Milton, P. L.*

It is very proper and humane to put ourselves, as it were, in their *livery* after their decease, and wear a habit unsuitable to prosperity, while those we loved and honoured are mouldering in the grave. *Tatler*, No. 184.

7. [In London.] The collective body of liverymen.

To LI'VERY.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clothe in a livery; to dress in a garment betokening any thing.

His rudeness —
Did *livery* falseness in a pride of truth. *Shakspeare, Lover's Complaint.*

A thousand *liveried* angels lackey her. *Milton, Comus.*

Our youth, all *liveried* o'er with foreign gold,
Before her danc'd. *Pope, Epil. to Sat.*

The pair arrive; the *liveried* servants wait;
Their lord receives them at the pompous gate. *Parnell, Hermit.*

LI'VERYMAN. *n. s.* [*livery* and *man.*]

1. One who wears a livery; a servant of an inferiour kind.

The witnesses made oath, that they had heard some of the *liverymen* frequently railing at their mistress. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [In London.] A freeman of a company.

LIVES. *n. s.* [the plural of *life.*]

So short is life, that every peasant strives,
In a farm house or field, to have three *lives*. *Donne.*

LI'VID. *adj.* [*lividus*, Latin; *livide*, French.] Discoloured, as with a blow; black and blue.

It was a pestilent fever, not seated in the veins or humours, for that there followed no carbuncles, no purple or *livid* spots, the mass of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon.*

Upon my *livid* lips bestow a kiss:
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss! *Dryden.*

They beat their breasts with many a bruising blow,
Till they turn'd *livid*, and corrupt the snow. *Dryden.*

LIVI'DITY. *n. s.* [*lividité*, French; from *livid.*] Discolouration, as by a blow.

The signs of a tendency to such a state, are darkness or *lividity* of the countenance. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LI'VIDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *livid.*] The state of being livid. *Scott.*

LI'VING. *participial adj.*

1. Vigorous; active: as, a *living* faith.

2. Being in motion; having some natural energy, or principle of action: as, the *living* green, the *living* springs.

LI'VING. *n. s.* [from *live.*]

1. Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives.

The Arcadians fought as in unknown place, having no succour but in their hands; the Helots, as in their own place, fighting for their *livings*, wives, and children. *Sidney.*

All they did cast in of their abundance; but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her *living*. *St. Mark.*

2. Power of continuing life.

There is no *living* without trusting some body or other, in some cases. *L'Estrange.*

3. Livelihood.

For ourselves we may a *living* make. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

Then may I set the world on wheels; when she can spin for her *living*. *Shakspeare.*

Isaac and his wife, now dig for your life,
Or shortly you'll dig for your *living*. *Denham.*

Actors must represent such things as they are capable to perform, and by which both they and the scribbler may get their *living*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

4. Benefice of a clergyman.

Some of our ministers having the *livings* of the country offered unto them, without pains, will, neither for any love of God, nor for all the good they may do, by winning souls to God, be drawn forth from their warm nests. *Spenser.*

The parson of the parish preaching against adultery, Mrs. Bull told her husband, that they would join to have him turned out of his *living* for using personal reflections. *Arbuthnot.*

Li'vingly. *adv.* [from *living.*] In the living state.

In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who *livingly* are cadaverous, or fear any outward pollution, whose temper pollutes themselves. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

LIVRE. *n. s.* [Fr.] The sum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our ten-pence.

Lixi'vial. *adj.* [from *lixivium*, Lat.]

1. Impregnated with salts like a lixivium.

The symptoms of the excretion of the bile vitiated, were a yellowish colour of the skin, and a *lixivial* urine. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Obtained by lixivium.

Helmont conjectured, that *lixivial* salts do not pre-exist in their alcalizate form. *Boyle.*

Lixi'viate. } *adj.* [*lixivieux*, French; from *lixivium.*]
Lixi'viated. } Making a lixivium.

In these the salt and *lixiviated* serosity, with some portion of choler, is divided between the guts and the bladder. *Brown.*

Lixiviate salts to which pot-ashes belong, by piercing the bodies of vegetables, dispose them to part readily with their tincture. *Boyle.*

LIXI'VIUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] Lye; water impregnated with alkaline salt, produced from the ashes of vegetables; a liquor which has the power of extraction.

I made a *lixivium* of fair water and salt of wormwood, and having frozen it with snow and salt, I could not discern any thing more like to wormwood than to several other plants. *Boyle.*

Li'zard. *n. s.* [*lisarde*, French; *lacertus*, Lat.] An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it.

There are several sorts of *lizards;* some in Arabia of a cubit long. In America they eat *lizards;* it is very probable likewise that they were eaten in Arabia and Judæa, since Moses ranks them among the unclean creatures. *Calmet.*

Thou'rt like a foul mis-shapen stigmatick,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided,
As venomous toads, or *lizards'* dreadful stings. *Shakspeare.*

Adder's fork, and blind worms' sting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Li'zardtail. *n. s.* A plant.

Li'zardstone. *n. s.* [*lizard* and *stone.*] A kind of stone.

LL.D. [*legum doctor.*] A doctor of the canon and civil laws.

Lo.† *interject.* [la, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — The imperative of *look*. So the common people say corruptly, "*lo*' you there now; *la*' you there." Where we now employ sometimes *lo*, with discrimination, our old English writers used indifferently *lo*, *loke*, *loketh*, for this imperative. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. i. 478.] Look; see; behold. It is a word used to recall the attention generally to some object of sight; sometimes to something heard, but not properly; often to something to be understood.

Lo! within a ken our army lies. *Shakspeare.*

Now must the world point at poor Catherine,
And say, *lo!* there is mad Petruchio's wife. *Shakspeare.*

Lo! I have a weapon,
A better never did itself sustain,
Upon a soldier's thigh. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Thou didst utter,
I am yours for ever.
— Why *lo* you now, I've spoke to the purpose twice. *Shakspeare.*

For *lo!* he sung the world's stupendous birth. *Roscommon.*

Lo! heav'n and earth combine
To blast our bold design. *Dryden, Albion.*

Loach. *n. s.* [*loche*, Fr.]

The *loach* is a most dainty fish; he breeds and feeds in little and clear swift brooks or rills, and lives there upon the gravel, and in the sharpest streams: he grows not to be above a finger long, and no thicker than is suitable to that length: he is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of wattles like a barbel: he has two fins at his sides, four at his belly, and one at his tail, dappled with many black or brown spots: his mouth, barbel-like, under his nose. This fish is usually full of eggs or spawn, and is by Gesner, and other physicians, commended for great nourishment, and to be very grateful both to the palate and stomach of sick persons, and is to be fished for with a small worm, at the bottom, for he seldom rises above the gravel. *Walton, Angler.*

LOAD. *n. s.* [hlað, Saxon; hlaðan, to load.]

1. A burthen; a freight; lading.

Fair plant with fruit surcharg'd,
Deigns none to ease thy *load*, and taste thy sweet? *Milton, P. L.*

Then on his back he laid the precious *load*,
And sought his wonted shelter. *Dryden, Nun's Tale.*

Let India boast her groves, nor envy we
The weeping amber, and the balmy tree;
While by our oaks the precious *loads* are born,
And realms commanded which these trees adorn. *Pope.*

2. Weight; pressure; encumbrance.

Jove lighten'd of its *load*
The enormous mass, the labour of a God. *Pope.*

3. Weight, or violence of blows.

Like lion mov'd they laid on *load*,
And made a cruel fight. *Chevy Chase.*

Far heavier *load* thyself expect to feel
From my prevailing arm. *Milton, P. L.*

And Mnestheus laid hard *load* upon his helm. *Dryden.*

4. Any thing that depresses.

How a man can have a quiet and cheerful mind under a great burden and *load* of guilt, I know not, unless he be very ignorant. *Ray on Creation.*

5. As much drink as one can bear.

There are those that can never sleep without their *load*, nor enjoy one easy thought, till they have laid all their cares to rest with a bottle. *L'Estrange.*

The thundering god,
Ev'n he withdrew to rest, and had his *load*. *Dryden.*

To **Load.** *v. a.* preterite, *loaded;* par. *loaden* or *laden*. [hlaðan, Sax.]

1. To burden; to freight.

At last, *laden* with honour's spoils,
Returns the good Andronicus to Rome. *Shakspeare.*

Your carriages were heavy *loaden;* they are a burden to the beast. *Isa.* xlvi. 1.

2. To encumber; to embarrass.

He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only *loads* his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in winter nights for the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

3. To charge a gun.

A mariner having discharged his gun and *loading* it suddenly again, the powder took fire. *Wiseman.*

4. To make heavy by something appended or annexed.

Thy dreadful vow, *loaden* with death, still sounds
In my stunn'd ears. *Addison, Cato.*

LOAD. *n. s.* [more properly *lode*, as it was anciently written from læban, Saxon, to lead.] The leading vein in a mine.

The tin lay couched at first in certain strakes amongst the rocks, like the veins in a man's body, from the depth whereof the main *load* spreadeth out his branches, until they approach the open air. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Their manner of working in the lead mines, is to follow the *load* as it lieth. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

LO'ADER.† *n. s.* [from *load.*] He who loads.

Every vice is a *loader*, but that's a ten. *Dryden, Arg. to Juv. Sat. 6.*

LO'ADMANAGE.* *n. s.* [labman, Sax. a pilot or guide; and *age*, the French termination of nouns: it would have been more English, as Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed, to say *lodemanship*; as, *seamanship, horsemanship*, &c.] In the statute 3 Geo. I. c. 13. *loadmanage* is repeatedly used in the sense of *pilotage*. Chaucer describes his shipman's *lodemanage*, which the Glossary to Urry's edition of the poet calls "the skill or art of navigation."

LO'ADSMAN.† *n. s.* [*lode* and *man*; from *to lead*. Sax. labman. See LOADSTAR.] He who leads the way; a pilot.

Asking them anon,
If they were brokin, or aught wo-begon,
Or had nede of *lodemen*. *Chaucer, Leg. of Hyp. and Medea.*
Lodismen and maryneris, in all thing redy.
March. Sec. Tale, or Hist. of Beryn.

LO'ADSTAR. *n. s.* [more properly, as it is in Maundeville, *lodestar*, from læban, to lead.] The polestar; the cynosure; the leading or guiding star.

She was the *loadstar* of my life; she the blessing of mine eyes; she the overthrow of my desires, and yet the recompence of my overthrow. *Sidney.*

My Helice, the *loadstar* of my life. *Spenser.*

O happy fair!
Your eyes are *loadstars*, and your tongue sweet air!
More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear
When wheat is green, when hawthorn buds appear. *Shakspeare.*

That clear majesty
Which standeth fix'd, yet spreads her heavenly worth,
Lodestone to hearts, and *lodestar* to all eyes. *Davies.*

LO'ADSTONE. *n. s.* [properly *lodestone* or *lædingstone*. See LOADSTAR.] The magnet; the stone on which the mariner's compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south.

The *loadstone* is a peculiar and rich ore of iron, found in large masses, of a deep iron-grey where fresh broken, and often tinged with a brownish or reddish colour: it is very heavy, and considerably hard, and its great character is that of affecting iron. This ore of iron is found in England, and in most other places where there are mines of that metal. *Hill, Mat. Medica.*

The use of the *loadstone* was kept as secret as any of the other mysteries of the art. *Swift.*

LOAF.† *n. s.* [from hlap or lap, Sax. Dr. Johnson. — So the M. Goth. *hlaibs, hlaifs*; Su. Goth. *lef*, as noticed by Serenius: to which Dr. Jamieson adds the Germ. *leib*; Iceland. *hleif, lef*; Fenn. *leipa*; Lappon. *leab*; Fris. *leef, leaf*; low Lat. *leibo*; Lat. *libum*. Mr. H. Tooke contends, that *loaf* is the past participle of the Sax. hlipian, to raise; and means merely *raised*; as the M. Goth. *hlaibs* is the same participle of *hleibjan*, to raise or lift up. Dr. Jamieson refers the word to the Germ. *leib*, and the cognate terms denoting *life*; bread being almost universally considered as "the staff of life;" but at the same time admits the ingenuity of Mr. Tooke's theory as far as it applies to *loaf*, viz. "After the bread has been wetted, by which it becomes *dough*; then comes the *leaven*, which in the Sax. is termed hæp and hæpen; by which it becomes *loaf*." Div. of Purl. ii. 157. — Lye considers the Goth *hleibjan*, which strictly means *to sustain*, as derived from *hlaibs*, bread. And Leigh speaks of the Sax. *laef*, to sustain. See LORD.]

1. A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake.

Easy it is
Of a cut *loaf* to steal a shive we know. *Shakspeare.*

The bread corn in the town sufficed not for six days: hereupon the soldiers entered into proportion; and, to give example, the lord Clinton limited himself to a *loaf* a day. *Hayward.*

With equal force you may break a *loaf* of bread into more and less parts than a lump of lead of the same bigness. *Digby.*

2. Any thick mass into which a body is wrought.

Your wine becomes so limpid, that you may bottle it with a piece of *loaf* sugar in each bottle. *Mortimer.*

LOAM.† *n. s.* [lim, laam, Saxon; *limus*, Latin; from λίμνη, a fen. Junius.] Fat, unctuous, tenacious earth; marl.

The purest treasure
Is spotless reputation; that away,
Men are but gilded *loam* or painted clay. *Shakspeare.*

Alexander returneth to dust; the dust is earth; of earth we make *loam*; and why of that *loam* might they not stop a beer barrel? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

We wash a wall of *loam*; we labour in vain. *Hooker on Justification*, § 19.

To LOAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.

The joist ends, and girders which be in the walls, must be *loamed* all over, to preserve them from the corroding of the mortar. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

LO'AMY.† *adj.* [from *loam.*]

1. Marly.

The mellow earth is the best, between the two extremes of clay and sand, if it be not *loamy* and binding. *Bacon.*

Auricula seedlings best like a *loamy* sand, or light moist earth; yet rich and shaded. *Evelyn, Kal.*

2. Smeared with loam.

Fetters of gold are but fetters; and the peasant that from his *loamy* cottage is carried prisoner to a stately castle, though for his homely stall he hath the exchange of a princely building, yet he changes his golden liberty for iron shackles. *Hewyt, Serm.* (1658,) p. 195.

LOAN.† *n. s.* [hlæn, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — Su. Goth. *laen*; vox usitatissima. Serenius. Icel. the same. M. Goth. *laun*, merces, remuneratio; *leiguan*, to lend; whence *laena*, Su. Goth. *leenen*, Dutch, and lænan, Sax. to lend; of which last Mr. H. Tooke pronounces *loan* to be the past participle.] Any thing lent; any thing given to another, on condition of return or repayment.

The better such ancient revenues shall be paid, the less need her majesty ask subsidies, fifteens, and *loans*. *Bacon.*

You're on the fret,
Because, in so debauch'd and vile an age,
Thy friend and old acquaintance dares disown
The gold you lent him, and forswear the *loan*. *Dryden.*

To LOAN.* *v. a.* [lænan, Sax.] To lend. Not now in use. "*Loned*, mutuus, *lent*." Huloet.

LOATH.† *adj.* [lað, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — Almost all the citations, given by Dr. Johnson, have *loth*; yet *loath* is certainly preferable for the sake

of preserving the analogy between it and *to loathe*, unless it be thought better to write that word *lothe*. The original Sax. lað leaves this matter uncertain. Nares, Elem. of Orthoepy, p. 298.] Unwilling; disliking; not ready; not inclined.

These fresh and delightful brooks, how slowly they slide away, as *loth* to leave the company of so many things united in perfection! *Sidney.*

With lofty eyes, half *loth* to look so low,
She thanked them in her disdainful wise,
Ne other grace vouchsafed them to show
Of princess worthy. *Spenser, F. Q.*

When he heard her answers *loth*, he knew
Some secret sorrow did her heart distrain. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To speak so indirectly, I am *loth*;
I'd say the truth; but to accuse him so,
That is your part. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Long doth she stay, as *loth* to leave the land,
From whose soft side she first did issue make,
She tastes all places, turns to ev'ry hand,
Her flowery banks unwilling to forsake. *Davies.*

Then wilt thou not be *loth*
To leave this paradise, but shalt possess
A paradise within thee, happier far! *Milton, P. L.*

To pardon willing, and to punish *loth*;
You strike with one hand, but you heal with both:
Lifting up all that prostrate lie, you grieve
You cannot make the dead again to live. *Waller.*

When Æneus is forced to kill Lausus, the poet shews him compassionate, and is *loth* to destroy such a master-piece of nature. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

As some faint pilgrim standing on the shore,
First views the torrent he would venture o'er;
And then his inn upon the farther ground,
Loth to wade through, and *lother* to go round:
Then dipping in his staff does trial make
How deep it is; and, sighing, pulls it back. *Dryden.*

I know you shy to be oblig'd;
And still more *loath* to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*

To LOATHE.† *v. a.* [laðian, Sax. to detest.]

1. To hate; to look on with abhorrence.

Parthenia had learned both liking and misliking, loving and *loathing*. *Sidney.*

They with their filthiness
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother *loath'd* their beastliness. *Spenser.*

How am I caught with an unwary oath,
Not to reveal the secret which I *loath*. *Waller.*

For thee the lion *loathes* the taste of blood,
And roaring hunts his female through the wood. *Dryden.*

Now his exalted spirit *loaths*
Incumbrances of food and cloaths. *Swift.*

2. To consider with the disgust of satiety.

Loathing the honey'd cakes, I long for bread. *Cowley.*

Our appetite is extinguished with the satisfaction, and is succeeded by *loathing* and satiety. *Rogers.*

3. To see food with dislike.

Loathing is a symptom known to attend disorders of the stomach; the cure must have regard to the cause. *Quincy.*

To LOATHE.† *v. n.*

1. To create disgust; to cause abhorrence. Obsolete, Dr. Johnson says, citing a corrupted passage from Spenser, viz. "And *loathing* paddocks," where the true reading is, "And *loathed* paddocks," i. e. detested paddocks, not paddocks creating disgust. See the edition of Spenser's Works in 1805, vol. i. p. 199.

2. To feel abhorrence or disgust.

The fish in the river shall die, and the river stink; and the Egyptians shall *loathe* to drink of the water. *Exodus.*

Why do I stay within this hated place,
Where every object shocks my *loathing* eyes? *Rowe.*

LO'ATHER.† *n. s.* [from *loath.*] One that loaths. *Sherwood.*

LO'ATHFUL. *adj.* [*loath* and *full.*]

1. Abhorring; hating.

Which he did with *loathful* eyes behold,
He would no more endure. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

2. Abhorred; hated.

Above the reach of *loathful* sinful lust,
Whose base effect, through cowardly distrust
Of his weak wings, dare not to heaven flie. *Spenser.*

LO'ATHING.* *n. s.* [from *loath.*] Disgust; disinclination; unwillingness; aversion to.

A *loathing* and detestation of the unjust and tyrannous rule of Harold. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I can give no reason,
More than a *lodg'd* hate, and a certain *loathing*,
I bear Antonio. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

In nuptial cinders this revives the fire,
And turns their mutual *loathings* to desire. *Congreve, Juv. Sat. 11.*

LO'ATHINGLY. *adv.* [from *loath.*] In a fastidious manner.

LO'ATHLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *loathly.*] What excites hatred or abhorrence.

The lesson [of matters historical] is as it were the mirrour of man's life, expressing actually (and as it were at the eyen) the beautie of virtue, and the deformitie and *loathlynesse* of vice. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 206. b.

The more ill savour and *loathliness* we can find in our bosom sins, the nearer we come to the purity of that Holy One of Israel, our Blessed Redeemer. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 188.

LO'ATHLY.† *adj.* [laðlic, Sax.] Hateful; abhorred; exciting hatred.

Thou art so *lothly*, and so old also. *Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale.*

An huge great dragon, horrible in sight,
Bred in the *loathly* lakes of Tartary,
With murd'rous ravin. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The people fear me; for they do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and *loathly* birds of nature. *Shakspeare.*

Sour-ey'd disdain, and discord shall bestow
The union of your bed with weeds so *loathly*,
That you shall hate it. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

LO'ATHLY. *adv.* [from *loath.*] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination.

The upper streams make such haste to have their part of embracing, that the nether, though *lothly*, must needs give place unto them. *Sidney.*

Lothly opposite I stood
To his unnatural purpose. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

This shews that you from nature *lothly* stray,
That suffer not an artificial day. *Donne.*

LO'ATHNESS. *n. s.* [from *loath.*] Unwillingness.

The fair soul herself
Weigh'd between *lothness* and obedience,
Which end the beam should bow. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Should we be taking leave,
As long a term as yet we have to live,
The *lothness* to depart would grow. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

After they had sat about the fire, there grew a general silence and *lothness* to speak amongst them; and immediately one of the weakest fell down in a swoon. *Bacon.*

LO'ATHSOME. *adj.* [from *loath.*]

1. Abhorred; detestable.

The fresh young fly
Did much disdain to subject his desire
To *loathsome* sloth, or hours in ease to waste. *Spenser.*

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To *loathsome* sickness. *Milton, P. L.*

If we consider man in such a *loathsome* and provoking condition, was it not love enough that he was permitted to enjoy a being? *South.*

2. Causing satiety or fastidiousness.

The sweetest honey
Is *loathsome* in its own deliciousness,
And in the taste confounds the appetite. *Shakspeare.*

LO'ATHSOMELY.* *adv.* [from *loathsome.*] So as to excite hatred or disgust.

What need I tell you how *loathsomely* deformed these fashions of the world make us to appear in the sight of God?
Bp. Hall, Fashions of the World.

Neither disdaineth he to enter into the poorest cottage, though he even creep into it, and though it smell never so *lothsomely*. *Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. 14.

LO'ATHSOMENESS.† *n. s.* [from *loathsome.*] Quality of raising hatred, disgust, or abhorrence.

The *loathsomeness* of them [rags] offends me more than the stripes I have received. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Take her skin from her face, and thou shalt see all *loathsomeness* under it. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 566.

The catacombs must have been full of stench and *loathsomeness*, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open nitches. *Addison.*

LOAVES, plural of *loaf.*

Democritus, when he lay a dying, caused *loaves* of new bread to be opened, poured a little wine into them; and so kept himself alive with the odour till a feast was past. *Bacon.*

LOB.† *n. s.* [perhaps of the same origin as *looby.* See LOOBY.]

1. Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish.

Find Esau such a lout or *lob.*
Interlude of Jacob and Esau, (1568.)

Farewell, thou *lob* of spirits, I'll be gone,
Our queen and all her elves come here anon. *Shakspeare.*

2. Lob's pound; a prison. Probably a prison for idlers or sturdy beggars.

Crowdero, whom in irons bound,
Thou basely threw'st into *lob's* pound. *Hudibras.*

If he can once compass him, and get him in *lobs-pound*, he'll make nothing of him, but speak a few hard words to him, and perhaps bind him over to his good behaviour for a thousand years! *Addison, Drummer.*

3. A big worm.

For the trout the dew worm, which some also call the *lob* worm, and the brandling are the chief. *Walton, Angler.*

To LOB. *v. a.* To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner.

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,—
——— and their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hides and hips.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

LO'BBY. *n. s.* [*laube*, German.] An opening before a room.

His *lobbies* fill with 'tendance,
Rain sacrificial whisperings in his ear,
Make sacred even his stirrup. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Before the duke's rising from the table, he stood expecting till he should pass through a kind of *lobby* between that room and the next, where were divers attending him. *Wotton.*

Try your back stairs, and let the *lobby* wait,
A stratagem in war is no deceit. *King.*

LO'BCOCK.* *n. s.* [from *lob.*] A word of contempt for a sluggish, stupid, inactive person; a lob. It is still a northern word. *Sherwood.*

Now next, my gallant youths, farewell;
My lads that oft have cheer'd my heart!
My grief of mind no tongue can tell,
To think that I from you must part:
I now must leave you all, alas,
And live with some old *lobcock* ass!
Breton, Works of a Young Wit, (1577.)

LOBE. *n. s.* [*lobe*, French; λοβὸς.] A division; a distinct part; used commonly for a part of the lungs.

Nor could the *lobes* of his rank liver swell
To that prodigious mass for their eternal meal. *Dryden.*

Air-bladders form lobuli, which hang upon the bronchia like bunches of grapes; these lobuli constitute the *lobes*, and the *lobes* the lungs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

From whence the quick reciprocating breath,
The *lobe* adhesive, and the sweat of death. *Sewel.*

LO'BLOLLY.* *n. s.* A kind of seafaring dish. Chambers. An odd mixture of spoon-meat. Exmore dialect. On board the ships of war, water-gruel is called *loblolly*, and the surgeon's servant or mate the *loblolly*-boy. Grose.

LO'BSTER.† *n. s.* [Sax. loppeꞅꞇꞃe, lopyꞇꞃe; and thus Barret gives our word as *lopster*. Alv. 1580.] A crustaceous fish.

Those that cast their shell are the *lobster*, the crab, and craw-fish. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

It happeneth often that the *lobster* hath the great claw of one side longer than the other. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

LO'BULE.* *n. s.* A little lobe. *Chambers.*

LO'CAL. *adj.* [*local*, French; *locus*, Latin.]

1. Having the properties of place.

By ascending, after that the sharpness of death was overcome, he took the very *local* possession of glory, and that to the use of all that are his, even as himself before had witnessed, I go to prepare a place for you. *Hooker.*

A higher flight the vent'rous goddess tries,
Leaving material world, and *local* skies. *Prior.*

2. Relating to place.

The circumstance of *local* nearness in them unto us, might haply enforce in us a duty of greater separation from them than from those other. *Hooker.*

Where there is only a *local* circumstance of worship, the same thing would be worshipped supposing that circumstance changed. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Being in a particular place.

Dream not of their fight,
As of a duel, or the *local* wounds
Of head, or heel. *Milton, P. L.*

How is the change of being sometimes here, sometimes there, made by *local* motion in vacuum, without a change in the body moved? *Digby on Bodies.*

LOCA'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *local.*] Existence in place; relation of place, or distance.

That the soul and angels are devoid of quantity and dimension; and that they have nothing to do with grosser *locality*, is generally opinioned. *Glanville.*

Fond Fancy's eye,
That inly gives *locality* and form
To what she prizes best. *Mason, Eng. Gard.* B. 3.

These factions — weakened and distracted the *locality* of patriotism. *Burke, Thoughts on French Affairs.*

LO'CALLY.† *adv.* [from *local.*] With respect to place.

Being ascended into heaven, he is *locally* there.
Confut. of N. Shaxton, (1546,) E. iii. b.

O Saviour, whiles thou now sittest gloriously in heaven, thou dost no less impart thyself unto us, than if thou stoodst visibly by us, than if we stood *locally* by thee.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

Whether things, in their natures so divers as body and spirit, which almost in nothing communicate, are not essentially divided, though not *locally* distant, I leave to the readers.
Glanville.

To LO'CATE.* *v. a.* [*loco, locatus*, Lat.] To place.

Under this roof the biographer of Johnson, and the pleasant tourist to Corsica and the Hebrides, passed many jovial joyous hours; here he has *located* some of the liveliest scenes, and most brilliant passages, in his entertaining anecdotes of his friend Samuel Johnson. *Cumberland, Memoirs of himself.*

LOCA'TION.† *n. s.* [*location*, old Fr. *locatio*, Lat.] Situation with respect to place; act of placing; state of being placed.

Any determinate *location* or position of the body.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 6.

To say that the world is somewhere, means no more than that it does exist; this, though a phrase borrowed from place, signifying only its existence, not *location*. *Locke.*

Loch.† *n. s.* [Gael. *loch;* Irish, *lough;* Welsh, *llugh;* Sax. luh; Lat. *lacus.*] A lake. Scottish. See Lough.

A lake or *loch* that has no fresh water running into it, will turn into a stinking puddle. *Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*

Loch.* *n. s.* [*loch,* French; but the word is originally Arabick.]

1. A liquid confection; a soft medine, between a syrop and an electuary: called *lochet* in our old lexicography; and also *lohock,* or *lohoch,* as it is also in French. See Lohock.

2. In the plural, *loches,* the evacuations consequent on the delivery of a woman in child-bed. [λοχεῖα, Gr.]

LOCK.† *n. s.* [loc, Saxon, the lock of a door; also an enclosure; and a tuft of hair. Serenius deduces it from the Goth. *lukan,* and Sax. lucan, to shut up, to close; and so Mr. H. Tooke calls it the past participle of the latter. But Serenius also cites the West. Goth. *loccka,* to shut.]

1. An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests.

No gate so strong, no *lock* so firm and fast,
But with that piercing noise flew open quit or brast.
Spenser. F. Q.

We have *locks* to safeguard necessaries,
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. *Shakspeare.*

As there are *locks* for several purposes, so are there several inventions in *locks,* in contriving their wards or guards. *Moxon.*

2. The part of the gun by which fire is struck.

A gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges and discharges: under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder, a little before the *lock,* another for the bullets; behind the cock a charger, which carries the powder to the further end of the *lock.* *Grew, Museum.*

3. A hug; a grapple.

They must be practised in all the *locks* and gripes of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tugg or grapple, and to close. *Milton on Education.*

4. Any enclosure.

Sergesthus, eager with his beak to press
Betwixt the rival gally and the rock,
Shuts up th' unweildy centaur in the *lock.* *Dryden, Æn.*

To destroy any sluice or *lock* on a navigable river, is made felony, to be punished with transportation for seven years. *Backstone.*

5. A quantity of hair or wool hanging together.

Well might he perceive the hanging of her hair in *locks,* some curled, and some forgotten. *Sidney.*

A goodly cypress, who bowing her fair head over the water, it seemeth she looked into it, and dressed her green *locks* by that running river. *Sidney.*

His grizly *locks,* long growen and unbound,
Disorder'd hung about his shoulders round. *Spenser.*

The bottom was set against a *lock* of wool, and the sound was quite deaded. *Bacon.*

They nourish only a *lock* of ha the crown of their heads. *Sandys, Trav.*

A *lock* of hair will draw more than a cable rope. *Grew.*

Behold the *locks* that are grown white
Beneath a helmet in your father's battles. *Addison, Cato.*

Two *locks* that graceful hung behind
In equal curls, and well conspir'd, to deck
With shining ringlets her smooth ivory neck. *Pope.*

6. A tuft.

I suppose this letter will find thee picking of daisies, or smelling to a *lock* of hay. *Addison, Spect.*

To Lock. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut or fasten with locks.

The garden, seated on the level floor,
She left behind, and *locking* every door,
Thought all secure. *Dryden.*

2. To shut up or confine, as with locks.

I am *lockt* in one of them;
If you do love me, you will find me out. *Shakspeare.*

We do *lock*
Our former sample in our strong barr'd gates. *Shakspeare.*

Then seek to know those things which make us blest,
And having found them, *lock* them in thy breast. *Denham.*

The frighted dame
The log in secret *lock'd.* *Dryden, Ovid.*

If the door to a council be kept by armed men, and all such whose opinions are not liked kept out, the freedom of those within is infringed, and all their acts are as void as if they were *locked* in. *Dryden, Æn.*

One conduces to the poet's completing of his work; the other slackens his pace, and *locks* him up like a knight-errant in an enchanted castle. *Dryden, Ded. to the Æn.*

The father of the gods
Confin'd their fury to those dark abodes,
And *lock'd* 'em safe within, oppress'd with mountain loads.
Dryden, Æn.

If one third of the money in trade were *locked* up, must not the landholders receive one third less? *Locke.*

Always *lock* up a cat in a closet where you keep your china plates, for fear the mice may steal in and break them. *Swift.*

Your wine *lock'd* up,
Plain milk will do the feat. *Pope, Hor.*

3. To close fast.

Death blasts his bloom, and *locks* his frozen eyes. *Gay.*

To Lock. *v. n.*

1. To become fast by a lock.

For not of wood, nor of enduring brass,
Doubly disparted did it *lock* and close,
That when it *locked* none might through it pass.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. To unite by mutual insertion.

Either they *lock* into each other, or slip one upon another's surface; as much of their surface touches as makes them cohere. *Boyle.*

Lo'cker. *n. s.* [from *lock.*] Any thing that is closed with a lock; a drawer.

I made *lockers* or drawers at the end of the boat.
Robinson Crusoe.

Lo'cket. *n. s.* [*loquet,* French.] A small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace, or other ornament.

Where knights are kept in narrow lists,
With wooden *lockets* 'bout their wrists. *Hudibras.*

Lo'ckram.† *n. s.* [*lock,* Su. Goth. locks clipped off wool, and *ramr,* thick. Serenius.] A sort of coarse cloth.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest *lockram* 'bout her reechy neck,
Clambering the walls to eye him. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Lo'ckron. *n. s.* A kind of ranunculus.

Lo'cksmith.* *n. s.* [*lock* and *smith.*] A man whose trade is to make and mend locks.

We may likewise see, in Plato's forenamed instances of his smiths and his wrights, how many several arts there be: — some goldsmiths, some braziers, some farriers, some *locksmiths.*
Fotherby, Athcom. (1622,) p. 193.

Lo'cky.* *adj.* [from *lock.*] Having locks or tufts. Not in use. *Sherwood.*

Locomo'tion.† *n. s.* [*locus* and *motus,* Lat.] Power of changing place.

All progression, or animal *locomotion,* is performed by drawing on, or impelling forward, some part which was before at quiet. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Many in the set *locomotions* and movements of their days have measured the circuit of it, [the earth.]
Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 33.

An excursion to London, upon the footing that *locomotion* then was, when an hundred miles were a journey of three days, was a matter of some importance.
Graves, Recollect. of Shenstone.

LO'COMOTIVE. *adj.* [*locus* and *moveo*, Latin.] Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place.

I shall consider the motion, or *locomotive* faculty of animals. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

In the night too, oft he kicks,
Or shews his *locomotive* tricks. *Prior.*

An animal cannot well be defined from any particular organical part, nor from its *locomotive* faculty, for some adhere to rocks. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Locomoti'vity.* *n. s.* [from *locomotive.*] Power of changing place.

The most superb edifice that ever was conceived or constructed, would not equal the smallest insect, blest with sight, feeling, and *locomotivity.* *Bryant.*

Lo'cust. *n. s.* [*locusta*, Latin.] A devouring insect.

The Hebrews had several sorts of *locusts* which are not known among us: the old historians and modern travellers remark that *locusts* are very numerous in Africk, and many places of Asia; that sometimes they fall like a cloud upon the country, and eat up every thing they meet with. Moses describes four sorts of *locusts.* Since there was a prohibition against using *locusts*, it is not to be questioned but that these creatures were commonly eaten in Palestine and the neighbouring countries. *Calmet.*

To-morrow will I bring the *locusts* into thy coasts. *Exodus.*

Air replete with the steams of animals, rotting, has produced pestilential fevers, such hath likewise been raised by great quantities of dead *locusts.* *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Lo'cust-tree. *n. s.*

The *locust-tree* hath a papilionaceous flower, from whose calyx arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes an unicapsular hard pod, including roundish hard seeds, which are surrounded with a fungous stringy substance. *Miller.*

Locu'tion.* *n. s.* [*locutio*, Lat. *locution*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Discourse; manner of speech; phrase.

Under the shadowe of fygurate *locution* in his gloyre of the electe persons. *Bale on the Revel.* P. ii. (1550.)

They found shifts as well in the one as the other; tropes, hyperbolical *locutions*, figures of eloquence, and such like toyes. *Stapleton, Fortr. of Faith*, fol. 67. b.

He confesses it to be a way of *locution* made use of by very good authors. *Bp. Wren, Monarchy Asserted*, p. 129.

Lodestar. See **Loadstar.**

Lodestone. See **Loadstone.**

To **LODGE.** *v. a.* [loᵹian, Saxon; *loger*, French.]

1. To place in a temporary habitation.

When he was come to the court of France, the king stiled him by the name of the duke of York; *lodged* him, and accommodated him, in a great state. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. To afford a temporary dwelling; to supply with harbour for a night.

Every house was proud to *lodge* a knight. *Dryden.*

3. To place; to plant.

When on the brink the foaming boar I met,
And in his side thought to have *lodg'd* my spear,
The desperate savage rush'd within my force,
And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Otway.*

He *lodg'd* an arrow in a tender breast,
That had so often to his own been prest. *Addison, Ov.*

In viewing again the ideas that are *lodged* in the memory, the mind is more than passive. *Locke.*

4. To fix; to settle.

By whose fell working I was first advanc'd,
And by whose pow'r I well might *lodge* a fear
To be again displac'd. *Shakspeare.*

I can give no reason,
More than a *lodg'd* hate, and a certain loathing
I bear Antonio. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

5. To place in the memory.

This cunning the king would not understand, though he *lodged* it, and noted it, in some particulars. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

6. To harbour or cover.

The deer is *lodg'd*, I've track'd her to her covert;
Rush in at once. *Addison, Cato.*

7. To afford place to.

The memory can *lodge* a greater store of images, than all the senses can present at one time. *Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*

8. To lay flat.

Though bladed corn be *lodg'd*, and trees blown down,
Though castles topple on their warders heads. *Shakspeare.*

We'll make foul weather with despised tears;
Our sighs, and they, shall *lodge* the summer corn,
And make a dearth in this revolting land. *Shakspeare.*

To **Lodge.** *v. n.*

1. To reside; to keep residence.

Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye,
And where care *lodgeth*, sleep will never lie. *Shakspeare.*

Something holy *lodges* in that breast,
And with these raptures moves the vocal air
To testify his hidden residence. *Milton, Comus.*

And dwells such rage in softest bosoms then?
And *lodge* such daring souls in little men? *Pope.*

2. To take a temporary habitation.

Why commands the king,
That his chief followers *lodge* in towns about him,
While he himself keepeth in the cold field? *Shakspeare.*

I know not where he *lodges*; and for me to devise a lodging, and say, he lies here, or he lies there, were to lie in mine own throat. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Thy father is a man of war, and will not *lodge* with the people. *Samuel.*

3. To take up residence at night.

My lords
And soldiers, stay and *lodge* by me this night. *Shakspeare.*

Oh, that I had in the wilderness a *lodging* place of wayfaring men, that I might leave my people! *Jeremiah.*

Here thou art but a stranger travelling to thy country; it is therefore a huge folly to be afflicted, because thou hast a less convenient inn to *lodge* in by the way. *Bp. Taylor.*

4. To lie flat.

Long cone wheat they reckon in Oxfordshire best for rank clays; and its straw makes it not subject to *lodge*, or to be mildewed. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Lodge.† *n. s.* [*logis*, French; *lodge*, Dan. a hut, a shed; *log*, Celt. a place.]

1. A small house in a park or forest.

He brake up his court, and retired himself, his wife and children, into a certain forest thereby, which he calleth his desert, wherein he hath built two fine *lodges.* *Sidney.*

I found him as melancholy as a *lodge* in a warren. *Shakspeare.*

He and his lady both are at the *lodge*,
Upon the north side of this pleasant chace. *Shakspeare.*

Thus at their shady *lodge* arriv'd, both stood,
Both turn'd, and under open sky ador'd
The God that made both sky, air, earth. *Milton, P. L.*

Whenever I am turned out, my *lodge* descends upon a low-spirited family. *Swift.*

2. Any small house appendant to a greater; as, the porter's *lodge.*

Lo'dgeable.* *adj.* [from *lodge*; Fr. *logeable.*] Capable of affording a temporary dwelling. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

At the furthest end of the town eastward, the ambassadour's house was appointed, but not yet (by default of some of the king's officers) *lodgable.* *Sir J. Finett, Philox.* (1656,) p. 164.

The house is old-fashioned and irregular, but *lodgeable* and commodious. *Smollett, Humph. Clinker.*

Lo'dgement. *n. s.* [from *lodge*; *logement*, French.]

1. Disposition or collocation in a certain place.

The curious *lodgement* and inosculation of the auditory nerves. *Derham.*

2. Accumulation; collection.

An oppressed diaphragm from a mere *lodgement* of extravasated matter. *Sharp, Surgery.*

3. Possession of the enemy's work.

The military pedant is making *lodgements*, and fighting battles, from one end of the year to the other. *Addison.*

Lo'dger. *n. s.* [from *lodge.*]

1. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another.

Base tyke, call'st thou me host? now I scorn the term; nor shall my Nell keep *lodgers.* *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

There were in a family, the man and his wife, three children, and three servants or *lodgers.* *Graunt.*

Those houses are soonest infected that are crowded with multiplicity of *lodgers*, and nasty families. *Harvey.*

The gentlewoman begged me to stop; for that a *lodger* she had taken in was run mad. *Tatler.*

Sylla was reproached by his fellow *lodger*, that whilst the fellow *lodger* paid eight pounds one shilling and five-pence halfpenny for the uppermost story, he paid for the rest twenty-four pounds four shillings and four-pence halfpenny. *Arbuthnot.*

2. One that resides in any place.

Look in that breast, most dirty D—! be fair;
Say, can you find but one such *lodger* there? *Pope.*

Lo'dging. *n. s.* [from *lodge.*]

1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another.

I will in Cassio's *lodging* lose this napkin,
And let him find it. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Let him change his *lodging* from one end of the town to another, which is a great adamant of acquaintance. *Bacon.*

At night he came
To his known *lodgings*, and his country dame. *Dryden.*

He desired his sister to bring her away to the *lodgings* of his friend. *Addison, Guardian.*

Wits take *lodgings* in the sound of Bow. *Pope.*

2. Place of residence.

Fair bosom fraught with virtue's richest treasure,
The nest of love, the *lodging* of delight,
The bower of bliss, the paradise of pleasure,
The sacred harbour of that heavenly spright. *Spenser.*

3. Harbour; covert.

The hounds were uncoupled; and the stag thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than to the slender fortification of his *lodging.* *Sidney.*

4. Convenience to sleep on.

Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows, yielding us soft and warm *lodging.* *Ray on Creation.*

To Loffe.* *v. n.* To laugh. See *To* Laugh.

The whole quire hold their hips, and *loffe.* *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

LOFT.† *n. s.* [*lloft*, Welsh; or from *lift.* Dr. Johnson. — *Loft*, Goth. cubile in supremâ contignatione: *loefta*, Su. evehere, sursum tollere. Serenius. — The past participle of hlıꝼıan, Sax. to raise, to elevate. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. A floor.

Eutychus fell down from the third *loft.* *Acts.*

There is a traverse placed in a *loft* above. *Bacon.*

2. The highest floor.

To lull him in his slumber soft,
A trickling stream from high rock tumbling down,
And ever drizzling rain upon the *loft*,
Mixt with a murmuring wind. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. Rooms on high.

Passing through the spheres of watchful fire,
And hills of snow, and *lofts* of piled thunder. *Milton, Vac. Ex.*

A weasel once made shift to slink
In at a corn *loft*, through a chink. *Pope.*

4. *On* Loft. See Aloft.

Lo'ftily. *adv.* [from *lofty.*]

1. On high; in an elevated place.

2. Proudly; haughtily.

They speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak *loftily.* *Psal.* lxxiii. 8.

3. With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely.

My lowly verse may *loftily* arise,
And lift itself unto the highest skies. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Lo'ftiness. *n. s.* [from *lofty.*]

1. Height; local elevation.

2. Sublimity; elevation of sentiment.

Three poets in three distant ages born;
The first in *loftiness* of thought surpass'd,
The next in majesty; in both the last. *Dryden.*

3. Pride; haughtiness.

Augustus and Tiberius had *loftiness* enough in their temper, and affected to make a sovereign figure. *Collier.*

Lo'fty. *adj.* [from *loft*, or *lift.*]

1. High; hovering; elevated in place.

Cities of men with *lofty* gates and towers. *Milton, P. L.*

See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance,
See nodding forests on the mountains dance. *Pope, Messiah.*

2. Elevated in condition or character.

Thus saith the high and *lofty* One. *Isaiah.*

3. Sublime; elevated in sentiment.

He knew
Himself to sing and build the *lofty* rhime. *Milton, Lycidas.*

4. Proud; haughty.

The eyes of the *lofty* shall be humbled. *Isaiah.*

Lofty and sour to them that lov'd him not;
But to those men that sought him, sweet as Summer. *Shakspeare.*

Man, the tyrant of our sex, I hate,
A lowly servant, but a *lofty* mate. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

LOG.† *n. s.* [The original of this word is not known. Skinner derives it from lıȝȝan, Saxon, to lie; Junius from *logge*, Dutch, sluggish; perhaps the Lat. *lignum*, is the true original. Dr. Johnson. — It is from the Sax. lecȝan, *ponere*, to lay. Laȝ, (*a* broad, and retaining the sound of the ȝ,) *log*, from the Saxon, corresponds with *post* from the Latin. We say, indifferently, "to stand like a *post*," or "to stand like a *log*," in our way. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 167.]

1. A shapeless bulky piece of wood.

Would the lightning had
Burnt up those *logs* that thou'rt injoin'd to pile. *Shakspeare.*

The worms with many feet are bred under *logs* of timber, and many times in gardens, where no *logs* are. *Bacon.*

Some *log*, perhaps, upon the waters swam,
An useless drift, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd first a floating trough became,
And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*

2. A piece of wood, about seven or eight inches long, which, with its line, serves to measure the course of a ship at sea.

Log is a machine used to measure the ship's head way, or the rate of her velocity as she advances through the sea. It is composed by a reel and line, to which is fixed a small piece of wood forming the quadrant of a circle. *Hawkesworth, Voyages.*

3. An Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, and consequently five-sixths of a pint. According to Dr. Arbuthnot it was a liquid measure, the seventy-second part of the bath or ephah, and twelfth part of the hin. *Calmet.*

A meat offering mingled with oil, and one *log* of oil. *Leviticus.*

Log-board.* *n. s.* A table divided into five columns, containing an account of a ship's way measured by the log.

Log-book.* *n. s.* A register of a ship's way and other naval incidents.

Log-line.* *n. s.* See the second sense of Log.

To **Log.*** *v. n.* In the language of the vulgar, to move to and fro. Used in Cornwall and Devon. *Polwhele.*

Logari'thmical.* } *adj.* [Fr. *logarithmique.*] Relat-
Logari'thmick. } ing to logarithms.

Mr. Walter Warner made an inverted *logarithmical* table, whereas Brigg's table fills his margin with numbers, encreasing by units, and over against them sets their logarithms, which because of incommensurability must needs be either abundant or deficient. *Aubrey, Anecd.* ii. 579.

LO'GARITHMS. *n. s.* [*logarithme*, Fr. λόγος and ἀριθμος.]

Logarithms, which are the indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another, were first invented by Napier Lord Merchison, a Scottish baron, and afterwards completed by Mr. Briggs, Savilian professor at Oxford. They are a series of artificial numbers, contrived for the expedition of calculation, and proceeding in an arithmetical proportion, as the numbers they answer to do in a geometrical one: for instance,

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512

Where the numbers above beginning with (0), and arithmetically proportional, are called *logarithms*. The addition and subtraction of *logarithms* answers to the multiplication and division of the numbers they correspond with; and this saves an infinite deal of trouble. In like manner will the extraction of roots be performed, by dissecting the *logarithms* of any numbers for the square root, and trisecting them for the cube, and so on. *Harris.*

Lo'ggats.† *n. s.*

Loggats is the ancient name of a play or game, which is one of the unlawful games enumerated in the thirty-third statute of Henry VIII. It is the same which is now called kettle-pins, in which boys often make use of bones instead of wooden pins, throwing at them with another bone instead of bowling. *Hanmer.*

This is a game played in several parts of England even at this time. A stake is fixed into the ground; those, who play, throw *loggats* at it; and he, that is nearest the stake, wins. I have seen it played in different counties at their sheep-shearing feasts. *Steevens.*

It is probably from the word *log*: the game was so called from the *loggets* or wooden pins made use of in the play. *Whalley.*

Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at *loggats* with them? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

LO'GGERHEAD. *n. s.* [*logge*, Dutch, stupid, and *head*; or rather from *log*, a heavy motionless mass, as *blockhead.*] A dolt; a blockhead; a thickscul.

Where hast been, Hal?—
With three or four *loggerheads*, amongst three or fourscore hogsheads. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Says this *loggerhead*, what have we to do to quench other people's fires. *L'Estrange.*

To fall to **Loggerheads.** } To scuffle; to fight with-
To go to **Loggerheads.** } out weapons.

A couple of travellers that took up an ass, fell to *loggerheads* which should be his master.

Lo'ggerheaded. *adj.* [from *loggerhead.*] Dull; stupid; doltish.

You *loggerheaded* and unpolish'd groom, what! no attendance? *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

LO'GICK. *n. s.* [*logique*, French; *logica*, Latin, from λόγος.] The art of reasoning. One of the seven sciences.

Logick is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts, Logick.*

Talk *logick* with acquaintance,
And practise rhetorick in your common talk. *Shakspeare.*

By a *logick* that left no man any thing which he might call his own, they no more looked upon it as the case of one man, but the case of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*

Here foam'd rebellious *logick*, gagg'd and bound,
There stript fair rhetorick languish'd on the ground. *Pope.*

Lo'gical. *adj.* [from *logick.*]

1. Pertaining to logick; taught in logick.

The heretick complained greatly of St. Augustine, as being too full of *logical* subtilties. *Hooker.*

Those who in a *logical* dispute keep in general terms, would hide a fallacy. *Dryden, Pref. to Ann. Mir.*

We ought not to value ourselves upon our ability, in giving subtile rules, and finding out *logical* arguments, since it would be more perfection not to want them. *Baker.*

2. Skilled in logick; furnished with logick.

A man who sets up for a judge in criticism, should have a clear and *logical* head. *Addison, Spect.*

Lo'gically. *adv.* [from *logical.*] According to the laws of logick.

How can her old good man
With honour take her back again?
From hence I *logically* gather,
The woman cannot live with either. *Prior.*

Logi'cian. *n. s.* [*logicien*, French; *logicus*, Latin.] A teacher or professor of logick; a man versed in logick.

If a man can play the true *logician*, and have as well judgement as invention, he may do great matters. *Bacon.*

If we may believe our *logicians*, man is distinguished from all other creatures by the faculty of laughter. *Addison.*

Each staunch polemick stubborn as a rock,
Each fierce *logician* still expelling Locke,
Came whip and spur. *Pope, Dunciad.*

A *logician* might put a case that would serve for an exception. *Swift.*

The Arabian physicians were subtile men, and most of them *logicians*; accordingly they have given method, and shed subtilty upon their author. *Baker.*

Lo'gman. *n. s.* [*log* and *man.*] One whose business is to carry logs.

For your sake
Am I this patient *logman*? *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Lo'gogriphe.* *n. s.* [λόγος, discourse, and γρῖφος, an enigma, from γρῖπος, a net, Gr.] A sort of riddle.

Had I compil'd from Amadis de Gaul,—
Or spun out riddles, and weav'd fifty tomes
Of *logogriphes*, and curious palindromes,—
Thou then hadst had some colour for thy flames
On such my serious follies. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Lo'gomachy.† *n. s.* [λογομαχία, Gr. *logomachie*, Fr.] A contention in words; a contention about words.

Forced terms of art did much puzzle sacred theology with distinctions, cavils, quiddities; and so transformed her to a meer kind of sophistry and *logomachy*. *Howell.*

The contentions of the eastern and western churches about this subject, are but a mere *logomachy*, or strife about words. *Bp. Bramhall, Schism Guarded*, p. 403.

I shall not enter into a mere *logomachy*, or strife about sounds and phrases. *Trapp, Popery truly stated*, P. ii. § 1.

LO'GWOOD. *n. s.*

Logwood is of a very dense and firm texture; is the heart only of the tree which produces it. It is very heavy, and remarkably hard, and of a deep, strong, red colour. It grows both in the East and West Indies, but no where so plentifully as on the coast of the bay of Campeachy. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with *logwood* water. *Peacham on Drawing.*

LO'HOCK. *n. s.*

Lohock is an Arabian name for those forms of medicines which are now commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, or linctuses. *Quincy.*

Lohocks and pectorals were prescribed, and venesection repeated. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

LOIN.† *n. s.* [*llwyn*, Welsh. Dr. Johnson. — Our word was originally *lend*; *lends* being the *loins*. See LENDS. Callander derives the Sax. and Germ. *lendenu*, and *lenden*, from *leinga* "to extend, the loins being the length of the trunk of the body."]

1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.

So have I seen in larder dark
Of veal a lucid *loin*,
Replete with many a brilliant spark,
As wise philosophers remark,
At once both stink and shine. *Ld. Dorset.*

2. Loins; the reins.

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my *loins*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Thou slander of thy heavy mother's womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's *loins*! *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
Virgin mother, hail!
High in the love of Heaven! yet from my *loins*
Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the Son
Of God Most High. *Milton, P. L.*
A multitude, like which the populous north
Pour'd never from her frozen *loins*, to pass
Rhene, or the Danaw, when her barbarous sons
Came like a deluge on the south. *Milton, P. L.*

To LO'ITER.† *v. n.* [*leuteren*, *loteren*, Teut. to linger; *lata*, Gothick, tardy, slow.] To linger; to spend time carelessly; to idle.

Sir John, you *loiter* here too long, being you are to take soldiers up in the countries. *Shakspeare.*

Whence this long delay?
You *loiter*, while the spoils are thrown away. *Dryden.*

If we have gone wrong, let us redeem the mistake; if we have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace, and make the most of the present opportunity. *Rogers.*

To LO'ITER.* *v. a.* To consume in trifles; to waste carelessly.

Mark how he spends his time, whether he unactively *loiters* it away. *Locke.*

What have we found,
In life's austerer hours, delectable
As the long day so *loiter'd*? *Hurdis, Village Curate.*

LO'ITERER. *n. s.* [from *loiter*.] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch; one who lives without business; one who is sluggish and dilatory.

Give gloves to thy reapers a largess to cry,
And daily to *loiterers* have a good eye. *Tusser, Husb.*

The poor, by idleness or unthriftiness, are riotous spenders, vagabonds, and *loiterers*. *Hayward.*

Where hast thou been, thou *loiterer*?
Though my eyes clos'd, my arms have still been open'd
To search if thou wert come. *Otway.*

Providence would only enter mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry, that we live not like idle *loiterers* and truants. *More.*

Ever listless *loiterers*, that attend
No cause, no trust, no duty, and no friend. *Pope.*

To LOLL.† *v. n.* [Of this word the etymology is not known. Perhaps it might be contemptuously derived from *lollard*, a name of great reproach before the Reformation; of whom one tenet was, that all trades not necessary to life are unlawful. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius, with great probability, cites the Iceland. *lolla*, to be slowly moved, *loll*, a slow step, as the origin of our word.]

1. To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing.

So hangs, and *lolls*, and weeps upon me: so shakes and pulls me. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

He is not *lolling* on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
Close by a softly murmuring stream,
Where lovers us'd to *loll* and dream. *Hudibras.*
To *loll* on couches, rich with cytron steds,
And lay your guilty limbs in Tyrian beds. *Dryden.*
Void of care he *lolls* supine in state,
And leaves his business to be done by fate. *Dryden.*
But wanton now, and *lolling* at our ease,
We suffer all the inveterate ills of peace. *Dryden.*
A lazy *lolling* sort
Of ever listless loiterers. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. To hang out. Used of the tongue hanging out in weariness or play.

The triple porter of the Stygian seat,
With *lolling* tongue lay fawning at thy feet. *Dryden.*
With harmless play amidst the bowls he pass'd,
And with his *lolling* tongue assay'd the taste. *Dryden.*

To LOLL. *v. a.* To put out. Used of the tongue exerted.

All authors to their own defects are blind,
Hadst thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,
To see the people, when splay mouths they make,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues *loll'd* out a foot. *Dryden, Pers.*
By Strymon's freezing streams he sat alone,
Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his wrongs,
Fierce tigers couch'd around, and *loll'd* their fawning tongues. *Dryden, Virg.*

LO'LLARD.* } LO'LLER. } *n. s.* [*lollaerd*, Teut. *lollardus*, low Latin. Some pretend, that this word was derived from Walter *Lolhard*, a German, who began to dogmatize at the beginning of the fourteenth century; others from the Germ. *loben*, to praise, and *herr*, Lord, because the lollards travelled about from place to place singing holy hymns; Chaucer, from *lolium*, cockle or tares, as if these persons were the tares sown in Christ's vineyard; and others from the old Germ. *lullen* or *lollen*, to sing, and the termination *hard*, with which many of the high Dutch words end; from the manner, as already stated, of their singing hymns, or, as some think, from their custom also of chanting requiems to the souls of the dead. Du Cange believes the word to be of German origin; and agrees with Killian's *lollaerd*, (mussitator,) a mumbler of prayers, *lollen*, signifying also to mumble, to hum.] A name given to the first reformers of the Roman Catholick religion in England; a reproachful appellation of the followers of Wicliffe. See LOLLARDY.

I smell a *loller* in the wind, quoth he: —
He shal no gospel glosen here ne teche: —
He wolde sowen som difficultee,

Or springen cockle in our clene corne:
And therfore, hoste, I warne thee beforne.
Chaucer, Shipm. Prol.

They are of him [the pope] cursed with booke, bell, and candle, out of his heaven, as Pasquin calleth, and this natural life, as *lollords* and heretikes not worthy the benefite of temporall quiet. *Anderson, Expos. on Benedictus,* (1573,) fol. 59.

In his lectures he [H. Crompe] called the heretikes *lollards.* *Fox, Acts and Mon. of Wicliffe.*

Dr. Wiclif dying at Lutterworth Dec. 31. 1384, his followers were soon after distinguished, or rather reproached, by the nickname of *lollards.* *Lewis, Life of Bp. Pecock,* p. 10.

LO'LLARDY.* *n. s.* [from *lollard.*] The doctrine of lollards; a name given to what, before the Reformation, was deemed heresy.

Beware that thou be not oppressed
With antichriste's *lollardie.* *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.

The spirit of popery, not Christianity, was to be seen in the zeal of the enemies to *lollardy.*
Young on Idolat. Corruptions, ii. 331.

LOMBA'RDICK.* *adj.* [from the *Lombards.*] Applied to one of the ancient alphabets derived from the Roman, and relating to the manuscripts of Italy.

Writing in Italy was uniform until the irruption of the Goths, when it was disfigured by the taste of that barbarous people. In 569, the Lombards having possessed themselves of all that part of the empire, except Rome and Ravenna, introduced another form of writing, which is termed *Lombardic.* As the popes used the *Lombardic* manner in their bulls, the appellation of Roman was sometimes given to it in the eleventh century. Though the dominion of the Lombards continued no longer than about two hundred and six years, the name of their writing was still current beyond the Alps, from the seventh century to the beginning of the thirteenth, and then ceased. *Astle.*

As to the *Lombardic* character, we have not a book that I know of, written in it, I mean agreeable to the specimens of it in Mabillon de Re diplomatica; nor did I ever see any in any other place. In Sir J. Cotton's (I perceive by your catalogue) there be several. — Several of our MSS. are said by Dr. Langbain to be written in *Lombardic* letters; but they are the common text or square hand, about 400 years old, vastly different from Mabillon, as I suppose yours are also.
Humph. Wanley to Dr. Smith, (1697,) *Aubrey's Anec.* i. 85.

LOMP. *n. s.* A kind of roundish fish.

LO'NDONER.* *n. s.* [from *London.*] A native of London; an inhabitant of London.

What was the speech amongst the *Londoners*
Concerning the French journey. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The felicity of Queen Elizabeth may be much imputed to the rare temper and moderation of men's minds in those days; for the purse of the common people, and *Londoners,* did beat nothing so high as it did afterwards, when they grew pampered with so long peace and plenty. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 12.

Some *Londoners,* whom they extolled to the skies for their wit, I knew, passed in town for silly fellows.
Addison, Freehold. No. 22.

LO'NDONISM.* *n. s.* A mode of expression said to be peculiar to London.

The subject is, to shew, that the humble and accepted dialect of London, the *Londonisms,* as I may call them, are far from being reproachable in themselves, however they may appear to us not born within the sound of Bow-bell.
Pegge, Anecd. of the Eng. Language.

LONE.† *adj.* [contracted from *alone.*]

1. Solitary; unfrequented; having no company.

Here the *lone* hour a blank of life displays. *Savage.*

Thus vanish sceptres, coronets, and balls,
And leave you in *lone* woods, or empty walls. *Pope.*

2. Single; not conjoined or neighbouring to others.

No *lone* house in Wales, with a mountain and a rookery, is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.*

3. Formerly denoting single, unmarried; or in widowhood.

Moreover this Glycerie is a *lone* woman.
Kyffin, Transl. of Terence, (1588.)

A hundred mark is a long loan for a poor *lone* woman to bear. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

Queen Elizabeth being a *lone* woman, and having few friends, refusing to marry.
Title to a Collect. of Records, (1642.)

LONE.* } LO'NNIN. } *n. s.* Our northern words for a *lane.*

LO'NELINESS. *n. s.* [from *lonely.*]

1. Solitude; want of company.

The huge and sportful assembly grew to him a tedious *loneliness,* esteeming nobody since Daiphantus was lost. *Sidney.*

2. Disposition to solitude.

I see
The mystery of your *loneliness,* and find
Your salt tears' head. *Shakspeare.*

LO'NELY. *adj.* [from *lone.*]

1. Solitary.

I go alone,
Like to a *lonely* dragon; that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shakspeare.*

Why thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the misled and *lonely* traveller? *Milton, Comus.*

Time has made you dote, and vainly tell
Of arms imagin'd, in your *lonely* cell. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Addicted to solitude.

When, fairest princess,
You *lonely* thus from the full court retire,
Love and the graces follow to your solitude. *Rowe.*

LO'NENESS.† *n. s.* [from *lone.*] Solitude; dislike of company.

One that doth wear away himself in *loneness.*
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

Those that would make *loneness* acceptable, by advising men, as through a prospective, to behold the greatness of structures and bravery of courts, through the humility of a cottage.
Sir R. Tempest on Solitariness, p. 95.

I can love both fair and brown, —
Her who loves *loneness* best. *Donne, Poems,* p. 7.

If of court-life you knew the good,
You would leave *loneness.* *Ibid.* p. 131.

LO'NESOME.† *adj.* [from *lone.*] Solitary; dismal.

They dance as they were wood,
Around an huge black goat, in *lonesome* wood,
By shady night, far from or house or town.
More, Pre-exist. of the Soul, st. 49.

You either must the earth from rest disturb,
Or roll around the heavens the solar orb;
Else what a dreadful face will nature wear!
How horrid will these *lonesome* seats appear! *Blackmore.*

LO'NESOMELY.* *adv.* [from *lonesome.*] In a dismal or solitary manner.

LO'NESOMENESS.* *n. s.* [from *lonesome.*] State or quality of being lonesome.

The darkness and *lonesomenes* of the night, is no improper similitude; 'tis a pretty emblem of our mortality.
Killingbeck, Serm. p. 96.

LONG.† *adj.* [*long,* French; *longus,* Latin. Dr. Johnson. — The past participle of the Sax. lenȝian, extendere, producere. Nor can any other derivation be found for the Latin *longus.* Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 374. — Mr. Tooke has omitted to notice the M. Goth. *lagg, logg,* of which the first *g* is pronounced like our *n*; and from which *long* should seem to be immediately derived.]

1. Not short: used of time.

He talked a *long* while, even till break of day. *Acts*, xx.
He was desirous to see him of a *long* season. *St. Luke*, xxiii.

2. Not short; used of space.
Empress, the way is ready, and not *long*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other.
His branches became *long* because of the waters. *Ezek.*
We made the trial in a *long* necked phial left open at the top. *Boyle.*

4. Of any certain measure in length.
Women eat their children of a span *long*. *Lam.* ii. 20.
These, as a line, their *long* dimensions drew,
Streaking the ground with sinuous trace. *Milton, P. L.*
The fig-tree spreads her arms,
Branching so broad and *long*. *Milton, P. L.*
A ponderous mace,
Full twenty cubits *long*, he swings around. *Pope.*

5. Not soon ceasing, or at an end.
Man goeth to his *long* home. *Ecclus.* xii. 5.
Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be *long* upon the land. *Exodus*, xx. 12.
They open to themselves at length a way
Up hither, under *long* obedience tried. *Milton, P. L.*
Him after *long* debate of thoughts revolv'd
Irresolute, his final sentence chose. *Milton, P. L.*
Long and ceaseless hiss. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Dilatory.
Death will not be *long* in coming, and the covenant of the grave is not shewed unto thee. *Ecclus.* xiv. 12.

7. Tedious in narration.
Chief mastery to dissect,
With *long* and tedious havock, fabled knights. *Milton, P. L.*
Reduce, my muse, the wandering song,
A tale should never be too *long*. *Prior.*

8. Continued by succession to a great series.
But first a *long* succession must ensue. *Milton, P. L.*

9. [From the verb, *To long*.] Longing; desirous; or perhaps, long continued, from the disposition to continue looking at any thing desired.
Praying for him, and casting a *long* look that way, he saw the galley leave the pursuit. *Sidney.*
By every circumstance I know he loves;
Yet he but doubts, and parlies, and casts out
Many a *long* look for succour. *Dryden.*

10. [In musick and pronunciation.] Protracted: as a *long* note; a *long* syllable.

11. Affectedly deliberate: rather an expression of contempt.
There is nothing to be done, according to them, in the common way; and let the matter in hand be what it will, it must be carried with an air of importance, and transacted, if we may so speak, with an ostentatious secrecy. These are your persons of *long* heads, who would fain make the world believe their thoughts and ideas very much superiour to their neighbours! *Tatler*, No. 191.

LONG.† *adv.*

1. To a great length in space.
The marble brought, erects the spacious dome,
Or forms the pillars *long*-extended rows,
On which the planted grove and pensile garden grows. *Prior.*

2. Not for a short time.
With mighty barres of *long*-enduring brass. *Fairfax.*
When the trumpet soundeth *long*, they shall come up to the mount. *Exod.* xix. 13.
The martial Ancus
Furbish'd the rusty sword again,
Resum'd the *long*-forgotten shield. *Dryden.*
One of these advantages, which Corneille has laid down, is the making choice of some signal and *long*-expected day, whereon the action of the play is to depend. *Dryden.*
So stood the pious prince unmov'd, and *long*
Sustain'd the madness of the noisy throng. *Dryden, Æn.*
The muse resumes her *long*-forgotten lays,
And love, restor'd, his ancient realm surveys. *Dryden.*

No man has complained that you have discoursed too *long* on any subject, for you leave us in an eagerness of learning more. *Dryden.*
Persia left for you
The realm of Candahar for dower I bought,
That *long*-contended prize for which you fought. *Dryden.*
It may help to put an end to that *long*-agitated and unreasonable question, whether man's will be free or no? *Locke.*
Heav'n restores
To thy fond wish the *long*-expected shores. *Pope, Odyss.*

3. In the comparative, it signifies for more time; and the superlative, for most time.
When she could no *longer* hide him, she took for him an ark of bulrushes. *Exod.* ii. 3.
Eldest parents signifies either the eldest men and women that have had children, or those who have *longest* had issue. *Locke.*

4. Not soon.
Not *long* after there arose against it a tempestuous wind. *Acts*, xxvii. 14.

5. At a point of duration far distant.
If the world had been eternal, those would have been found in it, and generally spread *long* ago, and beyond the memory of all ages. *Tillotson.*
Say, that you once were virtuous *long* ago!
A frugal, hardy people. *Philips, Briton.*

6. [For *along*; *au long*, Fr.] All along; throughout: of time.
Them among
There sat a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them meditate all his life *long*. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night *long*,
And then they say no spirit walks abroad,
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm,
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
He fed me all my life *long* to this day. *Gen.* xlviii. 15.
Forty years *long* was I grieved with this generation. *Psalms.*

7. Owing to; in consequence of: an abbreviation of *along*; not from the Sax. ʒelanʒ, a fault, as Dr. Johnson has hastily asserted, but from ʒe-lanʒ, *long of*; not meaning by the fault, by the failure, as he has further mistated it; and not a substantive, as he makes it. See the seventh sense of ALONG.
But if it is alonge on me,
Of that ye unavanced be,
Or els if it be *longe* on you,
The soth shall be preved nowe. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.
Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and wish that the world may go well, so it be not *long* of them, than with pains and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good. *Hooker.*
Maine, Bloys, Poictiers, and Tours are won away,
Long all of Somerset, and his delay. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
Mistress, all this coil is *long* of you. *Shakspeare.*
If we owe it to him that we know so much, it is perhaps *long* of his fond adorers that we know so little more. *Glanville.*

LONG.* *n. s.*

1. A character of musick, usually equal to two breves.

2. As Dr. Johnson has placed, what I have made the seventh sense of the adverb, as a noun substantive; it seems necessary here to refer the reader to what I have there proved.

To LONG.† *v. n.* [*gelangen*, German, to ask. Skinner. — Icel. "*langa*, epter," to desire; *langen*, desire. Serenius. — So the Saxon, lanʒian æꝼꞇeꞃ, to long after, to desire greatly: Uꞅ nu lanʒian mæʒ æꝼꞇeꞃ ꞅẏlcum daʒum. Nobis nunc desiderare licet tales dies. Oros. 2. 5. Lye, edit. Manning. It is a secondary meaning of lanʒian, to draw out, to protract.] To desire earnestly; to wish with eagerness

continued: with *for* or *after* before the thing desired.

Fresh expectation troubled not the land
With any *long'd for* change, or better state. *Shakspeare.*
And thine eyes shall look, and fail with *longing for* them. *Deut.* xxviii. 32.
If earst he wished, now he *longed* sore. *Fairfax.*
The great master perceived, that Rhodes was the place the Turkish tyrant *longed after*. *Knolles, Hist.*
If the report be good, it causeth love,
And *longing* hope, and well assured joy. *Davies.*
His sons, who seek the tyrant to sustain,
And *long for* arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death deserv'd. *Dryden, Æn.*
Glad of the gift, the new made warrior goes,
And arms among the Greeks, and *longs for* equal foes. *Dryden.*
Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,
This *longing after* immortality? *Addison, Cato.*
There's the tie that binds you;
You *long* to call him father: Marcia's charms
Work in your heart unseen, and plead for Cato. *Addison.*
Nicomedes *longing for* herrings, was supplied with fresh ones by his cook, at a great distance from the sea. *Arbuthnot.*
Through stormy seas
I courted dangers, and I *long'd for* death. *A. Philips.*

To LONG.* *v. n.* [*langen*, German.] To belong. This word is often written, as if it were merely an abbreviation of *belong*.

The clothes, and the remenant all,
That to the sacrifice *longen* shall. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*
Commandements that *longen* to God. *Lib. Festiv.* fol. 23. b.
But he me first through pride, and puissance strong,
Assayl'd, not knowing what to armes doth *long*. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. ii. 8.
But wit's ambition *longeth* to the best. *Davies.*

LONGANI'MITY.† *n. s.* [*longanimitas*, Latin; *longanimité*, Fr.] Forbearance; patience of offences.

The Almighty, in his goodnesse and mercy, geveth tyme and space to men that are wylling to repent, and endureth offenders with great patiencc and *longanimity* to bring them to righteousnesse of lyfe. *Woolton. Chr. Manual,* (1576,) K. ii.
It had overcome the patience of Job, as it did the meekness of Moses, and surely had mastered any but the *longanimity* and lasting sufferance of God. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
That innocent and holy matron had rather go clad in the snowy white robes of meekness and *longanimity*, than in the purple mantle of blood. *Howell, Engl. Tears.*

LO'NGBOAT. *n. s.* The largest boat belonging to a ship.

At the first descent on shore, he did countenance the landing in his *longboat*. *Wotton.*
They first betray their masters, and then, when they find the vessel sinking, save themselves in the *longboat*. *L'Estrange.*

LONGE.* *n. s.* [French.] A thrust with a sword. Butler, in his remains, writes it *longee*. It is a trifling and needless word.

He attacked Mr. Darnel with great fury, and at the first *longe* ran him up to the hilt. *Smollet.*

LONGE'VAL.* } LONGE'VOUS. } *adj.* [*longævus*, Lat.] Long-lived.

Leaving no histories of those *longevous* generations, when men might have been properly historians, when Adam might have read long lectures unto Methuselah, and Methuselah unto Noah. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 1.
Those primitive *longæval* and antediluvian man-tigers, who first taught science to the would. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scriblerus.*

LONGE'VITY. *n. s.* [*longævus*, Latin.] Length of life.

That those are countries suitable to the nature of man, and convenient to live in, appears from the *longevity* of the natives. *Ray on Creation.*
The instances of *longevity* are chiefly amongst the abstemious. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LONGI'MANOUS. *adj.* [*longuemain*, French; *longimanus*, Latin.] Longhanded: having long hands.

The villainy of this Christian exceeded the persecution of heathens, whose malice was never so *longimanous* as to reach the soul of their enemies, or to extend unto the exile of their elysiums. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

LONGI'METRY. *n. s.* [*longus* and μετρέω, *longimetrie*, French.] The art or practice of measuring distances.

Our two eyes are like two different stations in *longimetry*, by the assistance of which the distance between two objects is measured. *Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*

LO'NGING. *n. s.* [from *long*.] Earnest desire; continual wish.

When within short time I came to the degree of uncertain wishes, and that those wishes grew to unquiet *longings*, when I would fix my thoughts upon nothing, but that within little varying they should end with Philoclea. *Sidney.*
I have a woman's *longing*,
An appetite that I am sick withal,
To see great Hector in the weeds of peace. *Shakspeare.*
The will is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions, and to the removal of those uneasinesses which it then feels in its want of, and *longings* after them. *Locke.*

LO'NGINGLY. *adv.* [from *longing*.] With incessant wishes.

To his first bias *longingly* he leans,
And rather would be great by wicked means. *Dryden.*

LONGI'NQUITY.* *n. s.* [*longinquitas*, Lat.] Great distance; not nearness. *Cockeram.*

Longinquity of region doth cause the examination of truth to be over-dilatory. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

LO'NGISH. *adj.* [from *long*.] Somewhat long.

LO'NGITUDE. *n. s.* [*longitude*, French; *longitudo*, Latin.]

1. Length; the greatest dimension.

The ancients did determine the *longitude* of all rooms, which were longer than broad, by the double of their latitude. *Wotton, Architect.*
The variety of the alphabet was in mere *longitude* only; but the thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified by situation in all the dimensions of solid bodies; which multiplies all over and over again, and overwhelms the fancy in a new abyss of unfathomable number. *Bentley.*
This universal gravitation is an incessant and uniform action by certain and established laws, according to quantity of matter and *longitude* of distance, that it cannot be destroyed nor impaired. *Bentley.*

2. The circumference of the earth measured from any meridian.

Some of Magellanus's company were the first that did compass the world through all the degrees of *longitude*. *Abbot.*

3. The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place.

To conclude;
Of *longitudes*, what other way have we,
But to mark when and where the dark eclipses be? *Donne.*
His was the method of discovering the *longitude* by bomb vessels. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

4. The position of any thing to east or west.

The *longitude* of a star is its distance from the first point of numeration toward the east, which first point, unto the ancients, was the vernal equinox. *Brown. Vulg. Err.*

LONGITU'DINAL. *adj.* [from *longitude*; *longitudinal*, French.] Measured by the length; running in the longest direction.

Longitudinal is opposed to tranverse: these vesiculæ are distended, and their *longitudinal* diameters straitened, and so the length of the whole muscle shortened. *Cheyne.*

LO'NGLIVED.* *adj.* [*long* and *live*.] Having great length of life, or existence.

When stag, and raven, and the *longliv'd* tree,
Compar'd with man, died in minority. *Donne, Poems,* p. 206.

I could gaze a day
Upon his armour that hath so reviv'd
My spirits, and tells me that I am *long-liv'd*
In his appearance. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Lo'ngly.† *adv.* [from *long.*]

1. Tediously; of much continuance. Mr. Steevens, noticing the second use of this adverb by Shakspeare, says that he had met with no other instance of it. This sense, which is the more obvious meaning, is given by Cotgrave and Sherwood.

2. Longingly; with great liking.

Master, you look'd so *longly* on the maid,
Perhaps, you mark not what's the pith of all. *Shakspeare.*

Lo'ngness.* *n. s.* [from *long.*] Length; extension. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Lo'ngsome.† *adj.* [langrum, Saxon; *langsaem*, Teut.] Tedious; wearisome by its length.

They found the war so churlish and *longsome*, as they grew then to a resolution, that, as long as England stood in state to succour those countries, they should but consume themselves in an endless war. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

The residue of his *longsome* treatise is spent upon the council of Constantinople. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 197.

When chill'd by adverse snows, and beating rain,
We tread with weary steps the *longsome* plain. *Prior.*

Lo'ngshanked.* *adj.* [*long* and *shank.*] Having long legs.

That pigmy king of Poland fought more victorious battles than any of his *longshanked* predecessors. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 318.

Lo'ngspun.* *adj.* [*long* and *spun.*] Carried to an excessive length; tedious.

The *longspun* allegories fulsome grow,
While the dull moral lies too plain below. *Addison, Acc. of Eng. Poets.*

Longsu'fferance.* *n. s.* [*long* and *sufferance.*] Clemency; longsuffering.

The goodness, patience, and *longsufferance* of God. *Comm. Prayer, Commination.*

This my *longsufferance*, and my day of grace,
They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste. *Milton, P. L.*

Longsu'ffering. *adj.* [*long* and *suffering.*] Patient; not easily provoked.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *longsuffering*, and abundant in goodness. *Exod.* xxxiv. 6.

Longsu'ffering. *n. s.* Patience of offence; clemency.

We infer from the mercy and *longsuffering* of God, that they were themselves sufficiently secure of his favour. *Rogers.*

Lo'ngtail. *n. s.* [*long* and *tail.*] Cut and long tail: a canting term for one or another. A phrase, I believe, taken from dogs, which belonging to men not qualified to hunt, had their tails cut.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.——
Aye, that I will, come cut and *longtail* under the degree of a squire. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Lo'ngtongued.* *adj.* [*long* and *tongue.*] Babbling.

A *long-tongu'd* babbling gossip! *Titus Andronicus.*

Lo'ngways. *adv.* [This and many other words so terminated are corrupted from *wise.*] In the longitudinal direction.

This island stands as a vast mole, which lies *longways*, almost in a parallel line to Naples. *Addison on Italy.*

Longwi'nded. *adj.* [*long* and *wind.*] Long-breathed; tedious.

My simile you minded,
Which, I confess, is too *longwinded.* *Swift.*

Lo'ngwise. *adv.* [*long* and *wise.*] In the longitudinal direction.

They make a little cross of a quill, *longwise* of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and crosswise of that piece of the quill without pith. *Bacon.*

He was laid upon two beds, the one joined *longwise* unto the other, both which he filled with his length. *Hakewill.*

Lo'ning.* *n. s.* A lane. Still used in the north of England, as in Scotland.

Lo'nish.* *adj.* [from *lone.*] Somewhat lonely.

He had spent the summer at Cassington in a *lonish* and retired condition. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 76.

Loo. *n. s.* A game at cards.

A secret indignation, that all those affections of the mind should be thus vilely thrown away upon a hand at *loo. Addison.*

In the fights of *loo.* *Pope.*

To Loo.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat the opponents by winning every trick at the game.

I'll play the cards come next my fingers —
Fortune could never let Ned *loo* her,
When she had left it wholly to her.
Well, now who wins? — why, still the same —
For Sal has lost another game. *Shenstone to a Friend.*

Lo'obily. *adj.* [*looby* and *like.*] Awkward; clumsy.

The plot of the farce was a grammar school, the master setting his boys their lessons, and a *loobily* country fellow putting in for a part among the scholars. *L'Estrange.*

Lo'oby.† *n. s.* [Of this word the derivation is unsettled. Skinner mentions *lapp*, German, *foolish*; and Junius, *llabe*, a clown, Welsh, which seems to be the true original, unless it come from *lob.* Dr. Johnson. — Serenius notices the derivation which Junius offers, and adds to it the Icel. *lubbe*, "hirsutus et incomptus nebulo." Minsheu classes together *lob*, *lobcock*, and *lubber*, for a *clown*; but *looby* was not known in his time.] A lubber; a clumsy clown.

Great *loubies* and long, that loth were to swinke. *Vis. of P. Ploughman*, sign. A. i. b.

The vices trace
From the father's scoundrel race.
Who could give the *looby* such airs?
Were they masons, were they butchers? *Swift.*

LOOF.† *n. s.* [*loo*, Fr. Cotgrave, "the *loof* of a ship; bouter de *loo*, to sail near the wind."] That part aloft of the ship which lies just before the chess-trees, as far as the bulk head of the castle. *Sea Dict.*

To Loof.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring a ship close to the wind.

She once being *loof'd*,
The noble ruin of her magick, Antony,
Claps on his sea-wing, and like a doting mallard,
Leaving the fight in height, flies after her. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To LOOK.† *v. n.* [locan, Sax. *lygen*, Germ. *gloggua*, Icel. respicere: ab antiquiss. *hla*, *gla*, nitorem et splendorem involvente. Serenius.]

1. To direct the eye to or from any object: when the present object is mentioned, the preposition after *look* is either *on* or *at*; if it is absent, we use *for*; if distant, *after*: *to* was sometimes used anciently for *at.*

Your queen died, she was more worth such gazes
Than what you *look on* now. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The gods *look* down, and the unnat'ral scene
They laugh at. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Abimelech *looked* out at a window, and saw Isaac. *Genesis.*

Mine iniquities have taken hold upon me, so that I am not able to *look* up. *Psal.* xl. 12.

He was ruddy, and of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to *look to.* 1 *Sam.* xvi. 12.

The fathers shall not *look* back *to* their children. *Jeremiah.*

He had *looked* round about *on* them with anger. *St. Mark*, iii.

The state would cast the eye, and *look* about to see whether there were any head under whom it might unite. *Bacon.*

Fine devices of arching water without spilling, be pretty things to *look on*, but nothing to health. *Bacon, Ess.*

Froth appears white, whether the sun be in the meridian, or any where between it and the horizon, and from what place soever the beholders *look upon* it. *Boyle on Colours.*

They'll rather wait the running of the river dry, than take pains to *look* about for a bridge. *L'Estrange.*

Thus pond'ring, he *look'd* under with his eyes,
And saw the woman's tears. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

Bertram; if thou dar'st *look* out
Upon yon slaughter'd host. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

I cannot, without some indignation, *look on* an ill copy of an excellent original; much less can I behold with patience Virgil and Homer abused to their faces, by a botching interpreter. *Dryden.*

Intellectual beings, in their constant endeavours after true felicity, can suspend this prosecution in particular cases, till they have *looked* before them, and informed themselves, whether that particular thing lie in their way to their main end. *Locke.*

There may be in his reach a book, containing pictures and discourses capable to delight and instruct him, which yet he may never take the pains to *look* into. *Locke.*

Towards those who communicate their thoughts in print, I cannot but *look* with a friendly regard, provided there is no tendency in their writings to vice. *Addison, Freeholder.*

A solid and substantial greatness of soul *looks* down with a generous neglect on the censures and applauses of the multitude. *Addison, Spect.*

I have nothing left but to gather up the reliques of a wreck, and *look* about me to see how few friends I have left. *Pope to Swift.*

The optick nerves of such animals as *look* the same way with both eyes, as of men, meet before they come into the brain; but the optick nerves of such animals as do not *look* the same way with both eyes, as of fishes, do not meet. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. To have power of seeing.

Fate sees thy life lodg'd in a brittle glass,
And *looks* it through, but to it cannot pass. *Dryden.*

3. To direct the intellectual eye.

In regard of our deliverance past, and our danger present and to come, let us *look* up to God, and every man reform his own ways. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

We are not only to *look at* the bare action, but at the reason of it. *Stillingfleet.*

The man only saved the pigeon from the hawk, that he might eat it himself; and if we *look* well about us, we shall find this to be the case of most mediations. *L'Estrange.*

They will not *look* beyond the received notions of the place and age, nor have so presumptuous a thought as to be wiser than their neighbours. *Locke.*

Every one, if he would *look* into himself, would find some defect of his particular genius. *Locke.*

Change a man's view of things; let him *look* into the future state of bliss or misery, and see God, the righteous Judge, ready to render every man according to his deeds. *Locke.*

4. To expect.

If he long deferred the march, he must *look* to fight another battle before he could reach Oxford. *Clarendon.*

5. To take care; to watch.

Look that ye bind them fast. *Shakspeare.*

He that gathered a hundred bushels of apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to *look* that he used them before they spoiled, else he robbed others. *Locke.*

6. To be directed with regard to any object.

Let thine eyes *look* right on, and let thine eyelids *look* straight before thee. *Prov.* iv. 25.

7. To have any particular appearance; to seem.

I took the way,
Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay;
And *look'd* as lightly press'd by fairy feet. *Dryden.*

That spotless modesty of private and publick life, that generous spirit, which all other Christians ought to labour after, should *look* in us as if they were natural. *Sprat.*

Piety, as it is thought a way to the favour of God; and fortune, as it *looks* like the effect either of that, or at least of prudence and courage, beget authority. *Temple.*

Cowards are offensive to my sight;
Nor shall they see me do an act that *looks*
Below the courage of a Spartan king. *Dryden, Cleom.*

To complain of want, and yet refuse all offers of a supply, *looks* very sullen. *Burnet, The. of the Earth.*

Should I publish any favours done me by your lordship, I am afraid it would *look* more like vanity than gratitude. *Addison.*

Something very noble may be discerned, but it *looketh* cumbersome. *Felton on the Classicks.*

Late, a sad spectacle of woe, he trod
The desart sands, and now he *looks* a god. *Pope, Odyss.*

From the vices and follies of others, observe how such a practice *looks* in another person, and remember that it *looks* as ill, or worse, in yourself. *Watts.*

This makes it *look* the more like truth, nature being frugal in her principles, but various in the effects thence arising. *Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*

8. To have any air, mien, or manner.

Nay *look* not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret,
I will be master of what is mine own. *Shakspeare.*

What haste looks through his eyes?
So should he *look* that seems to speak things strange. *Shakspeare.*

Give me your hand, and trust me you *look* well, and bear your years very well. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Can these, or such, be any aids to us?
Look they as they were built to shake the world,
Or be a moment to our enterprize? *B. Jonson.*

Though I cannot tell what a man says; if he will be sincere, I may easily know what he *looks.* *Collier.*

It will be his lot to *look* singular in loose and licentious times, and to become a by-word. *Atterbury.*

9. To form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or beholding.

I welcome the condition of the time,
Which cannot *look* more hideously on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

That which was the worst now least afflicts me;
Blindness, for had I sight, confus'd with shame
How could I once *look* up, or heave the head? *Milton, S. A.*

These *look* up to you with reverence, and would be animated by the sight of him at whose soul they have taken fire in his writings. *Swift to Pope.*

10. *To* LOOK *about one.* To be alarmed; to be vigilant.

It will import those men who dwell careless *to look about* them; to enter into serious consultation, how they may avert that ruin. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

If you find a wasting of your flesh, then *look about you,* especially if troubled with a cough. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

John's cause was a good milch cow, and many a man subsisted his family out of it: however, John began to think it high time *to look about* him. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

11. *To* LOOK *after.* To attend; to take care of; to observe with care, anxiety, or tenderness.

Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking after* those things which are coming on the earth. *St. Luke.*

Politeness of manners, and knowledge of the world, should principally be *looked after* in a tutor. *Locke on Education.*

A mother was wont to indulge her daughters, when any of them desired dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must be sure to *look* diligently *after* them, that they were not ill used. *Locke on Education.*

My subject does not oblige me to *look after* the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now retreated. *Woodward.*

12. *To* LOOK *black.* To frown; to shew sign of dislike or disgust.

She hath abated me of half my train;
Look'd black upon me; struck me with her tongue,
Most serpent-like, upon the very heart. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The bishops thereat repined, and *looked black.* *Holinshed, Hist.* iii. 1157.

13. *To* LOOK *for.* To expect.

Phalantus's disgrace was engrieved, in lieu of comfort, of Artesia, who telling him she never *looked for* other, bad him seek some other mistress. *Sidney.*

Being a labour of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than *look for*. *Hooker.*

Thou
Shalt feel our justice, in whose easiest passage
Look for no less than death. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

In dealing with cunning persons, it is good to say little to them, and that which they least *look for*. *Bacon, Essays.*

This mistake was not such as they *looked for*; and, though the error in form seemed to be consented to, yet the substance of the accusation might be still insisted on. *Clarendon.*

Inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary scruples in confession, instead of setting you free, which is the benefit to be *looked for* by confession, perplex you the more. *Bp. Taylor.*

Look now *for* no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honied words. *Milton, S. A.*

Drown'd in deep despair,
He dares not offer one repenting prayer:
Amaz'd he lies, and sadly *looks for* death. *Dryden, Juv.*

I must with patience all the terms attend,
Till mine is call'd; and that long *look'd for* day
Is still encumber'd with some new delay. *Dryden, Juv.*

This limitation of Adam's empire to his line, will save those the labour who would *look for* one heir amongst the race of brutes, but will very little contribute to the discovery of one amongst men. *Locke.*

14. *To* LOOK *into.* To examine; to sift; to inspect closely; to observe narrowly.

His nephew's levies to him appear'd
To be a preparation 'gainst the Polack;
But better *look'd into*, he truly found
It was against your highness. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The more frequently and narrowly we *look into* the works of nature, the more occasion we shall have to admire their beauty. *Atterbury.*

It is very well worth a traveller's while to *look into* all that lies in his way. *Addison on Italy.*

15. *To* LOOK *on.* To respect; to esteem; to regard as good or bad.

Ambitious men, if they be checked in their desires, become secretly discontent, and *look upon* men and matters with an evil eye. *Bacon, Ess.*

If a harmless maid
Should ere a wife become a nurse,
Her friends would *look on* her the worse. *Prior.*

16. *To* LOOK *on.* To consider; to conceive of; to think.

I *looked on* Virgil as a succinct, majestick writer; one who weighed not only every thought, but every word and syllable. *Dryden.*

He *looked upon* it as morally impossible, for persons infinitely proud to frame their minds to an impartial consideration of a religion that taught nothing but self-denial and the cross. *South.*

Do we not all profess to be of this excellent religion? but who will believe that we do so, that shall *look upon* the actions, and consider the lives of the greatest part of Christians? *Tillotson.*

In the want and ignorance of almost all things, they *looked upon* themselves as the happiest and wisest people of the universe. *Locke, on Hum. Understanding.*

Those prayers you make for your recovery are to be *looked upon* as best heard by God, if they move him to a longer continuance of your sickness. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

17. *To* LOOK *on.* To be a mere idle spectator.

I'll be a candle-holder, and *look on.* *Shakspeare.*

Some come to meet their friends, and to make merry; others come only to *look on.* *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

18. *To* LOOK *over.* To examine; to try one by one.

Look o'er the present and the former time,
If no example of so vile a crime
Appears, then mourn. *Dryden, Juv.*

A young child, distracted with the variety of his play-games, tired his maid every day to *look* them *over.* *Locke.*

19. *To* LOOK *out.* To search; to seek.

When the thriving tradesman has got more than he can well employ in trade, his next thoughts are to *look out* for a purchase. *Locke.*

Where the body is affected with pain or sickness, we are forward enough to *look out* for remedies, to listen to every one that suggests them and immediately to apply them. *Atterbury.*

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, and compact, we must *look out* for words as beautiful and comprehensive as can be found. *Felton on the Classicks.*

The curious are *looking out*, some for fluttery, some for ironics, in that poem; the sour folks think they have found out some. *Swift to Pope.*

20. *To* LOOK *out.* To be on the watch.

Is a man bound to *look out* sharp to plague himself? *Collier.*

21. *To* LOOK *to.* To watch; to take care of.

There is not a more fearful wild fowl than your lion living; and we ought to *look to* it. *Shakspeare.*

Who knocks so loud at door?
Look to the door there, Francis. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Let this fellow be *looked to*: let some of my people have a special care of him. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Uncleanly scruples fear not you; *look to*'t. *Shakspeare.*

Know the state of thy flocks, and *look* well *to* thy herds. *Prov.* xxvii. 23.

When it came once among our people, that the state offered conditions to strangers that would stay, we had work enough to get any of our men to *look to* our ship. *Bacon.*

If any took sanctuary for case of treason, the king might appoint him keepers to *look to* him in sanctuary. *Bacon.*

The dog's running away with the flesh, bids the cook *look* better *to* it another time. *L'Estrange.*

For the truth of the theory I am in nowise concerned; the composer of it must *look to* that. *Woodward.*

22. *To* LOOK *to.* To behold.

To LOOK. *v. a.*

1. To seek; to search for.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,
Like a young fawn that late hath lost the hind,
And seek each where. *Spenser.*

2. To turn the eye upon.

Let us *look* one another in the face. *2 Kings*, xiv. 8.

3. To influence by looks.

Such a spirit must be left behind!
A spirit fit to start into an empire,
And *look* the world to law. *Dryden, Cleom.*

4. *To* LOOK *out.* To discover by searching.

Casting my eye upon so many of the general bills as next came to hand, I found encouragement from them to *look out* all the bills I could. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

Whoever has such treatment when he is a man, will *look out* other company, with whom he can be at ease. *Locke.*

LOOK. *interj.* [properly the imperative mood of the verb: it is sometimes *look ye.*] See! lo! behold! observe!

Look, where he comes, and my good man too; he's as far from jealousy as I am from giving him cause. *Shakspeare.*

Look you, he must seem thus to the world: fear not your advancement. *Shakspeare.*

Look, when the world hath fewest barbarous people, but such as will not marry, except they know means to live, as it is almost every where at this day, except Tartary, there is no danger of inundations of people. *Bacon, Ess.*

Look you! we that pretend to be subject to a constitution, must not carve out our own quality; for at this rate a cobler may make himself a lord. *Collier on Pride.*

LOOK.† *n. s.*

1. Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance.

Thou cream-fac'd loon,
Where got'st thou that goose *look?* *Shakspeare.*

Thou wilt save the afflicted people, but will bring down high *looks.* *Psal.* xviii. 27.

Then gracious Heaven for nobler ends design'd,
Their *looks* erected, and their clay refin'd. *J. Dryden, jun.*

And though death be the king of terrors, yet pain, disgrace, and poverty, have frightful *looks*, able to discompose most men. *Locke.*

2. The act of looking or seeing.

Then on the croud he cast a furious *look*,
And wither'd all their strength. *Dryden.*
When they met they made a surly stand,
And glar'd, like angry lions, as they pass'd,
And wish'd that ev'ry *look* might be their last. *Dryden.*

3. View. With *out.*

This leads to a little tower, — the dressing room of the sultana. It is a small square cabinet, in the middle of an open gallery, from which it receives light by a door and three windows. The *look-out* charming. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain,* L. 23.

Lo'oker.† *n. s.* [from *look.*]

1. One that looks.

For though infusion of celestial powre
The duller earth it quickneth with delight,
And lifefull spirits privily doth poure
Through all the parts, that to the *lookers'* sight
They seem to please. *Spenser, Hymns.*

Those curious arched chambers, in which these *lookers* or beholders dwell. *Smith on Old Age,* p. 93.

I have ever observed, that your grave *lookers* are the dullest of men. *D. of Buckingham, Rehearsal.*

2. Looker *on.* Spectator, not agent.

Shepherds poor pipe, when his harsh sound testifies anguish, into the fair *looker on,* pastime not passion enters. *Sidney.*

Such labour is then more necessary than pleasant, both to them which undertake it, and for the *lookers on.* *Hooker.*

My business in this state
Made me a *looker on* here in Vienna;
Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble
Till it o'er-run the stew. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Did not this fatal war affront thy coast,
Yet sattest thou an idle *looker on?* *Fairfax.*

The Spaniard's valour lieth in the eyes of the *looker on;* but the English valour lieth about the soldier's heart: a valour of glory and a valour of natural courage are two things. *Bacon.*

The people love him;
The *lookers on,* and the enquiring vulgar,
Will talk themselves to action. *Denham, Sophy.*

He wish'd he had indeed been gone,
And only to have stood a *looker on.* *Addison, Ov.*

Lo'oking.* *n. s.* [from *look.*] Expectation. With *for.*

A certain fearful *looking for* of judgement. *Heb.* x. 27.

Looking-glass. *n. s.* [*look* and *glass.*] Mirror; a glass which shews forms reflected.

Command a mirror hither straight,
That it may shew me what a face I have.
— Go some of you and fetch a *looking-glass.* *Shakspeare.*

There is none so homely but loves a *looking-glass.* *South.*

We should make no other use of our neighbours' faults, than of a *looking-glass* to mend our own manners by. *L'Estrange.*

The surface of the lake of Nemi is never ruffled with the least breath of wind, which perhaps, together with the clearness of its waters, gave it formerly the name of Diana's *looking-glass.* *Addison on Italy.*

LOOM.† *n. s.* [from *glomus,* a bottom of thread. Minsheu. *Lome* is a general name for a tool or instrument. Junius. And therefore Junius or Dr. Johnson might have added the Sax. ʒeloma, goods, any utensil, or household-stuff.]

1. The frame in which the weavers work their cloth.

He must leave no uneven thread in his *loom,* or by indulging to any one sort of reproveable discourse himself, defeat all his endeavours against the rest. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Minerva, studious to compose
Her twisted threads, the web she strung,
And o'er a *loom* of marble hung. *Addison.*

A thousand maidens ply the purple *loom,*
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior.*

2. Household-stuff; furniture; hence the expression *heir-loom.* See Heirloom.

3. Loom *Gale.* [In naval language.] A gentle, easy gale of wind.

To Loom.† *v. n.* [leoman, Saxon.] To appear large at sea. Spoken of a ship at a distance. *Skinner.*

Awful she *looms,* the terror of the main. *Pye, Carmen Seculare.*

Loom. *n. s.* A bird.

A *loom* is as big as a goose; of a dark colour, dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two spots: they breed in Farr Island. *Grew, Museum.*

Loon. *n. s.* [This word, which is now used only in Scotland, is the English word *lown.* See Lown.] A sorry fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal.

Thou cream-fac'd *loon!*
Where got'st thou that goose look? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The false *loon,* who could not work his will
By open force, employ'd his flattering skill:
I hope, my lord, said he, I not offend;
Are you afraid of me that are your friend? *Dryden.*

This young lord had an old cunning rogue, or, as the Scots call it, a false *loon* of a grandfather, that one might call a Jack of all trades. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

LOOP.† *n. s.* [from *loopen,* Dutch, to run. Dr. Johnson. — Hibern. *lup,* amentum; Icel. *lopr,* pensum lanificii, *lippa,* filum digitis ducere. Serenius.]

1. A double through which a string or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe.

Nor any skill'd in *loops* of fingering fine,
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare
With this, so curious network, to compare. *Spenser.*

Make me to see't, or at least to prove it,
That the probation bear no hinge, nor *loop,*
To hang a doubt on. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Bind our crooked legs in hoops
Made of shells, with silver *loops.* *B. Jonson.*

An old fellow shall wear this or that sort of cut in his clothes with great integrity, while all the rest of the world are degenerated into buttons, pockets, and *loops.* *Addison.*

2. A small aperture, in ancient castles, to spy the enemy, or to fire ordnance from, or to admit light.

Some at the *loops* durst scarce outpeep. *Fairfax, Tass.* xi. 32.

Lo'oped. *adj.* [from *loop.*] Full of holes.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That 'bide the pelting of this pitiless storm!
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your *loop'd* and window'd raggedness, defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Lo'ophole. *n. s.* [*loop* and *hole.*]

1. Aperture; hole to give a passage.

The Indian herdsman shunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds;
At *loopholes* cut through thickest shade. *Milton, P. L.*

Ere the blabbing Eastern scout
The nice morn on the Indian steep,
From her cabin'd *loophole* peep. *Milton, Comus.*

Walk not near yon corner house by night; for there are blunderbusses planted in every *loophole,* that go off at the squeaking of a fiddle. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

2. A shift; an evasion.

Needless, or needful, I not now contend,
For still you have a *loophole* for a friend. *Dryden.*

Lo'opholed. *adj.* [from *loophole.*] Full of holes; full of openings, or void spaces.

This uneasy *loophol'd* gaol,
In which y' are hamper'd by the fetlock,
Cannot but put y' in mind of wedlock. *Hudibras.*

Loord.† *n. s.* [*loerd,* Dutch; *lourdaut,* French; *lurdan,* Erse; a heavy, stupid, or witless fellow.

D. Trevoux derives *lourdaut* from *lorde* or *lourde*, a village in Gascoigny, the inhabitants of which were formerly noted robbers, say they. But dexterity in robbing implies some degree of subtilty, from which the Gascoigns are so far removed, that they are aukward and heavy to a proverb. The Erse imports some degree of knavery, but in a ludicrous sense, as in English, you pretty rogue; though in general it denotes reproachful heaviness, or stupid laziness. Spenser's Scholiast says, *loord* was wont, among the old Britons, to signify a lord; and therefore the Danes, that usurped their tyranny here in Britain, were called, for more dread than dignity, *lurdans*, i. e. lord Danes, whose insolence and pride was so outrageous in this realm, that if it fortuned a Briton to be going over a bridge, and saw the Dane set foot upon the same, he must return back till the Dane was clean over, else he must abide no less than present death: but being afterward expelled, the name of *lurdane* became so odious unto the people whom they had long oppressed, that, even at this day, they use for more reproach to call the quartan ague the fever *lurdane*. So far the Scholiast, but erroneously. From Spenser's own words, it signifies something of stupid dulness rather than magisterial arrogance. Macbean. — Dr. Johnson might have added to the remark of Macbean, that stupidity was a principal feature in the lurdane's character:

" In every house lord Dane did then rule all;
" Whence *laysie lozels* LURDANES now we call."
Mir. for Magistrates, p. 588.

Loord indeed is no other than the Teutonick word *luyaerd*, or *loer*, *loerd*, an idle, slothful fellow; hence the Fr. *lourd*, stupid, blockish; Ital. *lordo*, foul, filthy, *lordone*, a " lubberly, slovenly, filthy fellow," Florio, 1598. Serenius makes the Goth. *lort*, filth, the origin. See also LURDAN.] A drone.

Siker, thou's but a lazy *loord*,
And rekes much of thy swinke,
That with fond terms and witless words
To blear mine eyes dost think. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

LOOS.* *n. s.* [*los*, old Fr. Lacombe; *laus*, Latin. Mr. H. Tooke, however, considers this word as the past participle of the Sax. hlyan, to celebrate, and as the origin of the Lat. *laus*.] Praise; renown. Obsolete.

Hercules that had the grete *loos*. *Chaucer.*

That much he feared, least reprochfull blame
With foule dishonour him mote blot therefore;
Besides the losse of so much *loos* and fame,
As through the world thereby should glorifie his name.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. xii. 12.

To LOOSE. *v. a.* [leγan, Sax.]

1. To unbind; to untie any thing fastened.

The shoes of his feet I am not worthy to *loose*. *Acts.*
Canst thou *loose* the bands of Orion? *Job.*
Who is worthy to *loose* the seals thereof? *Rev.* v. 2.
This is to cut the knot when we cannot *loose* it. *Burnet.*

2. To relax.

The joints of his loins were *loosed*. *Daniel.*

3. To unbind any one bound.

Loose him, and bring him to me. *St. Luke.*

4. To free from imprisonment.

The captive hasteneth that he may be *loosed*. *Isaiah.*
He *loosed*, and set at liberty, four or five kings of the people of that country, that Berok kept in chains. *Abbot.*

5. To free from any obligation.

Art thou *loosed* from a wife? seek not a wife. *1 Cor.*

6. To free from any thing that shackles the mind.

Ay; there's the man, who, *loos'd* from lust and pelf,
Less to the pretor owes than to himself. *Dryden, Pers.*

7. To free from any thing painful.

Woman, thou art *loosed* from thy infirmity. *St. Luke.*

8. To disengage.

When heaven was nam'd, they *loos'd* their hold again,
Then sprung she forth, they follow'd her amain. *Dryden.*

To LOOSE. *v. n.* To set sail; to depart by loosing the anchor.

Ye should have hearkened, and not have *loosed* from Crete. *Acts.*
The emperour, *loosing* from Barcelona, came to the port of Mago, in the island of Minorca. *Knolles, Hist.*
Loosing thence by night, they were driven by contrary winds back into his port. *Ralegh.*

LOOSE.† *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Unbound; untied.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her *loose* to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakspeare.*
Lo! I see four men *loose* walking. *Dan.* iii. 25.

2. Not fast; not fixed.

Those few that clashed might rebound after the collision; or if they cohered, yet by the next conflict might be separated again, and so on in an eternal vicissitude of fast and *loose*, though without ever consociating into the bodies of planets. *Bentley.*

3. Not tight; as, a *loose* robe.

If ever I said *loose*-bodied gown, sew me in the skirts of it. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*
The Greek historian sets her [Boadicea] in the field, on a high heap of turves, in a *loose*-bodied gown declaiming, a spear in her hand. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 2.

4. Not crouded; not close.

With extended wings a host might pass,
With horse and chariots, rank'd in *loose* array. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Wanton; not chaste.

Fair Venus seem'd unto his bed to bring
Her, whom he waking evermore did ween
To be the chastest flower that ay did spring
On earthly branch, the daughter of a king,
Now a *loose* leman to vile service bound. *Spenser, F. Q.*
When *loose* epistles violate chaste eyes,
She half consents who silently denies. *Dryden, Ovid.*

6. Not close; not concise; lax.

If an author be *loose* and diffuse in his stile, the translator needs only regard the propriety of the language. *Felton.*

7. Vague; indeterminate; not accurate.

It is but a *loose* thing to speak of possibilities, without the particular designs; so is it to speak of lawfulness without the particular cases. *Bacon, Holy War.*
It seems unaccountable to be so exact in the quantity of liquor where a small error was of little concern, and to be so *loose* in the doses of powerful medicines. *Arbuthnot.*

8. Not strict; not rigid.

Because conscience, and the fear of swerving from that which is right, maketh them diligent observers of circumstances, the *loose* regard whereof is the nurse of vulgar folly. *Hooker.*

9. Unconnected; rambling.

I dare venture nothing without a strict examination; and am as much ashamed to put a *loose* indigested play upon the publick, as to offer brass money in a payment. *Dryden.*
Vario spends whole mornings in running over *loose* and unconnected pages, and with fresh curiosity is ever glancing over new words and ideas, and yet treasures up but little knowledge. *Watts on the Mind.*

10. Lax of body; not costive.

What hath a great influence upon the health, is going to

stool regularly: people that are very *loose* have seldom strong thoughts or strong bodies. *Locke on Education.*

11. Disengaged; not enslaved.

Their prevailing principle is, to sit as *loose* from pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can. *Atterbury.*

12. Disengaged from obligation: commonly with *from*; in the following line with *of*.

Now I stand
Loose of my vow; but who knows Cato's thoughts? *Addison.*

13. Free from confinement.

They did not let prisoners *loose* homeward. *Isaiah.*

Wish the wildest tempests *loose*;
That thrown again upon the coast,
I may once more repeat my pain. *Prior.*

14. Remiss; not attentive.

15. *To break* LOOSE. To gain liberty.

If to *break loose* from the conduct of reason, and to want that restraint of examination which keeps us from chusing the worse, be liberty, madmen and fools are only the freemen. *Locke.*

Like two black storms on either hand,
Our Spanish army and the Indians stand;
This only space betwixt the clouds is clear,
Where you, like day, *broke loose* from both appear. *Dryden.*

16. *To let* LOOSE. To set at liberty; to set at large; to free from any restraint.

And *let* the living bird *loose* into the open field. *Lev.* xiv.

We ourselves make our fortunes good or bad; and when God *lets loose* a tyrant upon us, or a sickness, if we fear to die, or know not to be patient, the calamity sits heavy upon us. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

In addition and division, either of space or duration, it is the number of its repeated additions or divisions that alone remains distinct, as will appear to any one who will *let* his thoughts *loose* in the vast expansion of space, or divisibility of matter. *Locke.*

If improvement cannot be made a recreation, they must be *let loose* to the childish play they fancy; which they should be weaned from, by being made surfeit of it. *Locke.*

LOOSE.† *n. s.* [the past participle of *liusan*, Goth. lyſan, Sax. amittere, dimittere. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 254.]

1. Liberty; freedom from restraint.

Come, and forsake thy cloying store,
And all the busy pageantry
That wise men scorn, and fools adore:
Come, give thy soul a *loose*, and taste the pleasures of the poor. *Dryden, Hor.*

Lucia, might my big-swoln heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a *loose* to sorrow,
Marcia could answer thee in sighs. *Addison, Cato.*

The fiery Pegasus disdains
To mind the rider's voice, or hear the reins;
When glorious fields and opening camps he views,
He runs with an unbounded *loose*. *Prior.*

Poets should not, under a pretence of imitating the antients, give themselves such a *loose* in lyricks, as if there were no connection in the world. *Felton on the Classicks.*

2. Dismission from any restraining force.

Air at large maketh no noise, except it be sharply percussed; as in the sound of a string, where air is percussed by a hard and stiff body, and with a sharp *loose*. *Bacon.*

Their arrows finely pair'd, for timber and for feather,
With birch and brazil piec'd, to fly in any weather;
And shot they with the round, the square, or forket pile,
The *loose* gave such a twang, as might be heard a mile. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 26.

LO'OSELY. *adv.* [from *loose*.]

1. Not fast; not firmly; easily to be disengaged.

I thought your love eternal: was it ty'd
So *loosely*, that a quarrel could divide? *Dryden, Aur.*

2. Without bandage.

Her golden locks for haste were *loosely* shed
About her ears. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. Without union or connection.

Part *loosely* wing the region, part more wise
In common, rang'd in figure, wedge their way. *Milton, P. L.*

He has within himself, all degrees of perfection that exist *loosely* and separately in all second beings. *Norris.*

4. Irregularly.

A bishop, living *loosely*, was charged that his conversation was not according to the apostles' lives. *Camden.*

5. Negligently; carelessly.

We have not *loosely* through silence permitted things to pass away as in a dream. *Hooker.*

The chiming of some particular words in the memory, and making a noise in the head, seldom happens but when the mind is lazy, or very *loosely* and negligently employed. *Locke.*

6. Unsolidly; meanly; without dignity.

A prince should not be so *loosely* studied, as to remember so weak a composition. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

7. Unchastely.

The stage how *loosely* does Astræa tread,
Who fairly puts all characters to bed? *Pope.*

To LO'OSEN. *v. n.* [from *loose*.] To part; to tend to separation.

When the polypus appears in the throat, extract it that way, it being more ready to *loosen* when pulled in that direction than by the nose. *Sharp, Surgery.*

To LO'OSEN. *v. a.* [from *loose*.]

1. To relax any thing tied.

2. To make less coherent.

After a year's rooting, then shaking doth the tree good, by *loosening* of the earth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. To separate a compages.

From their foundation *loosing* to and fro,
They pluck'd the seated hills with all their load. *Milton, P. L.*

She breaks her back, the *loosen'd* sides give way,
And plunge the Tuscan soldiers in the sea. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. To free from restraint.

It resolves those difficulties which the rules beget; it *loosens* his hands, and assists his understanding. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

5. To make not costive.

Fear *looseneth* the belly; because the heat retiring towards the heart, the guts are relaxed in the same manner as fear also causeth trembling. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

LO'OSENESS. *n. s.* [from *loose*.]

1. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed.

The cause of the casting of skin and shell should seem to be the *looseness* of the skin or shell, that sticketh not close to the flesh. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Latitude; criminal levity.

A general *looseness* of principles and manners hath seized on us like a pestilence, that walketh not in darkness, but wasteth at noon-day. *Atterbury.*

3. Irregularity; neglect of laws.

He endeavoured to win the common people, both by strained curtesy and by *looseness* of life. *Hayward.*

4. Lewdness; unchastity.

Courtly court he made still to his dame,
Pour'd out in *looseness* on the grassy ground,
Both careless of his health and of his fame. *Spenser.*

5. Diarrhœa; flux of the belly.

Taking cold moveth *looseness* by contraction of the skin and outward parts. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

In pestilent diseases, if they cannot be expelled by sweat, they fall likewise into *looseness*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Fat meats, in phlegmatick stomachs, procure *looseness* and hinder retention. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LO'OSESTRIFE.† *n. s.* [*lysimachia*, Latin.] An herb. *Miller.*

The royal *loose-strife*, royal gentian, grace
Our gardens. *Tate, Cowley.*

To LOP.† *v. a.* [It is derived by Skinner from *laube*, German, a leaf; by Serenius from the Goth.

hleipa; Helsing. dial. *lop*, cortex, *loepa*. decorticare.]

1. To cut the branches of trees.

Gentle niece, what stern ungentle hands
Have *lopp'd* and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments? *Shakspeare.*

Like to pillars,
Or hollow'd bodies, made of oak or fir,
With branches *lopp'd*, in wood or mountain fell'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The plants, whose luxury was *lopp'd*,
Or age with crutches underprop'd. *Cleaveland.*

The oak, growing from a plant to a great tree, and then *lopped*, is still the same oak. *Locke.*

The hook she bore, instead of Cynthia's spear,
To *lop* the growth of the luxuriant year. *Pope.*

2. To cut any thing.

The gardener may *lop* religion as he pleases. *Howell.*

So long as there's a head,
Hither will all the mounting spirits fly;
Lop that but off. *Dryden, Sp. Friar.*

All that denominated it paradise was *lopped* off by the deluge, and that only left which it enjoyed in common with its neighbour countries. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Rhyme sure in needless bonds the poet ties,
Procrustes like, the ax or wheel applies,
To *lop* the mangled sense, or stretch it into size. *Smith.*

Lop.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is cut from trees.

Or siker thy head very tottie is,
So on thy corbe shoulder it leans amiss;
Now thyself hath lost both *lop* and top,
Als my budding branch thou wouldest crop. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Nor should the boughs grow too big, because they give opportunity to the rain to soak into the tree, which will quickly cause it to decay, so that you must cut it down, or else both body and *lop* will be of little value. *Mortimer.*

2. [loppe, Saxon.] A flea.

Lope. pret. of *leap*. Obsolete.

With that sprang forth a naked swain,
With spotted wings like peacock's train,
And laughing *lope* to a tree. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Lo'pper.† *n. s.* [from *lop*.] One that cuts trees. [*arborator*, Latin.] *Huloet.*

Hence *lopper* on the hautie hill
Shall sing with voice on high. *Huloet, Tr. of Virg.*

Lo'ppered.† *adj.* Coagulated; as, *loppered* milk. Ainsworth. Thus it is still called in Scotland. Dr. Johnson. It is *lappered* in Scotland, and *loppered* in Lancashire. Radically the same, Dr. Jamieson says, with the Icel. *hlaup*, coagulum, liquor coagulatus, from *hleipe*, coagulo.

Lo'ppings.* *n. s.* pl. [from *lop*.] Tops of branches lopped off. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

LOQUA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*loquax*, Latin.]

1. Full of talk; full of tongue.

To whom sad Eve,
Confessing soon; yet not before her judge
Bold, or *loquacious*, thus abash'd reply'd. *Milton, P. L.*

In council she gives licence to her tongue,
Loquacious, brawling, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. Speaking.

Blind British bards, with volant touch
Traverse *loquacious* strings, whose solemn notes
Provoke to harmless revels. *Philips.*

3. Apt to blab; not secret.

Loqua'ciousness.* *n. s.* [from *loquacious*.] Loquacity; too much talk.

Loqua'city.† *n. s.* [*loquacité*, Fr. Cotgrave; *loquacitas*, Latin.] Too much talk.

Why *loquacity* is to be avoided, the wise man gives sufficient reason, for in the multitude of words there wanteth not sin. *Ray on Creation.*

Too great *loquacity*, and too great taciturnity by fits. *Arbuthnot.*

LORD.† *n. s.* [hlaford, Sax. Dr. Johnson.—" *lavardur*, Icel. herus, dominus; à *laefe*, *lave*, area, horreum; à *lad*, terra, et *warda*; alii, nec incommodé." Serenius. Thus Verelius derives *lavardur*, from *lad*, land, and *vard*, a guardian; and the G. Andr. considers the word quasi *lavagardr*, horrei oeconomus, from *lave*, a barn, a storehouse. Others view *loaf* as the origin of this word. See Lady. Junius thus deduces it from *hlaf*, and *ord*, initium, origo, q. d. he who administers bread; Stiernhielm, from *hlaf*, and *waerd*, an host. Mr. H. Tooke, observing that hlaf is the past participle of the Sax. hlifian, to raise, says that hlaford is a compound word of hlaf, raised or elevated, and ord, (*ortus*,) source, origin, birth. *Lord* therefore means *high-born*, or of an *exalted origin*. Div. of Purl. ii. 158. A learned commentator of elder times has made the following remark on *lord*: " Adonai, *lord*, is of the former word *Eden*, a base or pillar which sustaineth any thing: this title sheweth, that the Lord, who created all things, doth also sustain and preserve them. Our English word *lord* hath much like force, being contracted of the old Saxon *laford*, which cometh of *laef*, to sustain." Leigh's Critica Sacra, edit. 1650. p. 4. col. 1.]

1. Monarch; ruler; governour.

Man over man
He made not *lord*. *Milton, P. L.*

Of Athens he was *lord*. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

We have our author's only arguments to prove, that heirs are *lords* over their brethren. *Locke.*

They call'd their *lord* Actæon to the game,
He shook his head in answer to the name. *Addison.*

O'er love, o'er fear, extends his wide domain,
Unconquer'd *lord* of pleasure and of pain. *Vanity of Human Wishes.*

2. Master; supreme person.

But now I was the *lord*
Of this fair mansion, master of my servants,
Queen o'er myself; and even now, but now,
This house, these servants, and this same myself
Are yours, my lord. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

3. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler.

Now being assembled into one company, rather without a *lord* than at liberty to accomplish their misery, they fall to division. *Hayward.*

'Tis death to fight, but kingly to control
Lord like at ease, with arbitrary power,
To peel the chiefs, the people to devour. *Dryden.*

4. A husband.

I oft in bitterness of soul deplor'd
My absent daughter, and my dearer *lord*. *Pope, Odyss.*

5. One who is at the head of any business; an overseer.

Grant harvest *lord* more by a penny or two,
To call on his fellows the better to doo. *Tusser, Husb.*

6. A nobleman.

Thou art a *lord*, and nothing but a *lord*. *Shakspeare.*

7. A general name for a peer of England.

Nor were the crimes objected against him so clear, as to give convincing satisfaction to the major part of both houses, especially that of the *lords*. *King Charles.*

8. A baron, as distinguished from those of higher title.

9. An honorary title applied to officers; as, lord chief justice, lord mayor, lord chief baron.

10. A ludicrous title, given by the vulgar to a hump-backed person; traced, however, to the Greek λορδὸς, crooked. See Du Cange in V. LURDUS. And Whiter's Etym. Magn. p. 338.

To LORD. *v. n.* To domineer; to rule despotically: with *over* before the subject of power.

Unrighteous lord of love! what law is this,
That me thou makest thus tormented be?
The whiles she *lordeth* in licentious bliss
Of her free will, scorning both thee and me. *Spenser.*

I see them *lording* it in London streets. *Shakspeare.*

Those huge tracks of ground they *lorded over*, begat wealth, wealth ushered in pride. *Howell, Voc. Forest.*

They had by this possess'd the towers of Gath,
And *lorded over* them whom now they serve. *Milton, S. A.*

I should choose rather to be tumbled into the dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth of our Lord, than by a denial of truths, through blood and perjury, wade to a sceptre, and *lord* it in a throne. *South.*

But if thy passions *lord* it in thy breast,
Art thou not still a slave? *Dryden, Pers.*

The valour of one man the afflicted throne
Imperial, that once *lorded o'er* the world,
Sustain'd. *Philips.*

The civilizers! the disturbers say,
'The robbers, the corrupters of mankind!
Proud vagabonds! who make the world your home,
And *lord* it where you have no right. *Philips, Briton.*

To LORD.* *v. a.* To invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord.

He being thus *lorded*,
Not only with what my revenue yielded,
But what my power might else exact, — like one,
Who having, unto truth, by telling of it,
Made such a sinner of his memory,
To credit his own lie, — he did believe
He was the duke. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

LO'RDING.† *n. s.* [from *lord.*]

1. Sir; master; an ancient mode of address.

Now, *lordinges*, trewely,
Ye ben to me welcome right hertily. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

Listen, *lordings*, if ye list to weet
The cause. *Spenser, F. Q.*

He call'd the worthies then, and spake them so:
Lordings, you know I yielded to your will. *Fairfax, Tasso.*

2. A little lord; a lord in contempt or ridicule.

I'll question you
Of my lord's tricks, and yours, when you were boys.
You were pretty *lordings* then! *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

As if they would turn the world upside down, and put the steeple into the bell, and bell into the clapper, beggars on horseback, and *lordings* lackey.
Favour, Antiq. over Novelty, (1619,) p. 514.

To *lordings* proud I tune my lay,
Who feast in bower or hall;
Though dukes they be, to dukes I say,
That pride will have a fall. *Swift.*

LO'RDLIKE.* *adj.* [*lord* and *like.*]

1. Befitting a lord.

Feare to lose the *lordlyke* lyvynges of thys worlde.
Confut. of N. Shaxton, (1546,) D. v. b.

2. Haughty; proud; insolent.

Lordlike at ease, with arbitrary power,
To peel the chiefs, the people to devour. *Dryden, Iliad.*

LO'RDLING. *n. s.* A diminutive lord.

Traulus, of amphibious breed,
By the dam from *lordlings* sprung,
By the sire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*

LO'RDLINESS.† *n. s.* [from *lordly.*]

1. Dignity; high station.

Thou vouchsafest here to visit me,
Doing the honour of thy *lordliness*
To one so weak. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

2. Pride; haughtiness.

Balaam being also the false prophet, and set here for the pope and his clergy, agrees excellently well with the *lordliness* of him in this Pergamenian period, wherein he trode upon the necks of emperours, and kicked their crowns off with his feet. *More, on the Seven Churches,* Pref.

LO'RDLY. *adj.* [from *lord.*]

1. Befitting a lord.

Lordly sins require *lordly* estates to support them. *South.*

2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.

Bad, as yourself, my lord;
An't like your *lordly*, lord protectorship! *Shakspeare.*

Of me as of a common enemy,
So dreaded once, may now exasperate them,
I know not: lords are *lordliest* in their wine. *Milton, S. A.*

Expect another message more imperious,
More *lordly* thundering than thou well wilt bear. *Milton. S. A.*

Every rich and *lordly* swain,
With pride wou'd drag about her chain. *Swift.*

LO'RDLY. *adv.* Imperiously; despotically; proudly.

So when a tiger sucks the bullock's blood,
A famish'd lion, issuing from the wood,
Roars *lordly* fierce, and challenges the food. *Dryden.*

LO'RDSHIP. *n. s.* [from *lord.*]

1. Dominion; power.

Let me never know that any base affection should get any *lordship* in your thoughts. *Sidney.*

It being set upon such an insensible rising of the ground, it gives the eye *lordship* over a good large circuit. *Sidney.*

They which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles, exercise *lordship* over them, and their great ones exercise authority upon them. *St. Mark,* x. 42.

Needs must the *lordship* there from virtue slide. *Fairfax.*

2. Seigniory; domain.

How can those grants of the king be avoided, without wronging of those lords which had those lands and *lordships* given them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

There is *lordship* of the fee, wherein the master doth much joy, when he walketh about his own possessions. *Wotton.*

What lands and *lordships* for their owner know
My quandam barber, but his worship now. *Dryden.*

3. Title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke.

I assure your *lordship*,
The extreme horrour of it almost turn'd me
To air, when first I heard it. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your *lordship* my testimony of being the best husband now living. *Dryden.*

4. Titulary compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority and office.

LORE.† *n. s.* [lone, learning, Sax. from læpan, to learn.]

1. Lesson; doctrine; instruction.

And, for the modest *lore* of maidenhood
Bids me not sojourn with these armed men.
Oh whither shall I fly? *Fairfax.*

The law of nations, or the *lore* of war. *Fairfax.*

Calm region once,
And full of peace: now tost, and turbulent!
For understanding rul'd not; and the will
Heard not her *lore!* but in subjection now
To sensual appetite. *Milton, P. L.*

The subtile fiend his *lore*
Soon learn'd, now milder, and thus answer'd smooth. *Milton, P. L.*

Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more
Of arts, but thund'ring against heathen *lore.* *Pope.*

2. Workmanship.

In her right hand a rod of peace she bore,
About the which two serpents weren wound,
Entrayled mutually in lovely *lore.* *Spenser, F. Q.* iv

LORE.† pret. and part. [lopen, foplope leopan, Sax.] Lost; left. Obsolete. or *lore.*" Plowman's Tale.

Neither of them she found where she them *lore*.
Spenser, F. Q.

Lo'rel.† *n. s.* [from leoꞃan, Sax.] An abandoned scoundrel. Obsolete. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Cornish term for a vagrant. Sometimes it is, in our lexicography, explained by *losel;* both indeed originally meaning what we now call "a lost man;" and is rendered into the Latin *perditus, perditissimus*. See Losel.

Every *lorell* shapeth hym to finde newe fraudes.
Chaucer, Boeth.

Siker thou speak'st like a lewd *lorell*
Of heaven to deemen so:
How be I am but rude and borrell,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Lo'resman.* *n. s.* [*lore* and *man*.] Instructor. Not now in use.

The *loresman* of the shepherdes,
Was of Arcade, and hight Pan. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.

To **LO'RICATE.**† *v. a.* [*loricatus, lorico*, Lat.] To plate over; to arm one with a coat of defence.
Cockeram.

Nature hath *loricated*, or plaistered over, the sides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax, to stop and entangle any insects that should attempt to creep in there. *Ray.*

Lorica'tion.* *n. s.* [*loricatio*, Lat.] A surface like mail.

These cones [of the cedar] have —— the entire *lorication* smoother couched than those of the fir-kind. *Evelyn*, ii. iv. 1.

Lo'rimer.† } *n. s.* [*lormier*, French.] A sadler; a
Lo'riner. } bridle-maker. It properly signified a maker of bits, spurs, and metal-mounting for bridles and saddles. *Chalmers.*

Lo'ring.* *n. s.* [from *lore*.] Instructive discourse.

That all they, as a goddess her adoring,
Her wisdome did admire, and hearkned to her *loring*.
Spenser, F. Q. v. vii. 42.

Lo'riot.† *n. s.* [*loriot*, Fr.] The bird called a witwal. [*galgulus*.] *Cotgrave.*

Lorn.† pret. pass. and part. [loꞃen, Sax. from leoꞃan.] Left; forsaken; lost.

I curse the stound
That ever I cast to have *lorne* this ground.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.

Who after that he had fair Una *lorn*,
Through light misdeeming of her loyalty. *Spenser, F. Q.*

But thou, *lorn* stream, whose sullen tide,
No sedge-crown'd sisters now attend,
Now waft me from the green hill's side,
Whose cold turf hides the buried friend.
Collins on the Death of Thomson.

To **LOSE.**† *v. a.* pret. and part. *lost*. [Gothick, *liusan;* Sax. leoꞃan, loꞃan.]

1. To forfeit by unsuccessful contest: the contrary to *win*.

I fought the battle bravely which I *lost*,
And *lost* it but to Macedonians. *Dryden.*

The lighten'd coursers ran;
They rush'd, and *won* by turns, and *lost* the day. *Dryden.*

2. To forfeit as a penalty. In this sense is Paradise *lost*.

Fame — few, alas! the casual blessing boast,
So hard to gain, so easy to be *lost!* *Pope.*

3. To be deprived of.

Lo... He *lost* his right hand with a shot, and, instead thereof, city after used a hand of iron. *Knolles, Hist.*

...r'd him, and in what fatal strife
Loqua'city.† ...ut a wound, could *lose* his life. *Dryden.*
...tas, Latin.] ...tion of.

If salt have *lost* his savour, wherewith shall it be salted?
St. Matthew.

5. To possess no longer: contrary to *keep*.

They have *lost* their trade of woollen drapery. *Graunt.*

No youth shall equal hopes of glory give,
The Trojan honour and the Roman boast,
Admir'd when living, and ador'd when *lost*. *Dryden.*

We should never *lose* sight of the country, though sometimes entertained with a distant prospect of it. *Addison.*

6. To miss, so as not to find.

Venus wept the sad disaster
Of having *lost* her favourite dove. *Prior.*

7. To separate or alienate. It is perhaps in this sense always used passively, with *to* before that from which the separation is made.

But if to honour *lost* 'tis still decreed
For you my bowl shall flow, my flocks shall bleed;
Judge and assert my right, impartial Jove. *Pope, Odyss.*

When men are openly abandoned, and *lost* to all shame, they have no reason to think it hard, if their memory be reproached. *Swift.*

8. To ruin; to send to perdition.

In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman that deliberates is *lost*. *Addison.*

9. To bewilder, so as that the way is no longer known.

I will go *lose* myself,
And wander up and down to view the city. *Shakspeare.*

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and *lose* it. *King Charles.*

When the mind pursues the idea of infinity, it uses the ideas and repetition of numbers, which are so many distinct ideas, kept best by number from running into a confused heap, wherein the mind *loses* itself. *Locke.*

But rebel wit deserts thee oft in vain,
Lost in the maze of words he turns again. *Pope.*

10. To deprive of.

How should you go about to *lose* him a wife he loves with so much passion. *Temple.*

11. Not to employ; not to enjoy.

The happy have whole days, and those they use,
The unhappy have but hours, and these they *lose*. *Dryden.*

To *lose* these years which worthier thoughts require,
To *lose* that health which should those thoughts inspire.
Savage.

12. To squander, to throw away.

I no more complain,
Time, health, and fortune are not *lost* in vain. *Pope.*

13. To suffer to vanish from view.

Like following life in creatures we dissect,
We *lose* it in the moment we detect. *Pope.*

Oft in the passions' wild rotation tost,
Our spring of action to ourselves is *lost*. *Pope.*

14. To destroy by shipwreck.

The coast
Where first my shipwreck'd heart was *lost*. *Prior.*

15. To throw away; to employ ineffectually.

He has merit, good nature, and integrity, that are too often *lost* upon great men, or at least are not all three a match for flattery. *Pope, Letters.*

16. To miss; to part with, so as not to recover.

These sharp encounters, where always many more men are *lost* than are killed or taken prisoners, put such a stop to Middleton's march, that he was glad to retire. *Clarendon.*

17. To be freed from; as, to *lose* a fever.

His seely back the bunch has got
Which Edwin *lost* before. *Parnel.*

To **Lose.** *v. n.*

1. Not to win.

We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
Who *loses*, and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shakspeare.*

2. To decline; to fail.

Wisdom in discourse with her
Loses discountenanc'd, and like folly shews. *Milton, P. L.*

LO'SEABLE. *adj.* [from *lose.*] Subject to privation.

Consider whether motion, or a propensity to it, be an inherent quality belonging to atoms in general, and not *loseable* by them. *Boyle.*

LO'SEL.† *n. s.* [from the Sax. loꞅian, to perish, to be lost. What occasion is there for pronouncing this a corruption of *lorel*, when the derivation is so clear? Mr. Douce supposes the similarity of the letters *r* and *z*, in ancient manuscripts, to have occasioned the two words *lorel*, and *losel*, or *lozel.*] A scoundrel; a sorry worthless fellow. A word now obsolete.

Such *losels* and scatterlings cannot easily, by any sheriff, be gotten, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser on Ireland.*

A *losel* wandering by the way,
One that to bounty never cast his mind,
Ne thought of honour ever did assay
His baser breast. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Be not with work of *losels'* wit defamed,
Ne let such verses poetry be named. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

By Cambridge a towne I do know,
Whose losses by *lossels* doth shew
More heere then is needful to tell. *Tusser, Husb.*

A gross hag!
And, *losel*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,
That wilt not stay her tongue. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The rude hand of many an idle *lozel*, that dares adventure to pourtray that sacred beautie. *Loe, Bl. of Br. Beauty,* (1614,) p. 51.

LO'SENGER.* *n. s.* [from the Sax. leaꞅunᵹe, lying; *lozengier*, Fr. a beguiler, Cotgrave.] A deceiver; a flatterer. Obsolete. *Cockeram.*

Alas! ye lordes, many a false flatour
Is in your court, and many a *lozengeour.*
Chaucer, Non. Pr. Tale.

LO'SER. *n. s.* [from *lose.*] One that is deprived of any thing; one that forfeits any thing; one that is impaired in his possession or hope: the contrary to *winner* or *gainer.*

With the *losers* let it sympathize,
For nothing can seem foul to those that win. *Shakspeare.*

No man can be provident of his time that is not prudent in the choice of his company; and if one of the speakers be vain, tedious, and trifling, he that hears, and he that answers, are equal *losers* of their time. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

It cannot last, because that act seems to have been carried on rather by the interest of particular countries, than by that of the whole, which must be a *loser* by it. *Temple.*

A bull with gilded horns,
Shall be the portion of the conquering chief,
A sword and helm shall chear the *loser's* grief. *Dryden.*

Losers and malecontents, whose portion and inheritance is a freedom to speak. *South.*

LO'SING.* *n. s.* [loꞅinᵹ, Saxon.] Loss; diminution.

The fear of the Lord goeth before the obtaining of authority: but roughness and pride is the *losing* thereof. *Ecclus.* x. 21.

LOSS.† *n. s.* [loꞅ, Sax. from the verb leoꞅan, to lose.]

1. Detriment; privation; diminution of good: the contrary to *gain.*

The only gain he purchased was to be capable of *loss* and detriment for the good of others. *Hooker.*

An evil natured son is the dishonour of his father that begat him; and a foolish daughter is born to his *loss.* *Ecclus.*

The abatement of price of any of the landholder's commodities, lessens his income, and is a clear *loss.* *Locke.*

2. Miss; privation.

If he were dead, what would betide of me?
— No other harm but *loss* of such a lord.
— The *loss* of such a lord includes all harms. *Shakspeare.*

3. Deprivation; forfeiture.

Loss of Eden, till one greater man
Restore it, and regain. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Destruction.

Her fellow ships from far her *loss* descried;
But only she was sunk, and all were safe beside. *Dryden.*

There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, with the slaughter of above two thousand of the enemy, with the *loss* but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

5. Fault; puzzle: used only in the following phrase.

Not the least transaction of sense and motion in man, but philosophers are at a *loss* to comprehend. *South, Serm.*

Reason is always striving, and always at a *loss*, while it is exercised about that which is not its proper object. *Dryden.*

A man may sometimes be at a *loss* which side to close with. *Baker on Learning.*

6. Useless application.

It would be *loss* of time to explain any farther our superiority to the enemy in numbers of men and horse. *Addison.*

LO'SSFUL.* *adj.* [*loss* and *full.*] Detrimental; noxious.

Aught that might be *lossful* or prejudicial to us.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 277.

LO'SSLESS.* *adj.* [*loss* and *less.*] Exempt from loss.

Rebellion rages in our Irish province; but, with miraculous and *lossless* victories of few against many, is daily discomfited and broken. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

LOST. *participial adj.* [from *lose.*] No longer perceptible.

In seventeen days appear'd your pleasing coast,
And woody mountains, half in vapours *lost.* *Pope, Odyss.*

LOT.† *n. s.* [*hlaut*, Gothick; hlot, Saxon; *lot*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — The past participle of the Sax. hliban, to cover. Mr. H. Tooke. — "The English word *lot* cometh of the Hebrew *laat*, to hide or cover, or to lie hid; because a lot is of obscure and doubtfull things." Leigh, Critica Sacra, 1650, p. 119. col. 1.]

1. Fortune; state assigned.

Kala, at length conclude my lingering *lot:*
Disdain me not, although I be not fair,
Who is an heir of many hundred sheep,
Doth beauty keep which never sun can burn,
Nor storms do turn. *Sidney.*

Our own *lot* is best; and by aiming at what we have not, we lose what we have already. *L'Estrange.*

Prepar'd I stand; he was but born to try
The *lot* of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. A die, or any thing used in determining chances.

Aaron shall cast *lots* upon the two goats; one *lot* for the Lord, and the other *lot* for the scape-goat. *Lev.* xvi. 8.

Their tasks in equal portions she divides,
And where unequal, there by *lots* decides. *Dryden, Virg.*

Ulysses bids his friends to cast *lots*, to shew, that he would not voluntarily expose them to so imminent danger. *Broome.*

3. A chance. See LOTTERY.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is *lots* to blanks
My name hath touch'd your ears; it is Menenius.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot: as, what *lot* of silks had you at the sale?

5. Proportion of taxes; as, to pay scot and *lot.*

Anone cometh another —
And wyth her doth bryng
Mele, salt, or other thing,
Her harnest girdle, her wedding ring,
To pay for hir *scot*,
As cometh to her *lot.* *Skelton, Poems,* p. 131.

To LOT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To assign; to set apart.

A just reward, such as all times before
Have ever *lotted* to those wretched folks. *Sackville, Gorboduc.*

They appoint no time for their release, but patiently abide his *lotted* leisure.
Anderson, Expos. on Benedictus, (1573,) fol. 54. b.

2. To distribute into lots; to catalogue: as, the goods are *lotted*.

3. To portion.

Some sense, and more estate, kind Heaven
To this well *lotted* peer hath given. *Prior.*

LOTE *tree* or *Nettle tree*.† *n. s.* [*lote*, Fr. Cotgrave.]

1. A plant. See LOTOS.

The leaves of the *lote* tree are like those of the nettle. The fruit of this tree is not so tempting to us, as it was to the companions of Ulysses: the wood is durable, and used to make pipes for wind instruments: the root is proper for hafts of knives, and was highly esteemed by the Romans for its beauty and use. *Miller.*

Next comes the *Lote-tree*, in whose dusky hue,
Her black and sun-burnt country you might view.
Tate's Cowley.

2. A little muddy fish, like an eel; an eelpout: also a small scaled fish. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

LOTH.* See LOATH.

LO'TOS.† *n. s.* [Latin.] See LOTE.

The trees around them all their food produce,
Lotos, the name divine, nectareous juice. *Pope, Odyss.*

There appear to have been two distinct species of *lotus* designed by the term, [*lotos*;] because Herodotus and Pliny, in particular, describe a marked difference between them: the one being an aquatic plant, whose root and seeds were eaten, in Egypt; the other, the fruit of a shrub or small tree, on the sandy coast of Lybia. *Rennel on the Geograph. of Herodotus.*

LO'TION. *n. s.* [*lotio*, Latin; *lotion*, French.]

A *lotion* is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any part with.
Quincy.

In *lotions* in women's cases, he orders two portions of hellebore macerated in two cotylæ of water. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

LO'TTERY.† *n. s.* [*lotterie*, Fr. from *lot*.]

1. A game of chance; a sortilege; distribution of prizes by chance; a play in which lots are drawn for prizes.

Let high sighted tyranny range on,
Till each man drop by *lottery*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The *lottery* that he hath devised in these three chests of gold, silver, and lead, will never be chosen by any but whom you shall rightly love. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Fortune, that with malicious joy
Does man, her slave, oppress,
Still various and unconstant still,
Promotes, degrades, delights in strife,
And makes a *lottery* of life. *Dryden, Hor.*

Every warriour may be said to be a soldier of fortune, and the best commanders to have a *lottery* for their work. *South.*

2. Allottery; allotment. Not now in use.

If beauty, wisdom, modesty, can settle
The heart of Antony, Octavia is
A blessed *lottery* to him. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
Fainting under
Fortune's false *lottery*. *Beaum. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.*

LO'VAGE. *n s.* [*levisticum*, Latin.] A plant.

LOUD.† *adj.* [hluδ, Sax. the past participle of the verb to *low*, or to *bellow*; hlopan, behlopan, *lowed*, *low'd*. What we now write *loud*, was formerly, and more properly, written *low'd*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 39.]

1. Noisy; striking the ear with great force.

They were instant with *loud* voices, requiring that he might be crucified. *St. Luke*, xxiii. 23.

The numbers soft and clear,
Gently steal upon the ear;
Now *louder*, and yet *louder* rise,
And fill with spreading sounds the skies. *Pope, St. Cecilia.*

2. Clamorous; turbulent.

She is *loud* and stubborn; her feet abide not in her house.
Proverbs.

LOUD.* *adv.* Noisily; so as to strike the ear with great force.

The guests *loud* laughing, who can then be heard?
Davies, Wit's Pilgrim. sign. V. 2.

Contending on the Lesbian shore,
His prowess Philomelides confess'd,
And *loud* acclaiming Greeks the victor bless'd. *Pope.*

LO'UDLY. *adv.* [from *loud*.]

1. Noisily; so as to be heard far.

The soldier that philosopher well blam'd,
Who long and *loudly* in the schools declaim'd. *Denham.*

2. Clamorously; with violence of voice.

I read above fifty pamphlets, written by as many presbyterian divines, *loudly* disclaiming toleration. *Swift.*

LO'UDNESS. *n. s.* Noise; force of sound; turbulence; vehemence or furiousness of clamour.

Had any disaster made room for grief, it would have moved according to prudence, and the proportions of the provocation: it would not have sallied out into complaint or *loudness*.
South.

To LOVE. *v. a.* [lupian, Sax.]

1. To regard with passionate affection, as that of one sex to the other.

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to *love*. —
—It is to be made all of sighs and tears;
It is to be made all of faith and service;
It is to be all made of fantasy,
All made of passion, and all made of wishes;
All adoration, duty, and obedience;
All humbleness, all patience, all impatience,
All purity, all trial, all observance. *Shakspeare.*

I could not *love* I'm sure
One who in love were wise. *Cowley.*

The jealous man wishes himself a kind of deity to the person he *loves*; he would be the only employment of her thoughts. *Addison.*

2. To regard with the affection of a friend.

None but his brethren he, and sisters, knew,
Whom the kind youth prefer'd to me,
And much above myself I *lov'd* them too. *Cowley.*

3. To regard with parental tenderness.

He that loveth me shall be *loved* of my father, and I will *love* him, and will manifest myself to him. *St. John.*

4. To be pleased with; to delight in.

Wit, eloquence, and poetry,
Arts which I *lov'd*. *Cowley.*

He *lov'd* my worthless rhimes, and, like a friend,
Would find out something to commend. *Cowley.*

5. To regard with reverent unwillingness to offend.

Love the Lord thy God with all thine heart. *Deut.* vi. 5.

To LOVE.* *v. n.* To delight; to take pleasure.

Fish used to salt water delight more in fresh: we see that salmons and smelts *love* to get into rivers, though against the stream. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests bear rule by their means; and my people *love* to have it so. *Jerem.* v. 31.

LOVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The passion between the sexes.

Hearken to the birds *love*-learned song,
The dewie leaves among! *Spenser, Epithalam.*

While idly I stood looking on,
I found the effect of *love* in idleness. *Shakspeare.*

My tales of *love* were wont to weary you;
I know you joy not in a *love* discourse. *Shakspeare.*

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye,
That lik'd, but had a rougher task in hand
Than to drive liking to the name of *love*. *Shakspeare.*

What need a vermeil-tinctur'd lip for that,
Love-darting eyes, or tresses like the morn? *Milton, Comus.*

Love quarrels oft in pleasing concord end,
Not wedlock treachery, endang'ring life. *Milton, S. A.*

A *love* potion works more by the strength of charm than nature. *Collier on Popularity.*

You know you are in my power by making *love*. *Dryden.*

Let mutual joys our mutual trust combine,
And *love*, and *love*-born confidence be thine. *Pope.*
Cold is that breast which warm'd the world before,
And these *love*-darting eyes must roll no more. *Pope.*

2. Kindness; good-will; friendship.

What love, think'st thou, I sue so much to get?
My *love* till death, my humble thanks, my prayers;
That *love* which virtue begs, and virtue grants. *Shakspeare.*

God brought Daniel into favour and tender *love* with the prince. *Dan.* i. 9.

The one preach Christ of contention, but the other of *love*. *Phil.* i. 17.

By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have *love* one to another. *St. John*, xiii. 35.

Unwearied have we spent the nights,
Till the Ledean stars, so fam'd for *love*,
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*

3. Courtship.

Demetrius
Made *love* to Nedar's daughter Helena,
And won her soul. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

If you will marry make your *loves* to me,
My lady is bespoke. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The enquiry of truth, which is the *love*-making or wooing of it; the knowledge of truth, the preference of it; and the belief of truth, the enjoying of it, is the sovereign good of human nature. *Bacon, Essays.*

4. Tenderness; parental care.

No religion that ever was, so fully represents the goodness of God, and his tender *love* to mankind, which is the most powerful argument to the love of God. *Tillotson.*

5. Liking; inclination to: as the *love* of one's country.

In youth, of patrimonial wealth possest,
The *love* of science faintly warm'd his breast. *Fenton.*

6. Object beloved.

Open the temple gates unto my *love*. *Spenser, Epithal.*

If that the world and love were young,
And truth in every shepherd's tongue;
These pretty pleasures might me move,
To live with thee, and be thy *love*. *Ralegh.*
The banish'd never hopes his *love* to see. *Dryden.*
The lover and the *love* of human kind. *Pope.*

7. Lewdness.

He is not lolling on a lewd *love* bed,
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

8. Unreasonable liking.

The *love* to sin makes a man sin against his own reason. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

Men in *love* with their opinions may not only suppose what is in question, but allege wrong matter of fact. *Locke.*

9. Fondness; concord.

Come, *love* and health to all!—
Then I'll sit down: give me some wine; fill full. *Shakspeare.*

Shall I come unto you with a rod, or in *love*, and in the spirit of meekness? 1 *Cor.* iv. 21.

10. Principle of union.

Love is the great instrument of nature, the bond and cement of society, the spirit and spring of the universe: *love* is such an affection as cannot so properly be said to be in the soul, as the soul to be in that: it is the whole man wrapt up into one desire. *South.*

11. Picturesque representation of love.

The lovely babe was born with every grace:
Such was his form as painters, when they show
Their utmost art, on naked *loves* bestow. *Dryden, Ovid.*

12. A word of endearment.

'Tis no dishonour, trust me, *love*, 'tis none;
I would die for thee. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

13. Due reverence to God.

I know that you have not the *love* of God in you. *St. John.*

Love is of two sorts, of friendship and of desire; the one betwixt friends, the other betwixt lovers; the one a rational, the other a sensitive *love*: so our *love* of God consists of two parts, as esteeming of God, and desiring of him. *Hammond.*

The *love* of God makes a man chaste without the laborious arts of fasting, and exterior disciplines; he reaches at glory without any other arms but those of *love*. *Bp. Taylor.*

14. A kind of thin silk stuff. *Ainsworth.*

This leaf held near the eye, and obverted to the light, appeared so full of pores, with such a transparency as that of a sieve, a piece of cypress, or *love* hood. *Boyle on Colours.*

LO'VEABLE.✱ *adj.* [from *love*.] Amiable; worthy to be loved. *Sherwood.*

LO'VEAPPLE.† *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

Love-apple, though its flower less fair appears,
Its golden fruit deserves the name it bears. *Tate's Cowley.*

LO'VEDAY.✱ *n. s.* [*love* and *day*.] A day, in old times, appointed for the amicable settlement of differences. "Si ante judicium capiatur *dies amoris*." Bracton. And, "agayn the fourme of a *love-day* taken bytween the same parties." Rot. Parl. 13 H. 4. n. 13. *Tyrwhitt.*

In *lovedays*, there coude he mochel help. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*
I can holde *lovedayes*, and heare a reve's rekenynge. *Vis. of P. Plowman.*

This day, all quarrels die, Andronicus;—
I do remit these young men's heinous faults:
Lavinia, though you left me like a churl,
I found a friend; and sure as death I swore,
I would not part a bachelor from the priest.
Come, if the emperor's court can feast two brides,
You are my guest, Lavinia, and your friends:
This day shall be a *loveday*, Tamora. *Titus Andronicus.*

LOVEFA'VOUR.✱ *n. s.* [*love* and *favour*.] Something given to be worn in token of love.

Deck'd with *love-favours*. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* i. 2.

LOVE-*in-idleness*.✱ *n. s.* A kind of violet.

A little western flower,—
Before, milk-white; now purple with love's wound;
And maidens call it *love-in-idleness*. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

LO'VEKNOT. *n. s.* [*love* and *knot*.] A complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is figured.

LO'VELASS.✱ *n. s.* [*love* and *lass*.] Sweetheart; lass beloved.

So soone as Tython's *love-lasse* gan display
Her opall colours in her Eastern throne. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 776.

LO'VELESS.✱ *adj.* [*love* and *less*.]

1. Without love; void of the passion between the sexes.

He wanted nothing but a lady, on whom he might bestow his service and affection; for the knight-errant that is *loveless*, resembles a tree that wants leaves and fruit, or a body without a soul. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quixote*, i. 1.

Ye *loveless* bards, intent with artful pains
To form a sigh, or to contrive a tear,
Forego your Pindus! *Shenstone, Eleg.* 1.

2. Without endearment; without tenderness.

Not in the bought smiles
Of harlots, *loveless*, joyless, unendear'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Void of kindness.

How rules therein thy breast so quiet state,
Spite leagu'd with mercy, love with *lovelesse* hate? *P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl.* iii. 14.

LO'VELETTER. *n. s.* [*love* and *letter*.] Letter of courtship.

Have I escaped *loveletters* in the holyday time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakspeare.*

The children are educated in the different notions of their parents; the sons follow the father, while the daughters read *loveletters* and romances to their mother. *Addison, Spect.*

LOVE-*lies-a-bleeding*.✱ *n. s.* A kind of amaranth. See the first sense of AMARANTH.

LO'VELILY. *adv.* [from *lovely*.] Amiably; in such a manner as to excite love.

Thou look'st
Lovelily dreadful. *Otway, Ven. Preserved.*

LO'VELINESS. *n. s.* [from *lovely.*] Amiableness; qualities of mind or body that excite love.

Carrying thus in one person the only two bands of good-will, *loveliness* and lovingness. *Sidney.*

When I approach
Her *loveliness*, so absolute she seems,
That what she wills to do, or say,
Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best. *Milton, P. L.*

If there is such a native *loveliness* in the sex, as to make them victorious when they are in the wrong, how resistless is their power when they are on the side of truth? *Addison.*

LO'VELOCK.* *n. s.* [*love* and *lock.*] A term for a particular sort of curl, worn by the men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First; against which Prynne wrote a laborious pamphlet in 1628, maintaining that utter ruin must be the portion of his countrymen, if they did not leave off to nourish their *lovelocks!* See also *To* CALAMISTRATE. The mode continued beyond the date of Prynne's ridiculous indignation. Lily seems to have somewhat anticipated, in the following passage, part of the vogue of the present times.

How, sir, will you be trimmed? will you have your beard like a spade or a bodkin? a penthouse on your upper lip, or an alley on your chin? a low curl on your head like a bull, or dangling like a spaniel? your mustachoes sharpe at the endes, like shoemakers' aules, or hanging down to your mouth, like goates flakes? your *lovelocks* wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggie to fall on your shoulders? *Lily, Midas,* (1592.)

Prodigal in apparel, " purè lotus," neat combed and curled, with powdered hairs, " comptus et calamistratus," with a long *lovelock*, a flower in his ear, perfumed gloves. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 539.

LO'VELORN. *adj.* [*love* and *lorn.*] Forsaken of one's love.

The *love-lorn* nightingale,
Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well. *Milton, Comus.*

LO'VELY. *adj.* [from *love.* Sax. luflic.] Amiable; exciting love.

The breast of Hecuba,
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not *lovelier*
Than Hector's forehead. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Saul and Jonathan were *lovely* and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided. 2 *Sam.*

The flowers which it had press'd
Appeared to my view,
More fresh and *lovely* than the rest,
That in the meadows grew. *Denham.*

The Christian religion gives us a more *lovely* character of God than any religion ever did. *Tillotson.*

The fair
With cleanly powder dry their hair;
And round their *lovely* breast and head
Fresh flow'rs their mingl'd odours shed. *Prior.*

LO'VELY.* *adv.* [luflice, Sax.] Charmingly; beautifully.

The defecated liquour ——
Spouts into subject vessels, *lovely* clear. *Philips, Cider,* B. 2.

LO'VEMONGER. *n. s.* [*love* and *monger.*] One who deals in affairs of love.

Thou art an old *lovemonger*, and speakest skilfully. *Shakspeare.*

LO'VEQUICK.* *adj.* [*love* and *quick.*] With the eagerness of love.

[She] sees not him her soul desir'd to see;
And yet hope spent makes her not leave to look:
At last her *lovequick* eyes, which ready be,
Fasten on one. *Daniel, Civ. War,* B. 2.

LO'VER. *n. s.* [from *love.*]

1. One who is in love.

Love is blind, and *lovers* cannot see
The pretty follies that themselves commit. *Shakspeare.*

Let it never be said, that he whose breast
Is fill'd with love, should break a *lover's* rest. *Dryden.*

2. A friend; one who regards with kindness.

I tell thee, fellow,
Thy general is my *lover:* I have been
The book of his good act, whence men have read
His fame unparallel'd, haply amplified. *Shakspeare.*

3. One who likes any thing.

To be good and gracious, and a *lover* of knowledge, are amiable things. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

LO'VER.† *n. s.* An opening. See LOUVER.

LOVESE'CRET. *n. s.* [*love* and *secret.*] Secret between lovers.

What danger, Arimant, is this you fear?
Or what *lovesecret* which I must not hear? *Dryden, Aur.*

LO'VESHAFT.* *n. s.* [*love* and *shaft.*] The arrow of Cupid.

A certain aim he took
At a fair vestal throned by the west,
And loos'd his *loveshaft* smartly from his bow. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

LO'VESICK. *adj.* [*love* and *sick.*] Disordered with love; languishing with amorous desire.

See, on the shore inhabits purple spring,
Where nightingales their *lovesick* ditty sing. *Dryden.*

To the dear mistress of my *lovesick* mind,
Her swain a pretty present has design'd. *Dryden, Virg.*

Of the reliefs to ease a *lovesick* mind,
Flavia prescribes despair. *Granville.*

LO'VESOME.† *adj.* [lufsume, Sax. sweet, agreeable.] Lovely. Adopted by Dryden from Chaucer. A word not now perhaps in use.

Nothing new can spring
Without thy warmth, without thy influence bear,
Or beautiful or *lovesome* can appear. *Dryden, Luc.*

LO'VESONG. *n. s.* [*love* and *song.*] Song expressing love.

Poor Romeo is already dead!
Stabb'd with a white wench's black eye,
Run through the ear with a *lovesong.* *Shakspeare.*

Lovesong weeds and satyrick thorns are grown,
Where seeds of better arts were early sown. *Donne.*

LO'VESUIT. *n. s.* [*love* and *suit.*] Courtship.

His *lovesuit* hath been to me
As fearful as a siege. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

LO'VETALE. *n. s.* [*love* and *tale.*] Narrative of love.

The *lovetale*
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat;
Whose wanton passions in the sacred porch
Ezekiel saw. *Milton, P. L.*

Cato's a proper person to entrust
A *lovetale* with. *Addison.*

LO'VETHOUGHT. *n. s.* [*love* and *thought.*] Amorous fancy.

Away to sweet beds of flowers,
Lovethoughts lie rich when canopied with bowers. *Shakspeare.*

LOVETO'KEN.* *n. s.* [lufetacn, Sax.] A present in token of love.

Thou hast given her rhymes,
And interchang'd *lovetokens* with my child. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

LO'VETOY. *n. s.* [*love* and *toy.*] Small presents given by lovers.

Has this amorous gentleman presented himself with any *lovetoys*, such as gold snuff-boxes? *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

LO'VETRICK. *n. s.* [*love* and *trick.*] Art of expressing love.

Other disports than dancing jollities;
Other *lovetricks* than glancing with the eyes. *Donne.*

LOUGH.† *n. s.* [Welsh, *llwch;* Irish, *louch, loch,* an inlet of water, a large collection of water, a lake.

Lough has been adopted into the Irish maps from the English surveyors, who could not pronounce the Irish word, *louch*. G. Chalmers. The word, however, is also the Icel. *laug*, and Su. Goth. *log*, a lake. Hence our *lough*. See also Ihre in V. LAG.] A lake; a large inland standing water.

A people near the northern pole that won,
Whom Ireland sent from *loughes* and forests hore,
Divided far by sea from Europe's shore. *Fairfax.*

Lough Ness never freezes. *Phil. Trans.*

LOUGH.* pret. of *to laugh*. Laughed. See also *To* LOFFE.

Eche of hem at other's sinne *lough*. *Chaucer, Pard. Tale.*

After that he [Lazarus] was restored to the miseryes of this life agayne, he never *lough*, but was in contynuall heavyness. *Bp. Fisher.*

LO'VING. *part. adj.* [from *love*.]

1. Kind; affectionate.

So *loving* to my mother,
That he would not let ev'n the winds of heaven
Visit her face too roughly. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

This earl was of great courage, and much loved of his soldiers, to whom he was no less *loving* again. *Hayward.*

2. Expressing kindness.

The king took her in his arms till she came to herself, and comforted her with *loving* words. *Esth.* xv. 8.

LO'VING-KINDNESS. *n. s.* Tenderness; favour; mercy. A scriptural word.

Remember, O Lord, thy tender mercies, and thy *loving-kindnesses*. *Ps.* xxv. 6.

He has adapted the arguments of obedience to the imperfection of our understanding, requiring us to consider him only under the amiable attributes of goodness and *lovingkindness*, and to adore him as our friend and patron. *Rogers.*

LO'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *loving*.] Affectionately; with kindness.

The new king, having no less *lovingly* performed all duties to him dead than alive, pursued on the siege of his unnatural brother, as much for the revenge of his father as for the establishing of his own quiet. *Sidney.*

It is no great matter to live *lovingly* with good-natured and meek persons; but he that can do so with the froward and perverse, he only hath true charity. *Bp. Taylor.*

LO'VINGNESS.† *n. s.* [from *loving*.] Kindness; affection.

Carrying thus in one person the only two bands of good-will, loveliness, and *lovingness*. *Sidney.*

Solyman, by cunning spite
Of Rossa's witchcrafts, from his heart had banish'd
Justice of kings, and *lovingness* of fathers.
Ld. Brooke, Mustapha.

LOUIS D'OR.† *n. s.* [French.] A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty shillings; first struck in 1640; and in 1700 rated in England at the value of seventeen shillings. See Leake on English money.

If he is desired to change a *louis d'or*, he must consider of it. *Spectator.*

To LOUNGE.† *v. n.* [*lunderen*, Dutch, to loiter. Dr. Johnson. — We have in our old dictionaries a *lunges* or *lungis*, which was used for a lubber, an idle fellow. See Barret, Sherwood, and even Bailey. This is the French *longis*, which Menage explains by "homme musart, et qui envoyé en quelque endroit met un long temps à revenir;" and thus deduces it from the Lat. *longus*. Cotgrave's *longis* is a dreaming, drowsy fellow. Hence *lounge*, which however is of no great age in our language.] To idle; to live lazily.

We *lounged* about the room among a parcel of two-legged things so much below our notice, as not to be worth our attention, or even our regarding that we had engrossed theirs. *Student*, i. 143.

LO'UNGER.† *n. s.* [from *lounge*.] An idler.

I will roar aloud, and spare not, to the terrour of at present a very flourishing society of people called *loungers*; gentlemen, whose observations are mostly itinerant, and who think they have already too much good sense of their own to be in need of staying at home to read other people's. *Guardian*, No. 124.

If she is still followed by the same idle tribe of gaping *lowngers*, I may venture to pronounce her a celebrated Oxford beauty. *Student*, i. 257.

To LOUR.* *v. n.* To be clouded; to frown. See *To* LOWER. But *lour* ought to be the orthography.

LO'URDAN.* See LURDAN.

LOUSE. *n. s.* plural *lice*. [lur, Saxon; *luys*, Dutch.] A small animal, of which different species live on the bodies of men, beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures.

There were *lice* upon man and beast. *Exod.* viii. 18.

Frogs, *lice*, and flies must all his palace fill
With loath'd intrusion. *Milton, P. L.*

It is beyond even an atheist's credulity and impudence to affirm, that the first men might proceed out of the tumours of trees, as maggots and flies are supposed to do now, or might grow upon trees; or perhaps might be the *lice* of some prodigious animals whose species is now extinct. *Bentley.*

Not that I value the money the fourth part of the skip of a *louse*. *Swift.*

To LOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from lice.

As for all other good women, that love to do but little work, how handsome it is to *louse* themselves in the sunshine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witness. *Spenser on Ireland.*

You sat and *lous'd* him all the sun-shine day. *Swift.*

LO'USEWORT. *n. s.* The name of a plant, called also *rattle* and *cock's comb*. *Miller.*

LO'USILY. *adv.* [from *louse*.] In a paltry, mean, and scurvy way.

LO'USINESS.† *n. s.* [from *lousy*.] The state of abounding with lice.

Trees (especially fruit-bearers) are infested with the measels — to this commonly succeeds *lousiness*. *Evelyn*, ii. 7. 6.

LO'USY.† *adj.* [from *louse*.]

1. Swarming with lice; over-run with lice.

Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and whore,
Sometimes be *lousy*, but be never poor. *Dryden, Juv.*

Sweet-briar and gooseberry are only *lousy* in dry times, or very hot places. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Mean; low born; bred on the dunghill.

I pray you now remembrance on the *lousy* knave mine host.
A *lousy* knave, to have his gibes and his mockeries.
Shakspeare.

3. Mean; contemptible: applied to things.

A title it is mete for soche *lowsye* lerning as this is.
Bale, Yet a Course, &c. fol. 15.

LOUT.† *n. s.* [*loet*, Teut. Lye, and Dr. Johnson. — The past participle of *to low*; *lowed*, *low'd*, *lowt*, *t* for *d*: the *lowt* is a *lowed* person. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 345, 346. — So Spelman and Junius considered the Sax. hlutan, to bow, as the origin of this substantive, from the homage or obeisance required by the superiour from an inferiour. But the derivation of our word is much more probably, as Dr. Jamieson has also noticed, from the Germ. *leute*, common people, a servant; Sax. leob.] A mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown.

Pamela, whose noble heart doth disdain, that the trust of her virtue is reposed in such a *lout's* hands, had yet, to shew an obedience, taken on shepherdish apparel. *Sidney.*

This *lowt*, as he exceeds our lords, the odds
Is, that we scarce are men, and you are gods. *Shakspeare.*

I have need of such a youth,
That can with some discretion do my business;
For 'tis no trusting to yon foolish *lowt*. *Shakspeare.*
Thus wail'd the *louts* in melancholy strain. *Gay, Past.*

To LOUT.✝ *v. n.* [hlutan, Sax. to bend; *luta*, Su. Goth. But Mr. Tooke considers it to be nothing more than the past participle of *to low*; "to do, or to bear one's self, as the *lowed* person, i. e. the *lowt*, does."] To pay obeisance; to bend; to bow; to stoop; to submit. Not obsolete, as Dr. Johnson asserts; being yet used in the north of England.

I serve, I bow, I looke, I *loute*,
Myn eie foloweth hir aboute. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.
So *louted* he unto his lord. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*
He fair the knight saluted, *louting* low,
Who fair him quitted, as that courteous was. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Under the sand-bag he was seen,
Louting low, like a for'ster green. *B. Jonson.*
The palmer, grey with age, with countenance *lowting* low,
His head ev'n to the earth before the king did bow. *Drayton.*

To LOUT.✝ *v. a.* This word seems in Shakspeare to signify, to overpower. Dr. Johnson. — It does; and is countenanced by the following passage, which has escaped the notice of the commentators; where it evidently means to subject.

For few there were that were so much redoubted,
Whom double fortune lifted vp and *louted*.
Mir. for Mag. p. 303.
I am *lowted* by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble chevalier. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.* P. I.

LO'UTISH. *adj.* [from *lout*.] Clownish; bumpkinly.

This *loutish* clown is such, that you never saw so ill-favoured a visar; his behaviour such, that he is beyond the degree of ridiculous. *Sidney.*

LO'UTISHLY.✝ *adv.* [from *lout*.] With the air of a clown; with the gait of a bumpkin; like a lubber. *Huloet.*

LO'UVER.* *n. s.* [from *l'ouvert*, Fr. an opening.] An opening for the smoke to go out at in the roof of a cottage. In the north of England, an opening at the top of a dove-cote. Written also *lover* and *loover*. See Barret's Alv. 1580.

But darknesse dred and daily night did hover
Through all the inner parte wherein they dwelt,
Ne lightned was with window, nor with *lover*,
But with continuall candle light, which delt
A doubtful sense of things. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. x. 42.

An envious man having caught his neighbour's pigeons in a net, pluckt off their tails, and let them go; which, though they could fly forward home, yet were soon after found dead in the dovecote, famish'd for want of food, as unable to fly up perpendicularly, and so out at the *lover*.
Fuller's Worthies in Northamptonshire.

The ancient manner of building in Cornwall was, to set hearths in the midst of rooms for chimneys, which vented the smoke at a *louver* in the top. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

LOW.✝ *adj.* [*lau*, Dan. *lo*, Icel. *laeg*, Dutch; *lag*, Su. Goth. from the Goth. *ligan*, to lie, according to some.]

1. Not high.

Their wandering course now high, now *low*, then hid,
Progressive, retrograde. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Not rising far upwards.

It became a spreading vine of *low* stature. *Ezek.* xvii. 6.

3. Not elevated in place or local situation.

O mighty Cæsar! do'st thou lye so *low*?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*
Equal in days and nights, except to those
Beyond the polar circles; to them day
Had unbenighted shone, while the *low* sun,
To recompence his distance, in their sight
Had rounded still th' horizon, and not known
Or east or west. *Milton, P. L.*

Whatsoever is washed away from them is carried down into the *lower* grounds and into the sea, and nothing is brought back. *Burnet, Th. of the Earth.*

4. Descending far downwards; deep.

The *lowest* bottom shook of Erebus. *Milton, P. L.*
So high as heav'd the tumid hills, so *low*,
Down sunk a hollow bottom, broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters. *Milton, P. L.*
His volant touch
Instinct through all proportions *low* and high,
Fled and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Not deep; not swelling high; shallow: used of water.

As two men were walking by the sea-side at *low* water, they saw an oyster, and both pointed at it together. *L'Estrange.*

It is *low* ebb sure with his accuser, when such peccadillo's are put in to swell the charge. *Atterbury.*

6. Not of high price: as, corn is *low*.

7. Not loud; not noisy.

As when an open air we blow,
The breath, though strain'd, sounds flat and *low*:
But if a trumpet take the blast,
It lifts it high, and makes it last. *Waller.*

The theatre is so well contrived, that, from the very deep of the stage, the *lowest* sound may be heard distinctly to the farthest part of the audience; and yet, if you raise your voice as high as you please, there is nothing like an echo to cause confusion. *Addison on Italy.*

8. In latitudes near to the line.

They take their course either high to the north, or *low* to the south. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

9. Not rising to so great a sum as some other accumulation of particulars.

Who can imagine, that in sixteen or seventeen hundred years' time, taking the *lower* chronology, that the earth had then stood, mankind should be propagated no farther than Judæa? *Burnet, Th. of the Earth.*

10. Late in time: as, the *lower* empire.

11. Dejected; depressed.

His spirits are so *low* his voice is drown'd,
He hears as from afar, or in a swoon,
Like the deaf murmur of a distant sound. *Dryden.*
Though he before had gall and rage,
Which death or conquest must assuage;
He grows dispirited and *low*,
He hates the fight, and shuns the foe. *Prior.*

12. Impotent; subdued.

To be worst,
The *lowest*, most dejected, thing of fortune,
Stands still in esperance. *Shakspeare.*
Why but to awe,
Why but to keep ye *low* and ignorant. *Milton, P. L.*

To keep them all quiet, he must keep them in greater awe and less splendor; which power he will use to keep them as *low* as he pleases, and at no more cost than makes for his own pleasure. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

13. Not elevated in rank or station; abject.

He wooes both high and *low*, both rich and poor. *Shakspeare.*

Try in men of *low* and mean education, who have never elevated their thoughts above the spade. *Locke.*

14. Dishonourable; betokening meanness of mind: as, *low* tricks.

Yet sometimes nations will decline so *low*
From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong,
But justice, and some fatal course annexed,
Deprives them of their outward liberty,
Their inward lost. *Milton, P. L.*

15. Not sublime; not exalted in thought or diction.

He has not so many thoughts that are *low* and vulgar, but, at the same time, has not so many thoughts that are sublime and noble. *Addison, Spect.*

In comparison of these divine writers, the noblest wits of the heathen world are *low* and dull. *Felton on the Classicks.*

16. Submissive; humble; reverent.

I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay their fealty
With *low* subjection. *Milton, P. L.*

From the tree her step she turn'd;
But first *low* reverence done, as to the pow'r
That dwelt within. *Milton, P. L.*

17. A term applied to certain members of the church, in contradistinction to *high*. See the 24th sense of HIGH.

LOW. *adv.*

1. Not aloft; not on high.

There under ebon shades and *low*-brow'd rocks,
As ragged as thy locks,
In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell. *Milton, L'All.*

My eyes no object met
But *low*-hung clouds, that dipt themselves in rain,
To shake their fleeces on the earth again. *Dryden.*

No luxury found room
In *low*-roof'd houses, and bare walls of lome. *Dryden.*

Vast yellow offsprings are the German's pride;
But hotter climates narrower frames obtain,
And *low*-built bodies are the growth of Spain. *Creech.*

We wandering go through dreary wastes,
Where round some mouldering tow'r pale ivy creeps,
And *low*-brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deeps. *Pope.*

2. Not at a high price; meanly. It is chiefly used in composition.

Proud of their numbers and secure in soul,
The confident and over-lusty French;
Do the *low*-rated English play at dice? *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

This is the prettiest *low*-born lass, that ever
Ran the greensword; nothing she does or seems,
But smacks of something greater than herself,
Too noble for this place. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Whenever I am turned out, my lodge descends upon a *low*-spirited creeping family. *Swift.*

Corruption, like a general flood,
Shall deluge all; and avarice creeping on,
Spread like a *low*-born mist, and blot the sun. *Pope.*

3. In times approaching towards our own.

In that part of the world which was first inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds. *Locke.*

4. With a depression of the voice.

Lucia, speak *low*, he is retir'd to rest. *Addison, Cato.*

5. In a state of subjection.

How comes it that, having been once so *low* brought, and thoroughly subjected, they afterwards lifted up themselves so strongly again? *Spenser on Ireland.*

To LOW.† *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sink; to make low. Probably misprinted for *lower*. Dr. Johnson. — Swift perhaps chose to adopt the old verb, of which Dr. Johnson has offered no other notice than the last of the following citations; where it is certainly a justifiable word.

Ech that enhaunsith him schal be *lowid;* and he that mekith him schal be highed. *Wicliffe, St. Luke,* xiv.

He that high hearts *loweth*
With fyriè darts, which he throweth,
Cupido. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.

The value of guineas was *lowed* from one-and-twenty shillings and sixpence to one-and-twenty shillings. *Swift.*

To LOW. *v. n.* [hlopan, Saxon. The adjective *low*, not high, is pronounced *lo*, and would rhyme to *no:* the verb *low*, to *bellow*, *lou;* and is by Dryden rightly rhymed to *now*.] To bellow as a cow.

Doth the wild ass bray when he has grass? or *loweth* the ox over his fodder. *Job,* vi. 5.

Fair Io grac'd his shield, but Io now,
With horns exalted stands, and seems to *low*. *Dryden.*

Had he been born some simple shepherd's heir,
The *lowing* herd, or fleecy sheep his care. *Prior.*

LOW.* *n. s.* [*lohe*, German.] Flame; fire; heat. Yet used in the north and west of England. See also LOW-BELL.

LO'WBELL.† *n. s.* [*lohe*, Germ. lëȝ, Saxon; or *log*, Icelandick, a flame; and *bell*.] A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net. *Low* denotes a flame in Scotland, and some parts of England.

In a still evening, about eight of the clock, when the moon shines not, take your *lowbell* of a moderate size, that it may be well managed by one man in one hand. *The Experienced Fowler,* (1697,) p. 97.

Her beauty, and her drum, to foes
Did cause amazement double;
As timorous larks amazed are
With light, and with a *lowbell*. *Ballad of St. George for England.*

To LO'WBELL.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scare as with a lowbell.

To be thus *lowbelled* with panick frights, to be thus tremblingly dismayed where there is no place of fear — is a mighty disproportion of men's faculties. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 579.

LOWE.† The termination of local names.

Lowe, *loe*, comes from the Saxon hleaƿ, a hill, heap, or barrow; and so the Gothick *hlaiw* is a monument or barrow. *Gibson's Camden.*

Hence Ƿunꝺeꞃ-hlaƿ, *Houndslow*, canum tumulus; Leoꝺ sive Luꝺe-hlaƿ, *Ludlow*, populi tumulus; Meꞃe-hlaƿ, *Merlow* or *Marlow*, mariscis circumdatus tumulus, &c. Lye, edit. Manning, in V. hlæƿ.

To LO'WER. *v. a.* [from *low*.]

1. To bring low; to bring down by way of submission.

As our high vessels pass their watery way,
Let all the naval world due homage pay;
With hasty reverence their top-honours *lower*,
Confessing the asserted power. *Prior.*

2. To suffer to sink down.

When water issues out of the apertures with more than ordinary rapidity, it bears along with it such particles of loose matter as it met with in its passage through the stone, and it sustains those particles till its motion begins to remit, when by degrees it *lowers* them, and lets them fall. *Woodward.*

3. To lessen; to make less in price or value.

The kingdom will lose by this *lowering* of interest, if it makes foreigners withdraw any of their money. *Locke.*

Some people know it is for their advantage to *lower* their interest. *Child on Trade.*

To LO'WER. *v. n.* To grow less; to fall; to sink.

The present pleasure,
By revolution *low'ring*, does become
The opposite of itself. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To LO'WER.† *v. n.* [It is doubtful what was the primitive meaning of this word: if it was originally applied to the appearance of the sky, it is no more than to *grow low*, as the sky seems to do in dark weather: if it was first used of the countenance, it may be derived from the Dutch *loeren*, to look askance: the *ow* sounds as *ou* in *hour;* in the word *lower*, when it means *to grow*, or *make low*, the *ow* sound as *o* in *more*. Dr. Johnson. — The word is primarily perhaps from the Sax. hleaꞃe, the face, the front, the brow; and should be written *lour*. Chaucer uses *loure* in the sense of to be discontented.]

1. To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded.

Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York;

And all the clouds that *lowered* upon our house,
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The *lowering* spring, with lavish rain,
Beats down the slender stem and bearded grain. *Dryden.*

When the heavens are filled with clouds, and all nature wears a *lowering* countenance, I withdraw myself from these uncomfortable scenes. *Addison.*

The dawn is overcast, the morning *lowers*,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addison, Cato.*

If on St. Swithin's feast the welkin *lours*,
And every penthouse streams with hasty showers,
Twice twenty days shall clouds their fleeces drain. *Gay.*

2. To frown; to pout; to look sullen.

There was Diana when Actæon saw her, and one of her foolish nymphs, who weeping, and withal *lowering*, one might see the workman meant to set forth tears of anger. *Sidney.*

He mounts the throne, and Juno took her place,
But sullen discontent sat *lowering* on her face;
Then, impotent of tongue, her silence broke,
Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. *Dryden.*

Lo'wer. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Cloudiness; gloominess.
2. Cloudiness of look.

Philoclea was jealous for Zelmane, not without so mighty a *lower* as that face could yield. *Sidney.*

Lo'weringly.† *adv.* [from *lower.*] With cloudiness; gloomily. *Sherwood.*

Lo'wermost. *adj.* [from *low, lower,* and *most.*] Lowest.

Plants have their seminal parts uppermost, living creatures have them *lowermost*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

It will also happen, that the same part of the pipe which was now *lowermost*, will presently become higher, so that the water does ascend by descending; ascending in comparison to the whole instrument, and descending in respect of its several parts. *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

Lo'wing.* *n. s.* [from *To low.*] The cry of black cattle.

The *lowing* of the oxen which I hear. *1 Sam.* xv. 14.

The maids of Argos, who, with frantick cries,
And imitated *lowings*, fill'd the skies. *Roscommon.*

Lo'wland. *n. s.* [*low* and *land.*] The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills; the marsh.

What a devil is he?
His errand was to draw the *lowland* damps,
And noisome vapours, from the foggy fens,
Then breathe the baleful stench with all his force. *Dryden.*

No nat'ral cause she found from brooks or bogs,
Or marshy *lowlands*, to produce the fogs. *Dryden.*

Lo'wlihood.* *n. s.* [*lowly,* and *hood* or *head.*] Humble or low state. Obsolete.

For who can fain in under *lowlyhede*,
Ne failith not to findin grace and spede.
Chaucer, Compl. of the Bl. Knight.

Lo'wlily. *adv.* [from *lowly.*]

1. Humbly; without pride.
2. Meanly; without dignity.

Lo'wliness. *n. s.* [from *lowly.*]

1. Humility; freedom from pride.

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shakspeare.*

The king-becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temperance, stableness,
Bounty, perseverance, mercy, *lowliness*,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;
I have no relish of them. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Eve,
With *lowliness* majestick, from her seat,
And grace, that won who saw to wish her stay,
Rose. *Milton, P. L.*

If with a true Christian *lowliness* of heart, and a devout fervency of soul, we perform them, we shall find, that they will turn to a greater account to us, than all the warlike preparations in which we trust. *Atterbury.*

2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject depression.

They continued in that *lowliness* until the division between the two houses of Lancaster and York arose. *Spenser.*

The *lowliness* of my fortune has not brought me to flatter vice; it is my duty to give testimony to virtue. *Dryden.*

Lo'wly.† *adj.* [from *low.*]

1. Humble; meek; mild.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and *lowly* in heart. *St. Matt.* xi. 29.

He did bend to us a little, and put his arms abroad: we of our parts saluted him in a very *lowly* and submissive manner, as looking that from him we should receive sentence of life or death. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

With cries they fill'd the holy fane;
Then thus with *lowly* voice Ilioneus began. *Dryden.*

The heavens are not pure in his sight, and he charges even his angels with folly; with how *lowly* a reverence must we bow down our souls before so excellent a Being, and adore a Nature so much superiour to our own! *Rogers.*

2. Mean; wanting dignity; not great.

For from the natal hour distinctive names,
One common right the great and *lowly* claims. *Pope.*

3. Not lofty; not sublime.

For all who read, and reading not disdain,
These rural poems, and their *lowly* strain,
The name of Varus oft inscrib'd shall see. *Dryden, Silenus.*

4. Not elevated in local situation; low.

Where Ufens glides along the *lowly* lands. *Dryden, Æn.*

Lo'wly. *adv.* [from *low.*]

1. Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity.

I will shew myself highly fed, and *lowly* taught; I know my business is but to the court. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis better to be *lowly* born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a glistering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

2. Humbly; meekly; modestly.

Heaven is for thee too high
To know what passes there; be *lowly* wise:
Think only what concerns thee, and thy being. *Milton, P. L.*

Another crowd
Preferr'd the same request, and *lowly* bow'd. *Pope.*

Lown.† *n. s.* [*liun,* Irish; *loen,* Dutch, a stupid drone. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. H. Tooke calls it, like *lowt,* the past participle of *to low.* — Dr. Jamieson conjectures the Sax. læpenð, Goth. *leygands,* a traitor, a betrayer, as the origin of our *lown.*] A scoundrel; a rascal. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says. It still means a heavy, stupid fellow, according to Grose, in the north of England.

King Stephen was a worthy peer,
His breeches cost him but a crown;
He held them sixpence all too dear;
With that he call'd the taylor *lown*. *Old Song in Shakspeare.*

We should soon have both lord and *lown*, if the peevish baggage would but give way to customers.
Shakspeare, Pericles.

Lownd.* *adj.* [*logn,* Icel. *lugn,* Su. Goth. serenity of the air. See Dr. Jamieson, in V. Loun.] Calm and mild; out of the wind; under cover or shelter. Used in several parts of the north of England; and sometimes written, like its original, *lun.*

Lo'wness. *n. s.* [from *low.*]

1. Contrariety to height; small distance from the ground.

They know
By the height, the *lowness*, or the mean, if dearth,
Or foison follow. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The *lowness* of the bough where the fruit cometh, maketh the fruit greater, and to ripen better; for you shall even see, in apricots upon a wall, the greatest fruits towards the bottom.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

In Gothick cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height, the *lowness* opens it in breadth. *Addison.*

2. Meanness of character or condition, whether mental or external.

Nothing could have subdu'd nature
To such a *lowness* but his unkind daughter. *Shakspeare.*
Now I must
To the young man send humble treaties,
And palter in the shift of *lowness*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Want of rank; want of dignity.

The name of servants has of old been reckoned to imply a certain meanness of mind, as *lowness* of condition. *South.*

4. Want of sublimity; contrary to loftiness of style or sentiment.

His style is accommodated to his subject, either high or low; if his fault be too much *lowness*, that of Persius is the hardness of his metaphors. *Dryden.*

5. Submissiveness.

The people were in such *lowness* of obedience as subjects were like to yield, who had lived almost four-and-twenty years under so politick a king as his father. *Bacon.*

6. Depression; dejection.

Hence that poverty and *lowness* of spirit to which a kingdom may be subject, as well as a particular person. *Swift.*

LOWSPI'RITED. *adj.* [*low* and *spirit.*] Dejected; depressed; not lively; not vivacious; not sprightly.

Severity carried to the highest pitch breaks the mind; and then, in the place of a disorderly young fellow, you have a *low-spirited* moped creature. *Locke.*

LOWT.* }
To LOWT. } See LOUT, and *To* LOUT.

LOWTHO'UGHTED. *adj.* [*low* and *thought.*] Having the thoughts with-held from sublime or heavenly meditations; mean of sentiment; narrow minded.

Above the smoke and stir of this dim spot,
Which men call earth, and with *lowthoughted* care,
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being. *Milton, Comus.*
O grace serene! Oh virtue heavenly fair!
Divine oblivion of *lowthoughted* care!
Fresh blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky,
And faith our early immortality! *Pope.*

LOXODRO'MICK. *n. s.* [λοξὸς and δρόμος.]

Loxodromick is the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when you sail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the same meridian, but across them: hence the table of rhumbs, or the transverse tables of miles, with the table of longitudes and latitudes, by which the sailor may practically find his course, distance, latitude, or longitude, is called *loxodromick*. *Harris.*

LO'YAL. *adj.* [*loyal*, French.]

1. Obedient; true to the prince.

Of Gloster's treachery,
And of the *loyal* service of his son,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me sot. *Shakspeare.*

The regard of duty in that most *loyal* nation overcame all other difficulties. *Knolles.*

Loyal subjects often seize their prince,
Yet mean his sacred person not the least offence. *Dryden.*

2. Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover.

Hail wedded love! — by thee
Founded in reason *loyal*, just, and pure,
Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son, and brother, first were known. *Milton, P. L.*
There Laodamia with Evadne moves,
Unhappy both! but *loyal* in their loves. *Dryden, Æn.*

LO'YALIST. *n. s.* [from *loyal.*] One who professes uncommon adherence to his king.

The cedar, by the instigation of the *loyalists*, fell out with the homebians. *Howell, Voc. Forest.*

LO'YALLY. *adv.* [from *loyal.*] With fidelity; with true adherence to a king; with fidelity to a lover.

The circling year I wait, with ampler stores,
And fitter pomp, to hail my native shores;
Then by my realms due homage would be paid,
For wealthy kings are *loyally* obey'd. *Pope, Odyss.*

LO'YALTY. *n. s.* [*loiaulté*, French.]

1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince.

Though *loyalty*, well held, to fools does make
Our faith meer folly; yet he that can endure
To follow with allegiance a fall'n lord,
Does conquer him that did his master conquer. *Shakspeare.*

He had never had any veneration for the court, but only such *loyalty* to the king as the law required. *Clarendon.*

Abdiel, faithful found —
Unshaken, unseduc'd, unterrified,
His *loyalty* he kept. *Milton, P. L.*
For *loyalty* is still the same,
Whether it win or lose the game;
True as the dial to the sun,
Although it be not shone upon. *Hudibras.*

2. Fidelity to a lady, or lover.

LOZEL.* See LOSEL.

LO'ZENGE.† *n. s.* [*losenge*, French. Of unknown etymology. Dr. Johnson. — Morin mentions, from Menage, Scaliger's conjecture of *losanges* or *lausanges* being a corruption of *lauranges*, "à cause de leur resemblance à une feuille de laurier:" but proposes at the same time a conjecture of his own as to the derivation: "peut-être a-t-on dit *losange* pour *loxangle*, comme on dit *acutangle*, *obtusangle*. Dans ce cas, il viendroit du Gr. λοξὸς, oblique, et du Lat. *angulus*, q. d. *angle oblique*."]

1. A rhomb.

The best builders resolve upon rectangular squares, as a mean between too few and too many angles; and through the equal inclination of the sides, they are stronger than the rhomb or *losenge*. *Wotton, Architecture.*

2. *Lozenge* is a form of a medicine made into small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted.

3. A cake of preserved fruit: both these are so denominated from the original form, which was rhomboidal.

4. A four-cornered figure, in heraldry, like a pane of glass in old casements, in which the arms of women are now usually painted.

Ypainted all with amorettes,
And with *lozingis*, and scochons. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 893.

LO'ZENGED.* *adj.* [*lozengé*, Fr.] Having the shape of a lozenge. *Cotgrave.*

LO'ZENGY.* *adj.* In heraldry, having the field or charge covered with lozenges.

LP. a contraction for *lordship*.

LU. *n. s.* A game at cards. See LOO.

Ev'n mighty pam who kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of *lu*. *Pope.*

LU'BBARD. *n. s.* [from *lubber.*] A lazy sturdy fellow.

Yet their wine and their victuals those curmudgeon *lubbards*
Lock up from my sight, in cellars and cupboards. *Swift.*

LU'BBER.† *n. s.* [of this word the best derivation seems to be from *lubbed*, said by Junius to signify in Danish *fat*. Dr. Johnson. — *Lubber* is the same as *looby*, and *lob*; Icel. *lubbe*, "hirsutus et incomptus nebulo." Serenius. Huloet calls a lout "a *lowber*, or lourdeine, rusticus, tardus, &c." And Minsheu combines in one "a lobbe, lubber, lobcocke, and clowne;" giving them the Greek origin

of λωβητὴρ. But see LOB.] A sturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky losel; a booby.

For tempest and showers deceiveth a many,
And lingering *lubbers* loose many a penie. *Tusser, Husb.*

These chase the smaller shoals of fish from the main sea into the havens, leaping up and down, puffing like a fat *lubber* out of breath. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

They clap the *lubber* Ajax on the shoulder,
As if his feet were on brave Hector's breast,
And great Troy shrinking. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

A notable *lubber* thou reportest him to be. *Shakspeare.*

Tell how the drudging goblin sweat; —
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn,
That ten day labourers could not end;
Then lies him down the *lubbar* fiend. *Milton, L'All.*

Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,
Than did your *lubber* state mankind bestride. *Dryden.*

How can you name that superannuated *lubber?* *Congreve.*

LU'BBERLY.✝ *adj.* [from *lubber.*] Lazy and bulky; awkward.

I came at Eaton to marry Mrs. Anne Page; and she's a great *lubberly* boy. *Shakspeare.*

Not such idle, *lubberly* sots, as later times pestered the world withal. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 11.

Those modest, *lubberly* boys, who seem to want spirit, become at length more shining men; and at school generally go through their business with more ease to themselves, and more satisfaction to their instructors. *Goldsmith, Ess.* 7.

LU'BBERLY. *adv.* Awkwardly; clumsily.

Merry Andrew on the low rope copies *lubberly* the same tricks which his master is so dexterously performing on the high. *Dryden.*

To LU'BRICATE.✝ *v. a.* [from *lubricus,* Latin.] To make smooth or slippery; to smoothe. *Cockeram.*

There are aliments which, besides this *lubricating* quality, stimulate in a small degree. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The patient is relieved by the mucilaginous and the saponaceous remedies, some of which *lubricate,* and others both *lubricate* and stimulate. *Sharp, Surgery.*

Rest,
Man's rich restorative; his balmy bath,
That supples, *lubricates,* and keeps in play,
The various movements of this nice machine;
Which asks such frequent periods of repair. *Young, N. Th.* 9.

LU'BRICATOR.✱ *n. s.* [from *To lubricate.*] That which lubricates.

Water, when simple, is insipid, inodorous, colourless, and smooth; it is found, when not cold, to be a great resolver of spasms, and *lubricator* of the fibres: this power it probably owes to its smoothness. *Burke on the Subl. and Beaut.* P. iv. § 21.

To LUBRI'CITATE. *v. a.* [from *lubricus,* Latin.] To smooth; to make slippery.

LUBRI'CITY.✝ *n. s.* [from *lubricus,* Latin; *lubricité,* French.]

1. Slipperiness; smoothness of surface. *Bullokar.*

2. Aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion.

Both the ingredients are of a lubricating nature; the mucilage adds to the *lubricity* of the oil, and the oil preserves the mucilage from inspissation. *Ray on Creation.*

3. Uncertainty: slipperiness; instability.

It is strange to consider the *lubricity* of popular favour. *Wotton, Lett. in* 1628, *Rem.* p. 444.

The manifold impossibilities and *lubricities* of matter cannot have the same conveniences in any modification. *More.*

He that enjoyed crowns and knew their worth, excepted them not out of the charge of universal vanity; and yet the politician is not discouraged at the inconstancy of human affairs, and the *lubricity* of his subject. *Glanville, Apol.*

A state of tranquillity is never to be attained but by keeping perpetually in our thoughts the certainty of death, and the *lubricity* of fortune. *L'Estrange.*

4. Wantonness; lewdness.

[They] incline and allure men to *lubricity* and debauched courses. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 357.

From the lechery of these fauns, he thinks that satire is derived from them, as if wantonness and *lubricity* were essential to that poem which ought in all to be avoided. *Dryden.*

LU'BRICK. *adj.* [*lubricus,* Latin.]

1. Slippery; smooth on the surface.

A throng
Of short thick sobs, whose thundering volleys float,
And roll themselves over her *lubrick* throat,
In panting murmurs. *Crashaw, Del. of the Muses.*

2. Uncertain; unsteady.

I will deduce him from his cradle through the deep and *lubrick* waves of state, till he is swallowed in the gulf of fatality. *Wotton, Life of D. of Buckingham.*

3. Wanton; lewd. [*lubrique,* French.]

Why were we hurried down
This *lubrick* and adulterate age;
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,
To encrease the steaming ordures of the stage? *Dryden.*

LU'BRICOUS. *adj.* [*lubricus,* Latin.]

1. Slippery; smooth.

The parts of water being voluble and *lubricous* as well as fine, it easily insinuates itself into the tubes of vegetables, and by that means introduces into them the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Uncertain.

The judgement being the leading power, if it be stored with *lubricous* opinions instead of clearly conceived truths, and peremptorily resolved in them, the practice will be as irregular as the conceptions. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

LUBRIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*lubricus,* and *fio,* Lat.] The act of smoothing.

A twofold liquor is prepared for the inunction and *lubrification* of the heads of the bones; an oily one, furnished by the marrow; a mucilaginous, supplied by certain glandules seated in the articulations. *Ray on Creation.*

LUBRIFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*lubricus* and *facio,* Lat.] The act of lubricating or smoothing.

The cause is *lubrifaction* and relaxation, as in medicines emollient, such as milk, honey, and mallows. *Bacon.*

LUCE.✝ *n. s.* [*lucius,* Lat. à λυκὸς, Gr. quia est quasi *lupus* inter pisces. Vossius. Hence also the Fr. *lucel, lucet,* a young pike. *Luce* is very old in our language.] A pike full grown.

Many a breme, and many a *luce* in stew. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

The mighty *luce,* or pike, is taken to be the tyrant, as the salmon is the king, of the fresh waters. *Walton, Angler.*

They give the dozen white *luces* in their coat. *Shakspeare.*

LU'CENT. *adj.* [*lucens,* Latin.] Shining; bright; splendid.

I meant the day-star should not brighter rise,
Nor lend like influence from his *lucent* seat. *B. Jonson, Epig.* 76.

A spot like which perhaps
Astronomer in the sun's *lucent* orb,
Through his glaz'd optick tube, yet never saw. *Milton, P. L.*

LU'CERNE.✱ *n. s.* [*luzerne,* Span. *medica,* in Latin; so called because it came originally from Media.] A plant remarkable for quick growth; bearing a purplish flower; the hay of which is eminent for the fattening of cattle.

Harte has been much out of order these last three or four months, but is not the less intent upon sowing his *lucerne.* *Ld. Chesterfield.*

LU'CID. *adj.* [*lucidus,* Latin; *lucide,* French.]

1. Shining; bright; glittering.

Over his *lucid* arms
A military vest of purple flow'd;
Livelier than Melibœan. *Milton, P. L.*

It contracts it, preserving the eye from being injured by too vehement and *lucid* an object, and again dilates it for the apprehending objects more remote in a fainter light. *Ray.*

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, be held at the distance of about a quarter of an inch, or half an inch, from that part of the glass where it is most in motion, the electrick vapour which is excited by the friction of the glass against the hand, will, by dashing against the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into such an agitation as to emit light, and make the white paper, cloth, or finger, appear *lucid*, like a glow-worm. *Newton.*

The pearly shell its *lucid* globe unfold,
And Phœbus warm the ripening ore to gold. *Pope.*

2. Pellucid; transparent.

On the fertile banks
Of Abbana and Pharphar, *lucid* streams. *Milton, P. L.*

On the transparent side of a globe, half silver and half of a transparent metal, we saw certain strange figures circularly drawn, and thought we could touch them, till we found our fingers stopped by that *lucid* substance. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madness.

The long dissentions of the two houses, which, although they had had *lucid* intervals and happy pauses, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom, ready to break forth. *Bacon.*

Some beams of wit on other souls may fall,
Strike through, and make a *lucid* interval;
But Shadwell's genuine night admits no ray,
His rising fogs prevail upon the day. *Dryden.*

I believed him in a *lucid* interval, and desired he would please to let me see his book. *Tatler.*

A few sensual and voluptuous persons, may, for a season, eclipse this native light of the soul; but can never so wholly smother and extinguish it, but that, at some *lucid* intervals, it will recover itself again, and shine forth to the conviction of their conscience. *Bentley.*

LUCI'DITY.† *n. s.* [from *lucid.*] Splendour; brightness. *Dict.*

What we call wit shews itself with such a pointed effulgence in the eyes, that there is scarce a man living, whose portion of it is not determinable from their natural *lucidity.*
Philos. Lett. on Physiognomy, (1751,) p. 230.

LU'CIDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *lucid.*] Transparency; clearness.

The spaciousness of their souls that are extended in perfect contemplation, is aptly figured by that property of the sea; their equanimity and clearness, by the smoothness and *lucidness* of glass. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 385.

LUCIFE'RIAN.* *adj.* [from *Lucifer*, a name of the devil.]

1. Devilish. A word formerly much used; now obsolete.

Hence men of art deprave each other's skill,
Sith it they view with *luciferian* eyes.
Davies, Wit's Pilgrimage, sign. P. 3.

What *luciferian* pride in him, a man of sin, to admit, yea to delight in, the same!
Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 171.

That all that *luciferian* exorcism be blotted out: — that very "luciferina," or devilish exorcism is reprinted.
Bp. Taylor, Diss. against Popery, ch. 2. § 10.

It savours too much of the *luciferian* presumption.
Ld. North, Light to Paradise, p. 90.

2. Denoting the persons called Luciferians. See LUCIFERIANS.

Turrian tells us that Donatists and *Luciferian* hereticks have some kind of bishops and priests. *Bp. Barlow, Rem.* p. 217.

LUCIFE'RIANS.* *n. s.* pl. Persons who adhered to the pernicious schism of Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, in the fourth century. They believed the soul to be of a carnal nature, transmitted to children from their fathers; and they denied any place for repentance or reconciliation to such as fell.

LUCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*lucifer*, Latin.] Giving light; affording means of discovery.

The experiment is not ignoble, and *luciferous* enough, as shewing a new way to produce a volatile salt. *Boyle.*

LUCI'FEROUSLY.* *adv.* [from *luciferous.*] So as to discover.

Embrace not the opacous and blind side of opinions, but that which looks most *luciferously* or influentially unto goodness. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii, 3.

LUCI'FICK. *adj.* [*lux* and *facio*, Latin.] Making light; producing light.

When made to converge, and so mixed together; though their *lucifick* motion be continued, yet by interfering, that equal motion, which is the colorifick, is interrupted. *Grew.*

LU'CIFORM.* *adj.* [*lux*, *lucis*, Latin, and *form.*] Having the nature of light.

Plato speaketh of the mind or soul as a driver that guides and governs a chariot, which is, not unfitly, styled αὐγοειδὲς, a *luciform* ethereal vehicle, or ὄχημα, terms expressive of the purity, lightness, subtilty, and mobility, of that fine celestial nature, in which the soul immediately resides and operates.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 171.

LUCK.† *n. s.* [*geluck*, Dutch. Junius, and Dr. Johnson. — *Luck*, good or bad, is merely the past participle of the Sax. læccan, to catch; and means something, any thing, *caught.* Instead of saying, that a person has had good *luck*; it is not uncommon to say, he has had a good *catch.* Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 357. — Such an expression may be still used among the vulgar, and the reasoning upon this deduction is plausible. But the derivation from *geluck*, which is from the old verb *ghelucken*, to prosper, is not to be hastily dismissed. Wachter thus derives the Germ. *gluck*, good fortune, (under which word he notices our *luck*, the Swed. *lycka*, and the Sax. inf. *lück*, from *gleichen*, to please. "Hoc sanè primum et præcipuum est," he well observes, "in rebus secundis, ut nobis placeant. Quid enim refert, qualis sit status noster, si nobis videtur malus?" In like manner, Ihre derives the Su. Goth. *lyckas*, to prosper, from *lika*, to please. *Ungluck*, is the Germ. for *bad luck.* See also Kilian in V. *Ghe-luck.*]

1. Chance; accident; fortune; hap; casual event.

He forc'd his neck into a noose,
To shew his play at fast and loose;
And when he chanc'd t'escape, mistook
For art and subtlety, his *luck.* *Hudibras.*

Some such method may be found by human industry or *luck*, by which compound bodies may be resolved into other substances than they are divided into by the fire. *Boyle.*

2. Fortune, good or bad.

Glad of such *luck* the luckless lucky maid,
A long time with that savage people staid,
To gather breath in many miseries. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Farewel, good *luck* go with thee. *Shakspeare.*

I did demand what news from Shrewsbury.
He told me, that rebellion had ill *luck*,
And that young Harry Percy's spur was cold. *Shakspeare.*

That part of mankind who have had the justice, or the *luck*, to pass, in common opinion, for the wisest, have followed a very different scent. *Temple.*

Such, how highly soever they may have the *luck* to be thought of, are far from being Israelites indeed. *South.*

The guests are found too numerous for the treat,
But all, it seems, who had the *luck* to eat,
Swear they ne'er tasted more delicious meat. *Tate, Juv.*

LU'CKILY. *adv.* [from *lucky.*] Fortunately; by good hap.

It is the pencil thrown *luckily* full upon the horse's mouth, to express the foam, which the painter with all his skill could not form. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

It happens *luckily* for the establishment of a new race of kings upon the British throne, that the first of this royal line has all high qualifications. *Addison.*

Lu'ckiness. *n. s.* [from *lucky.*] Good fortune; good hap; casual happiness.

He who sometimes lights on truth, is in the right but by chance; and I know not whether the *luckiness* of the accident will excuse the irregularity of his proceeding. *Locke.*

Lu'ckless. *adj.* [from *luck.*] Unfortunate; unhappy.

Glad of such luck, the *luckless* lucky maid,
A long time with that savage people staid,
To gather breath in many miseries. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Never shall my thoughts be base,
Though *luckless*, yet without disgrace. *Suckling.*

What else but his immoderate lust of power,
Pray'rs made and granted in a *luckless* hour? *Dryden.*

Lu'cky. *adj.* [from *luck*; *gelukkig*, Dutch.] Fortunate; happy by chance.

But I more fearful, or more *lucky* wight,
Dismay'd with that deformed, dismal sight,
Fled fast away. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Perhaps some arm more *lucky* than the rest,
May reach his heart, and free the world from bondage. *Addison.*

Lu'crative. *adj.* [*lucratif*, French; *lucrativus*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money.

The trade of merchandize being the most *lucrative*, may bear usury at a good rate; other contracts not so. *Bacon.*

The disposition of Ulysses inclined him to pursue the more dangerous way of living by war, than the more *lucrative* method of life by agriculture. *Broome.*

LU'CRE. *n. s.* [*lucrum*, Latin.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. In an ill sense.

Malice and *lucre* in them
Have laid this woe here. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

They all the sacred mysteries of Heaven
To their own vile advantages shall turn,
Of *lucre* and ambition. *Milton, P. L.*

A soul supreme in each hard instance tried,
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride,
The rage of power, the blast of publick breath,
The lust of *lucre*, and the dread of death. *Pope.*

To **Lu'cre.*** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a desire of pecuniary advantage. Not in use.

[They] frame themselves to every chaunge, thereby to satisfy their *lucring* lust. *Anderson, Expos. on Benedict.* (1573,) fol. 75. b.

Lucri'ferous.✝ *adj.* [*lucrum* and *fero*, Latin.] Gainful; profitable.

Opening treasures with the key of *luciferous* inventions. *Sir W. Petty, Adv. to Hartlib,* (1648,) p. 23.

Silver was afterwards separated from the gold, but in so small a quantity, that the experiment, the cost and pains considered, was not *lucriferous*. *Boyle.*

Lucri'fick. *adj.* [*lucrum* and *facio*, Latin.] Producing gain.

Lucta'tion.✝ *n. s.* [*luctation*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *luctor*, Lat.] Struggle; effort; contest. *Cockeram.*

This act requires the intention of our mind, thoughtfulness, and a diligent *luctation* and contention with ourselves. *Farindon, Serm.* (1657,) p. 418.

Lu'ctual.* *adj.* [*luctus*, Lat. mourning.] Lamentable. Not in use.

The turbulent and *luctual* times, which were towards the end and period of his life and reign. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III.* p. 41.

To **LU'CUBRATE.**✝ *v. n.* [*lucubror*, Lat.] To watch; to study or work by candle-light. *Cockeram.*

Lucubra'tion.✝ *n. s.* [*lucubratio*, Latin.] Study by candle-light; nocturnal study; any thing composed by night.

Life is, since he is gone,
But a nocturnal *lucubration*. *Cleaveland, Eleg. on Abp. Laud.*

Thy *lucubrations* have been perused by several of our friends. *Tatler.*

Lucubra'tory. *adj.* [*lucubratorius*, from *lucubror*, Lat.] Composed by candle-light.

You must have a dish of coffee, and a solitary candle at your side, to write an epistle *lucubratory* to your friend. *Pope.*

Lu'culent.✝ *adj.* [*luculentus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; transparent; lucid. This word is perhaps not used in this sense by any other writer. Dr. Johnson. — It should seem, from the enlarged edition of Bullokar's Expositor in 1656, that this was anciently a received sense, *luculent* being defined "*bright*, clear, fair, beautiful, famous."

And *luculent* along
The purer rivers flow. *Thomson, Winter.*

2. Certain; evident.

They are against the obstinate incredulity of the Jews, the most *luculent* testimonies that the Christian religion hath. *Hooker.*

A *luculent* oration he made of the miseries of this, and happiness of that other life. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 218.

LU'DICROUS. *adj.* [*ludicer*, Lat.] Burlesque; merry; sportive; exciting laughter.

Plutarch quotes this instance of Homer's judgement, in closing a *ludicrous* scene with decency and instruction. *Broome.*

Lu'dicrously.✝ *adv.* [from *ludicrous.*] Sportively; in burlesque; in a manner that may excite laughter.

To see the buffoonery or action correspond so *ludicrously* with the musick. *Drummond, Trav.* p. 52.

Cicero *ludicrously* describes Cato as endeavouring to act in the commonwealth upon the school paradoxes, which exercised the wits of the junior students in the Stoick philosophy. *Burke.*

Lu'dicrousness.✝ *n. s.* [from *ludicrous.*] Burlesque; sportiveness; merry cast or manner; ridiculousness.

The *ludicrousness* and fugitiveness of our wanton reason might otherwise find out many starting-holes. *More, Ant. against Idolatry,* ch. 1.

Boileau used to hint among his intimate friends, that he thought the reason why Homer sometimes introduced his gods and goddesses in scenes of *ludicrousness*, was to soften the general severity of his poem, and to relieve the reader from the perpetual prospect of the slaughters and deaths with which the Iliad abounded. *Dr. Warton on Dryden's Transl. of Iliad.*

LUDIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*ludificor*, Latin.] The act of mocking, or making sport with another. *Dict.*

Ludi'ficatory.* *adj.* [*ludificatoire*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *ludificor*, Lat.] Mocking; making sport; trifling.

In the sacraments of the church there is nothing empty or vain, nothing *ludificatory*, but all thoroughly true. *Barrow,* iii. 39.

Luff.✝ *n. s.* [*lofa*, Gothick.] The palm of the hand. used in the north of England, and in Scotland.

To **Luff.** *v. n.* [or *loof.*] To keep close to the wind. Sea term.

Contract your swelling sails, and *luff* to wind. *Dryden.*

To **LUG.**✝ *v. a.* [aluccan, Saxon, to pull; *loga*, Swedish, the hollow of the hand. Dr. Johnson. — It is more probably the Su. Goth. *lugga*, to pull or drag by the hair; ʒeluʒʒian, Sax. to pull, to pluck.]

1. To hale or drag; to pull with rugged violence.

You gods! why this
Will *lug* your priests and servants from your sides. *Shakspeare.*
Thy bear is safe, and out of peril,
Though *lugg'd* indeed, and wounded very ill. *Hudibras.*
When savage bears agree with bears,
Shall secret ones *lug* saints by th' ears? *Hudibras.*
See him drag his feeble legs about
Like hounds ill coupled: Jowler *lugs* him still
Through hedges. *Dryden.*
Whose pleasure is to see a strumpet tear
A cynick's beard, and *lug* him by the hair. *Dryden.*

Either every single animal spirit must convey a whole representation, or else they must divide the image amongst them, and so *lug* off every one his share. *Collier.*

2. To pull or shake by the ears. Barret's Alv. 1580. So in the north of England, "to pull by the ears: I'll *lug* thee, if thou dost so." Pegge.

3. *To* LUG *out.* To draw a sword, in burlesque language.

But buff and beltmen never know these cares,
No time, nor trick of law, their action bars;
They will be heard, or they *lug out* and cut. *Dryden.*

To LUG *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily: perhaps only misprinted for *lags.*

My flagging soul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air, too damp, and *lugs* along,
As if she were a body in a body. *Dryden.*

LUG.† *n. s.*

1. A kind of small fish.

They feed on salt unmerchantable pilchards, tag worms, *lugs*, and little crabs. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

2. The ear. Dr. Johnson confines the use of this word to Scotland, without any example; but it is certainly common enough in England. [from the verb *lug.*]

There's no man colour smells, or sees a sound,
Nor sucks the labour of the honey-bee
With's hungry *lugs*, nor binds a gaping wound
With's slippery eye-balls: every faculty
And object have their due analogy.
More, Life of the Soul, ii. 97.
With hair in character, and *lugs* in text. *Cleaveland.*

3. A land measure; a pole or perch.

That ample pit, yet far renown'd
For the large leap which Debon did compel
Coulin to make, being eight *lugs* of ground. *Spenser, F. Q.*

LU'GGAGE. *n. s.* [from *lug.*] Any thing cumbrous and unwieldy that is to be carried away; any thing of more weight than value.

Come bring your *luggage* nobly on your back. *Shakspeare.*
What do you mean
To doat thus on such *luggage*? *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
Think not thou to find me slack, or need
Thy politick maxims, or that cumbersome
Luggage of war there shewn me. *Milton, P. R.*
How durst thou with that sullen *luggage*
O' th' self, old ir'n, and other baggage,
To oppose thy lumber against us? *Hudibras.*

The mind of man is too light to bear much certainty among the ruffling winds of passion and opinion; and if the *luggage* be prized equally with the jewels, none will be cast out till all be shipwrecked. *Glanville.*

A lively faith will bear aloft the mind,
And leave the *luggage* of good works behind. *Dryden.*

I am gathering up my *luggage*, and preparing for my journey. *Swift to Pope.*

LU'GSAIL.* *n. s.* A square sail hoisted occasionally on a yard which hangs nearly at right angles with the mast. *Ash.*

LUGU'BRIOUS.† *adj.* [*lugubre*, French; *lugubris*, Lat.] Mournful; sorrowful.

To act no passionate, *lugubrious*, tragical part, whatever secular provocation cross us on the stage. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 546.

A demure, or rather a *lugubrious* look, a whining tone, makes up the sum of many men's humiliations. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Most of them [pictures] represent devout *lugubrious* events. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain*, L. 41.

LUKE, or LEUKE.* *adj.* [plæc, Saxon.] Not fully hot. See LUKEWARM. *Prompt. Parv.*

LU'KENESS, or LE'UKENESS.* *n. s.* [from *luke.*] Moderate warmth. *Ort. Vocab.*

LU'KEWARM.† *adj.* [The original of this word is doubted. *Warmth*, in Saxon, is hleoð; in old Frisick *hlij*; in Dutch *liewte*; whence probably our *luke*, to which *warm* may be added, to determine, by the first word, the force of the second; as we say, *boiling hot.* Dr. Johnson.—It is from the Sax. plæc, warm: which was also pleonastically accompanied with papm, viz. plæc-papm: whence our *luke-warm.* See Lye, edit. Manning. See also LEW.]

1. Moderately or mildly warm; so warm as to give only a pleasing sensation.

Water is not sodeynly by the fyre made hote to the uttermost, but fyrste cometh bytwene a lytell warmenes, as we myght saye *luke warme*, whiche is neyther very hote, nor very colde, but in a meane bytwene both. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* p. 49.

A dreary corse, whose life away did pass,
All wallow'd in his own, yet *lukewarm* blood,
That from his wound yet welled fresh alas! *Spenser, F. Q.*
May you a better feast never behold,
You knot of mouth friends; smoke and *lukewarm* water
Is your perfection. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Bathing the body in *lukewarm* water is of great advantage to contemperate hot and sharp humours. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Whence is it but from this attractive power that water, which alone distils with a gentle *lukewarm* heat, will not distil from salt of tartar without a great heat? *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous.

If some few continues stedfast, it is an obedience so *lukewarm* and languishing, that it merits not the name of passion. *Dryden.*

This sober conduct is a mighty virtue
In *lukewarm* patriots. *Addison, Cato.*

LU'KEWARMLY.† *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. With moderate warmth. *Sherwood.*
2. With indifference.

LU'KEWARMNESS. *n. s.* [from *lukewarm.*]

1. Moderate or pleasing heat.
2. Indifference; want of ardour.

Some kind of zeal counts all merciful moderation *lukewarmness.* *King Charles.*

The defect of zeal is *lukewarmness*, or coldness in religion; the excess is inordinate heat and spiritual fury. *Sprat.*

Go dry your chaff and stubble, give fire to the zeal of your faction, and reproach them with *lukewarmness.* *Swift.*

To LULL.† *v. a.* [*lulu*, Danish; *lallo*, Latin. See LULLABY.]

1. To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound; to draw to sleep. This is the oldest sense of the word.

In her barme this litel child she laid,
With ful sad face, and gan the child to blisse,
And *lulled* it, and after gan it kisse. *Chaucer, Cl. Tale.*
There trickled softly down
A gentle stream, whose murmuring wave did play
Emongst the pumy stones, and made a sound
To *lull* him soft asleep, that by it lay. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Such sweet compulsion doth in musick lie,
To *lull* the daughters of necessity. *Milton, Arcades.*
These, *lull'd* by nightingales, embracing slept. *Milton, P. L.*

In England we very frequently see people *lulled* asleep with solid and elaborate discourses of piety, who would be warmed and transported out of themselves by the bellowings and distortions of enthusiasm. *Addison, Spect.* No. 407.

2. To compose; to quiet; to put to rest.

Fortune false doth *lull* them in her lap. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 327.

To find a foe it shall not be his hap,
And peace shall *lull* him in her flowery lap. *Milton, Vac. Ex.*

No more these scenes my meditations aid,
Or *lull* to rest the visionary maid. *Pope.*

By the vocal woods and waters *lull'd*,
And lost in lonely musing in a dream. *Thomson, Spring.*

LULL.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Power or quality of soothing.

My lord, your stay was long, and yonder *lull*
Of falling waters tempted me to rest. *Young, Revenge.*

LU'LLABY.† *n. s.* [*Lallus*, Lat. "Quem nutricum fuisse deum contendit Turnebus." From *lull:* it is observable, that the nurses call sleep *by, by; lullaby* is therefore *lull to sleep*. Dr. Johnson. — "Dr. Johnson is probably mistaken in supposing that the nurses' *by* signifies sleep, otherwise than as a contraction of *lullaby*. It is to be wished, that Mr. Holt White had favoured us with some proof that to *lull* originally signified to *sleep*, and that its present sense, *to compose to sleep by a pleasing sound*, is but a secondary one, retained after the primitive import had become obsolete. The same ingenious critic proceeds to state that *by* means *house*, and and therefore *lullaby* is to *go to house* or *cradle*. There is so much plausibility in this conjecture, that it is almost a pity to be obliged to dissent from it. Though it cannot be disputed that *by* signifies a *dwelling*, it is presumed that this sense is as unconnected with the word in question as Dr. Johnson's *sleep*. It would be a hopeless task to trace the origin of the northern verb *to lull*, which means to *sing gently;* but it is evidently connected with the Gr. λαλεω, to speak, or λαλλη, the sound made by the beach at sea. Thus much is certain, that the Roman nurses used the word *lalla* to quiet their children, and feigned a deity called *Lallus*, whom they invoked on that occasion: the *lullaby*, or tune itself, was called by the same name. As *lallare* meant to *sing lalla*, to *lull* might in like manner denote the singing of the nurse's *lullaby* to induce the child to sleep. — In an old ballad, printed by Mr. Ritson, Anc. Songs, p. 198., the burden is *lully, lullaby, lullyby*, sweete baby; from which it seems probable, that *lullaby* is only a comparatively modern contraction of *lully baby*, the first word being the legitimate offspring of the Rom. *lalla*." Douce. Illustr. of Shakspeare, vol. 2. p. 111.] A song to still babes.

Only that noise heavens' rolling circles kest,
Sung *lullaby*, to bring the world to rest. *Fairfax.*

Philomel, with melody,
Sing in your sweet *lullaby;*
Lulla, lulla, lullaby; lulla, lulla, lullaby. *Shakspeare.*

If you will let your lady know I am here to speak with her, and bring her along with you, it may make my bounty further. — Marry, Sir, *lullaby* to your bounty till I come again. *Shakspeare.*

Whiles hounds, and horns, and sweet melodious birds,
Be unto us, as is a nurse's song
Of *lullaby*, to bring her babe to sleep. *Titus Andronicus.*

Drinking is the *lullaby* used by nurses to still crying children. *Locke on Education.*

LU'LLER.* *n. s.* [from *lull.*] A dandler; one who fondles children. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

LUM.* *n. s.* The chimney of a cottage. Northumberland. Pegge. Used in Scotland, and supposed by Sibbald to be from the Sax. leom, light, with great probability; "scarcely any other light being admitted, excepting through this hole in the roof."

LUMBA'GO. *n. s.* [*lumbi*, Latin, the loins.]

Lumbagos are pains very troublesome about the loins, and small of the back, such as precede ague fits and fevers: they are most commonly from fullness and acrimony, in common with a disposition to yawnings, shudderings, and erratick pains in other parts, and go off with evacuation, generally by sweat, and other critical discharges of fevers. *Quincy.*

LU'MBAL.* } *adj.* [*lumbaris*, Lat. from *lumbi*, the
LU'MBAR. } loins.] In anatomy, pertaining to the loins.

LU'MBER.† *n. s.* [loma, ʒeloma, Saxon, household-stuff; *lommering*, the dirt of an house, Dutch.]

1. Any thing useless or cumbersome; any thing of more bulk than value; old stuff. *Cockeram.*

The very bed was violated
By the coarse hands of filthy dungeon villains,
And thrown amongst the common *lumber.* *Otway.*

One son at home
Concerns thee more than many guests to come.
If to some useful art he be not bred,
He grows mere *lumber*, and is worse than dead. *Dryden.*

Thy neighbour has remov'd his wretched store,
Few hands will rid the *lumber* of the poor. *Dryden, Juv.*

If God intended not the precise use of every single atom, that atom had been no better than a piece of *lumber.* *Grew.*

The poring scholiasts mark;
Wits, who, like owls, see only in the dark;
A *lumber*-house of books in every head. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. Harm; mischief. Lancashire. *Pegge.*

To LU'MBER. *v. a.* [from the noun. To heap like useless goods irregularly.

In Rollo we must have so much stuff *lumbered* together, that not the least beauty of tragedy can appear. *Rymer.*

To LU'MBER. *v. n.* To move heavily, as burthened with his own bulk.

First let them run at large,
Nor *lumber* o'er the meads, nor cross the wood. *Dryden.*

LU'MBRICAL.* *adj.* [from *lumbricus*, Lat. a worm.] In anatomy, denoting muscles of the hands and feet, which, on account of their smallness and figure, have derived this name of resemblance to worms.

LU'MINARY. *n. s.* [*luminare*, Latin; *luminaire*, Fr.]

1. Any body which gives light.

The great *luminary*
Dispenses light from far. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Any thing which gives intelligence.

Sir John Graham, I know not upon what *luminaries* he espied in his face, dissuaded him from marriage. *Wotton.*

3. Any one that instructs mankind.

The circulation of the blood, and the weight and spring of the air, had been reserved for a late happy discovery by two great *luminaries* of this island. *Bentley.*

To LU'MINATE.* *v. a.* [*lumino*, Lat.] To give light to; to illuminate. *Cockeram.*

LUMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *lumen.*] Emission of light. *Dict.*

To LU'MINE.* *v. a.* [*lumino*, Lat.] To illuminate; to lighten intellectually.

With admiration of their passing light,
Blinding the eyes, and *lumining* the spright. *Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love.*

LU'MINOUS. *adj.* [*lumineux*, Fr.]

1. Shining; emitting light.

Fire burneth wood, making it first *luminous*, then black and brittle, and lastly, broken and incinerate. *Bacon.*

Its first convex divides
The *luminous* inferiour orbs inclos'd,
From chaos. *Milton, P. L.*

How came the sun to be *luminous*? Not from the necessity of natural causes. *Bentley.*

2. Enlightened.

Earth may, industrious of herself, fetch day,
Travelling east; and with her part averse
From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still *luminous* by his ray. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Shining; bright.

The most *luminous* of the prismatick colours are the yellow and orange: these affect the senses more strongly than all the rest together. *Newton, Opticks.*

LU'MINOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *luminous.*] In a bright or shining manner.

LU'MINOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *luminous.*] Brightness; emission of light: as, the *luminousness* of the sea: a philosophical term.

That *luminousness* that appears in some eyes. *Spence, Crito.*

LUMP. *n. s.* [*lompe*, Teut.]

1. A small mass of any matter.

The weed kal is by the Egyptians used first for fuel, and then they crush the ashes into *lumps* like a stone, and so sell them to the Venetians. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Without this various agitation of the water, how could *lumps* of sugar or salt cast into it be so perfectly dissolved in it, that the *lumps* themselves totally disappear? *Boyle.*

A wretch is prisoner made;
Whose flesh torn off by *lumps*, the ravenous foe
In morsels cut. *Tate.*

Every fragrant flower, and odorous green,
Were sorted well, with *lumps* of amber laid between. *Dryden.*

To conceive thus of the soul's intimate union with an infinite being, and by that union receiving of ideas, leads one into as gross thoughts, as a country maid would have of an infinite butter-print, the several parts whereof being applied to her *lump* of butter, left on it the figure or idea there was present need of. *Locke.*

2. A shapeless mass.

Hence, heap of wrath, foul indigested *lump*;
As crooked in thy manners as thy shape. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Why might not there have been, in this great mass, huge *lumps* of solid matter, which, without any form or order, might be jumbled together. *Keil against Burnet.*

3. Mass undistinguished.

All men's honours
Lie like one *lump* before him, to be fashion'd
Into what pinch he please. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

It is rare to find any of these metals pure; but copper, iron, gold, silver, lead, and tin, all promiscuously in one *lump*. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

4. The whole together; the gross.

If my readers will not go to the price of buying my papers by retail, they may buy them in the *lump*. *Addison.*

Other epidemical vices are rife and predominant only for a season, and must not be ascribed to human nature in the *lump*. *Bentley, Serm.*

The principal gentlemen of several counties are stigmatized in a *lump*, under the notion of being papists. *Swift.*

To LUMP. *v. a.* To take in the gross, without attention to particulars.

The expences ought to be *lumped* together. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Boccalini, in his political balance, after laying France in one scale, throws Spain into the other, which wanted but very little of being a counterpoise: the Spaniards upon this reckoned, that if Spain of itself weighed so well, they could not fail of success when the several parts of the monarchy were *lumped* in the same scale. *Addison.*

LU'MPFISH.† *n. s.* [*lump* and *fish.*] A sort of fish; thick, and very ill-shaped; called also the *sucker*, and the *sea-owl.*

LU'MPING *adj.* [from *lump.*] Large; heavy; great. A low word.

Nick, thou shalt have a *lumping* pennyworth. *Arbuthnot.*

LU'MPISH.† *adj.* [*lompsch*, Teut. stupidus, piger. Kilian.] Heavy; gross; dull; unactive; bulky.

Lifting up his *lompish* head. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. i. 43.

Out of the earth was formed the flesh of man, and therefore heavy and *lumpish*. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Sylvia is *lumpish*, heavy, melancholy. *Shakspeare.*

Love is all spirit: fairies sooner may
Be taken tardy, when they night tricks play,
Than we; we are too dull and *lumpish*. *Suckling.*

Little terrestrial particles swimming in it after the grossest were sunk down, which, by their heaviness and *lumpish* figure, made their way more speedily. *Burnet.*

How dull and how insensible a beast
Is man, who yet wou'd lord it o'er the rest?
Philosophers and poets vainly strove
In every age the *lumpish* mass to move. *Dryden.*

LU'MPISHLY.† *adv.* [from *lumpish.*] With heaviness; with stupidity. *Sherwood.*

LU'MPISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *lumpish.*] Stupid heaviness.

The Lord was well acquainted with the dulnesse and *lumpishnesse* of our hearts. *Exposit. of Solomon's Song,* (1585,) p. 209.

Such repugnancy and resistance there is yet remaining in those, which are most obedient; such heaviness and *lumpishness* in those, which are most ready and diligent. *Harmar, Transl. of Beza*, p. 59.

LU'MPY. *adj.* [from *lump.*] Full of lumps; full of compact masses.

One of the best spades to dig hard *lumpy* clays, but too small for light garden mould. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

LU'NACY.† *n. s.* [from *luna*, the moon.] A kind of madness influenced by the moon; madness in general.

Love is merely madness, and deserves as well a dark house and a whip as madmen do; and the reason why they are not so punished and cured is, that the *lunacy* is so ordinary, that the whippers are in love too. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Your kindred shun your house,
As beaten hence by your strange *lunacy*. *Shakspeare.*

If we bid all reason, and history, and human helps and acquisitions, quite adieu, the world will never be rid of religious *lunacies* and fancies. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 251.

There is difference of *lunacy*: I had rather be mad with him, that, when he had nothing, thought all the ships that came into the haven his, than with you, who, when you have so much coming in, think you have nothing. *Suckling.*

LU'NAR.† } LU'NARY. } *adj.* [*lunaire*, Fr. *lunaris*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the moon.

They that have resolved that these years were but *lunary* years, *viz.* of a month, or Egyptian years, are easily confuted. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Then we upon our globe's last verge shall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the sky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,
And on the *lunar* world securely pry. *Dryden.*

2. Being under the dominion of the moon.

They have denominated some herbs solar and some *lunar*, and such like toys put into great words. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The figure of its seed much resembles a horseshoe, which Baptista Porta hath thought too low a signification, and raised the same unto a *lunary* representation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. Resembling the moon; orbed like the moon.

The *lunar* horns, that bind
The brow of Isis, cast a blaze around. *Dryden, Ov.*

In their right hand a pointed dart they wield;
The left, for ward, sustains a *lunar* shield. *Dryden, Æn.*

LU'NARY. *n. s.* [*lunaria*, Latin; *lunaire*, French.] Monwort.

Then sprinkles she the juice of rue
With nine drops of the midnight dew,
From *lunary* distilling. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

LU'NATED.† *adj.* [from *luna*.] Formed like a half moon.

A sort of cross, which our heralds do not dream of; which is a cross *lunated* after this manner. *Brown, Trav.* (1685,) p. 54.

LU'NATICK.† *adj.* [*lunatique*, Fr. *lunaticus*, Latin.] Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon.

Lord, have mercy on my sone, for he is *lunatyk*. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* xvii.

Bedlam beggars, from low farms,
Sometimes with *lunatick* bans, sometimes with prayers,
Enforce their charity. *Shakspeare.*

LU'NATICK. *n. s.* A madman.

The *lunatick*, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact:
One sees more devils than vast hell can hold;
The madman. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

I dare ensure any man well in his wits, for one in the thousand that he shall not die a *lunatick* in Bedlam within these seven years; because not above one in about one thousand five hundred have done so. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

See the blind beggar dance, the cripple sing,
The sot a hero, *lunatick* a king. *Pope.*

The residue of the yearly profits shall be laid out in purchasing a piece of land, and in building thereon an hospital for the reception of idiots and *lunaticks*. *Swift.*

LUNA'TION. *n. s.* [*lunaison*, French; *luna*, Latin.] The revolution of the moon.

If the *lunations* be observed for a cycle of nineteen years, which is the cycle of the moon, the same observations will be verified for succeeding cycles for ever. *Holder on Time.*

LUNCH.† } LU'NCHEON. } *n. s.* [Minsheu derives it from *lonja*, Spanish; Skinner from *kleinken*, a small piece, Teutonick. It probably comes from *clutch* or *clunch*. Dr. Johnson. — Minsheu's derivation seems to be the true one. The Spanish *lonja*, a great slice, is particularly applied to *bacon*. See LONJA, Dict. Acad. Españ. And thus, in our early usage of *luncheon*: "Witnesse their double chynnes, and fat *lunchions* of flesh on their bodies." The Cautelles of the Masse, 8vo. 1584. Serenius, however, notices the Swed. *luns*, *kluns*, massa.]

1. As much food as one's hand can hold.

When hungry thou stood'st staring, like an oaf,
I slic'd the *luncheon* from the barley loaf;
With crumbled bread I thicken'd well the mess. *Gay.*

2. A kind of meal between breakfast and dinner. Now a common colloquial expression. Formerly it was an afternoon's repast, between dinner and supper.

LUNE.† *n. s.* [*luna*, Lat.]

1. Any thing in the shape of an half moon.

A troop of Janizaries strew'd the field,
Fall'n in just ranks or wedges, *lunes*, or squares,
Firm as they stood. *Watts.*

2. Fit of lunacy or frenzy; mad freak. The French say of a man fantastical or whimsical, *Il a des lunes*. *Hanmer.*

These dangerous, unsafe *lunes* o' the king! Beshrew them!
He must be told on't, and he shall: the office
Becomes a woman best. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

3. A leash: as, the *lune* of a hawk. [Su. Goth. *lina*, funis.]

LU'NET.* *n. s.* [from *luna*, Lat.] A little moon; an attendant upon a planet.

There have been further discoveries made of the visible and material heavens, in these later ages, than ever were known to our predecessors; who could never have believed, that there were such *lunets* about some of the planets, as our late perspectives have descried. *Bp. Hall, Peacemaker*, § 10.

LUNE'TTE. *n. s.* [French.] A small half moon.

Lunette is a covered place made before the courtine, which consists of two faces that form an angle inwards, and is commonly raised in fosses full of water, to serve instead of a fausse braye, and to dispute the enemy's passage: it is six toises in extent, of which the parapet is four. *Trevoux.*

LU'NGEOUS.* *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] Spiteful; malicious. Derbyshire, and Leicestershire. Grose. And, I believe, in Cheshire.

LU'NGIS.* *n. s.* [*longis*, Fr. *longone*, Ital. from λογγάζω, to be slow, Trippault; from *longus*, q. d. to be a long time about an affair, Menage. See *To* LOUNGE.] A lubber. Barret, Alv. 1580. A dreaming, drowsy fellow; also, one who being sent on an errand is long in returning. Cotgrave, and Sherwood. Not now in use, though obvious in the modern *lounger*.

LUNGS.† *n. s.* [lunȝen, Saxon; *long*, Dutch.]

1. The lights; the part by which breath is inspired and expired.

More would I, but my *lungs* are wasted so,
That strength of speech is utterly denied me. *Shakspeare.*

The bellows of his *lungs* begin to swell,
Nor can the good receive, nor bad expel. *Dryden.*

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
And throats of brass inspir'd with iron *lungs*;
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the punishments those crimes have met. *Dryden.*

2. Formerly a cant term for a person; denoting a large and strong-voiced man, as Coles has observed; and also a chymical servant, a sort of under workman in the art.

That is his fire-drake,
His *lungs*, his zephyrus, he that puffs his coals. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

LU'NGED. *adj.* [from *lungs*.] Having lungs; having the nature of lungs; drawing in and emitting air, as the lungs in an animal body.

The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the *lung'd* bellows hissing fire provoke. *Dryden.*

LUNG-GROWN. *adj.* [*lung* and *grown*.]

The lungs sometimes grow fast to the skin that lines the breast within; whence such as are detained with that accident are *lung-grown*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

LU'NGWORT.† *n. s.* [lunȝen-ƿyꞃt, Saxon; *pulmonaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

LUNISO'LAR. *adj.* [*lunisolaire*, French; *luna* and *solaris*, Latin.] Compounded of the revolution of sun and moon.

LUNT. *n. s.* [*lonte*, Dutch.] The matchcord with which guns are fired.

LU'PINE. *n. s.* [*lupin*, French; *lupinus*, Latin.] A kind of pulse.

It has a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the pale, which afterward turns into a pod filled with either plain or spherical seeds: the leaves grow like fingers upon the foot stalks. *Miller.*

When Protogenes would undertake any excellent piece, he used to diet himself with peas and lupines, that his invention might be quick and refined. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Where stalks of *lupines* grew,
Th' ensuing season, in return, may bear
The bearded product of the golden year. *Dryden, Georg.*

LURCH. *n. s.* [This word is derived by Skinner from *l'ourche*, a game of draughts, much used, as he says, among the Dutch; *ourche* he derives from *arca*; so that, I suppose, those that are lost are left in *lorche*, in the *lurch* or *box*; whence the use of the word.]

To leave in the LURCH. To leave in a forlorn or deserted condition; to leave without help. A ludicrous phrase.

Will you now to peace incline,
And languish in the main design,
And *leave* us *in the lurch*. *Denham.*

But though thou'rt of a different church,
I will not *leave* thee *in the lurch*. *Hudibras.*

Have a care how you keep company with those that, when they find themselves upon a pinch, will *leave* their friends *in the lurch*. *L'Estrange.*

Can you break your word with three of the honestest best meaning persons in the world? It is base to take advantage of their simplicity and credulity, and *leave* them *in the lurch* at last. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

Flirts about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world, and *leave* us *in the lurch*, by some of their late refinements. *Addison, Guardian.*

To LURCH. *v. n.* [*loeren*, Dutch; or rather from the noun.]

1. To shift; to play tricks.

I myself, sometimes leaving goodness on my left-hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, and fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to *lurch*. *Shakspeare.*

2. To lie in wait: we now rather use *lurk*.

While the one was upon wing, the other stood *lurching* upon the ground, and flew away with the fish. *L'Estrange.*

To LURCH. *v. a.* [*lurcor*, Lat.]

1. To devour; to swallow greedily.

Too far off from great cities may hinder business; or too near *lurcheth* all provisions, and maketh every thing dear. *Bacon.*

2. To defeat; to disappoint. A word now used only in burlesque. [from the game *lurch*.]

He waxed like a sea;
And, in the brunt of seventeen battles since,
He *lurcht* all swords o' the garland. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

God never designed the use of them to be continual; by putting such an emptiness in them, as should so quickly fail and *lurch* the expectation. *South.*

This is a sure rule, that will never deceive or *lurch* the sincere communicant. *South.*

3. To steal privily; to filch; to pilfer.

LU'RCHER.† *n. s.* [from *lurch*.]

1. One that watches to steal, or to betray or entrap.

Is not love a *lurcher*, that taketh men's stomachs away that they cannot eat, their spleen that they cannot laugh, their hearts that they cannot fight, their eyes that they cannot sleepe? *Lily, Endimion.*

His thefts some tradesman spies,
Swift from his play the scudding *lurcher* flies;
Whilst every honest tongue Stop thief resounds. *Gay.*

2. A dog that watches for his game.

I cannot represent those worthies more naturally than under the shadow of a pack of dogs, made up of finders, *lurchers*, and setters. *Tatler.*

3. [*lurco*, Latin.] A glutton; a gormandizer. Not now used. *Barret.*

LU'RDAN.* *n. s.* [*lourdin*, old French, stupid, clownish; *lourdat*, a dunce; *lurdus*, low Lat. from *lourd*; Teut. *loerd*. See LOORD. Serenius derives the word from the Goth. *lort*, stercus.] A clown; a blockhead; a lazy person; a worthless person. Used in Lancashire.

Lo! here we have the kynge's seale:
What, *lurden*, art thou wode? *Old Song of Adam Bell*, P. ii.

Lourdans or clownes attired in their ordinary worky-day clothes. *Florio, Transl. of Montaigne*, p. 228.

LU'RDAN.* } *adj.* [*lourdin*, Fr.] Blockish; stupid;
LU'RDY. } lazy; sluggish. *Cotgrave, and Grose.*

LURE. *n. s.* [*leurre*, French; *lore*, Dutch.]

1. Something held out to call a hawk.

My faulcon now is sharp and passing empty,
And, till she stoop, she must not be full-gorg'd,
For then she never looks upon her *lure*. *Shakspeare.*

This *lure* she cast abroad, thinking that this fame and belief would draw, at one time or other, some birds to strike upon it. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

A great estate to an heir, is as a *lure* to all the birds of prey round about to seize on him. *Bacon.*

This stiffneck'd pride, nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-flown hopes to reason's *lure* descend. *Denham.*

A falconer Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of tarsels, and of *lures* he talks. *Prior.*

2. Any enticement; any thing that promises advantage.

How many have with a smile made small account
Of beauty, and her *lures*, easily scorn'd
All her assaults, on worthier things intent? *Milton, P. R.*

Luxury
Held out her *lure* to his superiour eye,
And griev'd to see him pass contemptuous by. *Madden.*

To LURE.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call hawks.

Standing near one that *lured* loud and shrill, I had suddenly an offence, as if somewhat had broken, or been dislocated in my ear, and immediately after a loud ringing. *Bacon.*

These falconers clammering up and down, from hill to hill, and *luring* all along, lighted at last upon a large pleasant valley. *Howell, Instruct. For. Trav.* p. 134.

To LURE.† *v. a.*

1. To bring hawks to the lure.

With empty hond men may no haukes *lure*. *Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prol.*

2. To attract; to entice; to draw. [*lura*, allicere, Goth. Serenius.]

A little matter will *lure* or scare the common people into civil and religious fashions, if they have easy leaders and bold dictators. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 154.

As when a flock
Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote,
Against the day of battle, to a field
Where armies lie encamp'd, come flying, *lur'd*
With scent of living carcasses. *Milton, P. L.*

A man spent one day in labour, that he might pass the other at ease; and *lured* on by the pleasure of this bait, when he was in vigour he would provide for as many days as he could. *Temple.*

Should you *lure*
From this dark haunt, beneath the tangled roots
Of pendent trees, the monarch of the brook,
Behoves you then to ply your finest art. *Thomson.*

Volumes on shelter'd stalls expanded lie,
And various science *lures* the learned eye. *Gay, Trivia.*

LU'RID. *adj.* [*luridus*, Latin.] Gloomy; dismal. Not used.

Slow settling o'er the *lurid* grove,
Unusual darkness broods. *Thomson, Summer.*

To LURK.† *v. n.* [probably *lurch* and *lurk* are the same word. See *To* LURCH. Dr. Johnson.— *Lurch* may be from *loeren*; or rather from the Danish *lurer*, to lurk, to watch, to lie sneaking, or in ambush; whence *lur*, an ambush. See Dr.

Jamieson in V. *To* Loure.] To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie close.

Far in land a savage nation dwelt,
That never tasted grace, nor goodness felt;
But like wild beasts, *lurking* in loathsome den,
And flying fast as roebuck through the fen,
All naked. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Milbrook *lurketh* between two hills, a village of some eighty houses, and borrowing his name from a mill and little brook running there through. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

They lay not to live by their worke,
But theevishly loiter and *lurke*. *Tusser, Husbandry.*

If sinners entice thee, consent not; if they say, let us lay wait for blood, let us *lurk* privily for the innocent. *Prov.* i. 11.

The wife, where danger or dishonour *lurks*,
Safest and seemliest by her husband stays. *Milton, P. L.*

See
The *lurking* gold upon the fatal tree. *Dryden, Æn.*

The king unseen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen;
He springs to vengeance. *Pope.*

I do not *lurk* in the dark: I am not wholly unknown to the world: I have set my name at length. *Swift.*

Lu'rker.☨ *n. s.* [from *lurk.*] A loiterer; one that lies in wait; a thief that lies in wait.

If this lawless *lurker* had ever had any taste of the civil or canon law. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy,* p. 129.

It was well known what a bold *lurker* schism was. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 1.

Lu'rkingplace. *n. s.* [*lurk* and *place.*] Hiding place; secret place.

Take knowledge of all the *lurkingplaces* where he hideth himself. 1 *Sam.* xxiii. 23.

LU'SCIOUS.☨ *adj.* [from *delicious,* say some; but Skinner more probably derives it from *luxurious,* corruptly pronounced. Dr. Johnson. — It is probably from the old word *lush,* juicy, succulent, rank, lusty. See Lush.] *Luscious* is usually written *lushious* in our old lexicography.]

1. Sweet, so as to nauseate.

Pert wit and *luscious* eloquence have lost their relish. *Burnet, Pastoral Care.*

2. Sweet in a great degree.

The food that to him now is as *luscious* as loches, shall shortly be as bitter as colloquintida. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

With brandish'd blade rush on him, break his glass,
And shed the *luscious* liquor on the ground. *Milton, Comus.*

Blown roses hold their sweetness to the last,
And raisins keep their *luscious* native taste. *Dryden.*

3. Pleasing; delightful.

He will bait him in with the *luscious* proposal of some gainful purchase. *South.*

Lu'sciously.☨ *adv.* [from *luscious.*] Sweetly to a great degree. *Sherwood.*

Lu'sciousness. *n. s.* [from *luscious.*] Immoderate sweetness.

Can there be greater indulgence in God, than to embitter sensualities whose *lusciousness* intoxicates us, and to clip wings which carry us from him? *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Peas breed worms by reason of the *lusciousness* and sweetness of the grain. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Lu'sern. *n. s.* [*lupus cervarius,* Lat.] A lynx.

Lush.☨ *adj.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint; from *lousche.* Dr. Johnson from Hanmer. — But the word has no connection with the Fr. *lousche,* and no reference to colour, where Shakspeare applies it to the *grass,* in the solitary instance of the word given by Dr. Johnson. It appears to have been usually applied to plants, and to denote their juicy, full, succulent, and rank state. All the old editions of Shakspeare read "*lushious* woodbine," in the Mids. Night's Dream; where modern criticism has substituted *lush.*

Lush and foggy is the blade,
And cheers the husbandman with hope.
Golding, Transl. of Ovid, (1587.)

Shrubs *lush,* and almost like a grystle.
Golding, Transl. of Jul. Solinus, (1587.)

How *lush* and lusty the grass looks? how green?
Shakspeare, Tempest.

LUSK.☨ *adj.* [*lasche,* French; from the Goth. *loskr,* sluggish, crafty. Serenius.] Idle; lazy; worthless. *Dict.*

Lusk.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A lubber; a sot; a lazy fellow. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Els had we never had so many lecherous *luskes* among them. *Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot.* P. i. fol. 61. b.

To Lusk.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be idle; to lie idle, unemployed; to be careless.

He is my foe; friend thou not him, nor forge him arms, but let
Him *luske* at home unhonoured.
Warner, Albion's Eng. (1596,) p. 147.

Themis selfe
Would be cashier'd from one poor scrap of pelfe:
If that she were incarnate in our time,
She might *luske* scorned in disdained slime,
Shaded from honour. *Marston, Scourge of Vill.* (1599,) ii. 5.

Not that I mean to feign an idle God,
That *lusks* in heaven, and never looks abroad,
That crowns not virtue, and corrects not vice; —
——————— but I conceive
In God care, counsel, justice, mercy, might,
To punish wrongs, and patronize their right.
Sylvester, Du Bartas, (1621,) p. 141.

Lu'skish.☨ *adj.* [from *lusk.*] Somewhat inclinable to laziness or indolence.

Any swineherd's brat, that lousie came
To *luskish* Athens. *Marston, Scourge of Vill.* (1599,) i. 3.

Lu'skishly. *adv.* [from *luskish.*] Lazily; indolently.

Lu'skishness.☨ *n. s.* [from *luskish.*] A disposition to laziness.

He shooke off *luskishness;* and, courage chill,
Kindling afresh, gan battell to renew. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. i. 35.

Luso'rious.☨ *adj.* [*lusorius,* Latin.] Used in play; sportive.

Many too nicely take exceptions at cards, tables, and dice, and such mixt *lusorious* lots; whom Gataker well confutes. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 271.

Things more open to exception, yet unjustly condemned as unlawful; such as the *lusorious* lots, dancing and stage-plays. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Lu'sory.☨ *adj.* [*lusorius,* Lat.] Used in play.

How bitter have some been against all *lusory* lots, or any play with chance! *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness,* p. 120.

They supply it with their lances in *lusory* skirmishes on horseback, wherein their dexterity cannot be too much admired. *L. Addison, West Barbary,* p. 218.

There might be many entertaining contrivances for the instruction of children in geometry and geography, in such alluring and *lusory* methods, which would make a most agreeable and lasting impression. *Watts on the Mind.*

LUST.☨ *n. s.* [lust, Saxon; *lust,* Dutch; from the Gothick, *lustus,* desire; and not the participle of the Sax. lystan, to list, to desire, as Mr. H. Tooke pretends. See the first sense of the word.]

1. Desire; inclination; will. This primary sense is not noticed by Dr. Johnson. Seamen yet use this sense in respect to the inclination of the ship, when she heels.

He that hath more *lust* to cry.
Sidney, Dial. between two Shepherds.

And Nemertea learned well to rule her *lust*.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. xi. 51.

Little *lust* had she to talk of aught.
Spenser, F. Q. v. vi. 21.

Let me be privileg'd by my place, and message,
To be a speaker free; when I am hence,
I'll answer to my *lust*. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

I will divide the spoil; my *lust* shall be satisfied upon them.
Exod. xv. 9.

2. Carnal desire.

This our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; Epicurism and *lust*
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Lust, and rank thoughts. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

They are immoderately given to the *lust* of the flesh, making no conscience to get bastards. *Abbot.*

When a temptation of *lust* assaults thee, do not resist it by disputing with it, but fly from it, that is, think not at all of it. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

3. Any violent or irregular desire.

The ungodly, for his own *lust*, doth persecute the poor: let them be taken in the crafty wiliness they imagined. *Psalms.*

Virtue was represented by Hercules: he is drawn offering to strike a dragon; by the dragon are meant all manner of *lusts*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

All weigh our acts, and whate'er seems unjust,
Impute not to necessity, but *lust*. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

The *lust* of lucre. *Pope.*

4. Vigour; active power; lustiness. Not used.

Trees will grow greater, and bear better fruit, if you put salt, or lees of wine, or blood, to the root: the cause may be the increasing the *lust* or spirit of the root. *Bacon.*

To LUST.✝ *v. n.* [Sax. lurtan; Goth. *lustan.*]

1. To desire carnally.

This is she,
That with her lust wins infamy.
If *lusting* love be so disgrac't,
Die before you live unchast:
For better die with honest fame,
Than lead a wanton life with shame.
Greene, Philomela, (1615.)

Inconstant man, that loveth all he saw,
And *lusted* after all that he did love. *Roscommon.*

2. To desire vehemently.

Giving sometimes prodigally; not because he loved them to whom he gave, but because he *lusted* to give. *Sidney.*

The Christian captives in chains could no way move themselves, if they should unadvisedly *lust* after liberty. *Knolles.*

3. To list; to like. Out of use.

Their eyes swell with fatness; and they do even what they *lust*. *Psal.* lxxiii. 7.

4. To have irregular dispositions, or desires.

The mixed multitude fell a *lusting*; and the children of Israel also wept, and said, Who shall give us flesh to eat? *Numbers.*

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy. *Jam.* iv. 5.

LU'STFUL.✝ *adj.* [*lust* and *full*. Sax. lurtpull.]

1. Libidinous; having irregular desires.

Turning wrathful fire to *lustful* heat,
With beastly sin thought her to have defil'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

There is no man that is intemperate or *lustful*, but besides the guilt likewise stains and obscures his soul. *Tillotson.*

2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust.

Thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarg'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Vigorous. Not in use.

The want of *lustful* health
Could not be half so griefful to your grace,
As these most wretched tidings that I bring.
Sackville, Trag. of Gorboduc, (1561.)

LU'STFULLY. *adv.* [from *lustful.*] With sensual concupiscence.

LU'STFULNESS.✝ *n. s.* [from *lustful*. Sax. lurtpulnep.] Libidinousness. *Sherwood.*

LU'STIHEAD.✝ } *n. s.* [from *lusty.*] Vigour; sprightliness; corporal ability.
LU'STIHOOD. }

To see thee succeed in thy father's stead,
And flourish in flowres of *lustihead*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

A goodly personage,
Now in his freshest flower of *lustihead*,
Fit to inflame fair lady with love's rage. *Spenser.*

Reason and respect
Make livers pale, and *lustihood* deject. *Shakspeare.*

I'll prove it on his body;
Despight his nice fence, and his active practice,
His May of youth and bloom of *lustyhood*. *Shakspeare.*

Frenchmen have been neighing after the constitutions of their neighbours in their lawless *lustihood*.
Pursuits of Literature.

LU'STILY.✝ *adv.* [lurtlice, Sax.] Stoutly; with vigour; with mettle.

Old Hubberdin, as he was dauncing with his doctours *lustilie* in the pulpit, against the hereticks, how he stampt and tooke on I cannot tell, but crash quoth the pulpit, downe commeth the dauncer, and there lay Hubberdin not dauncing, but sprawling in the midst of his audience.
Fox, Acts and Mon. of Bp. Latimer.

I determine to fight *lustily* for him. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Now, gentlemen,
Let's tune, and to it *lustily* a while. *Shakspeare.*

Barbarossa took upon him that painful journey, which the old king *lustily* performed. *Knolles.*

He has fought *lustily* for her, and deserves her. *Southerne.*

LU'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *lusty.*] Stoutness; sturdiness; strength; vigour of body.

Fresh Clarion being ready dight,—
[He] with good speed began to take his flight,
Over the fields in his frank *lustiness*. *Spenser, Muiopotmos.*

Where there is so great a prevention of the ordinary time, it is the *lustiness* of the child; but when it is less, it is some indisposition of the mother. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their *lustiness*, and being in good liking, were set on a stall to shew the good habit of their body, and made to play tricks before the buyers, to shew their activity and strength. *Dryden, Pers.*

LU'STLESS.✝ *adj.* [from *lust.*] Not vigorous; weak; languid; lifeless.

Lustless, far from game. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.

The rather lambs bene starved with cold,
All for their maister is *lustlesse* and old. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

In his *lustlesse* limbs, through evill guise,—
A shaking fever raign'd continually. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The throstle, with shrill sharps, as purposely he song
To awake the *lustlesse* sun; or chiding, that so long
He was in coming forth. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

LU'STRAL. *adj.* [*lustrale*, French; *lustralis*, Latin.] Used in purification.

His better parts by *lustral* waves refin'd,
More pure, and nearer to æthereal mind. *Garth.*

To LU'STRATE.* *v. a.* [*lustro*, Latin.] To purify.

The parts of this work, as fast as I could finish them, were *lustrated* by your gracious eye, and consummated by your judicious observations. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII. Dedication.*

When we have found this execrable thing, which hath brought all our plagues on us, then we must purge, and cleanse, and *lustrate* the whole city for its sake.
Hammond, Works, iv. 638.

LUSTRA'TION. *n. s.* [*lustration*, French; *lustratio*, Lat.] Purification by water.

Job's religious care,
His sons assembles, whose united prayer,
Like sweet perfumes, from golden censors rise;
He with divine *lustrations* sanctifies. *Sandys, Par. of Job.*

That spirits are corporeal seems a conceit derogative unto himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of *lustrations*, amulets, and charms. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Should Io's priest command,
A pilgrimage to Meroe's burning sand;

Through desarts they wou'd seek the secret spring,
And holy water for *lustration* bring. *Dryden, Juv.*

What were all their *lustrations* but so many solemn purifyings, to render both themselves and their sacrifices acceptable to their gods? *South, Serm.*

By ardent prayer, and clear *lustration*,
Purge the contagious spots of human weakness;
Impure no mortal can behold Apollo. *Prior.*

LU'STRE. *n. s.* [*lustre*, French.]

1. Brightness; splendour; glitter.

You have one eye left to see some mischief on him.
—Lest it see more prevent it; out, vile gelly! where is thy *lustre* now? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To the soul time doth perfection give,
And adds fresh *lustre* to her beauty still. *Davies.*

The scorching sun was mounted high,
In all its *lustre*, to the noonday sky. *Addison, Ov.*

Pass but some fleeting years, and these poor eyes,
Where now without a boast some *lustre* lies;
No longer shall their little honours keep,
But only be of use to read or weep. *Prior.*

All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair,
The sun's mild *lustre* warms the vital air. *Pope.*

2. A sconce with lights.

Ridotta sips, and dances till she see
The doubling *lustres* dance as quick as she. *Pope, Hor.*

3. Eminence; renown.

His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather without obscurity than with any great *lustre*. *Wotton.*

I used to wonder how a man of birth and spirit could endure to be wholly insignificant and obscure in a foreign country, when he might live with *lustre* in his own. *Swift.*

4. [from *lustre*, Fr. *lustrum*, Latin.] The space of five years.

Both of us have closed the tenth *lustre*, and it is time to determine how we shall play the last act of the farce. *Bolingbroke.*

LU'STRING. *n. s.* [from *lustre.*] A shining silk; commonly pronounced *lutestring*.

LU'STROUS.† *adj.* [from *lustre*. Fr. *lustreux*. Donne has written our word *lustrious*: "a *lustrious* beauty and excellency of workmanship." Hist. of the Septuagint, ed. 1633. p. 62.] Bright; shining; luminous.

Noble heroes, my sword and yours are kin, good sparks and *lustrous*. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

The more *lustrous* the imagination is, it filleth and fixeth the better. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

LUSTRUM.* *n. s.* [Latin.] A space of five years; properly, the completion of fifty months.

Allowing for each of those a *lustrum* or quinquennal. *Gregory, Posthum.* p. 140.

Prolonging them, with greater comfort, to so many years or *lustra's*. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 264.

We push time from us, and we wish him back;
Lavish of *lustrums*, and yet fond of life. *Young, Night Th.* 2.

LU'STWORT. *n. s.* [*lust* and *wort.*] An herb.

LU'STY.† *adj.* [*lustigh*, Teut.]

1. Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body.

If *lusty* love should go in quest of beauty,
Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch? *Shakspeare.*

Making thee young and *lusty* as an eagle. *Psalms.*

We yet may see the old man in a morning,
Lusty as health, come ruddy to the field,
And there pursue the chase. *Otway.*

2. Beautiful; handsome. This and the two following senses are unnoticed by Dr. Johnson; and indeed they are now not used.

Laodomie, his *lustie* wife. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.

So lovedst thou the *lusty* Hyacinct;
So lovedst thou the faire Coronis deare. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. Pleasant; delightful.

How fresh my flowers bene spred,
Dyed in lilly white and cremsin red,
With leaves engrained in *lustie* green. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

4. Saucy; sturdy.

The confident and over *lusty* French
Do the low-rated English play at dice. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Cassius's soldiers did shew themselves verie stubborne and *lustie* in the campe. *North, Transl. of Plutarch.*

LU'TANIST.† *n. s.* [from *lute.*] One who plays upon the lute.

The *lutenists* therefore are men of fine genius. *Tatler*, No. 153.

I can call the *lutanist* and the singer, but the sounds that pleased me yesterday weary me to-day. *Johnson, Rasselas*, ch. 2.

LUTA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*lutarius*, Latin.]

1. Living in mud.

2. Of the colour of mud.

A scaly tortoise-shell, of the *lutarious* kind. *Grew.*

LUTA'TION.* *n. s.* [*lutatus*, Lat.] The method of cementing chymical vessels close together. See *To* LUTE.

LUTE.† *n. s.* [*luth*, *lut*, French. Dr. Johnson.—Some derive this word from the Arab. *a-oude*, whence the Spanish *laud* or *laut*, supposed by Bochart to be the chelys or testudo of the ancients. See Shaw's Travels, 4to. p. 203. The German *laute* is also testudo, and the verb *lauten*, sonum modulare sive id fiat ore sive instrumento. See Wachter.]

1. A stringed instrument of musick.

Orpheus with his *lute* made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

May must be drawn with a sweet countenance, upon his head a garland of roses, in one hand a *lute*. *Peacham.*

In a sadly pleasing strain
Let the warbling *lute* complain. *Pope, St. Cæcilia.*

A *lute* string will bear a hundred weight without rupture, but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity. *Arbuthnot.*

Lands of singing, or of dancing slaves,
Love-whispering woods, and *lute*-resounding waves. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. [from *lut*, French; *lutum*, Lat.] A composition like clay, with which chemists close up their vessels.

Some temper *lute*, some spacious vessels move,
These furnaces erect, and those approve. *Garth.*

To LUTE.† *v. a.* [from the noun. French *luter.*] To close with lute, or chemist's clay.

Take a vessel of iron, and let it have a cover of iron well *luted*, after the manner of the chemists. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Iron may be so heated, that, being closely *luted* in a glass, it shall constantly retain the fire. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

Then appeared a large glass-bottle, wherein was *luted up* a famous necromancer. *L'Estrange, Tr. of Quevedo*, p. 48.

LU'TER.* } LU'TIST. } *n. s.* [from *lute*. *Lutist* is a word more regularly formed than *lutanist.*] A player on the lute. Huloet and Barret thus define the *luter*. Dr. Johnson notices neither that nor *lutist*.

His [Strada's] imitation of Claudian in expressing a controversy between a *lutist* and a nightingale. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 254.

LU'TESTRING.* *n. s.*

1. The string of a lute. Sherwood. And see the example from Arbuthnot in LUTE.

2. A kind of silk. See LUSTRING.

There goes Mrs. Roundabout; I mean the fat lady in the *lutestring* trollopee. *Goldsmith, Ess.* 15.

LU'THERAN.* *n. s.* One who adheres to the doctrine and discipline of Luther. See LUTHERANISM.

I know her son,
pleeny *Lutheran*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The *Lutherans* constantly pressed the unsophisticated tenet of the Atonement, not contractedly in a calvinistical, but comprehensively in a Christian point of view. *Laurence, Serm.* 3.

LU'THERAN.* *adj.* Denoting the doctrine or followers of Luther.

The king desired the *Lutheran* divines to approve his second marriage; they begged his excuse in writing. *Burnet, Hist. of the Ref.* B. 2.

If we contemplate them [the Articles of the Church of England] in this view, or rather such of them as will become the subject of investigation, we find, that far from being framed according to the system of Calvin in preference to all others, they were modelled after the *Lutheran* in opposition to the Romish tenets of the day. *Laurence, Serm.* 1.

LU'THERANISM.* } *n. s.* The doctrine of Luther.
LU'THERISM. } Protestantism is divided into *Lutheranism* and Calvinism, so called from Luther and Calvin, the two distinguished reformers of the sixteenth century. *Guthrie.*

Lutherism increased daily in the university. *A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. in* 1526.

In this country, where the light of literature could not be concealed, nor the love of truth suppressed, *Lutheranism* found numerous proselytes, who were known by the appellation of "the men of the new learning." *Laurence, Serm.* 1.

LU'THERN.* *n. s.* [*lucarne*, Fr. *lucerna*, Lat.] An architectural term for a sort of window over the cornice, in the roof of a building. See the third sense of LANTERN.

LU'TULENT. *adj.* [*lutulentus*, Latin.] Muddy; turbid.

To LUX. } *v. a.* [*luxer*, French; *luxo*, Latin.]
To LU'XATE. } To put out of joint; to disjoint.

Consider well the *luxated* joint, which way it slipped out; it requireth to be returned in the same manner. *Wiseman.*

Descending careless from his couch, the fall
Lux'd his neck-joint, and spinal marrow bruis'd. *Philips.*

LUXA'TION.† *n. s.* [*luxation*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *luxo*, Latin.]

1. The act of disjointing.

If the straining and *luxation* of one joint can so afflict us, what shall the racking of the whole body, and the torture of the soul? *Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth.*

Why this mangling and *luxation* of passages? *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 50.

2. Any thing disjointed.

If thou wert laid up of the gout, or some rupture, or *luxation* of some limb, thou wouldst not complain to keep in. *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

This joint may be kept from *luxation*. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 59.

The undue situation, or connexion of parts, in fractures and *luxations*, are to be rectified by chirurgical means. *Floyer.*

LUXE.† *n. s.* [French; *luxus*, Latin.] Luxury; voluptuousness. Not used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Prior. But Shenstone uses it; though indeed it is a word unworthy of English usage.

The pow'r of wealth I try'd,
And all the various *luxe* of costly pride. *Prior.*

Above or Persian *luxe*, or Attic art,
The rude majestic monument arose. *Shenstone, Eleg.* 21.

LUXU'RIANCE.† } *n. s.* [from *luxurians*, Latin. This
LUXU'RIANCY. } word is noticed by Heylin, in 1656, as unusual and uncouth. But *luxuriancy* had been used some years before that date.] Exuberance; abundant or wanton plenty or growth.

The rankness and *luxuriancy* of our tempers in this kind ought rather to be the subject of our extirpation, than a ground for our manuring and culture. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 143.

A fungus prevents healing only by its *luxuriancy*. *Wiseman.*

Flowers grow up in the garden in the greatest *luxuriancy* and profusion. *Spectator.*

While through the parting robe the alternate breast
In full *luxuriance* rose. *Thomson, Summer.*

LUXU'RIANT. *adj.* [*luxurians*, Lat.] Exuberant; superfluously plenteous.

A fluent and *luxuriant* speech becomes youth well, but not age. *Bacon, Ess.*

The mantling vine
Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps
Luxuriant. *Milton, P. L.*

If the fancy of Ovid be *luxuriant*, it is his character to be so. *Dryden, Pref. to Ov. Ep.*

Prune the *luxuriant*, the uncouth refine,
But show no mercy to an empty line. *Pope.*

LUXU'RIANTLY.* *adv.* [from *luxuriant.*] Abundantly.

The auburn locks, and the taper arms, of the Saxon dame are most *luxuriantly* illustrated. *Warton, Rowley Enq.* p. 81.

To LUXU'RIATE.† *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Latin.] To grow exuberantly; to shoot with superfluous plenty.

I could more willingly have *luxuriated*, and better satisfied myself and others. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.*

For all this harm, which apparently follows surfeiting and drunkenness, see how we rage and *luxuriate* in this kind! *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 71.

Corn *luxuriates* in a better mold. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 454.

The tongue, that nimble interpreter of the mind, when it doth most *luxuriate* in variety of expressions, is yet so bounded, that of necessity it must utter all conceptions of the mind in a few words. *Hartlib, Reform. of Schools*, (1642,) p. 47.

'Tis worth enough, if a young gallant can
Look big, *luxuriate*, and write gentleman! *Beaumont, Psyche*, xvi. 30.

The gay girl, as was her fate,
Doth wanton and *luxuriate*. *Lovelace, Luc. Posth.* p. 46.

Alexander the Great, reflecting on his friends degenerating into sloth and luxury, told them that it was a most slavish thing to *luxuriate*, and a most royal thing to labour. *Barrow*, vol. iii. S. 19.

LUXU'RIOUS *adj.* [*luxurieux*, Fr. *luxuriosus*, Lat.]

1. Delighting in the pleasures of the table.

2. Administring to luxury.

Those whom last thou saw'st
In triumph, and *luxurious* wealth, are they
First seen in acts of prowess eminent,
And great exploits; but of true virtue void. *Milton, P. L.*

The *luxurious* board. *Anon.*

3. Lustful; libidinous.

She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed:
Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty. *Shakspeare.*

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful. *Shakspeare.*

4. Voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure.

Luxurious cities, where the noise
Of riot ascends above their loftiest towers. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Softening by pleasure.

Repel the Tuscan foes, their city seize,
Protect the Latians, in *luxurious* ease. *Dryden.*

6. Luxuriant; exuberant.

Till more hands
Aid us, the work under our labour grows
Luxurious by restraint. *Milton, P. L.*

LUXU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *luxurious.*] Deliciously; voluptuously.

Hotter hours — you have
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Where mice and rats devour'd poetick bread,
And with heroick verse *luxuriously* were fed. *Dryden.*

He never supt in solemn state;
Nor day to night *luxuriously* did join. *Dryden.*

LUXU'RIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *luxurious.*] Voluptuousness; lewdness. *Sherwood.*

When dead's the strength of England's yeomanry;
When inundation of *luxuriousness*
Fats all the world with such gross beastliness;

Who can abstain? what modest brain can hold,
But he must make his shamefac'd muse a scold!
Marston, Scourge of Vill. (1599.) i. 2.

LU'XURY. *n. s.* [*luxuré*, old French; *luxuria*, Latin.]

1. Voluptuousness; addictedness to pleasure.

Egypt with Assyria strove
In wealth and *luxury*. *Milton, P. L.*

Riches expose a man to pride and *luxury*, and a foolish elation of heart. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Lust; lewdness.

Urge his hateful *luxury*,
His bestial appetite in change of lust,
Which stretch'd unto their servants, daughters, wives.
Shakspeare.

3. Luxuriance; exuberance.

Young trees of several kinds set contiguous in a fruitful ground, with the *luxury* of the trees will incorporate. *Bacon.*

4. Delicious fare.

He cut the side of the rock for a garden, and by laying on it earth, furnished out a kind of *luxury* for a hermit. *Addison.*

Ly. A very frequent termination both of names of places and of adjectives and adverbs; when *ly* terminates the name of a place, it is derived from leaȝ, Saxon, a field. Gibson. When it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *lich, like*: as, *beastly, beastlike; plainly, plainlike.*

Ly'am.* *n. s.* [called also *leam*, and *lyme*. See Limehound, and Limmer. Perhaps from the Saxon liȝan, ducere, to lead.] A kind of thong or leash for holding a hound in hand.

My dog-hook at my belt to which my *lyam*'s ty'd,
My sheaf of arrows by, my wood-knife by my side,
My hound then in my *lyam*. *Drayton, Muse's Elizium.*

Lyca'nthropy.† *n. s.* [*lycanthropie*, Fr. λύκος, a wolf, and ἄνθρωπος, a man, Gr.] A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts.

The world is a wide wilderness, wherein we converse with wild and savage creatures: we think them men; they are beasts. It is contrary to the delusions of *lycanthropy*: there, he that is a man thinks himself a beast. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

I must resent the calamities of the time, and the desperate case of this nation, who seem to have fallen quite from the very faculty of reason, and to be possessed with a pure *lycanthropy*, with a wolvish kind of disposition to tear one another in this manner. *Howell, Lett.* i. vi. 58.

He sees like a man in his sleep, and grows as much the wiser as the man that dreamt of a *lycanthropy*, and was for ever after wary not to come near a river. *Bp. Taylor.*

Dr. John Freind [has] given, from Ætius and Oribasius, a description of the madness called *lycanthropy*, of which one of the most striking symptoms was, to wander amongst the sepulchres of the dead. *Warburton, Serm.* 27.

Ly'dian.* *adj.* Denoting a species of the ancient musick; meaning a soft and slow kind of air.

And ever, against eating cares,
Lap me in soft *Lydian* airs. *Milton, L'All.*
Softly sweet in *Lydian* measure,
Soon he sooth'd the soul to pleasure. *Dryden, Ode.*

The *Lydian* mood is now in most request.
Phillips, Theat. Poet. Pref.

I have mixed unawares too much of the Phrygian; I might change it to the *Lydian*, and soften their riotous tempers: but it is enough: learn from this sample to speak with veneration of ancient musick! *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scriblerus.*

To* Lye. See *To* Lie.

Ly'ing.† *n. s.* [from *lie*, whether it signifies to *be recumbent*, or *to speak falsely*, or otherwise.]

They will have me whipt for speaking true, thou wilt have me whipt for *lying*, and sometimes I am whipt for holding my peace. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Many tears and temptations befal me by the *lying* in wait of the Jews. *Acts*, xx. 19.

The doctor has practised both by sea and land, and therefore cures the green-sickness and *lyings-in!* *Spectator.*

Ly'ingly.* *adv.* [from *lying*.] Falsely; without truth. *Sherwood.*

Lyke. *adj.* for *like*. Spenser.

Lym.* *n. s.* [from *leam* or *lyme*. See Limehound.] A bloodhound.

Mastiff, greyhound, mongrel grim,
Hound, or spaniel, brach, or *lym*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

LYMPH. *n. s.* [*lymphe*, French; *lympha*, Latin.] Water; transparent colourless liquor.

When the chyle passeth through the mesentery, it is mixed with the *lymph*, the most spirituous and elaborated part of the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Ly'mphated. *adj.* [*lymphatus*, Lat.] Mad. *Dict.*

Lympha'tick.† *n. s.* [*lymphatique*, Fr. from *lympha*, Latin.]

1. The *lymphaticks* are slender pellucid tubes, whose cavities are contracted at small and unequal distances: they are carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving first a fine thin lymph from the *lymphatick* ducts, which dilutes the chylous fluid.
Cheyne, Phil. Principles.

Upon the death of an animal, the spirits may sink into the veins, or *lymphaticks* and glandules. *Floyer.*

2. A lunatick. [*lymphaticus*, Lat. mad.]

All nations have their *lymphatics* of some kind or other.
Ld. Shaftesbury.

Erroneous fancy shap'd her wild attire;
From Bethlem's walls the poor *lymphatic* stray'd.
Shenstone, Eleg. 16.

Lympha'tick.* *adj.*

1. Denoting the vessels called lymphaticks.

The circulation of the blood, the milky and *lymphatick* vessels, the motion of the heart, &c.
Ellis, Knowl. of Divine Things, p. 342.

2. Mad; raving; extravagant; enthusiastick.

A negro stood by us trembling, whom we could see now and then lift up his hands and eyes, muttering his black art, as we apprehended, to some hobgoblin; but, when we least suspected, [he] skipt out, and as in a *lymphatick* rapture unsheathed a long skean or knife. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 27.

Horace either is, or feigns himself, *lymphatic*.
Ld. Shaftesbury.

Ly'mpheduct. *n. s.* [*lympha* and *ductus*, Lat.] A vessel which conveys the lymph.

The glands,
All artful knots, of various hollow threads,
Which *lympheducts*, an artery, nerve, and vein,
Involv'd and close together wound, contain. *Blackmore.*

Ly'nden *tree.* [*tilia*, Lat.] A plant. See Lind.

LYNX. *n. s.* [Latin.] A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight.

He that has an idea of a beast with spots, has but a confused idea of a leopard, it not being thereby sufficiently distinguished from a *lynx*. *Locke.*

What modes of sight betwixt each wide extreme,
The mole's dim curtain, and the *lynx*'s beam. *Pope.*

LYRE. *n. s.* [*lyre*, Fr. *lyra*, Lat.] A harp; a musical instrument to which poetry is, by poetical writers, supposed to be sung.

With other notes than to the Orphean *lyre*. *Milton, P. L.*

My softest verse, my darling *lyre*,
Upon Euphelia's toilet lay. *Prior.*

He never touched his *lyre* in such a truly chromatick manner as upon that occasion. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

LY'RICAL. } *adj.* [*lyricus*, Latin; *lyrique*, Fr.] Per-
LY'RICK. } taining to a harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp; singing to a harp.

All his trophies hung and acts enroll'd
In copious legend, or sweet *lyrick* song. *Milton, S. A.*

Somewhat of the purity of English, somewhat of more equal thoughts, somewhat of sweetness in the numbers; in one word, somewhat of a finer turn, and more *lyrical* verse, is yet wanting. *Dryden.*

The lute neglected, and the *lyrick* muse,
Love taught my tears in sadder notes to flow,
And tun'd my heart to elegies of woe. *Pope.*

LY'RICK. *n. s.* A poet who writes songs to the harp.

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian *lyricks*, did not only compose the words of his divine odes, but set them to musick himself. *Addison.*

LY'RIST. *n. s.* [*lyristes*, Lat.] A musician who plays upon the harp.

His tender theme the charming *lyrist* chose
Minerva's anger, and the direful woes
Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore. *Pope.*

M.

M Has, in English, one unvaried sound, by compression of the lips; as, *mine*, *tame*, *camp*: it is never mute.

M.* A numeral letter signifying one thousand.

MAB.* *n. s.*

1. The queen of the fairies, in the superstitious mythology of elder days; probably derived from the Welsh *mab*, anciently signifying a little child.

O, then, I see queen *Mab* hath been with you:
She is the fairies' midwife; and she comes
In shape no bigger than an agate stone
On the fore-finger of an alderman. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Her chariot of a snail's fine shell,
Which for the colours did excell,
The fair queen *Mab* becoming well. *Drayton, Nymphidia.*

This is *Mab*, the mistress fairy
That doth nightly rob the dairy. *B. Jonson, Entert. at Altrope.*

With stories told of many a feat,
How faery *Mab* the junkets eat. *Milton, L'All.*

2. A slattern. North. Ray, and Grose. See Mob.

To Mab.* *v. n.* To dress carelessly. North. Ray, and Grose.

To Ma'bble.* *v. a.* To wrap up. See *To* Mobble.

Their heads and faces are *mabled* in fine linen, that no more is to be seen of them than their eyes. *Sandys, Travels.*

MACARO'NI. * *n. s.* [Ital. *maccaroni.*]

1. A kind of paste meat boiled in broth, and dressed with butter, cheese, and spice. Florio, Ital. Dict. 1598. A favourite dish among the Italians; and now common, in our own country, at dinners; a sort of vermicelli.

He doth learn to make strange sauces, to eat anchovies, *maccaroni*, &c. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

2. A sort of droll or fool; and thence the application of the word to a fop. [*maccarone*, Ital.] See also Macaroon.

There is a set of merry drolls whom the common people of all countries admire, and seem to love so well, that they could eat them, according to the old proverb; I mean those circumforaneous wits whom every nation calls by the name of that dish of meat which it loves best. In Holland, they are termed pickled herrings;" in France, " Jean pottages;" in Italy, " *maccaronies*;" and in Great Britain, " Jack puddings." *Addison, Spect.* No. 47.

You are a delicate Londoner; you are a *maccaroni*; you can't ride. *Boswell, Tour to the Hebr.* p. 84.

Macaro'nick.* *n. s.* [*macaronique*, Fr. from the Ital. *maccaroni.*] A confused heap or mixture of several things. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Macaro'nick.* *adj.* [*macaronique*, Fr. The adjective in both languages is modern: not so the substantive.] Denoting a kind of burlesque poetry, intermixing several languages, latinizing words of vulgar use, and modernizing Latin words. Dr. Johnson, in *macaroon*, has considered this application as derived from the person, the *macaroni*, whom he calls a coarse, rude, low fellow; but it is much more probably from the combination, the mixed food, *maccaroni*.

Our author gives an account of this new species of poetry, since called *macaronic*. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 357.

Macaro'on.† *n. s.* [*maccaroni*, Italian.]

1. A coarse, rude, low fellow; whence *macaronick* poetry, in which the language is purposely corrupted. Dr. Johnson. — But see Macaronick. Donne means not such a person as Johnson has described, but a pert, meddling fellow; a busy body; and the poet has placed the accent on the first syllable. But it was also accented on the last.

Like a big wife at sight of lothed meat,
Ready to travail; so I sigh and sweat,
To hear this *macaron* talk in vain: for yet,
Either my humour or his own to fit;—
He names a price for every office paid,
He saith our wars thrive ill because delay'd. *Donne, Poems*, p. 132.

A *macaroon*,
And no way fit to speak to clouted shoon.
El. on Donne's Death by R. B. Donne's Poems, (ed. 1650.)

2. A kind of sweet biscuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar. [from the Italian word; whence *macaron*, Fr.]

Maca'w.† *n. s.* A large species of parrot, distinguished also by the length of its tail. There are three sorts of this bird brought over into Europe. *Chambers.*

Where pheasants, parrots, and *macaws* unfold,
Their many-colour'd plumes, suffus'd with gold. *Anon.*

Macaw-tree. *n. s.*

A species of the *palm-tree*, very common in the Carribee islands, where the negroes pierce the tender fruit, whence issues a pleasant liquor; and the body of the tree affords a solid timber, supposed by some to be a sort of ebony. *Miller.*

MACE.† *n. s.* [mazza, Saxon; *maça*, Spanish.]

1. An ensign of authority borne before magistrates.

Who mightily upheld that royal *mace*,
Which now thou bearest. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. [*mace*, old French; *massa*, Latin.] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal.

Some have an axe, and some a *mace* of stele.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

O, murderous slumber!
Lay'st thou thy leaden *mace* upon my boy,
That plays thee musick? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The Turkish troops breaking in with their scymitars and heavy iron *maces*, made a most bloody execution. *Knolles.*

Death with his *mace* petrifick smote. *Milton, P. L.*

With his *mace* their monarch struck the ground;
With inward trembling earth receiv'd the wound,
And rising streams a ready passage found. *Dryden.*

The mighty *maces* with such haste descend,
They break the bones, and make the armour bend. *Dryden.*

3. [*macis*, Lat. and old French.] A kind of spice.

The nutmeg is inclosed in a threefold covering, of which the second is *mace*: it is thin and membranaceous, of an oleaginous, and a yellowish colour: it has an extremely fragrant, aromatick, and agreeable smell, and a pleasant, but acrid and oleaginous taste. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

Water, vinegar, and honey, is a most excellent sudorifick: it is more effectual with a little *mace* added to it. *Arbuthnot.*

MACEA'LE. *n. s.* [*mace* and *ale*.] Ale spiced with mace.

I prescribed him a draught of *maceale*, with hopes to dispose him to rest. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

MA'CEBEARER. *n. s.* [*mace* and *bear*.] One who carries the mace before persons in authority.

I was placed at a quadrangular table opposite to the *mace-bearer*. *Spectator.*

To MA'CERATE.† *v. a.* [*macero*, Latin; *macerer*, French.]

1. To make lean; to wear away.

Recurrent pains of the stomach, megrims, and other recurrent head-aches, *macerate* the parts, and render the looks of patients consumptive and pining. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. To mortify; to harass with corporal hardships.

No such sad cares, as wont to *macerate*
And rend the greedie minds of covetous men,
Do ever creepe into the shepherd's den. *Spenser, Virgil's Gnat.*

Sorrow, which contracts the heart, *macerates* the soul, subverts the good estate of the body, hindering all the occupations of it, causing melancholy, and many times death itself. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 25.

Covetous men are all fools: for what greater folly can there be, or madness, than for such a man to *macerate* himself when he need not? *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*

Out of an excess of zeal they practise mortifications; they *macerate* their bodies, and impair their health. *Fiddes.*

3. To steep almost to solution.

A vessel — wherein the meat must be *macerated* for a certain season. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 84.

In lotions in women's cases, he orders two portions of hellebore *macerated* in two cotylæ of water. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'CERATION.† *n. s.* [*maceration*, French; from *macerate*.]

1. The act of wasting, or making lean. *Cockeram.*

2. Mortification; corporal hardship.

The faith itself, being clear and serene from all clouds of ceremonies, yet retaineth the use of fastings, abstinencies, and other *macerations* and humiliations of the body, as things real and not figurative. *Bacon, Advan. of Learning*, B. 2.

What *maceration* is there here, with fears and jealousies? *Bp. Hall, Of Contentation*, § 26.

Envy is not pleasure, but the *maceration* of the body. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 56.

Long fastings, and *macerations* of the flesh. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 36.

3. *Maceration* is an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved. *Quincy.*

He took only a *maceration* of rhubarb, infused into a draught of white wine and beer. *Rawley, Life of Lord Bacon*, (1657.)

They beat the whole plant in a mortar, roots, stalks, flowers, leaves and all, till it be reduced to a confused mass. Then after *maceration*, fermentation, separation, and other workings of art, there is extracted a kind of ashes or salt. *Gregory, Notes on Script.* (ed. 1684,) p. 126.

The saliva serves for a *maceration* and dissolution of the meat into a chyle. *Ray on Creation.*

MACE-REED. *n. s.* [*typha*.] An herb.

MACHIAVE'LIAN.* *n. s.* [from Nicholas *Machiavel*, a Florentine, of the fifteenth century; who inculcated the most detestable notions, and encouraged the "art of reigning tyrannically." He was an enemy to religion, as well as to sound politicks; for he taught, that the most solemn obligations might be broken, and that no scruples should be entertained of any action that might compass a design.] A follower of the opinions of Machiavel. *Bullokar.*

Subtile *Machiavelians*, and those which are frequently called the prudent. *Sir M. Sandys, Ess.* (1634,) p. 46.

As our Saviour said, to forewarn all revolters, "Remember Lot's wife;" so say I, to forewarn all arch-politicians, and cunning *Machiavelians* of this world, Remember poor Naboth's vineyard. *Junius, Sin Stigmat.* (1639,) p. 626.

MACHIAVE'LIAN.* *adj.* Denoting the notions of Machiavel; crafty; subtle; roguish.

My brain,
Italianates my barren faculties
To *Machiavelian* blackness. *The Valiant Welshman*, (1615.)

A most barbarous fellow, using *Machiavelian* atheism. *Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c.* (1633,) p. 208.

MA'CHIAVELISM.* *n. s.* [*machiavelisme*, French; from *Machiavel*.] The notions of Machiavel; cunning roguery. See MACHIAVELIAN. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

MA'CHINAL. *adj.* [from *machina*, Latin.] Relating to machines. *Dict.*

To MA'CHINATE.† *v. n.* [*machinor*, Lat. *machiner*, Fr.] To plan; to contrive; to form schemes; to plot; to conspire against. *Cotgrave.*

How long will you *machinate*!
Persecute with causeless hate! *Sandys, Ps.* p. 96.

MACHINA'TION. *n. s.* [*machinatio*, Lat. *machination*, French; from *machinate*.] Artifice; contrivance; malicious scheme.

If you miscarry,
Your business of the world hath so an end,
And *machination* ceases. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

O from their *machinations* free,
That would my guiltless soul betray;
From those who in my wrongs agree,
And for my life their engines lay. *Sandys, Paraphr. Ps.*

Be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell,
And devilish *machinations* come to nought. *Milton, P. R.*

How were they zealous in respect to their temporal governors? Not by open rebellion, not by private *machinations*; but in blessing and submitting to their emperors, and obeying them in all things but their idolatry. *Sprat.*

MA'CHINATOR.* *n. s.* [*machinator*, Lat. *machinateur*, Fr.] One who plots or forms schemes.

This is the design and the mischievous issue, which to cover and propagate, the cunning *machinator* pretends the exaltation of the freeness of that grace which he designs to dishonour and defeat. *Glanville, Serm.* x. p. 380.

MACHI'NE.† *n. s.* [*machina*, Latin; *machine*, French. This word is pronounced *masheen*. Dr. Johnson. — But formerly it had the Latin accent, viz. on the first syllable. See the example from Ben Jonson. Dr. Johnson's earliest example is junior by nearly half a century to this.

1. Any complicated work in which one part contributes to the motion of another.

But who hath them interpreted, and brought
Lucan's whole frame unto us, and so wrought,
As not the smallest joint or gentlest word
In the great mass or *machine* there is stirr'd? *B. Jonson, Verses pref. to May's Lucan*, (1627.)

We are led to conceive this great *machine* of the world to have been once in a state of greater simplicity, as to conceive a watch to have been once in its first materials. *Burnet.*

In a watch's fine *machine*, . . .
The added movements which declare
How full the moon, how old the year,
Derive their secondary power
From that which simply points the hour. *Prior.*

2. An engine.

In the hollow side
Selected numbers of their soldiers hide;
With inward arms the dire *machine* they load,
And iron bowels stuff the dark abode. *Dryden.*

3. Supernatural agency in poems.

The changing of the Trojan fleet into water-nymphs is the most violent *machine* in the whole Æneid, and has given offence to several criticks. *Addison, Spect.*

The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the *machines* of the gods. *Pope.*

4. One name for a stage coach.

MACHI'NERY.† *n. s.* [from *machine.*]

1. Enginery; complicated workmanship; self-moved engines.

The Arabians were also famous for other *machineries* of glass. *T. Warton.*

2. The *machinery* signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem.

Dryden — gives an account of his design of writing an epick poem on the actions either of Arthur or the Black Prince, and of the *machinery* he intended to have used on that occasion. *Dr. J. Warton.*

MACHI'NING.* *adj.* [from *machine.*] Denoting the machinery of a poem.

Of Venus and Juno, Jupiter and Mercury, I say nothing; for they were all *machining* work. *Dryden on Epick Poetry.*

MA'CHINIST.† *n. s.* [*machiniste*, French; from *machina*, Latin.] A constructor of engines or machines.

Has the insufficiency of *machinists* hitherto disgraced the imagery of the poet? *Steevens on Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

MA'CILENCY. *n. s.* [from *macilent.*] Leanness. *Dict.*

MA'CILENT. *adj.* [*macilentus*, Latin.] Lean.

MA'CKEREL.† *n. s.* [*mackereel*, Dutch; *maquereau*, French.]

1. A sea-fish.

Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle; as whiting and *mackerel.* *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Law ordered that the Sunday should have rest;
And that no nymph her noisy food should sell,
Except it were new milk or *mackerel.* *King, Cookery.*

Sooner shall cats disport in water clear,
And speckled *mackrels* graze the meadows fair,
Than I forget my shepherd's wonted love. *Gay, Pastorals.*

2. A pander; a pimp. [*maquerel*, old Fr. Minsheu.] Obsolete.

MACKEREL *Gale* seems to be, in Dryden's cant, a strong breeze; such, I suppose, as is desired to bring *mackerel* fresh to market.

They set up every sail;
The wind was fair, but blew a *mackrel gale.*
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

MACKEREL *Sky.** A sky streaked or marked like a mackerel.

Let "water'd" signify a sky that has many high, thin, and small clouds, looking almost like water'd tabby, called in some places a *mackeril sky.* *Hooke, in Sprat's Hist. R. Soc.* p. 177

MACRO'LOGY.* *n. s.* [μακρὸς long, and λόγος, discourse, Gr.] Long and tedious talk without matter. Bullokar, edit. 1656. It is, in rhetorick, a redundant or too copious style.

MA'CROCOSM.† *n. s.* [*macrocosme*, French; μακρὸς, and κόσμος.] The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.

... hold all this vast *macrocosm.*
Watson, Quodlibets, (1602,) p. 274.

There is a very rigid and strict analogy and conformity between the *macrocosm* and the microcosm, the world and man.
Spencer on Prodigies, p. 70.

MACTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*mactatus*, Latin.] The act of killing for sacrifice.

Here they call Cain's offering, which is described and allowed to be of the fruits of the ground only, Θυσίαν, a sacrifice, or *mactation.* *Shuckford on the Creation*, Pref. p. ciii.

MA'CULA. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A spot.

And lastly, the body of the sun may contract some spots or *maculæ* greater than usual, and by that means be darkened. *Burnet, The. of the Earth.*

2. [In physick.] Any spots upon the skin, whether those in fevers or scorbutick habits.

To MA'CULATE.† *v. a.* [*maculo*, Latin.] To stain; to spot.

They would not *maculate* the honour of theyr people with such a reproche. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 80. b.

MA'CULATE.* *adj.* [from the verb; *maculatus*, Lat.] Spotted; stained.

Arm. My love is most immaculate white and red.
Moth. Most *maculate* thoughts, master, are masked under such colours. *Shakspeare, Lov. Lab. Lost.*

MACULA'TION.† *n. s.* [*maculation*, old French.] Stain; spot; taint.

I will throw my glove to death himself,
That there's no *maculation* in thy heart.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

MA'CULE. *n. s.* [*macula*, Latin.] A spot; a stain.

MAD.† *adj.* [ȝemaad, Saxon; *matto*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — "It is merely mæꝺ, mæꝺ, (*d* for *t*,) the past tense and past participle of the Sax. metan, somniare, *to mete, to dream.* The verb *mete* was formerly in common use for dream. 'I fell eftsones a slepe, and sodainly me *mette.*' Vis. of P. Pl. 'As he satte and woke, his spirit *mete* that he her saugh.' Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. — The Ital. *matto* is the same Sax. participle, with the Italian terminating vowel. The decided opinion of Menage and Junius, that *matto* is derived from the Greek μάταιος, is overruled in my mind, by the consideration of the time when the word *matto* was first introduced into the Italian language: for the Greek derivatives, in that language, proceed to it through the Latin. And in the Latin, there is nothing which resembles *matto.*" Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 341. — Mr. Tooke has here overlooked the true etymon. Serenius derives our word from the Goth. *mod*, anger; whence our *mood* for rage, or heat of mind; *moody*, passionate, angry; moꝺian, Sax. to be angry. Thus also Mr. Haslam, in his *Observations on Madness*, refers to the Gothick word, without noticing the preceding sophistry of Mr. Tooke; and adds, "it is true that we have now converted the *o* into *a*, and write the word *mad:* but *mod* was anciently employed:

'Yet sawe I *modnesse* laghyng in his *rage.*'
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, fol. 1561, p. 6.

There is so great a resemblance between anger and violent madness, that *there is nothing which could more probably have led to the adoption of the term.*" Observ. &c. 1809, p. 3. The word *modnesse*, however, which Mr. Haslam has cited, is not the genuine reading of the old poet. The best manuscripts, and correct editions, of Chaucer, read *wodeness* or *woodness*, which is the ancient term for *madness;* and

modnesse is most undoubtedly an oversight or errour.]

1. Disordered in the mind; broken in the understanding; distracted; delirious without a fever.

Alack, Sir, he is *mad*.
—'Tis the time's plague when madmen lead the blind. *Shakspeare.*

This musick mads me, let it sound no more;
For though it have help'd madmen to their wits,
In me, it seems, it will make wisemen *mad*. *Shakspeare.*

Cupid, of thee the poets sung,
Thy mother from the sea was sprung;
But they were *mad* to make thee young. *Denham.*

We must bind our passions in chains, lest like *mad*-folks they break their locks and bolts, and do all the mischief they can. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

A bear, enrag'd at the stinging of a bee, ran like *mad* into the bee-garden, and over-turn'd all the hives. *L'Estrange.*

Madmen ought not to be *mad*;
But who can help his frenzy? *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

But some strange graces and odd flights she had,
Was just not ugly, and was just not *mad*. *Pope.*

2. Expressing disorder of mind.

His gestures fierce
He mark'd, and *mad* demeanour when alone. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Over-run with any violent or unreasonable desire: with *on*, *after*, *of*, perhaps better *for*, before the object of desire.

It is the land of graven images, and they are *mad upon* their idols. *Jer.* l. 38.

The world is running *mad after* farce, the extremity of bad poetry, or rather the judgement that is fallen upon dramatick writing. *Dryden, Pref. to Cleomenes.*

The people are not so very *mad of* acorns, but that they could be content to eat the bread of civil persons. *Rymer.*

4. Enraged; furious.

They that are *mad* upon me are sworn together against me. *Ps.* cii. 8.

Holy writ represents St. Paul as making havock of the church, and persecuting that way unto the death, and being exceedingly *mad* against them. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

To Mad. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make mad; to make furious; to enrage.

O villain! cried out Zelmane, *madded* with finding an unlooked-for rival. *Sidney.*

This will witness outwardly,
As strongly as the conscience does within,
To the *madding* of her lord. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

This *mads* me, that perhaps ignoble hands
Have overlaid him, for they could not conquer. *Dryden.*

To Mad.† *v. n.*

1. To be mad; to be furious.

Many of them seiden, he hath a devel, and *maddeth*. *Wicliffe, St. John*, x.

The *madding* wheels
Of brazen chariots rag'd: dire was the noise
Of conflicts! *Milton, P. L.*

She, mixing with a throng
Of *madding* matrons, bears the bride along. *Dryden.*

2. To be wild.

Here grows melampode every where,
And teribinth good for goates;
The one my *madding* kids to smere,
The next to heale their throates. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

Mad.† } Made. } *n. s.* [*matha*, Goth. maðu, Sax. *maade*, *mad*, Dutch.] An earthworm Essex. *Ray, and Grose.*

Ma'dam.† *n. s.* [*ma dame*, French, my dame.] The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree. It was anciently spoken as in French, with the accent upon the last syllable. Dr. Johnson. — It was anciently also used for mistress, or lady, without being the term of compliment. And vulgarly it is now so used: as, she is a proud *madam*.

She became a gloryouse *madame* of the earth.
Bale, Yet a Course, (1543,) fol. 38. b.

They have alwaies for lucre's sake gloriously garnished their holy mother, the *madame* of mischiefe.
Bale on the Revel. P. i. sign. A. vi. b.

Certes, *madamè*, ye have great cause of plaint. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Madam, once more you look and move a queen!
Philips, Distrest Mother.

Ma'dbrain. } Ma'dbrained. } *adj.* [*mad* and *brain.*] Disordered in the mind; hotheaded.

I gave my hand oppos'd against my heart,
Unto a *madbrain* Rudesby, full of spleen.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

He let fall his book,
And as he stoop'd again to take it up,
This *madbrain'd* bridegroom took him such a cuff,
That down fell priest and book. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

Ma'dcap. *n. s.* [*mad* and *cap*; either taking the *cap* for the head, or alluding to the caps put upon distracted persons by way of distinction.] A madman; a wild hotbrained fellow.

That last is Biron, the merry *madcap* lord;
Not a word with him but a jest. *Shakspeare.*

The nimble-footed *madcap* prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that daft the world aside,
Aud bid it pass. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

To Ma'dden. *v. n.* [from *mad.*] To become mad; to act as mad.

The dog-star rages, nay 'tis past a doubt,
All Bedlam or Parnassus is let out;
Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand,
They rave, recite, and *madden* round the land. *Pope.*

To Ma'dden. *v. a.* To make mad.

Such *mad'ning* draughts of beauty,
As for a while overwhelm'd his raptur'd thought. *Thomson.*

Ma'dder. *n. s.* [mæddere, Sax.] A plant.

The flower of the *madder* consists of one single leaf, which is cut into four or five segments, and expanded at the top; the flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit, composed of two juicy berries closely joined together, containing seed for the most part, hollowed like a navel; the leaves are rough, and surround the stalks in whorles. *Miller.*

Madder is cultivated in vast quantities in Holland: what the Dutch send over for medicinal use is the root, which is only dried; but the greatest quantity is used by the dyers, who have it sent in coarse powder. *Hill.*

Made, participle preterite of *make*.

Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents; but that the works of God should be *made* manifest. *St. John*, ix. 3.

Madefa'ction. *n. s.* [*madefacio*, Lat.] The act of making wet.

To all *madefaction* there is required an imbibition. *Bacon.*

To Ma'defy.† *v. a.* [*madefio*, Latin; *madefier*, Fr. Cotgrave.] To moisten; to make wet. *Cockeram.*

Made'ira *Wine.*✱ A rich wine made at the island of Madeira.

A cup of *Madeira*, and a cold capon's leg.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

MADEMOISE'LLE.✱ *n. s.* [French; *ma damoiselle*, an ancient term of compliment to young ladies.] A miss; a young girl.

Courtiers and court ladies with their grooms and *mademoiselles*. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

I cannot fancy that miss in a boarding-school is more an economist than *mademoiselle* in a nunnery. *Goldsmith, Ess.* 15.

Madgeho'wlet.† *n. s.* [*machette*, Fr. Cotgrave.] An owl. See Howlet.

Madhe'aded.✱ *adj.* [*mad* and *head.*] Hotheaded; full of fancies.

Out, you *madheaded* ape!
A weasel hath not such a deal of spleen,
As you are toss'd with. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. I.

MA'DHOUSE. *n. s.* [*mad* and *house.*] A house where madmen are cured or confined.

A fellow in a *madhouse* being asked how he came there? Why, says he, the mad folks abroad are too many for us, and so they have mastered all the sober people, and cooped them up here. *L'Estrange.*

MA'DID.* *adj.* [*madidus*, Lat.] Wet; moist; dropping. Not used. *Bailey.*

MA'DLY.† *adv.* [from *mad.*]

1. Without understanding; furiously.

He wav'd a torch aloft, and *madly* vain,
Sought godlike worship from a servile train. *Dryden.*

2. Wildly; in disorder.

Her matted tresses *madly* spread,
To every sod which wraps the dead
She turns her joyless eyes. *Collins, Ode 5.*

MA'DMAN. *n. s.* [*mad* and *man.*] A man deprived of his understanding.

They shall be like *madmen*, sparing none, but still sporting. *2 Esdr.* xvi. 71.

He that eagerly pursues any thing, is no better than a *madman.* *L'Estrange.*

He who ties a *madman*'s hands, or takes away his sword, loves his person while he disarms his frenzy. *South.*

MA'DNESS. *n. s.* [from *mad.*]

1. Distraction; loss of understanding; perturbation of the faculties.

Why, woman, your husband is in his old lunes again: he so buffets himself on the forehead, that any *madness* I ever yet beheld seemed but tameness and civility to this distemper. *Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

There are degrees of *madness* as of folly, the disorderly jumbling ideas together, in some more, some less. *Locke.*

2. Fury; wildness of passion; rage.

The power of God sets bounds to the raging of the sea, and restrains the *madness* of the people. *King Charles.*

He rav'd with all the *madness* of despair,
He roar'd, he beat his breast, and tore his hair. *Dryden.*

*MADO'NA.** } *n. s.* [Italian; i. e. *mia ma donna*, *MADO'NNA.* } my lady.]

1. A name given to pictures of the Virgin Mary.

The Italian painters are noted for drawing the *Madonnas* by their own wives or mistresses. *Rymer, View of Tragedy*, p. 157.

2. Term of compliment, like *madam.* Not in use.

Olivia. Go to, you're a dry fool; I'll no more of you: besides, you grow dishonest.

Clown. Two faults, *madonna*, that drink and good counsel will amend. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

MADRI'ER.† *n. s.* [*madrier*, Fr. a plank, or piece of timber, whose grain is full of crooked and speckled streaks. Cotgrave. From *materiarium*, Lat. "L'isle *Madera* a été dite demesme de *materia*, parcequ' elle est fertile en bois." Menage.]

1. *Madrier*, in war, is a thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied against a gate, or other thing intended to be broken down. *Bailey.*

2. A long plank of broad wood used for supporting the earth in mining, carrying on saps, and the like. *Chambers.*

MA'DRIGAL. *n. s.* [*madrigal*, Spanish and French, from *mandra*, Latin; whence it was written anciently *mandriale*, Italian.] A pastoral song; any light airy short song.

A *madrigal* is a little amorous piece, which contains a certain number of unequal verses, not tied to the scrupulous regularity of a sonnet, or subtilty of an epigram: it consists of one single rank of verses, and in that differs from a canzonet, which consists of several strophes, which return in the same order and number. *Bailey.*

Waters, by whose falls
Birds sing melodious *madrigals.* *Shakspeare.*

Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft delay'd
The huddling brook to hear his *madrigal.* *Milton, Comus.*

Their tongue is light and trifling in comparison of the English; more proper for sonnets, *madrigals*, and elegies, than heroick poetry. *Dryden.*

MA'DWORT. *n. s.* [*mad* and *wort.*] An herb.

MÆRE. *adv.* It is derived from the Saxon mæꞃ, famous, great, noted: so *ælmere* is all famous; *æthelmere*, famous for nobility. *Gibson's Camden.*

MAESTO'SO. * [Italian.] A musical term, directing the part to be played with grandeur, and consequently slow, but yet with strength and firmness.

To MA'FFLE.† *v. n.* [*maffelen*, Teut. balbutire. Kilian. This word was in use nearly two centuries before the time of Ainsworth, whom alone Dr. Johnson cites as authority for it. See also *To* FAFFLE.] To stammer. The word is still used in the north of England. *Huloet, and Cockeram.*

[He] so stammered, or *maffled* in his talke, that he was not able to bring forth a readie word. *Barret, Tr. of Sueton. in V. Stammer, Alv.* (1580.)

MA'FFLER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A stammerer. *Ainsworth.*

MAGAZI'NE.† *n. s.* [*magazin*, French; *magazino*, Italian; from the Arabick *machsan*, a treasure.]

1. A storehouse; commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions.

If it should appear fit to bestow shipping in those harbours, it shall be very needful that there be a *magazine* of all necessary provisions and ammunitions. *Ralegh, Essays.*

Plain heroick magnitude of mind;
Their armories and *magazines* contemns. *Milton, S. A.*

Some o'er the publick *magazines* preside,
And some are sent new forage to provide. *Dryden, Virg.*

Useful arms in *magazines* we place,
All rang'd in order, and dispos'd with grace. *Pope.*

His head was so well stored a *magazine*, that nothing could be proposed which he was not master of. *Locke.*

2. Of late [that is, in the year 1737,] this word, Dr. Johnson says, has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miscellany called the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and published under the name of *Sylvanus Urban*, by *Edward Cave.* This miscellany, which gave rise to the *London*, the *Lady's*, and various other *Magazines*, still continues, as Dr. Johnson said of it in his Life of Cave, to enjoy the favour of the world, and is one of the most successful and lucrative pamphlets which literary history has upon record.

We essayists, who are allowed but one subject at a time, are by no means so fortunate as the writers of *magazines*, who write upon several. *Goldsmith, Ess.* 9.

MAGAZI'NER.* *n. s.* [from *magazine.*] One who writes an article for a magazine. A bad word.

If a *magaziner* be dull upon the Spanish war, he soon has us up again with the Ghost in Cock-Lane: if the reader begins to doze upon that, he is quickly roused by an Eastern tale. *Goldsmith, Ess.* 9.

MAGE.† *n. s.* [*magus*, Latin; *mage*, Fr.] A magician.

The hardy Mayd (with love to frend)
First entering, the dreadful *mage* there fownd
Deep busied 'bout worke of wondrous end. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. iii. 14.

MA'GGOT. *n. s.* [*magrod*, Welsh; *millepeda*, Latin; maða, Sax.]

1. A small grub, which turns into a fly.

Out of the sides and back of the common caterpillar we have seen creep out small *maggots*. *Ray on Creation.*

From the sore although the insect flies,
It leaves a brood of *maggots* in disguise. *Garth.*

2. Whimsy; caprice; odd fancy. A low word.

Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
Three pil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, these summer flies,
Have blown me full of *maggot* ostentation:
I do forswear them.
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be exprest
In russet yeas, and honest kersy noes. *Shakspeare.*

To reconcile our late dissenters,
Our breth'ren though by other venters,
Unite them and their different *maggots*,
As long and short sticks are in faggots. *Hudibras.*

She pricked his *maggot*, and touched him in the tender point; then he broke out into a violent passion. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'GGOTTINESS. *n. s.* [from *maggotty*.] The state of abounding with maggots.

MA'GGOTTY. *adj.* [from *maggot*.]

1. Full of maggots.
2. Capricious; whimsical. A low word.

To pretend to work out a neat scheme of thoughts with a *maggotty* unsettled head, is as ridiculous as to think to write strait in a jumbling coach. *Norris.*

MA'GGOTTYHEADED.* *adj.* [*maggotty* and *head*.] Having a head full of fancies.

He [Aubrey] was a shiftless person, roving and *magotie-headed*, and sometimes little better than crased. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 209.

MA'GI.* *n. s.* pl. [Latin.] Wise men of the East.

Not only the philosophers among the Greeks, but even the *magi* in the extremest east. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 36.

The inspired *magi* from the orient came,
Preferr'd my star before their Mithra's flame,
And at my infant feet devoutly fell.
Sandys, Christ's Passion, p. 2.

MA'GIAN.* *adj.* [from *magi*.] Denoting the magi of the East.

A future resurrection was the belief of the *magian* sect so famous all over the East. *Peters on Job*, (2d ed. 1757,) p. 406.

Cyrus was a Persian, had been brought up in the religion of his country, and was probably addicted to the *magian* superstition of two independent Beings. *Bp. Watson, Apol. for the Bible*, p. 160.

MA'GICAL.† *adj.* [*magicus*, Lat. *magique*, Fr.]

1. Acting, or performing by secret and invisible powers, either of nature, or the agency of spirits.

I'll humbly signify what, in his name,
That *magical* word of war, we have effected. *Shakspeare.*

They beheld unveiled the *magical* shield of your Ariosto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightness; they can no longer hold up their arms. *Dryden.*

By the use of a looking-glass, and certain attire made of cambrick, upon her head, she attained to an evil art and *magical* force in the motion of her eyes. *Tatler.*

2. Applied to persons using enchantment. Not common.

Some of the natives are doubtless *magical*; and this reason I give for it: Another gentleman and myself one evening sitting under a tree to avoid a storm, (for at that time it thundered and rained excessively,) a negro stood by us trembling, whom we could see now and then lift up his hands and eyes, muttering his black art, as we apprehended, to some hobgoblin; but, when we least suspected, skipped out, and as in a lymphatick rapture unsheathed a long skean or knife, which he brandished about his head seven or eight times, and after muttering as many spells put it up again; then kissed the earth three times: which done, he rose; and upon a sudden the skie cleared, and no more noise affrighted us. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 27.

MA'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *magical*.] According to the rites of magick; by enchantment.

In the time of Valens divers curious men, by the falling of a ring *magically* prepared, judged that one Theodorus should succeed in the empire. *Camden.*

MAGI'CIAN.† *n. s.* [*magicien*, Fr. Cotgrave; and so Chaucer writes the word; *magicus*, Lat.] One skilled in magick; an enchanter; a necromancer.

What black *magician* conjures up this fiend
To stop devoted charitable deeds? *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

An old *magician*, that did keep
The Hesperian fruit, and made the dragon sleep;
Her potent charms do troubled souls relieve,
And, where she lists, makes calmest souls to grieve. *Waller.*

There are millions of truths that a man is not concerned to know; as, whether Roger Bacon was a mathematician or a *magician*. *Locke.*

MA'GICK.† *n. s.* [*magia*, Latin; *magie*, French; which language has the adjective *magique*, as in the old dictionary of Cotgrave.]

1. The art of putting in action the power of spirits: it was supposed that both good and bad spirits were subject to magick; yet magick was in general held unlawful; sorcery; enchantment.

She once being looft,
The noble ruin of her *magick*, Antony,
Claps on his sea-wing. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

What charm, what *magick*, can over-rule the force of all these motives. *Rogers.*

2. The secret operations of natural powers.

The writers of natural *magick* attribute much to the virtues that come from the parts of living creatures, as if they did infuse immaterial virtue into the part severed. *Bacon.*

MA'GICK.† *adj.* [*magicus*, Lat. *magique*, Fr.]

1. Acting or doing by powers superiour to the known power of nature; enchanted; necromantick.

Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vaporous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground:
And that distill'd by *magick* slights
Shall raise such artificial sprights,
As by the strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Like castles built by *magick* art in air,
That vanish at approach, such thoughts appear. *Granville.*

2. Done or produced by magick.

And the brute earth would lend her nerves, and shake
Till all thy *magick* structures rear'd so high,
Were shatter'd into heaps. *Milton, Comus.*

MAGISTE'RIAL.† *adj.* [*magisterial*, old French; from *magister*, Latin.]

1. Such as suits a master.

Such a government is paternal, not *magisterial*. *King Charles.*

He bids him attend as if he had the rod over him; and uses a *magisterial* authority while he instructs him. *Dryden.*

2. Lofty; arrogant; proud; insolent; despotick.

We are not *magisterial* in opinions, nor, dictator-like, obtrude our notions on any man. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Pretences go a great way with men that take fair words and *magisterial* looks, for current payment. *L'Estrange.*

Those men are but trepanned who are called to govern, being invested with authority, but bereaved of power; which is nothing else but to mock and betray them into a splendid and *magisterial* way of being ridiculous. *South.*

3. Chemically prepared, after the manner of a magistery.

Of corals are chiefly prepared the powder ground upon a marble, and the *magisterial* salt, to good purpose in some fevers: the tincture is no more than a solution of the *magisterial* salt. *Grew, Musæum.*

MAGISTE'RIALLY. *adv.* [from *magisterial*.] Arrogantly; with an air of authority.

A [illegible] mistaken, as if it were spoken magisterially. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

Over their pots and pipes, they claim and engross all wholly to themselves, *magisterially* censuring the wisdom of all antiquity, scoffing at all piety, and new modelling the world. *South.*

MAGISTE'RIALNESS.† n. s. [from *magisterial.*] Haughtiness; airs of a master.

Peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a *magisterialness* in matters of opinion and speculation, the other a positiveness in relating matters of fact: in the one we impose upon men's understandings, in the other on their faith.
Gov. of the Tongue, p. 188.

He chargeth him with too much precipitancy and *magisterialness* in judging. *Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull*, p. 225.

MA'GISTERY. n. s. [*magisterium*, Latin.]

Magistery is a term made use of by chymists to signify sometimes a very fine powder, made by solution and precipitation; as of bismuth, lead, &c. and sometimes resins and resinous substances; as those of jalap, scamony, &c. but the most genuine acceptation is to express that preparation of any body wherein the whole, or most part is, by the addition of somewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind; as when iron or copper is turned into crystals of Mars or Venus. *Quincy.*

Paracelsus extracteth the *magistery* of wine, exposing it unto the extremity of cold; whereby the aqueous parts will freeze, but the spirit be uncongealed in the centre. *Brown.*

The *magistery* of vegetables consists but of the more soluble and coloured parts of the plants that afford it. *Boyle.*

MA'GISTRACY. n. s. [*magistratus*, Latin.] Office or dignity of a magistrate.

You share the world, her *magistracies*, priesthoods,
Wealth, and felicity, amongst you, friends. *B. Jonson.*

He had no other intention but to dissuade men from *magistracy*, or undertaking the publick offices of state. *Browne.*

Some have disputed even against *magistracy* itself.
Atterbury.

Duelling is not only an usurpation of the divine prerogative, but it is an insult upon *magistracy* and good government.
Richardson, Clarissa.

MA'GISTRAL.* adj. [*magistral*, French; *magistralis*, low Lat.]

Authoritative; suiting a magistrate or master: magisterial. *Cotgrave.*

The whole race or corporation of sheep have sent four ambassadors to this court:—whereupon a great and goodly *magistral* ram of Lincolnshire, in an articulate bleating voice, uttered these words. *Transl. of Boccalini*, (1626,) p. 99.

Masterly; artificial; skilful; cunning. This sense is also given by Cotgrave.

Opiates, juleps, apozems,
Magistral syrups. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

MA'GISTRAL.* n. s. A sovereign medicine: an artificial preparation. See the second sense of MAGISTRAL. Not in use.

I find a vast chaos of medicines, a confusion of receipts and *magistrals*, amongst writers, appropriated to this disease.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 391.

A cure and *magistral* against melancholy beyond the syrup.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl. p. 106.

MAGISTRA'LITY.* n. s. [from *magistral.*] Despotick authority in opinions.

Those who seek truths, and not *magistrality*.
Bacon on Learning.

MA'GISTRALLY.† adv. [from *magistral.*] Despotically; authoritatively; magisterially.

What a presumption is this for one, who will not allow liberty to others, to assume to himself such a license to controul so *magistrally*. *Bp. Bramhall, against Hobbes.*

MA'GISTRATE.† n. s. [*magistrat*, old French; *magistratus*, Latin.] A man publickly invested with authority; a governour; an executioner of the laws.

They choose their magistrate;
And such a one as he, who puts his shall,
His popular shall, against a graver bench
Than ever frown'd in Greece. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I treat here of those legal punishments which magistrates inflict upon their disobedient subjects. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

MAGISTRA'TICK.* adj. [from *magistrate.*] Having the authority of a magistrate.

Both civil and religious acts study to conciliate to themselves a majesty, and reverence, by habits and ornaments;—by comely robes and costly vests; which, though they are not of the internal and essential glory which is in *magistratick* or ecclesiastick power and order, (which are both divine,) yet are so far not only convenient, but almost necessary, as they help to keep both laws and religion from contempt, and from that vulgar insolence to which seditious and atheistical humours are subject. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 69.

MA'GNA CHA'RTA.* n. s. [Latin.] The great charter of liberties granted to the people of England in the ninth year of Henry the third, and confirmed by Edward the first.

The walls, instead of being adorned with pictures and maps, were hung with many acts of parliament written in golden letters. At the upper end of the hall was the *Magna Charta*, with the Act of Uniformity on the right hand, and the Act of Toleration on the left. *Addison, Spect.* No. 3.

MAGNA'LITY. n. s. [*magnalia*, Latin.] A great thing; something above the common rate. Not used.

Too greedy of *magnalities*, we make but favourable experiments concerning welcome truths. *Brown.*

MAGNANI'MITY. n. s. [*magnanimité*, French; *magnanimitas*, Latin.] Greatness of mind; bravery; elevation of soul.

With deadly hue, and armed corse did lye,
In whose dead face he read great *magnanimity*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Let but the acts of the ancient Jews be but indifferently weighed, from whose *magnanimity*, in causes of most extreme hazard, those strange and unwonted resolutions have grown, which, for all circumstances, no people under the roof of heaven did ever hitherto match. *Hooker.*

They had enough reveng'd, having reduc'd
Their foe to misery beneath their fears,
The rest was *magnanimity* to remit,
If some convenient ransom were propos'd. *Milton, S. A.*

Exploding many things under the name of trifles, is a very false proof either of wisdom or *magnanimity*, and a great check to virtuous actions with regard to fame. *Swift.*

MAGNA'NIMOUS. adj. [*magnanimus*, Lat.] Great of mind; elevated in sentiment; brave.

To give a kingdom hath been thought
Greater and nobler done, and to lay down
Far more *magnanimous*, than to assume. *Milton, P. R.*
In strength
All mortals I excell'd, and great in hopes,
With youthful courage, and *magnanimous* thoughts
Of birth from heaven foretold, and high exploits. *Milton, S. A.*

Magnanimous industry is a resolved assiduity and care, answerable to any weighty work. *Grew, Cosmol.*

MAGNA'NIMOUSLY. adv. [from *magnanimous.*] Bravely; with greatness of mind.

A complete and generous education fits a man to perform justly, skilfully, and *magnanimously*, all the offices of peace and war. *Milton on Education.*

MA'GNES.* See MAGNET.

MAGNE'SIA.* n. s. [*magnesie*, French.] A white alcaline earth, used in medicine, gently purgative.

MA'GNET.† n. s. [*magnes*, Latin. Spenser calls it the *magnes*-stone; and it is so given in Sherwood's dictionary, 1632. The Lat. *magnes* is thought

to be from the city of *Magnesia* in [illegible] where the stone is said to have been first [illegible].] The loadstone; the stone that attracts iron.

Two *magnets*, heav'n and earth, allure to bliss,
The larger loadstone that, the nearer this. *Dryden.*

It may be reasonable to ask, Whether obeying the *magnet* be essential to iron? *Locke.*

MAGNE'TICAL. }
MAGNE'TICK. } *adj.* [from *magnet.*]

1. Relating to the magnet.

Review this whole *magnetick* scheme. *Blackmore.*

Water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times rarer, than gold; and gold is so rare as very readily, and without the least opposition, to transmit the *magnetick* effluvia, and easily to admit quicksilver into its pores, and to let water pass through it. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Having powers correspondent to those of the magnet.

The magnet acts upon iron through all dense bodies not *magnetick*, nor red hot, without any diminution of its virtue; as through gold, silver, lead, glass, water. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. Attractive; having the power to draw things distant.

The moon is *magnetical* of heat, as the sun is of cold and moisture. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

She should all parts to reunion bow;
She, that had all *magnetick* force alone,
To draw and fasten hundred parts in one. *Donne.*

They, as they move tow'rds his all-chearing lamp,
Turn swift their various motions, or are turn'd
By his *magnetick* beam. *Milton, P. L.*

4. *Magnetick* is once used by Milton for *magnet.*

Draw out with credulous desire, and lead
At will the manliest, resolutest breast,
As the *magnetick* hardest iron draws. *Milton, P. R.*

MAGNE'TICALLY.* *adv.* [from *magnetical.*] By the power of attraction.

Many green wounds — *magnetically* cured.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 94.

MAGNE'TICALNESS.* } *n. s.* [from *magnetical.*] Quality of being magnetick, or attractive.
MAGNE'TICKNESS. }

The *magneticknes*s of their external success.
Waterhous, Comm. on Fortescu, (1663,) p. 187.

It related not to the instances of the *magneticalness* of lightning. *Hist. of the Royal Soc.* iv. 253.

MA'GNETISM.† *n. s.* [from *magnet; magnetism*, modern French.]

1. The tendency of the iron towards the magnet, and the power of the magnet to produce that tendency. *Reid.*

Very likely that gravity proceeds from a kind of *magnetism*, and attractive virtue in the earth. *Glanville, Pre-exist.* p. 130.

Let them tell us then what is the chain, the cement, the *magnetism*, what they will call it, the invisible tie of that union, whereby matter and an incorporeal mind, things that have no similitude nor alliance to each other, can so sympathize by a mutual league of motion and sensation! No, they will not pretend to that. *Bentley, Serm.* ix.

Many other *magnetisms*, and the like attractions through all the creatures of nature. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Power of attraction.

By the *magnetism* of interest our affections are irresistibly attracted. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

MA'GNIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *magnify.*] Worthy to be extolled or praised. Unusual.

Number, though wonderful in itself, and sufficiently *magnifiable* from its demonstrable affection, hath yet received adjections from the multiplying conceits of men. *Brown.*

MAGNI'FICAL.† } *adj.* [*magnificus*, Latin.] Illustrious; grand; great; noble. Proper, but little used.
MAGNI'FICK. }

They hoped that [illegible] the king, or of the nobles, a more mag[illegible] to receive the multitude of that university, should have ___ erected.
Fulke, Answ. to Frarine, (1580,) p. 42.

The house that is to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding *magnifical*, of fame and glory throughout all countries.
1 *Chron.* xxii. 5.

That *magnifick* feast which Ahasuerus made for an hundred and eighty days to the nobles and princes of his empire.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 300.

In this *magnifick* state his progress he
Through his usurp'd world did pretend to make.
Beaumont, Psyche, ix. 168.

Thrones, dominations, princedoms, virtues, pow'rs!
If these *magnifick* titles yet remain,
Not merely titular. *Milton, P. L.*

O parent! these are thy *magnifick* deeds;
Thy trophies! *Milton, P. L.*

To MAGNI'FICATE.* *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Lat.] To praise extremely; to commend highly. Not in use.

I cannot with swoln lines *magnificate*
Mine owne poor worth.
Marston, Scourge of Vill. Pr. B. 2. (1599.)

[He] that with oath
Magnificates his merit. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

MAGNI'FICENCE. *n. s.* [*magnificentia*, Latin.] Grandeur of appearance; splendour.

This desert soil
Wants not her hidden lustre, gems, and gold,
Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise
Magnificence. *Milton, P. L.*

Not Babylon,
Nor great Alcairo, such *magnificence*
Equall'd in all her glories to enshrine
Belus or Serapis, their gods; or seat
Their kings, when Egypt with Assyria strove
In wealth and luxury. *Milton, P. L.*

One may observe more splendour and *magnificence* in particular person's houses in Genoa, than in those that belong to the publick. *Addison on Italy.*

MAGNI'FICENT. *adj.* [*magnificus*, Lat.]

1. Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous.

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world. *Milton, P. L.*

It is suitable to the *magnificent* harmony of the universe, that the species of creatures should, by gentle degrees, ascend upward from us toward his perfection, as we see they gradually descend from us downwards. *Locke.*

Immortal glories in my mind revive,
When Rome's exalted beauties I descry,
Magnificent in piles of ruin lie. *Addison.*

2. Fond of splendour; setting greatness to shew.

If he were *magnificent*, he spent with an aspiring intent: if he spared, he heaped with an aspiring intent. *Sidney.*

MAGNI'FICENTLY. *adv.* [from *magnificent.*] Pompously; splendidly.

Beauty a monarch is,
Which kingly power *magnificently* proves,
By crowds of slaves and peopled empire's loves. *Dryden.*

We can never conceive too highly of God; so neither too *magnificently* of nature, his handy-work. *Grew, Cosmol.*

MAGNI'FICO.† *n. s.* [Italian.] A grandee of Venice.

The duke himself, and the *magnificoes*
Of greatest port, have all proceeded with him. *Shakspeare.*

All but the old *magnifico* Volpone. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

If the Venetians have their senate and *magnificoes*, they [the bees] have the same. *Partheneia Sacra,* (1633,) p. 71.

MA'GNIFIER.† *n. s.* [from *magnify.*]

1. One that encreases, or enlarges.

A merry heart is one of the three Salernitan doctors, Dr. Merriman, Dr. Diet, and Dr. Quiet, which cures all diseases; [and] is a great *magnifier* of honest mirth.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 297.

2. One that praises; an encomiast; an extoller.

Which erroneous doctrine many of our modern divines have dictated privately to their *magnifiers* of manuscripts.
Stafford, Niobe, P. ii. (1611,) p. 109.

The primitive *magnifiers* of this star were the Egyptians, who notwithstanding chiefly regarded it in relation to their river Nilus. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. A glass that encreases the bulk of any object.

The imagination is a greater *magnifier* than a microscopic glass. *Shenstone.*

To MA'GNIFY.† *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Latin; *magnifier*, French.]

1. To praise greatly; to extol highly.

My soul doth *magnify* the Lord. *St. Luke*, i. 46.

2. To make great; to exaggerate; to amplify.

The ambassadour, making his oration, did so *magnify* the king and queen, as was enough to glut the hearers. *Bacon.*

Why art thou proud, O dust and vanity, vile earth, stink lapped up in silk, *magnified* dung, gilded rottenness!
Dr. White, Serm. (1615,) p. 67.

3. To exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation.

The Lord his God was with him, and *magnified* him exceedingly. *2 Chron.* i. 1.

Greater now in thy return,
Than from the giant-angels: thee that day
Thy thunders *magnified*, but to create
Is greater than created to destroy. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To raise in pride or pretension.

He shall exalt and *magnify* himself above every god.
Dan. xi. 36.

If ye will *magnify* yourselves against me, know now that God hath overthrown me. *Job*, xix. 5.

He shall *magnify* himself in his heart. *Dan.* viii. 25.

5. To encrease the bulk of any object to the eye.

They *magnyfien* hemmes, [in the present version, enlarge the borders of their garments.] *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* xxiii. 5.

How these red globules would appear, if glasses could be found that could *magnify* them a thousand times more, is uncertain. *Locke.*

By true reflection I would see my face;
Why brings the fool a *magnifying* glass? *Granville.*

The greatest *magnifying* glasses in the world are a man's eyes, when they look upon his own person. *Pope.*

As things seem large which we through mists descry,
Dulness is ever apt to *magnify*. *Pope, Ess. on Criticism.*

6. A cant word for *to have effect.*

My governess assured my father I had wanted for nothing; that I was almost eaten up with the green-sickness: but this *magnified* but little with my father, *Spectator.*

MAGNI'LOQUENCE.* *n. s.* [*magniloquentia*, Lat.] A lofty manner of speaking: boasting. *Cockeram.*

Our author might have seen how all the other sects ridiculed this *magniloquence* of Epicurus, as inconsistent with his whole system. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 44.

MA'GNITUDE. *n. s.* [*magnitudo*, Lat.]

1. Greatness; grandeur.

He with plain heroick *magnitude* of mind,
And celestial vigour arm'd,
Their armories and magazines contemns. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Comparative bulk.

This tree hath no extraordinary *magnitude*, touching the trunk or stem; it is hard to find any one bigger than the rest.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

Never repose so much upon any man's single counsel, fidelity and discretion, in managing affairs of the first *magnitude*, that is, matters of religion and justice, as to create in yourself, or others, a diffidence of your own judgement. *King Charles.*

When I behold this goodly frame, this world,
Of heaven and earth consisting; and compute
Their *magnitudes*; this earth a spot, a grain,
An atom, with the firmament compar'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Convince the world that you're devout and true;
Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be
A peer of the first *magnitude* to me. *Dryden, Juv.*

Conceive these particles of bodies to be so disposed amongst themselves, that the intervals of empty spaces between them may be equal in *magnitude* to them all; and that these particles may be composed of other particles much smaller, which have as much empty space between them as equals all the *magnitudes* of these smaller particles. *Newton, Opticks.*

MAGNO'LIA.* *n. s.* An exotick plant, commonly called the laurel-leaved tulip tree. Miller specifies four kinds of it. *G. Mason.*

The rich *magnolias* claim
The station. *W. Mason, English Garden.*

MA'GOT-PIE.* See MAGPIE.

MA'GPIE.† *n. s.* [from *pie*, *pica*, Latin, and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*, as *phil* is used to a *sparrow*, and *poll* to a *parrot*. Dr. Johnson.— Mr. Steevens calls it a contraction of the old French *magot*; and our word was also *magot-pie*, as in the example from Shakspeare's Macbeth, where Dr. Johnson has given it *magpies* instead of *magot-pies*. Minsheu and Cotgrave call this bird a *magatapie*. Yet it is most likely from *mag*, a colloquial expression in some places for *chatter*; especially as the bird is also known by the vulgar name of *chatter-pie*.] A bird sometimes taught to talk.

Augurs, and understood relations, have
By *magot-pies*, and choughs, and rooks, brought forth
The secret'st man of blood. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Dissimulation is expressed by a lady wearing a vizard of two faces, in her right-hand a *magpie*, which Spenser described looking through a lattice. *Peacham on Drawing.*

So have I seen in black and white,
A prating thing, a *magpie* hight,
Majestically stalk;
A stately, worthless animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

MA'GYDARE. *n. s.* [*magudaris*, Lat.] An herb.
Ainsworth.

MAHO'GANY.* *n. s.* A reddish wood brought from some of the West India islands, and the continent on the south of the gulf of Mexico. In French, *Bois d'Acajou.*

There are many beautiful varieties [of timbers] adapted for cabinet work;—among others, the bread-nut, the wild-lemon, and the well-known *mahogany.* *Guthrie, of Jamaica.*

MAHO'MEDAN.*
MAHO'METAN.
MAHO'METIST.
MAHU'METAN.
n. s. A mussulman; a professor of the religion of Mahomet. Our old lexicography writes the word *Mahumetan.* The most usual, though not correct, way of writing it, is *Mahometan.* "I call him every where *Mahomet*, although *Mohammed* be the alone true and proper pronunciation of the name." Prideaux's Life of Mahomet, Pref.

The subjection of Papists to their judges doth no more prove their religion to be true, than the obedience of *Mahometists* to their superiours both in cases of religion, and of the commonwealth, doth justify their sect to be of the religion of God.
Fulke, Retentive, &c. (1580,) p. 84.

It is the custom of the *Mahometans*, if they see any printed or written paper upon the ground, to take it up, and lay it aside carefully, as not knowing but it may contain some piece of their alcoran. *Addison, Spect.* No. 85.

The *Mahomedans* are enthusiasts. *Guthrie, of Egypt.*

MAHO'METAN.* *adj.* Denoting the followers of the religion of Mahomet.

My purpose was to give an account first of the controversies, which miserably divided those Eastern churches; and then of that grievous calamity and ruin, which happened to them thereupon, through that deluge of *Mahometan* tyranny and

delusion which overwhelmed all those provinces in which they were planted. *Prideaux, Life of Mahomet*, Pref. p. xv.

MAHO'METANISM.* MAHO'METISM. MAHO'METRY. MAHU'METISM. } *n. s.* The religion of Mahometans.

The standers by, to joy his initiation into *Mahometry*, salute him by the name of mussulman. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 307.

Pity, that so noble a place, and so populous, should continue so long uncivilized and corrupted by *Mahometism* and Gentilism; which, as with an impure breath, has infected the whole island. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 22.

Who now sustains a Persian storm:
There hell (that made it) suffers schism:
This war, forsooth, was to reform
Mahumetism. *Fanshaw, Poems*, (1676,) p. 210.

That abominable imposture of *Mahometism*. *Prideaux, Life of Mahomet*, Pref. p. 9.

He thought popery and *mahometanism* were equally dangerous to Christianity. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 170.

To MAHO'METANIZE.* *v. a.* [from *mahometan.*] To render conformable to any mode or custom of the Mahometans.

From these differential marks, I am inclined to suspect that our old structures have been new-named, and *mahometanised* without sufficient proof of their Arabic origin. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain*, L. 44.

MA'HOUND.* *n. s.* A contemptuous name of old for Mahomet; sometimes also used by our ancestors for the devil, and sometimes for any savage character. It is said to have been common in the religious interludes. See TERMAGANT.

Like *Mahound* in a play,
No man dare him withsay. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 158.

When judgement in causes of religion is committed to soche monstruous *mahoundes*, what godlynesse can folowe? *Bale, Yet a Course, &c.* (1543,) fol. 5.

He gan to curse and sweare,
And vow by *Mahoune* that he should be slaine. *Spenser, F. Q.*

MAID.† MAI'DEN. } *n. s.* [Icel. *megda*; Sax. mæȝðen, mæðen; Dutch, *maegd*. See MAY. Our *maid* was formerly *may.*]

1. An unmarried woman; a virgin.

Your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your *maids*, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

This is a man old, wrinkled, faded, wither'd,
And not a *maiden*, as thou say'st he is. *Shakspeare.*

I am not solely led
By nice direction of a *maiden's* eyes. *Shakspeare.*

She employed the residue of her life to repairing of highways, building of bridges, and endowing of *maidens*. *Carew.*

Your deluded wife had been a *maid*;
Down on the bridal bed a *maid* she lay,
A *maid* she rose at the approaching day. *Dryden, Juv.*

Let me die, she said,
Rather than lose the spotless name of *maid*. *Dryden.*

2. A woman servant.

My *maid* Nerissa and myself, mean time,
Will live as maids and widows. *Shakspeare.*

Old Tancred visited his daughter's bow'r;
Her cheek, for such his custom was, he kiss'd,
Then bless'd her kneeling, and her *maids* dismiss'd. *Dryden.*

Her closet and the gods share all her time,
Except when, only by some *maids* attended,
She seeks some shady solitary grove. *Rowe.*

A thousand *maidens* ply the purple loom,
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior.*

3. Female. [mæðen-cild, Sax.]

If she bear a *maid* child. *Lev.* xii. 5.

At sea in childbed died she, but brought forth
A *maid* child call'd Marina. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

4. In some places, *maiden* is the name of a tub in which linen is washed.

MAID.† *n. s.* [*raia vel squatina minor.*] A species of skate fish.

The — *mayd*, and mullet, dainty fish. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 25.

MA'IDEN.† *adj.*

1. Consisting of virgins.

Nor was there one of all the nymphs that rov'd
O'er Mænalus, amid the *maiden* throng
More favor'd once. *Addison, Ov.*

2. Fresh; new; unused; unpolluted.

He fleshed his *maiden* sword. *Shakspeare.*

When I am dead, strew me o'er
With *maiden* flowers, that all the world may know
I was a chaste wife to my grave. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

By this *maiden* blossom in my hand
I scorn thee and thy fashion. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

3. Applied to assizes; meaning where no person is condemned to die.

MA'IDEN.* *adj.* [not a corruption of the old French *magne*, or *mayne*, as Mr. Warton has asserted; but pure Saxon, mæȝen, great, strong; mæȝn, main, strength.] Great; strong.

At Cattle Well near Wooller — is an intrenchment called by this same name of the *maiden* castle. *Wallis, Hist. of Northumberland.*

The old Roman camp near Dorchester in Dorsetshire, a noble work, is called *maiden* castle, the capital fortress in those parts. We have *maiden* down in Somersetshire with the same signification. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 13.

To MA'IDEN.* *v. n.* To speak or act demurely like a maiden.

The courteous citizen bade me to his feast,
With hollow words, and overly request:
" Come, will ye dine with me this holy day?"
I yielded, though he hop'd I would say nay:
For had I *mayden'd* it, as many use,
Loath for to grant, but loather to refuse;
" Alack, sir, I were loath; another day, —
" I should but trouble you, — pardon me, if you may;" —
No pardon should I need: for, to depart
He gives me leave, and thanks too, in his heart!
Bp. Hall, Sat. iii. 3.

MA'IDENHAIR. *n. s.* [*maiden* and *hair*; *adiantum.*] This plant is a native of the southern parts of France and in the Mediterranean, where it grows on rocks, and old ruins, from whence it is brought for medicinal use.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green, upon his head a garland of bents, king's-cup, and *maidenhair*. *Peacham.*

MA'IDENHEAD. MA'IDENHODE. MA'IDENHOOD. } *n. s.* [from *maiden.*]

1. Virginity; virginal purity; freedom from contamination.

And, for the modest lore of *maidenhood*,
Bids me not sojourn with these armed men.
Oh whither shall I fly; what sacred wood
Shall hide me from the tyrant? or what den? *Fairfax.*

She hated chambers, closets, secret mewes,
And in broad fields preserv'd her *maidenhead*. *Fairfax.*

Example, that so terrible shews in the wreck of *maidenhood*, cannot for all that dissuade succession, but that they are limed with the twigs that threaten them. *Shakspeare.*

Maidenhood she loves, and will be swift
To aid a virgin. *Milton, Comus.*

2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state. This is now become a low word.

The devil and mischance look big
Upon the *maidenhead* of our affairs. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Some who attended with much expectation, at their first appearing have stained the *maidenhead* of their credit with some negligent performance. *Wotton.*

Hope's chaste kiss wrongs no joy's *maidenhead*,
Then spousal rites prejudge the marriage-bed. *Crashaw.*

MAI'DENLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *maidenly.*] The behaviour of a maiden; gentleness; modesty. *Sherwood.*

MA'IDENLIP. *n. s.* [*lappago.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MA'IDENLIKE.* *adj.* [*maiden* and *like*; mædenlic, Saxon.] Like a maiden; modest; decent.

A little before the beginning of this interval did Honorius the third appoint the Carmelites to go in white, that they might look more *maidenlike*; and decreed that they should be called the family of the Virgin. *More, Expos. of the Sev. Churches*, p. 79.

MA'IDENLY.† *adj.* [*maiden* and *like*; mædenlic, Sax.] Like a maid; gentle; modest; timorous; decent.

'Tis not *maidenly*;
Our sex as well as I, may chide you for it. *Shakspeare.*

You virtuous ass, and bashful fool; must you be blushing? what a *maidenly* man at arms are you become? *Shakspeare.*

Under the veil of *maydenly* priesthood. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 164.

That same *maidenly* saint was subject to the like manner of scandal. *Sir J. Harington, Br. View of the Church*, p. 180.

An handsome, modest, *maidenly* Christian. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 564.

MA'IDENLY.* *adv.* In a maidenlike manner.

Maydenly demure,
Of woman-hede the lure. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 41.

MA'IDHOOD. *n. s.* [from *maid.*] Virginity.

By *maidhood*, honour, and every thing,
I love thee. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

MAIDMA'RIAN.† *n. s.* [*puer ludius*, Latin.] A kind of dance, so called from a buffoon dressed like a man, who played tricks to the populace. Dr. Johnson. — *Maid Marian* was originally a woman, the queen of the May; one of the company of our old Morris dancers; but, as Mr. Steevens has observed, after the morris degenerated into a piece of coarse buffoonery, and Maid Marian was personated by a strumpet or clown, this once elegant queen obtained the name of *Malkin*, or *Maukin*. See MALKIN.

So the hobbihorse, and so the *maid-marian* was attired in colours. *Old Meg of Herefordshire for a Mayd-Marian*, 1609, B. 4. b

For womanhood, *maid-marian* may be the deputy's wife of the ward to thee. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. I.

Great was the number of the preachers, [during Cromwell's usurpation;] for a lying spirit made both some lords, and their coachmen; some mechanicks and their apprentices; yea, some mistresses, and their *maid-maukins*, all gifted in that kind: which were not able to discern and distinguish between faith and faction, reformation and rebellion, conscience and conspiracy, holiness and hypocrisy. *Dr. Griffith, Samaritan revived*, (1660,) p. 23.

A set of morrice-dancers danced a *maidmarian* with a tabor and pipe. *Temple.*

MA'IDPALE. *adj.* [*maid* and *pale.*] Pale like a sick virgin.

Change the complection of her *maidpale* peace
To scarlet indignation. *Shakspeare.*

MAIDSE'RVANT. *n. s.* A female servant.

It is perfectly right what you say of the indifference in common friends, whether we are sick or well; the very *maid-servants* in a family have the same notion. *Swift.*

MAJESTA'TICAL.* } *adj.* [*majestas*, *majestatis*, Lat.]
MAJESTA'TICK.* } Great in appearance; having dignity.

In the earth of the house of my *majestatick* presence. *Pococke on Hosea*, (1685,) p. 120.

He placed a great part of the glory of his *majestatical* presence in the temple. *Scott's Works*, (ed. 1718,) ii. 493.

MAJE'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *majesty.*
MAJE'STICK. }

1. August; having dignity; grand; imperial; regal; great of appearance.

They made a doubt
Presence *majestical* would put him out:
For, quoth the king, an angel shalt thou see,
Yet fear not thou, but speak audaciously. *Shakspeare.*

Get the start of the *majestick* world,
And bear the palm alone. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

We do it wrong, being so *majestical*,
To offer it the shew of violence. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

In his face
Sate meekness, heighten'd with *majestick* grace. *Denham.*

A royal robe he wore with graceful pride,
Embroider'd sandals glitter'd as he trod,
And forth he mov'd, *majestick* as a god. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. Stately; pompous; splendid.

It was no mean thing which he purposed; to perform a work so *majestical* and stately was no small charge. *Hooker.*

3. Sublime; elevated; lofty.

Which passage doth not only argue an infinite abundance, both of artizans and materials, but likewise of magnificent and *majestical* desires in every common person. *Wotton.*

The least portions must be of the epick kind; all must be grave, *majestical*, and sublime. *Dryden.*

MAJE'STICALNESS.* } *n. s.* [from *majestical.*] State
MAJE'STICKNESS. } or manner of being majestick.

He was pleased with the gravity and *majestickness* of our order. *Oldenburg to Boyle, Boyle's Works*, v. 307.

MAJE'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *majestical.*] With dignity; with grandeur.

From Italy a wand'ring ray
Of moving light illuminates the day;
Northward she bends, *majestically* bright,
And here she fixes her imperial light. *Granville.*

So have I seen in black and white
A prating thing, a magpie hight,
Majestically stalk;
A stately, worthless animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

MA'JESTY.† *n. s.* [*majesté*, old French; *majestas*, Latin.]

1. Dignity; grandeur; greatness of appearance; an appearance awful and solemn.

The voice of the Lord is full of *majesty*. *Psal.* xxix. 4.

The Lord reigneth; he is clothed with *majesty*. *Ps.* xciii.

Amidst
Thick clouds and dark, doth Heav'n's all-ruling sire
Chuse to reside, his glory unobscur'd,
And with the *majesty* of darkness round
Covers his throne. *Milton, P. L.*

Great, without pride, in sober *majesty*. *Pope.*

2. Power; sovereignty.

Thine, O Lord, is the power and *majesty*. 1 *Chron.* xxix.

To the only wise God be glory and *majesty*. *Jude*, 25.

He gave Nebuchadnezzar thy father *majesty*. *Dan.* v. 18.

3. Dignity; elevation of manner.

The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,
The next in *majesty*. *Dryden.*

4. The title of kings and queens. The use of *majesty* has been ascribed to Gondemar king of the Visigoths, and to the kings of Lorraine in the seventh century; but in France is not traceable before the year 1360; and, according to Camden, "*majesty* came hither in the time of king Henry the eighth, as *sacred majesty* lately in our memory."

See Douce's Illustr. of Shakspeare, ii. 12. Selden has adduced an instance of our word so early as in the reign of Henry the second.

Most royal *majesty*,
I crave no more than what your highness offer'd,
Nor will you tender less. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I have a garden opens to the sea,
From whence I can your *majesty* convey
To some nigh friend. *Waller.*

He, who had been always believed a creature of the queen, visited her *majesty* but once in six weeks. *Clarendon.*

I walk in awful state above
The *majesty* of heaven. *Dryden.*

MAIL.† *n. s.* [*maille*, Fr. *maglia*, Italian; from *maille*, the mesh of a net. Skinner.]

1. A coat of steel network worn for defence.

Being advised to wear a privy coat, the duke gave this answer, That against any popular fury, a shirt of *mail* would be but a silly defence. *Wotton.*

2. Any armour.

We stript the lobster of his scarlet *mail.* *Gay.*

Some shirts of *mail*, some coats of plate put on,
Some don'd a cuirass, some a corslet bright. *Fairfax.*

Some wore coat-armour, imitating scale,
And next their skin were stubborn shirts of *mail;*
Some wore a breast-plate. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

3. A postman's bundle; a bag; and in modern times the postman himself, or the conveyance by which the bag of letters is sent. [*male*, *malette*, French; from *male*, Goth. saccus viatici. Serenius.]

There is a *mail* come in to-day, with letters dated Hague. *Tatler*, No. 1.

4. A rent. [mal, Sax. tributum.] So used in the north of England.

5. A spot. [mal, Sax. macula.] See MAILED, and MOLE.

To MAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To arm defensively; to cover, as with armour.

The *mailed* Mars shall on his altar sit
Up to the ears in blood. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. To bundle in a wrapper.

I am thy married wife,
And thou a prince, protector of this land;
Methinks I should not thus be led along,
Mail'd up in shame, with papers on my back. *Shakspeare.*

MA'ILED.* *adj.* [from *mail*, a spot; *maelen*, Teut. to paint; *malen*, German, to spot.] Spotted; speckled. Obsolete. *Sherwood.*

To MAIM. *v. a.* [*maitan*, Gothick, to cut off; *mehaigner*, to maim, old French; *mehaina*, Armorick; *mancus*, Lat.] To deprive of any necessary part; to cripple by loss of a limb: originally written from the French *mayhem*.

You wrought to be a legate; by which power
You *maim'd* the jurisdiction of all bishops. *Shakspeare.*

The multitude wondered when they saw the dumb to speak, the *maimed* to be whole, and the lame to walk; and they glorified God. *St. Matt.* xv. 31.

MAIM. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Privation of some essential part; lameness produced by a wound or amputation.

Surely there is more cause to fear, lest the want thereof be a *maim*, than the use a blemish. *Hooker.*

Humphry, duke of Glo'ster, scarce himself,
That bears so shrewd a *maim;* two pulls at once;
A lady banish'd, and a limb lopt off? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

2. Injury; mischief.

Not so deep a *maim*,
As to be cast forth in the common air,
Have I deserved. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

3. Essential defect.

A noble author esteems it to be a *maim* in history that the acts of parliament should not be recited. *Hayward.*

MA'IMEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *maimed.*] State of lame or maimed.

Freedom from all defects and imperfections, diseases, and distempers, infirmities and deformities, *maimedness* and monstrous shapes. *Bolton, Last and Learned Work*, (1633,) p. 129.

MAIN.† *adj.* [*magne*, old French; *magnus*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Sax. mæȝen, great, mighty, powerful; mæȝn, strength; *magn*, Icel. the same, from *mega*, to be able.]

1. Principal; chief; leading.

In every grand or *main* public duty which God requireth of his church, there is, besides that matter and form wherein the essence thereof consisteth, a certain outward fashion, whereby the same is in decent manner administered. *Hooker.*

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceased;
The which observ'd a man may prophesy,
With a near aim, of the *main* chance of things
As yet not come to life. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the *main* opinion he had once,
Of fantasy, of dreams and ceremonies. *Shakspeare.*

There arose three notorious and *main* rebellions, which drew several armies out of England. *Davies on Ireland.*

The nether flood,
Which now divided into four *main* streams,
Runs diverse. *Milton, P. L.*

I should be much for open war, O peers,
If what was urg'd
Main reason to persuade immediate war,
Did not dissuade me most. *Milton, P. L.*

All creatures look to the *main* chance, that is, food and propagation. *L'Estrange.*

Our *main* interest is to be as happy as we can, and as long as possible. *Tillotson.*

Nor tell me in a dying father's tone,
Be careful still of the *main* chance, my son;
Put out the principal in trusty hands;
Live on the use, and never dip thy lands. *Dryden, Pers.*

Whilst they have busied themselves in various learning, they have been wanting in the one *main* thing. *Baker.*

Nor is it only in the *main* design, but they have followed him in every episode. *Pope.*

2. Mighty; huge; overpowering; vast.

Think, you question with a Jew,
You may as well go stand upon the beach,
And bid the *main* flood bate his usual height. *Shakspeare.*

See'st thou what rage
Transports our adversary, whom no bounds,——
———— nor yet the main abyss,
Wide interrupt, can hold? *Milton, P. L.*

3. Gross; containing the chief part.

We ourself will follow
In the *main* battle, which on either side,
Shall be well winged with our chiefest horse. *Shakspeare.*

All abreast
Charg'd our *main* battle's front. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

4. Important; forcible.

This young prince, with a train of young noblemen and gentlemen, but not with any *main* army, came over to take possession of his new patrimony. *Davies on Ireland.*

That, which thou aright
Believ'st so *main* to our success, I bring. *Milton, P. L.*

MAIN.† *n. s.* [mæȝn, Sax.]

1. The gross; the bulk; the greater part.

The *main* of them may be reduced to language, and an improvement in wisdom, by seeing men. *Locke.*

2. The sum; the whole; the general.

They allowed the Liturgy and government of the church of England as to the *main.* *King Charles.*

These notions concerning coinage have, for the *main*, been put into writing above twelve months. *Locke.*

3. The ocean; the great sea, as distinguished from bays or rivers.

A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook
Into the *main* of waters. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Where's the king?
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea;
Or swell the curled waters 'bove the *main*,
That things might change. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He fell, and struggling in the *main*,
Cry'd out for helping hands, but cry'd in vain. *Dryden.*

Why should the collected *main*
Itself within itself contain?
Why to its caverns should it sometimes creep,
And with delighted silence sleep
On the lov'd bosom of its parent deep? *Prior.*

4. Violence; force.

He gan advance,
With huge force, and with importable *main*,
And towards him with dreadful fury prance. *Spenser, F. Q.*

With might and *main*
He hasted to get up again. *Hudibras.*

With might and *main* they chac'd the murderous fox,
With brazen trumpets, and inflated box. *Dryden.*

5. A hand at dice. [*main*, French; "faire et lever la *main*, to take up the trick at cards," Cotgrave: from *manus*, Lat. the hand.]

Were it good,
To set the exact wealth of all our states
All at one cast; to set so rich a *main*
In the nice hazard of one doubtful hour. *Shakspeare.*

To pass our tedious hours away,
We throw a merry *main*. *Ld. Dorset, Song.*

Writing is but just like dice,
And lucky *mains* make people wise:
That jumbled words, if fortune throw them,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior.*

6. A cockfighting match. [probably from the French *à la main*, signifying "a battle off hand." See Brand's Popular Antiq. i. 481.]

Those monstrous barbarities, the battle-royal and Welsh *main*, still continue among us in full force: a striking disgrace to the manly character of Britons. *Brand, Pop. Antiq.* i. 480.

7. The continent; the main land.

In 1589, we turned challengers, and invaded the *main* of Spain. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Goes it against the *main* of Poland, sir? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Curiosities brought by Captain Robert Knox from Tunquin, upon the *main* of China. *Hist. R. Soc.* iv. 226.

8. A hamper. *Ainsworth.*

9. A course; a duct.

Perfecting any channel, course, *main*, cut, or duct, through any of the grounds. *Acts of Parl.* 16 *Geo. III.* c. 56. p. 1272.

MA'INLAND. *n. s.* [*main* and *land*.] Continent. Spenser and Dryden seem to accent this word differently.

Ne was it island then,
But was all desolate, and of some thought,
By sea to have been from the Celtick *mainland* brought. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Those whom Tyber's holy forests hide,
Or Circe's hills from the *mainland* divide. *Dryden, Æn.*

MA'INLY.† *adv.* [from *main*.]

1. Chiefly; principally.

A brutish vice,
Inductive *mainly* to the sin of Eve. *Milton, P. L.*

They are *mainly* reducible to three. *More.*

The metallick matter now found in the perpendicular intervals of the strata, was originally lodged in the bodies of those strata, being interspersed amongst the matter, whereof the said strata *mainly* consist. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Greatly; hugely; mightily.

The geaunt strooke so *maynly* mercilesse,
That could have overthrowne a stony towre. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. vii. 12.

It was observed by one, that himself came hardly to a little riches, and very easily to great riches: for when a man's stock is come to that, that he can expect the prime of markets, and overcome those bargains, which, for their greatness, are few men's money, and be partner in the industries of younger men, he cannot but increase *mainly*. *Bacon.*

MA'INMAST. *n. s.* [*main* and *mast*.] The chief or middle mast.

One dire shot,
Close by the board the prince's *mainmast* bore. *Dryden.*

A Dutchman, upon breaking his leg by a fall from a *mainmast*, told the standers-by it was a mercy it was not his neck. *Spectator.*

MA'INPERNABLE.† *adj.* [a corruption of the French *main prendre*. See MAINPRISE.] Bailable; that may be admitted to give surety.

MA'INPERNOR. *n. s.* Surety; bail.

He enforced the earl himself to fly, till twenty-six noblemen became *mainpernors* for his appearance at a certain day; but he making default, the uttermost advantage was taken against his sureties. *Davies on Ireland.*

MA'INPRISE. *n. s.* [*main* and *pris*, French.] Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance; bail.

Sir William Bremingham was executed for treason, though the earl of Desmond was left to *mainprize*. *Davies.*

Give its poor entertainer quarter;
And, by discharge or *mainprize*, grant
Delivery from this base restraint. *Hudibras.*

To MA'INPRISE. *v. a.* To bail.

MA'INSAIL. *n. s.* [*main* and *sail*.] The sail of the mainmast.

They committed themselves unto the sea, and hoisted up the *mainsail* to the wind, and made toward shore. *Acts*, xxvii. 40.

MA'INSHEET. *n. s.* [*main* and *sheet*.] The sheet or sail of the mainmast.

Strike, strike, the topsail, let the *mainsheet* fly,
And furl your sails. *Dryden.*

To MA'INSWEAR.* *v. n.* [manſpeþian, Sax. "*meinserri*, Goth. perjurium." Serenius.] To swear falsely. North. Grose. "*Mainsworn*, forsworn." Blount's Law Dict.

To MAINTA'IN. *v. a.* [*maintenir*, French.]

1. To preserve; to keep; not to suffer to change.

The ingredients being prescribed in their substance, *maintain* the blood in a gentle fermentation, reclude oppilations, and mundify it. *Harvey.*

2. To defend; to hold out; to make good; not to resign.

This place, these pledges of your love *maintain*. *Dryden.*

God values no man more or less, in placing him high or low, but every one as he *maintains* his post. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

3. To vindicate; to justify; to support.

If any man of quality will *maintain* upon Edward earl of Glo'ster, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear. *Shakspeare.*

These possessions being unlawfully gotten, could not be *maintained* by the just and honourable law of England. *Davies.*

Lord Roberts was full of contradiction in his temper, and of parts so much superior to any in the company, that he could too well *maintain* and justify those contradictions. *Clarendon.*

Maintain
My right, nor think the name of mother vain. *Dryden.*

4. To continue; to keep up; not to suffer to cease.

Maintain talk with the duke, that my charity be not of him perceived. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Some did the song, and some the choir *maintain*,
Beneath a laurel shade. *Dryden.*

5. To keep up; to support the expence of.

others waining;
Sufficeth, that I have maintain'd my estate,
And sends the poor well pleased from my gate. *Shakspeare.*

What concerns it you if I wear pearl and gold? I thank my good father I am able to *maintain* it. *Shakspeare.*

6. To support with the conveniences of life.

It was St. Paul's choice to *maintain* himself by his own labour. *Hooker.*

If a woman *maintain* her husband, she is full of anger and much reproach. *Ecclus.* xxv. 22.

It is hard to maintain the truth, but much harder to be *maintained* by it. Could it ever yet feed, cloath, or defend its assertors? *South.*

7. To preserve from failure.

Here ten thousand images remain
Without confusion, and their rank *maintain.* *Blackmore.*

To MAINTA'IN. *v. n.* To support by argument; to assert as a tenet.

In tragedy and satire I *maintain* against some of our modern criticks, that this age and the last have excelled the ancients. *Dryden, Juv.*

MAINTA'INABLE.† *adj.* [from *maintain.*] Defensible; justifiable.

Being made lord lieutenant of Bulloine, the walls sore beaten and shaken, and scarce *maintainable*, he defended the place against the Dauphin. *Hayward.*

A thing not unworthy observation, if the interpretation be *maintainable.* *Mede on Churches*, (1638,) p. 14.

MAINTA'INER. *n. s.* [from *maintain.*] Supporter; cherisher.

He dedicated the work to Sir Philip Sidney, a special *maintainer* of all learning. *E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal.*

The *maintainers* and cherishers of a regular devotion, a true and decent piety. *South, Serm.*

MA'INTENANCE.† *n. s.* [*maintenance*, French; *manutentio*, and *manutentia*, Lat. "which signify the upholding of a cause or person; metaphorically drawn from succouring a young child that learns to go by one's hand." Cowel.]

1. Support; protection; defence.

They knew that no man might in reason take upon him to determine his own right, and according to his own determination proceed in *maintenance* thereof. *Hooker.*

The beginning and cause of this ordinance amongst the Irish was for the defence and *maintenance* of their lands in their posterity. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. Supply of the necessaries of life; sustenance; sustentation.

It was St. Paul's choice to maintain himself, whereas in living by the churches *maintenance*, as others did, there had been no offence committed. *Hooker.*

God assigned Adam *maintenance* of life, and then appointed him a law to observe. *Hooker.*

Those of better fortune not making learning their *maintenance*, take degrees with little improvement. *Swift.*

3. Continuance; security from failure.

Whatsoever is granted to the church for God's honour, and the *maintenance* of his service, is granted to God. *South.*

MA'INTOP. *n. s.* [*main* and *top.*] The top of the mainmast.

From their *maintop* joyful news they hear
Of ships, which by their mould bring new supplies. *Dryden.*
Dictys could the *maintop*-mast bestride,
And down the ropes with active vigour slide. *Addison.*

MA'INYARD. *n. s.* [*main* and *yard.*] The yard of the mainmast.

With sharp hooks they took hold of the tackling which held the *mainyard* to the mast, then rowing, they cut the tackling, and brought the *mainyard* by the board. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'JOR. *adj.* [*major*, Lat.]

1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent.

They bind none, no not though they be many, saving only when they are the *major* part of a general assembly, and then their voices being more in number, must oversway their judgments who are fewer. *Hooker.*

The true meridian is a *major* circle passing through the poles of the world and the zenith of any place, exactly dividing the east from the west. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

In common discourse we denominate persons and things according to the *major* part of their character: he is to be called a wise man who has but few follies. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Greater in dignity.

Fall Greek, fall fame, honour, or go, or stay,
My *major* vow lies here. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

MA'JOR.† *n. s.*

1. The officer above the captain; the lowest field officer.

2. A mayor or head officer of a town. Obsolete.

3. The first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality.

The *major* of our author's argument is to be understood of the material ingredients of bodies. *Boyle.*

4. MAJOR-*general.* The general officer of the second rank.

Major-general Ravignan returned with the French king's answer. *Tatler.*

5. MAJOR-*domo. n. s.* [*majeur-dome*, Fr.] One who holds occasionally the place of master of the house.

The king sent some of his prime nobles, and other gentlemen, to attend the prince in quality of officers, as one to be his *major-domo*, (his steward,) another to be master of the horse, and so to inferiour officers. *Howell, Lett.* (*dat.* 1623;) i. iii. 15.

Let him have nothing to do with any house or family, (though never so great and so much in power,) where the devil is *major-domo*, and governs all. *South, Serm.* vi. 369.

MAJORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *major.*] Encrease; enlargement.

There be five ways of *majoration* of sounds: enclosure simple; enclosure with dilatation; communication; reflection concurrent; and approach to the sensory. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MAJO'RITY.† *n. s.* [from *major.*]

1. The state of being greater.

It is not plurality of parts without *majority* of parts that maketh the total greater. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

2. The greater number. [*majorité*, Fr.]

It was highly probable the *majority* would be so wise as to espouse that cause which was most agreeable to the publick weal, and by that means hinder a sedition. *Addison.*

As in senates so in schools,
Majority of voices rules. *Prior.*

Decent executions keep the world in awe; for that reason the *majority* of mankind ought to be hanged every year. *Arbuthnot.*

3. [From *majores*, Lat.] Ancestry.

Of evil parents an evil generation, a posterity not unlike their *majority*; of mischievous progenitors, a venomous and destructive progeny. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

4. [*Majorité*, Fr. "full age." Cotgrave.] Full age; end of minority.

During the infancy of Henry the IIId, the barons were troubled in expelling the French: but this prince was no sooner come to his *majority*, but the barons raised a cruel war against him. *Davies on Ireland.*

5. First rank. Obsolete.

Douglas, whose high deeds,
Whose hot incursions, and great name in arms,
Holds from all soldiers chief *majority*,
And military title capital. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

6. The office of a major.

MA'ISTER.* *n. s.* [mæȝꞇeꞃ, Sax.] A master. So *master* and its derivatives were formerly written. See MASTER, MASTERFUL, and MASTERY.

The *maisters* of her art. *Spenser, F. Q.*

MA'ISTRESS.* *n. s.* The old word for *mistress.* Chaucer uses it. See MISTRESS.

Maize, or *Indian Wheat. n. s.*

The whole *maize* plant has the appearance of a reed. This plant is propagated in England only as a curiosity, but in America it is the principal support of the inhabitants, and consequently propagated with great care. *Miller.*

Maize affords a very strong nourishment, but more viscous than wheat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To **MAKE.** † *v. a.* [macan, Saxon; *machen*, German; *maken*, Dutch: "ab antiquissimo Goth. *mega*, valere." Serenius.]

1. To create.

Let us *make* man in our image. *Gen.* i. 26.

The Lord hath *made* all things for himself. *Prov.* xvi. 4.

Remember'st thou
Thy *making*, while the Maker gave thee being? *Milton, P. L.*

2. To form of materials.

He fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a molten calf. *Exod.* xxxii. 4.

God hath *made* of one blood all nations of men. *Acts.*

We have no other measure, save one of the moon, but are artificially *made* out of these by compounding or dividing them. *Holder on Time.*

3. To compose: as, parts, materials or ingredients.

One of my fellows had the speed of him;
Who, almost dead for breath, had scarcely more
Than would *make* up his message. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The heaven, the air, the earth, and boundless sea,
Make but one temple for the deity. *Waller.*

A pint of salt of tartar, exposed unto a moist air, will *make* more liquor than the former measure will contain. *Brown.*

4. To form by art what is not natural.

There lavish nature, in her best attire,
Pours forth sweet odours, and alluring sights;
And art with her contending, doth aspire
T' excel the natural with *made* delights. *Spenser.*

5. To produce or effect as the agent.

If I suspect without cause, why then *make* sport at me; then let me be your jest. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

When their hearts were merry they said, Call for Sampson, that he may *make* us sport. *Judg.* xvi. 25.

Give unto Solomon a perfect heart to build the palace for the which I have *made* provision. 1 *Chron.* xxix. 19.

Thou hast set signs and wonders in the land of Egypt, and hast *made* thee a name. *Jer.* xxxii. 20.

Joshua *made* peace, and *made* a league with them. *Joshua.*

Both combine
To *make* their greatness by the fall of man. *Dryden.*

Egypt, mad with superstition grown,
Makes gods of monsters. *Tate, Juv.*

6. To produce as a cause.

Wealth *maketh* many friends; but the poor is separated from his neighbour. *Prov.* xix. 4.

A man's gift *maketh* room for him, and bringeth him before great men. *Prov.* xviii. 16.

The child taught to believe any occurrence to be a good or evil omen, or any day of the week lucky, hath a wide inroad *made* upon the soundness of his understanding. *Watts.*

7. To do; to perform; to practise; to use in action.

Though she appear honest to me, yet in other places she enlargeth her mirth so far, that there is shrewd construction *made* of her. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

She *made* haste, and let down her pitcher. *Gen.* xxiv. 46.

We *made* prayer unto our God. *Neh.* iv. 9.

He shall *make* a speedy riddance of all in the land. *Zeph.* i. 18.

They all began to *make* excuse. *St. Luke*, xiv. 18.

It hath pleased them of Macedonia and Achaia to *make* a certain contribution for the poor. *Rom.* xv. 26.

The Venetians, provoked by the Turks with divers injuries, both by sea and land, resolved, without delay, to *make* war likewise upon him. *Knolles, Hist.*

Such musick as before was never *made*,
But when of old the sons of morning sung. *Milton.*

All the actions of his life were ripped up and surveyed, and all malicious glosses *made* upon all he had said, and all he had done. *Clarendon.*

Says Carneades, since neither you nor I love repetitions, I shall not now *make* any of what else was urged against Themistius. *Boyle.*

The Phœnicians *made* claim to this man as theirs, and attributed to him the invention of letters. *Hale.*

What hope, O Pantheus! whither can we run!
Where *make* a stand? and what may yet be done? *Dryden.*

While merchants *make* long voyages by sea
To get estates, he cuts a shorter way. *Dryden, Juv.*

To what end did Ulysses *make* that journey? Æneas undertook it by the commandment of his father's ghost. *Dryden.*

He that will *make* a good use of any part of his life, must allow a large portion of it to recreation. *Locke.*

Make some request, and I,
Whate'er it be, with that request comply. *Addison.*

Were it permitted, he should *make* the tour of the whole system of the sun. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

8. To cause to have any quality.

She may give so much credit to her own laws, as to *make* their sentence weightier than any bare and naked conceit to the contrary. *Hooker.*

I will *make* your cities waste. *Lev.* xxvi. 31.

Her husband hath utterly *made* them void on the day he heard them. *Numb.* xxx. 12.

When he had made a convenient room, he set it in a wall, and *made* it fast with iron. *Wis.* xiii. 15.

He *made* the water wine. *St. John*, iv. 46.

He was the more inflamed with the desire of battle with Waller, to *make* even all accounts. *Clarendon.*

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
Permitted you to fight for this usurper;
All to *make* sure the vengeance of this day,
Which even this day has ruin'd. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

In respect of actions within the reach of such a power in him, a man seems as free as it is possible for freedom to *make* him. *Locke.*

9. To bring into any state or condition.

I have *made* thee a god to Pharaoh. *Exod.* vii. 1.

Joseph *made* ready his chariot, and went up to meet Israel. *Gen.* xlvi. 29.

Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us? *Exod.* ii.

Ye have troubled me to *make* me to stink among the inhabitants. *Gen.* xxxiv. 30.

He *made* himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant. *Phil.* ii. 7.

He should be *made* manifest to Israel. *St. John*, i. 31.

Though I be free from all men, yet have I *made* myself servant unto all, that I might gain the more. 1 *Cor.* ix. 19.

He hath *made* me a by-word of the people. *Job*, xvii. 6.

Make ye him drunken; for he magnified himself against the Lord. *Jer.* xlviii. 26.

Joseph was not willing to *make* her a publick example. *St. Matth.* i. 19.

By the assistance of this faculty we have all those ideas in our understandings, which, though we do not actually contemplate, yet we can bring in sight, and *make* appear again, and be the objects of our thoughts. *Locke.*

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness by bringing a drunken man into their company, and shewing them what a beast he *made* of himself. *Watts.*

10. To form; to settle; to establish.

Those who are wise in courts
Make friendships with the ministers of state,
Nor seek the ruins of a wretched exile. *Rowe.*

11. To hold; to keep.

Deep in a cave the sybil *makes* abode. *Dryden.*

12. To secure from distress; to establish in riches or happiness. In this sense, formerly much used with *mar*, by way of contrast, i. e. save or destroy.

Unequall were her handës twaine;
That one did reach, the other push'd away;
That one did *make*, the other *marr'd* againe. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. i. 29.

In vaine I seeke my duke's love to expound,
The more I seek to *make*, the more I *marr'd.* *Harington, Ariosto*, v. 19.

[illegible] monumental ring, and thinks himself
[illegible] in the unchaste composition. *Shakespeare.*

This is the night,
That either *makes* me, or foredoes me quite. *Shakspeare.*

Each element his dread command obeys,
Who *makes* or ruins with a smile or frown,
Who as by one he did our nation raise,
So now he with another pulls us down. *Dryden.*

13. To suffer; to incur.

The loss was private that I *made*;
'Twas but myself I lost; I lost no legions. *Dryden.*

He accuseth Neptune unjustly, who *makes* shipwreck a second time. *Bacon.*

14. To commit.

I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of the faults which I have *made*. *Dryden.*

15. To compel; to force; to constrain.

That the soul in a sleeping man should be this moment busy a thinking, and the next moment in a waking man not remember those thoughts, would need some better proof than bare assertion to *make* it be believed. *Locke.*

They should be *made* to rise at their early hour; but great care should be taken in waking them, that it be not done hastily. *Locke.*

16. To intend; to purpose to do. In this sense it is used only in interrogation.

What dost thou here now *make?* *Spenser, F. Q.* vii. vi. 25.

But what *make* you here? *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Who brought thee hither? and what *makest* thou in this place? *Judges*, xviii. 3.

He may ask this civil question, friend!—
What dost thou *make* a shipboard? to what end? *Dryden.*

Gomez; what *mak'st* thou here with a whole brotherhood of city-bailiffs? *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

17. To raise as profit from any thing.

He's in for a commodity of brown pepper; of which he *made* five marks ready money. *Shakspeare.*

Did I *make* a gain of you by any of them I sent? 2 *Cor.*

If Auletes, a negligent prince, *made* so much, what must now the Romans *make*, who govern it so wisely. *Arbuthnot.*

If it is meant of the value of the purchase, it was very high; it being hardly possible to *make* so much of land, unless it was reckoned at a very low price. *Arbuthnot.*

18. To reach; to tend to; to arrive at; a kind of sea term.

Acosta recordeth, they that sail in the middle can *make* no land of either side. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I've *made* the port already,
And laugh securely at the lazy storm. *Dryden.*

They ply their shatter'd oars
To nearest land, and *make* the Libyan shores. *Dryden.*

Did I but purpose to embark with thee,
While gentle zephyrs play in prosperous gales;
But would forsake the ship, and *make* the shore,
When the winds whistle, and the tempests roar? *Prior.*

19. To gain.

The wind came about, and settled in the west for many days, so as we could *make* little or no way. *Bacon.*

I have *made* way
To some Philistian lords, with whom to treat. *Milton, S. A.*

Now mark a little why Virgil is so much concerned to make this marriage, it was to *make* way for the divorce which he intended afterwards. *Dryden, Æn.*

20. To force; to gain by force.

Rugged rocks are interpos'd in vain;
He *makes* his way o'er mountains, and contemns
Unruly torrents, and unforded streams. *Dryden, Virg.*

The stone wall which divides China from Tartary, is reckoned nine hundred miles long, running over rocks, and *making* way for rivers through mighty arches. *Temple.*

21. To exhibit.

When thou *makest* a dinner, call not thy friends but the poor. *St. Luke*, xiv. 12.

22. To pay; to give.

He shall *make* amends for the harm that he hath done. *Leviticus.*

23. To put; to place.

You must *make* a great difference between Hercules's labours by land, and Jason's voyage by sea for the golden fleece. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

24. To turn to some use.

Whate'er they catch,
Their fury *makes* an instrument of war. *Dryden, Æn.*

25. To incline to; to dispose to.

It is not requisite they should destroy our reason, that is, to *make* us rely on the strength of nature, when she is least able to relieve us. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

26. To effect as an argument.

Seeing they judge this to *make* nothing in the world for them. *Hooker.*

You conceive you have no more to do than, having found the principal word in a concordance, introduce as much of the verse as will serve your turn, though in reality it *makes* nothing for you. *Swift.*

27. To represent; to show.

He is not that goose and ass that Valla would *make* him. *Baker, Refl. on Learning.*

28. To constitute.

Our desires carry the mind out to absent good, according to the necessity which we think there is of it, to the *making* or encrease of our happiness. *Locke.*

29. To amount to.

Whatsoever they were, it *maketh* no matter to me: God accepteth no man's person. *Gal.* ii. 16.

30. To mould; to form.

Lye not erect but hollow, which is in the *making* of the bed; or with the legs gathered up, which is the more wholesome. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Some undeserved fault
I'll find, about the *making* of the bed. *Shakspeare.*

They mow fern green, and burning of them to ashes, *make* the ashes up into balls with a little water. *Mortimer.*

31. To fasten; to bar: an expression used in several of the midland counties. *Steevens.*

Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

The doors are *made* against you. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

32. *To* Make *away.* To kill; to destroy.

He will not let slip any advantage to *make away* him whose just title, ennobled by courage and goodness, may one day shake the seat of a never-secure tyranny. *Sidney.*

Clarence was, by practice of evil persons about the king his brother, called thence away, and soon after, by sinister means, was clean *made away.* *Spenser on Ireland.*

He may have a likely guess,
How these were they that *made away* his brother. *Shakspeare.*

Trajan would say of the vain jealousy of princes that seek to *make away* those that aspire to their succession, that there was never king that did put to death his successor. *Bacon.*

My mother I slew at my very birth, and since have *made away* two of her brothers, and happily to make way for the purposes of others against myself. *Hayward.*

Give poets leave to *make* themselves *away.* *Roscommon.*

What multitude of infants have been *made away* by those who brought them into the world. *Addison.*

33. *To* Make *away.* To transfer.

Debtors,
When they never mean to pay,
To some friend *make* all *away.* *Waller.*

34. *To* Make *account.* To reckon; to believe.

They *made* no *account* but that the navy should be master of the seas. *Bacon, War* [illegible]

35. *To* Make *account of.* To esteem; to regard.

36. *To* Make *free with.* To treat without ceremony.

The same who have *made free with* the greatest names in church and state, and exposed to the world the private misfortunes of families. *Dunciad.*

37. *To* Make *good.* To maintain; to defend; to justify.

The grand master, guarded with a company of most valiant knights, drove them out again by force, and *made good* the place. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

When he comes to *make good* his confident undertaking, he is fain to say things that agree very little with one another. *Boyle.*

I'll either die, or I'll *make good* the place. *Dryden.*

As for this other argument, that by pursuing one single theme they gain an advantage to express, and work up, the passions, I wish any example he could bring from them could *make* it *good.* *Dryden on Dram. Poesy.*

I will add what the same author subjoins to *make good* his foregoing remark. *Locke on Education.*

38. *To* MAKE *good.* To fulfil; to accomplish.

This letter doth *make good* the friar's words. *Shakspeare.*

39. *To* MAKE *light of.* To consider as of no consequence.

They *made light of* it, and went their ways. *St. Matth.* xxii.

40. *To* MAKE *love.* To court; to play the gallant.

How happy each of the sexes would be, if there was a window in the breast of every one that *makes* or receives *love.* *Addison, Guardian.*

41. *To* MAKE *a man.* To make the fortune of a person. Still a common expression.

Were I in England now, and had but this fish painted, not a holiday fool there but would give a piece of silver; there would this monster *make a man;* any strange beast there *makes a man;* when they will not give a doit to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

We are all *made men.* *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

What poor man would not carry a great burthen of gold to be *made a man* for ever? *Tillotson.*

42. *To* MAKE *merry.* To feast; to partake of an entertainment.

A hundred pound or two, to *make merry* withal? *Shakspeare.*

The king went to Latham to *make merry* with his mother and the earl. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

A gentleman and his wife will ride to *make merry* with his neighbour, and after a day, those two go to a third: in which progress they encrease like snowballs, till through their burthensome weight they break. *Carew, Surv. of Cornw.*

43. *To* MAKE *much of.* To cherish; to foster.

The king hearing of their adventure, suddenly falls to take pride in *making much of* them, extolling them with infinite praises. *Sidney.*

The bird is dead
That we have *made* so *much on!* *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

It is good discretion not to *make* too *much of* any man at the first. *Bacon, Essays.*

The easy and the lazy *make much of* the gout; and yet *making much of* themselves too, they take care to carry it presently to bed, and keep it warm. *Temple.*

44. *To* MAKE *of. What to make of,* is, how to understand.

That they should have knowledge of the languages and affairs of those that lie at such a distance from them, was a thing we could not tell what to *make of.* *Bacon.*

I past the summer here at Nimmeguen, without the least remembrance of what had happened to me in the spring, till about the end of September, and then I began to feel a pain I knew not what to *make of,* in the same joint of my other foot. *Temple.*

There is another statue in brass of Apollo, with a modern inscription on the pedestal, which I know not what to *make of.* *Addison on Italy.*

I desired he would let me see his book: he did so, smiling: I could not *make* any thing *of* it. *Tatler.*

Upon one side were huge pieces of iron, cut into strange figures, which we knew not what to *make of.* *Swift.*

45. *To* MAKE *of.* To produce from; to effect.

I am astonished, that those who have appeared against this paper have *made* so very little *of* it. *Addison.*

46. *To* MAKE *of.* To consider; to account; to es-

Makes she no more *of* me than of a slave? *Dryden.*

47. *To* MAKE *of.* To cherish; to foster; not used.

Kayeus was wonderfully beloved and *made of* by the Turkish merchants, whose language he had learned. *Knolles.*

48. *To* MAKE *over.* To settle in the hands of trustees.

Widows who have tried one lover,
Trust none again till th' have *made over.* *Hudibras.*

The wise betimes *make over* their estates.
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,
And give me seizure of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

49. *To* MAKE *over.* To transfer.

The second mercy *made over* to us by the second covenant, is the promise of pardon. *Hammond.*

Age and youth cannot be *made over:* nothing but time can take away years, or give them. *Collier.*

My waist is reduced to the depth of four inches, by what I have already *made over* to my neck. *Addison, Guardian.*

Moor, to whom that patent was *made over,* was forced to leave off coining. *Swift.*

50. *To* MAKE *out.* To clear; to explain; to clear to one's self.

Make out the rest, — I am disordered so,
I know not farther what to say or do. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

Antiquaries *make out* the most ancient medals from a letter with great difficulty to be discerned. *Felton.*

It may seem somewhat difficult to *make out* the bills of fare for some suppers. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

51. *To* MAKE *out.* To prove; to evince.

There is no truth which a man may more evidently *make out* to himself, than the existence of a God. *Locke.*

Though they are not self-evident principles, yet what may be *made out* from them by a wary deduction, may be depended on as certain and infallible truths. *Locke.*

Men of wit and parts, but of short thoughts and little meditation, distrust every thing for fiction that is not the dictate of sense, or *made out* immediately to their senses. *Burnet.*

We are to vindicate the just providence of God in the government of the world, and to endeavour, as well as we can, upon an imperfect view of things, to *make out* the beauty and harmony of all the seeming discords and irregularities of the divine administration. *Tillotson, Serm.*

Scaliger hath *made out,* that the history of Troy was no more the invention of Homer than of Virgil. *Dryden.*

In the passages from divines, most of the reasonings which *make out* both my propositions are already suggested. *Atterbury.*

I dare engage to *make* it *out,* that they will have their full principal and interest at six per cent. *Swift.*

52. *To* MAKE *sure of.* To consider as certain.

They *made* as *sure of* health and life, as if both of them were at their disposal. *Dryden.*

53. *To* MAKE *sure of.* To secure to one's possession.

But whether marriage bring joy or sorrow,
Make sure of this day and hang to-morrow. *Dryden.*

54. *To* MAKE *up.* To get together.

How will the farmer be able to *make up* his rent at quarter-day? *Locke.*

55. *To* MAKE *up.* To reconcile; to compose.

I knew when seven justices could not *make up* a quarrel. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

56. *To* MAKE *up.* To repair.

I sought for a man among them that should *make up* the hedge, and stand in the gap before me for the land. *Ezekiel.*

57. *To* MAKE *up.* To compose, as ingredients.

These are the lineaments of flattery, which do together *make up* a face of most extreme deformity. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He is to encounter an enemy *made up* of wiles and stratagems; an old serpent, a long experienced deceiver. *South.*

Zeal should be *made up* of the largest measures of spiritual love, desire, hope, hatred, grief, indignation. *Sprat.*

Oh he was all *made up* of love and charms;
Whatever maid could wish, or man admire. *Addison.*

Harlequin's part is *made up* of blunders and absurdities. *Addison.*

Vines, figs, oranges, almonds, olives, myrtles, and fields of corn, *make up* the most delightful little landskip. *Addison.*

Old mould'ring urns, racks, daggers, and distress,
Make up the frightful horror of the place. *Garth.*

The parties among [illegible] are *made up* on one side of moderate whigs, and on the o[illegible] presbyterians.

58. *To* MAKE *up.* To shape.

A catapotium is a medicine swallowed solid, and most commonly *made up* in pills. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

59. *To* MAKE *up.* To supply; to make less deficient.

Whatsoever, to *make up* the doctrine of man's salvation, is added as in supply of the Scripture's insufficiency, we reject it. *Hooker.*

I borrowed that celebrated name for an evidence to my subject, that so what was wanting in my proof might be *made up* in the example. *Glanville.*

Thus think the crowd, who, eager to engage,
Take quickly fire, and kindle into rage;
Who ne'er consider, but without a pause
Make up in passion what they want in cause. *Dryden.*

If his romantick disposition transport him so far as to expect little or nothing from this, he might however hope, that the principals would *make* it *up* in dignity and respect. *Swift.*

60. To compensate; to balance.

If they retrench any the smaller particulars in their ordinary expence, it will easily *make up* the halfpenny a-day which we have now under consideration. *Addison, Spect.*

Thus wisely she *makes up* her time,
Mis-spent when youth was in its prime. *Granville.*

There must needs be another state to *make up* the inequalities of this, and to salve all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*

61. *To* MAKE *up.* To settle; to adjust.

The reasons you allege, do more conduce
To the hot passion of distemper'd blood,
Than to *make up* a free determination
'Twixt right and wrong. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Though all at once cannot
See what I do deliver out to each,
Yet I can *make* my audit *up*, that all
From me do back receive the flower of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He was to *make up* his accounts with his lord, and by an easy undiscoverable cheat he could provide against the impending distress. *Rogers, Serm.*

62. *To* MAKE *up.* To accomplish; to conclude; to complete.

There is doubt how far we are to proceed by collection before the full and complete measure of things necessary be *made up.* *Hooker.*

Is not the lady Constance in this troop?
— I know she is not; for this match *made up*,
Her presence would have interrupted much. *Shakspeare.*

On Wednesday the general account is *made up* and printed, and on Thursday published. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

This life is a scene of vanity, that soon passes away, and affords no solid satisfaction but in the consciousness of doing well, and in the hopes of another life: this is what I can say upon experience, and what you will find to be true when you come to *make up* the account. *Locke.*

63. This is one of the words so frequently occurring, and used with so much latitude, that its whole extent is not easily comprehended, nor are its attenuated and fugitive meanings easily caught and restrained. The original sense, including either *production* or *formation*, may be traced through all the varieties of application.

To MAKE. † *v. n.*

1. To tend; to travel; to go any way.

Oh me, lieutenant; what villains have done this?
— I think, that one of them is hereabouts,
And cannot *make* away. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

I do beseech your majesty *make* up,
Lest your retirement do amaze your friends. *Shakspeare.*

The earl of Lincoln resolved to *make* on where the king was, to give him battle, and marched towards Newark. *Bacon.*

There *made* forth to us a small boat, with about eight persons in it. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Warily provide, that while we *make* forth to that which is better, we meet not with that which is worse. *Bacon, Ess.*

A wonderful erroneous observation that *maketh* about, is commonly received contrary to experience.

Make on, upon the heads
Of men, struck down like piles, to reach the lives
Of those remain and stand. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

The Moors, terrified with the hideous cry of [illegible] *making* toward land, were easily beaten from the shore. *Knolles.*

When they set out from mount Sinai they *made* northward unto Rishmah. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Some speedy way for passage must be found;
Make to the city by the postern gate. *Dryden.*

The bull
His easier conquest proudly did forego;
And *making* at him with a furious bound,
From his bent forehead aim'd a double wound. *Dryden.*

Too late young Turnus the delusion found
Far on the sea, still *making* from the ground. *Dryden.*

A man of a disturbed brain seeing in the streets one of those lads that used to vex him, stepped into a cutler's shop, and seizing on a naked sword *made* after the boy. *Locke.*

Seeing a country gentleman trotting before me with a spaniel by his horse's side, I *made* up to him. *Addison.*

The French king *makes* at us directly, and keeps a king by him to set over us. *Addison.*

A monstrous boar rush'd forth; his baleful eyes
Shot glaring fire, and his stiff-pointed bristles
Rose high upon his back; at me he *made*,
Whetting his tusks. *Smith, Phæd. and Hippol.*

2. To contribute; to have effect.

Whatsoever *makes* nothing to your subject, and is improper to it, admit not unto your work. *Dryden.*

Blinded he is by the love of himself to believe that the right is wrong, and wrong is right, when it *makes* for his own advantage. *Swift.*

3. To operate; to act as a proof or argument, or cause.

It is very needful to be known, and *maketh* unto the right of the war against him. *Spenser.*

Where neither the evidence of any law divine, nor the strength of any invincible argument, otherwise found out by the light of reason, nor any notable publick inconvenience doth *make* against that which our own laws ecclesiastical have instituted for the ordering of these affairs; the very authority of the church itself sufficeth. *Hooker.*

That which should *make* for them must prove, that men ought not to make laws for church regiment, but only keep those laws which in Scripture they find made. *Hooker.*

Let us follow after the things which *make* for peace. *Rom.* xiv. 19.

Perkin Warbeck finding that time and temporizing, which, whilst his practices were covert, *made* for him, did now, when they were discovered, rather *make* against him, resolved to try some exploit upon England. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

A thing may *make* to my present purpose. *Boyle.*

It *makes* to this purpose, that the light-conserving stones in Italy must be set in the sun before they retain light. *Digby.*

What avails it me to acknowledge, that I have not been able to do him right in any line; for even my own confession *makes* against me. *Dryden, Ded. to the Æn.*

4. To shew; to appear; to carry appearance.

Joshua and all Israel *made* as if they were beaten before them, and fled. *Josh.* viii. 15.

It is the unanimous opinion of your friends, that you *make* as if you hanged yourself, and they will give it out that you are quite dead. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

5. To compose poetry; to make by the imagination; to versify: a very old usage of this word.

To solace him somtime, as I do when I *make*. *Vis. of P. Plowman*, fol. 60.

The god of shepherds, Tityrus, is dead,
Who taught me homely, as I can, to *make*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. June.*

Besides her peerless skill in *making* well,
And all the ornaments of wondrous wit
Such as all womankind did far excel. *Spenser, Colin Clout.*

A poet is a maker, as the word signifies; and who cannot *make*, that is, invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryden, on Epick Poetry.*

6. *To* MAKE *away with.* To destroy; to kill; to make away. This phrase is improper.

The women of Greece were seized with an unaccountable melancholy, which disposed several of them to *make away with* themselves. *Addison, Spect.*

7. *To* MAKE *for.* To advantage; to favour.

Compare with indifferency these disparities of times, and we shall plainly perceive, that they *make for* the advantage of England at this present time. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

None deny there is a God, but those *for* whom it *maketh* that there were no God. *Bacon, Ess.*

I was assur'd, that nothing was design'd
Against thee but safe custody and hold;
That *made for* me, I knew that liberty
Would draw thee forth to perilous enterprises. *Milton, S. A.*

8. *To* MAKE *up for.* To compensate; to be instead.

Have you got a supply of friends to *make up for* those who are gone? *Swift to Pope.*

9. *To* MAKE *with.* To concur.

Antiquity, custom, and consent, in the church of God, *making* with that which law doth establish, are themselves most sufficient reasons to uphold the same, unless some notable publick inconvenience enforce the contrary. *Hooker.*

MAKE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Form; structure; nature.

Those mercurial spirits, which were only lent the earth to shew men their folly in admiring it, possess delights of a nobler *make* and nature, which antedate immortality. *Glanville.*

Upon the decease of a lion the beasts met to chuse a king: several put up, but one was not of *make* for a king; another wanted brains or strength. *L'Estrange.*

Is our perfection of so frail a *make*,
As every plot can undermine and shake. *Dryden.*

Several lies are produced in the loyal ward of Portsoken of so feeble a *make*, as not to bear carriage to the Royal Exchange. *Addison, Freeholder.*

It may be with superior souls as with gigantick, which exceed the due proportion of parts, and, like the old heroes of that *make*, commit something near extravagance. *Pope.*

MAKE.✝ *n.s.* [maca, ȝemaca, Sax. *make*, Su. Goth. and Icel. *mage*, Dan. a companion, an equal; so our old Pr. Parv. defines a *make* "a *match*."] A companion; a mate; a match; a consort; an equal; a friend.

And if so fall the chevetain be take
On eyther side, or elles sleth his *make*,
No longer shall the tourneying ylast. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

To wedden me, if that my *make* die.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prol.

January hath fast in armes take
His freshe May, his paradis, his *make*. *Chaucer, March. Tale.*

Certes, madam, I sholde have great joie, yf ye had such a prynce to your *make*. *King Appolyn of Tyre*, (1510.)

The elf, therewith astonied,
Upstarted lightly from his looser *make*,
And his unsteady weapons gan in hand to take. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Bid her therefore herself soon ready make,
To wait on love amongst his lovely crew;
Where every one that misseth then her *make*,
Shall be by him amerc'd with penance due. *Spenser.*

For since the wise town,
Has let the sports down,
Of May games and morris,
The maids and their *makes*
At dances and wakes,
Had their napkins and posies,
And the wipers for their noses. *B. Jonson, Owls.*

MA'KEABLE.✻ *adj.* [from *make.*] Effectible; feasible.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

MA'KEBATE. *n. s.* [*make* and *debate.*] Breeder of quarrels.

Love in her passions, like a right *makebate*, whispered to both sides arguments of quarrel. *Sidney.*

Outrageous party-writers are like a couple of *makebates*, who inflame small quarrels by a thousand stories. *Swift.*

MA'KELESS.✻ *adj.* [*make* and *less.*]

1. Matchless; not to be equalled.

In beautie first so stode she *makeles*.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cr. i. 173.

2. Without a mate; deprived of a mate.

The world will wail thee, like a *makeless* wife.
Shakspeare, Sonnet 9.

MA'KEPEACE. *n. s.* [*make* and *peace.*] Peacemaker; reconciler.

To be a *makepeace* shall become my age.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

MA'KER.✝ *n. s.* [from *make.*]

1. The Creator.

I believe in God the Father Almighty, *Maker* of heaven and earth. *Apostles' Creed.*

Both in him and all things, as is meet,
The universal *Maker* we may praise. *Milton, P. L.*

This the divine Cecilia found,
And to her *Maker*'s praise confin'd the sound. *Pope.*

Such plain roofs as piety could raise,
And only vocal with the *Maker*'s praise. *Pope.*

The power of reasoning was given us by our *Maker* to pursue truths. *Watts, Logick.*

2. One who makes any thing.

Every man in Turkey is of some trade; Sultan Achmet was a *maker* of ivory rings. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

I dare promise her boldly what few of her *makers* of visits and compliments dare to do. *Pope, Letters.*

3. One who sets any thing in its proper state.

You be indeed *makers* or marrers of all men's manners within the realm. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

4. A poet; or, as in Huloet's old dictionary, an "author of comedies, plays, &c."

Expert being growne
In musicke; and besides, a curious *maker* knowne.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 15.

We require in our poet, or *maker* (for that title our language affords him elegantly with the Greek) a goodness of natural wit. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

A poet is a *maker*, as the word signifies; and who cannot make, that is, invent, hath his name for nothing.
Dryden on Epick Poetry.

Here all is life and motion; here we behold the true poet or *maker*. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

MA'KEWEIGHT. *n. s.* [*make* and *weight.*] Any small thing thrown in to make up weight.

Me lonely sitting, nor the glimmering light
Of *makeweight* candle, nor the joyous talk
Of loving friend delights. *Philips.*

MA'KING.✻ *n. s.* [macunȝ, Sax.]

1. Composition; structure; form.

By the archbishop of Canterbury
She had all the royal *makings* of a queen.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

True friendship is that of a direct contrary *making*; 'tis a concurrence and agreement in virtue, not in vice.
Whole Duty of Man, Sund. 15. § 19.

2. A poem.

Besechynge him lowly of mercy and pyté
Of this rude *makynge* to take compassion.
The Churle and the Byrde, s. d.

MALADMINISTRA'TION.✻ See MALEADMINISTRATION.

MA'LACHITE. *n. s.*

This stone is sometimes intirely green, but lighter than that of the nephritick stone, so as in colour to resemble the leaf of the mallow, μαλάχη, from which it has its name; though sometimes it is veined with white, or spotted with blue or black.
Woodward, Meth. Fossils.

MA'LAGA.✻ *n. s.* A kind of wine imported from Malaga in Spain.

MA'LADY. *n. s.* [*maladie*, Fr.] A disease; a distemper; a disorder of body; sickness.

[illegible] to be private,
[illegible] ty'd to the pomp of a [illegible]
[illegible] have not scope to be [illegible] out. *Sidney.*

Physicians first require, that the *malady* be known thoroughly, afterwards teach how to cure and redress it. *Spenser.*

Say, can you fast? your stomachs are too young:
And abstinence engenders *maladies.* *Shakspeare.*

An accidental violence of motion, has removed that *malady* that has baffled the skill of physicians. *South.*

Love's a *malady* without a cure;
Fierce love has pierc'd me with his fiery dart,
He fires within, and hisses at my heart. *Dryden.*

MALA'NDERS.† *n. s.* [*malandre*, old French; from *mal andare*, Italian, *to go ill.*] A dry scab on the pastern of horses.

MA'LAPERT.† *adj.* [*mal* and *pert.*] Saucy; quick with impudence; sprightly without respect or decency.

Peace, master marquis, you are *malapert;*
Your fire-new stamp of honour is scarce current. *Shakspeare.*
If thou dar'st tempt me further, draw thy sword,
— What, what? nay, then, I must have an ounce or two of this *malapert* blood from you. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

When the wives be stubborn, froward, and *malapert*, their husbands are compelled thereby to abhor and fly from their own houses. *Homilies, On the State of Matrimony.*

Howsoever he be bitterly censured by Marinus Marsennus, a *malapert* friar. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 453.

Are you growing *malapert?* Will you force me make use of my authority? *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

MA'LAPERTLY.† *adv.* [from *malapert.*] Impudently; saucily.

So boldly dare controule,
And so *malapertly* withstand
The kynges own hand. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 161.

MA'LAPERTNESS.† *n. s.* [from *malapert.*] Liveliness of reply without decency; quick impudence; sauciness.

Imputing unto them not boldness, but *malapertness.* *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 169.

That it was *malapertness* to pretend to more wisdom than so many statesmen. *Fuller, Holy State*, p. 458.

A malepert presbyterian since this plot; nothing of *malepertness* before. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 281.

Malapertness, tricking, or violence learnt among schoolboys. *Locke on Educ.* § 70.

*MALAPROPO'S.** *adv.* [*mal* and *apropos*, Fr.] Unsuitably.

The French afford you as much variety on the same day; but they do it not so unseasonably, or *malapropos*, as we. *Dryden, Ess. Dram. Poesy.*

To MALA'XATE. *v. a.* [μαλάττω.] To soften, or knead to softness, any body.

MALAXA'TION. *n. s.* [from *malaxate.*] The act of softening.

MALE. *adj.* [*male*, French; *masculus*, Latin.] Of the sex that begets, not bears young; not female.

Which shall be heir of the two *male* twins, who, by the dissection of the mother, were laid open to the world? *Locke.*

You are the richest person in the commonwealth; you have no *male* child; your daughters are all married to wealthy patricians. *Swift, Examiner.*

MALE.† *n. s.*

1. The he of any species.

In most the *male* is the greater, and in some few the female. *Bacon.*

There be more *males* than females, but in different proportions. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

2. A budget; whence the present word *mail*, for a bag of letters. See MAIL, and MALET. This is the orthography of our old lexicography, in conformity to its derivation, (*male*, French,) and to the early use of the word.

I have relikes and pardon in my *male.* *Chaucer, Pard. Tale.*

Open the *males*, yet guard the treasure sure. *Tamburlane*, (1590.)

MALE, in composition, signifies *ill;* from *male*, Latin; *male*, old French.

MALEADMINISTRA'TION.† *n. s.* Bad management of affairs.

From the practice of the wisest nations, when a prince was laid aside for *maleadministration*, the nobles and people did resume the administration of the supreme power. *Swift.*

A general canonical denunciation, is that which is made touching such a matter as properly belongs to the ecclesiastical court, for that a subject denounces his superior for *maleadministration*, or a wicked life. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Manifestly tending to fix all the blame of the *maleadministration*, in the latter part of Edward the third's reign, upon the same set of men, who had been called to account for it, and punished in the parliament of 1376. *Louth, Life of Wykeham*, § 5.

MA'LECONTENT.† } *adj.* [*male* and *content;* *malecon-*
MALECONTE'NTED. } *tent*, old French.] Discontented; dissatisfied.

Brother Clarence, how like you our choice,
That you stand pensive, as half *malecontent.* *Shakspeare.*
Poor Clarence! Is it for a wife
That thou art *malecontent?* I will provide thee. *Shakspeare.*

The king, for securing his state against mutinous and *malecontented* subjects, who might have refuge in Scotland, sent a solemn ambassage to conclude a peace. *Bacon.*

The *malecontented* multitude with their petition speeds not. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 71.

It makes me *malecontent* and desperate. *Fanshaw, Past. Fid.* p. 64.

This is the design of the words, either to satisfy or silence this *malecontented* enquiry. *South, Serm.* vii. 289.

The usual way in despotick governments is to confine the *malecontent* to some castle. *Addison, Freeholder.*

MA'LECONTENT.* *n. s.* One who is dissatisfied; one whom nothing pleases.

Huddibras, more like a *malecontent*,
Did see and grieve at his bold fashion. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. ii. 37.

Here comes now the *malecontent*, a singular fellow, and very formall in all his demeanours; one that can reproove the world with but a word, the follies of the people with a shrug! *Riche, Faults and Nothing but Faults*, (1606,) p. 7.

They cannot signalize themselves as *malecontents*, without breaking through all the softer virtues. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Were all sweet and sneaking courtiers, or were all sour *malecontents*, in either case the publick would thrive but ill. *Bp. Berkeley, Max. of Patriotism*, § 36.

MALECONTE'NTEDLY. *adv.* [from *malecontent.*] With discontent.

MALECONTE'NTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *malecontent.*] Discontentedness; want of affection to government.

They would ascribe the laying down my paper to a spirit of *malecontentedness.* *Spectator.*

MALEDI'CENCY.* *n. s.* [*maledicentia*, Latin.] Reproachful speech; proneness to reproach.

We are now to have a taste of the *maledicency* of Luther's spirit from his book against Henry the eighth. *Atterbury, Character of Luther.*

MALEDI'CENT.* *adj.* [*maledicens*, Lat.] Speaking reproachfully; slanderous.

Possessed with so furious, so *maledicent*, and so slovenly spirits. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

MALEDI'CTED. *adj.* [*maledictus*, Latin.] Accursed. *Dict.*

MALEDI'CTION. *n. s.* [*malediction*, French; *maledictio*, Lat.] Curse; execration; denunciation of evil.

Then let my life long time on earth maintained be,
To wretched me, the last, worst *malediction.* *Sidney.*

The true original cause, divine *malediction*, laid by the sin of man, upon these creatures which God hath made for the use of man, was above the reach of natural capacity. *Hooker.*

In Spain they stayed near eight months, during which Buckingham lay under millions of *maledictions;* which, upon the prince's arrival in the west, did vanish into praises. *Wotton.*

Malefa'ction. *n. s.* [*male* and *facio*, Lat.] A crime; an offence.

Guilty creatures at a play
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their *malefactions.* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Malefa'ctor. *n. s.* [*male* and *facio*, Lat.] An offender against law; a criminal; a guilty person.

A jaylor to bring forth
Some monstrous *malefactor.* *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Fear his word,
As much as *malefactors* do your sword. *Roscommon.*

It is a sad thing when men shall repair to the ministry, not for preferment but refuge; like *malefactors* flying to the altar, only to save their lives. *South.*

If their barking dog disturb her ease,
The unmanner'd *malefactor* is arraign'd. *Dryden, Juv.*

The *malefactor* goat was laid
On Bacchus' altar, and his forfeit paid. *Dryden.*

Ma'lefice.* *n. s.* [French; *maleficium*, Lat.] Any wicked act; artifice; enchantment.

If he were refreined by sikenesse, or *malefice* of sorcerie. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

He crammed them with crums of benefices,
And fill'd their mouths with meeds of *malefices.* *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

Male'ficent.* *adj.* [*maleficus*, Latin.] Wicked; doing evil.

Let us apply to the unjust, what we have said above, of a mischievous or *maleficent* nation. *Burke, Extr. from Vattel, § 70.*

To **Malefi'ciate.*** *v. a.* [from *maleficium*, Lat.] To bewitch.

A third dares not venture to walk alone, for fear he should meet the devil, a thief, be sick; fears all old women as witches; and every black dog or cat he sees, he suspecteth to be a devil; every person that comes near him is *maleficiated;* every creature, all intend to hurt him, seek his ruin! *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 181.*

Maleficia'tion.* *n. s.* [from *maleficiate.*] Witchcraft. See also Malefice.

Irremediable impotency —— whether by way of perpetual *maleficiation*, or casualty. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 4. C. 10.*

Male'fick. } *adj.* [*maleficus*, Latin.] Mischievous;
Male'fique. } hurtful. *Dict.*

Male'ngine.* *n. s.* [French, *malengin.*] Guile; deceit.

But the chaste damzell, that had never priefe
Of such *malengine* and fine forgerye,
Did easely beleeve her strong extremitye. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. i. 53.*

The admiral through private malice and *malengine* was to lose his life. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 1.*

Malepra'ctice. *n. s.* [*male* and *practice.*] Practice contrary to rules.

Malespi'rited.* *adj.* [*male* and *spirit.*] Having the spirit and courage of a man; highminded.

The youths are of themselves hot, violent,
Full of great thought; and that *male-spirited* dame,
Their mother, slacks no means to put them on. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

Ma'let.* *n. s.* [*malette*, Fr.] A budget; a portmanteau. See Mail.

He lifted up a saddle-cushion, and a portmantue fast to it, which were half rotten. — The knight was possessed with a marvelous desire to know who was the owner of the *malet.* *Shelton, D. Quix. iii. 9.*

To **Ma'letreat.*** See *To* **Maltreat.**

Male'volence. *n. s.* [*malevolentia*, Lat.] Ill will; inclination to hurt others; malignity.

The son of Duncan
Lives in the English court; and is receiv'd
Of the most pious Edward with such grace,
That the *malevolence* of fortune nothing
Takes from his high respect. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Male'volent. *adj.* [*malevolus*, Lat.] Ill-disposed towards others; unfavourable; malignant.

I have thee in my arms
Though our *malevolent* stars have struggled hard,
And held us long asunder. *Dryden, K. Arthur.*

Male'volently. *adv.* [from *malevolence.*] Malignly; malignantly; with ill-will.

The oak did not only resent his fall, but vindicate him from aspersions *malevolently* cast upon him. *Howel.*

Male'volous.* *adj.* [*malevolus*, Lat. *malivole*, Fr.] Malevolent; malicious. In use more than two centuries since, as by Cotgrave and Sherwood; and revived, in modern times, by a writer of high distinction. I have brought also into the Dictionary of our Language, the opposite to this word, *benevolous.*

Hitherto we see these *malevolous* critics keep their ground. *Warburton on Prodigies, p. 109.*

MA'LICE. *n. s.* [*malice*, French; *malitia*, Latin.]

1. Badness of design; deliberate mischief.

God hath forgiven me many sins of *malice*, and therefore surely he will pity my infirmities. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

2. Ill intention to any one; desire of hurting.

Duncan is in his grave;
Malice domestick, foreign levy, nothing
Can touch him further! *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

When Satan, who late fled before the threats
Of Gabriel out of Eden, now improv'd
In meditated fraud and *malice*, bent
On man's destruction, maugre what might hap
Of heavier on himself, fearless return'd. *Milton, P. L.*

To **Ma'lice.**† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with ill-will. Obsolete, but formerly much used.

The cause why he this fly so *maliced*,
Was that his mother which him bore and bred,
The most fine-fingered workman on the ground,
Arachne, by his means, was vanquished. *Spenser, Muiopotmos.*

I am so far from *malicing* their states,
That I begin to pity them. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

We *malice* them not; we are not enemies unto them. *Bp. Jewel, Serm. (1611,) p. 203.*

Mali'cious. *adj.* [*malicieux*, French; *maliciosus*, Lat.] Ill-disposed to any one; intending ill; malignant.

We must not stint
Our necessary actions, in the fear
To cope *malicious* censurers; which ever,
As ravenous fishes do a vessel follow
That is new trimm'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

I grant him bloody,
Sudden, *malicious*, smacking of every sin
That has a name. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Thou knowest,
What hath been warn'd us, what malicious foe,
Envying our happiness, and of his own
Despairing, seeks to work us woe and shame. *Milton, P. L.*

The air appearing so *malicious* in this morbifick conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Mali'ciously. *adv.* [from *malicious.*] With malignity; with intention of mischief.

An intrigue between his majesty and a junto of ministers *maliciously* bent against me, broke out, and had like to have ended in my utter destruction. *Swift.*

Mali'ciousness.† *n. s.* [from *malicious.*] Malice; intention of mischief to another.

Lay aside all maliciousnesse, guile, and dissimulation.
Knight, Tr. of Truth, (1580,) fol. 62.

Not out of envy or maliciousness,
Do I forbear to crave your special aid. *Herbert.*

MALI'GN. *adj.* [*maligne*, French; *malignus*, Latin: the *g* is mute or liquescent.]

1. Unfavourable; ill-disposed to any one; malicious.

Witchcraft may be by operation of *malign* spirits. *Bacon.*

Such as, to set forth
Great things by small, if nature's concord broke,
Among the constellations war were sprung,
Two planets, rushing from aspect *malign*
Of fiercest opposition, in mid sky,
Should combat, and their jarring spheres confound.
Milton, P. L.

Of contempt, and the *malign* hostile influence it has upon government, every man's experience will inform him. *South.*

2. Infectious; fatal to the body; pestilential.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth *malign* ulcers, and pernicious imposthumations. *Bacon, Essays.*

To MALI'GN.† *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To regard with envy or malice.

The people practise what mischiefs and villanies they will against private men, whom they *malign*, by stealing their goods, or murdering them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It is hardly to be thought that any governour should so *malign* his successor, as to suffer an evil to grow up, which he might timely have kept under. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Strangers conspired together against him, and *maligned* him in the wilderness. *Ecclus.* xlv. 18.

If it is a pleasure to be envied and shot at, to be *maligned* standing, and to be despised falling; then is it a pleasure to be great, and to be able to dispose of men's fortunes. *South.*

2. To mischief; to hurt; to harm.

Fruit-trees too much *maligned* by the arsenical fumes.
Boyle, Style of H. Script. p. 87.

To MALI'GN.* *v. n.* To entertain malice.

This odious fool, when he meets with aught above the cogitation of his reading, leaves the noisome stench of his rude slot behind him, *maligning* that any thing should be spoke or understood above his own genuine baseness.
Milton, Colasterion.

MALI'GNANCY. *n. s.* [from *malignant.*]

1. Malevolence; malice; unfavourableness.

My stars shine darkly over me; the *malignancy* of my fate might, perhaps, distemper yours; therefore I crave your leave, That I may bear my evils alone. *Shakspeare.*

2. Destructive tendency.

The infection doth produce a bubo, which, according to the degree of its *malignancy*, either proves easily curable, or else it proceeds in its venom. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

MALI'GNANT. *adj.* [*malignant*, French.]

1. Malign; envious; unpropitious; malicious; mischievous; intending or effecting ill.

O *malignant* and ill-boading stars!
Now art thou come unto a feast of death. *Shakspeare.*

Not friended by his wish to your high person,
His will is most *malignant*, and it stretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

To good *malignant*, to bad men benign. *Milton, P. L.*

They have seen all other notions besides their own represented in a false and *malignant* light, whereupon they judge and condemn at once. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

2. Hostile to life; as, *malignant* fevers.

They hold, that the cause of the gout is a *malignant* vapour that falls upon the joint; that the swelling is a kindness in nature, that calls down humours to damp the malignity of the vapours, and thereby assuage the pain. *Temple.*

Let the learn'd begin
The enquiry, where disease could enter in;
How those *malignant* atoms forc'd their way,
What in the faultless frame they found to make their prey?
Dryden.

MALI'GNANT.† *n. s.*

1. A man of ill intention; malevolently disposed.

Occasion was taken, by certain *malignants*, secretly to undermine his great authority in the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

2. It was a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel sectaries in the civil wars.

How will dissenting brethren relish it?
What will *malignants* say? *Hudibras*, i. ii.

MALI'GNANTLY. *adv.* [from *malignant.*] With ill intention; maliciously; mischievously.

Now arriving
At place of potency, and sway o' the state,
If he should still *malignantly* remain
Fast foe to the Plebeians, your voices might
Be curses to yourselves. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

MALI'GNER.† *n. s.* [from *malign.*]

1. One who regards another with ill will.

The envious *maligners* of your majesty's felicity.
Earl of Carlisle to the King, (1623,) *Cabal*, p. 269.

I thought it necessary to justify my character in point of cleanliness, which my *maligners* call in question. *Swift.*

2. Sarcastical censurer.

Maligners of the higher powers, such as Sainct Jude calleth contemners of lordeshippe. *Fulke, Retentive*, (1580,) p. 111.

Such as these are philosophers' *maligners*, who pronounce the most generous contemplations, needless unprofitable subtleties. *Glanville, Apology.*

MALI'GNITY. *n. s.* [*malignité*, French.]

1. Malice; maliciousness.

Deeds are done which man might charge aright
On stubborn fate, or undiscerning might,
Had not their guilt the lawless soldiers known,
And made the whole *malignity* their own. *Tickell.*

2. Contrariety to life; destructive tendency.

Whether any tokens of poison did appear, reports are various; his physicians discerned an invincible *malignity* in his disease. *Hayward.*

No redress could be obtained with any vigour proportionable to the *malignity* of that far-spread disease. *King Charles.*

3. Evilness of nature.

This shews the high *malignity* of fraud, that in the natural course of it tends to the destruction of common life, by destroying trust and mutual confidence. *South.*

MALI'GNLY.† *adv.* [from *malign.*] Enviously; with ill will; mischievously.

Such are evermore the unworthye wayes of thys worlde, *malygnelye* to blame men for their wel doinge.
Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543,) fol. 52.

Lest you think I railly more than teach,
Or praise *malignly* arts I cannot reach;
Let me for once presume t' instruct the times. *Pope.*

MA'LISON.* *n. s.* [old French, *malison*, a curse.] A malediction. Obsolete.

God will yeve his *malison* to swiche lordeshippes as susteine the wickedness of their servants. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

MA'LKIN.† *n. s.* [from *mal*, of *Mary*, and *kin*, the diminutive termination. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson's etymology is, I apprehend, erroneous. The kitchen-wench very naturally takes her name from this word, a *scullion*; another of her titles is in like manner derived from *escouillon*, the French term for the utensil called a *malkin*. Malone. — It may perhaps be derived from the Sax. mal, a spot, and the termination *kin*. G. Chalmers.] A kind of mop made of clouts for sweeping ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts dressed up; thence a dirty wench. See Etym. See MARIAN.

The kitchen *malkin* pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clambering the walls to eye him. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
None would look on her,
But cast their gazes on Marina's face;
Whilst ours was blurted at, and held a *malkin*.
Shakspeare, Pericles.

MALL. *n. s.* [*malleus*, Lat. a hammer.]

1. A kind of beater or hammer.

He took a *mall*, and after having hollowed the handle, and that part which strikes the ball, he enclosed in them several drugs. *Addison, Spect.*

2. A stroke; a blow. Not in use.

With mighty *mall*,
The monster merciless him made to fall. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Give that reverend head a *mall*,
Of two or three against a wall. *Hudibras.*

3. A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls. *Moll* is, in Icelandick, an area or walk spread with shells.

This the beau monde shall from the *mall* survey,
And hail with musick its propitious ray. *Pope.*

To **MALL.**† *v. a.* [See *To* MAUL.] To beat or strike with a mall.

MA'LLARD. *n. s.* [*malart*, French.] The drake of the wild duck.

Antony
Claps on his sea-wing, and like a doting *mallard*,
Leaving the fight in height, flies after her.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

The birds that are most easy to be drawn are *mallard*, shoveler, and goose. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Arm your hook with the line, and cut so much of a brown *mallard*'s feather as will make the wings. *Walton, Angler.*

MALLEABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring the hammer; quality of spreading under the hammer.

Supposing the nominal essence of gold to be a body of such a peculiar colour and weight, with the *malleability* and fusibility, the real essence is that constitution on which these qualities and their union depend. *Locke.*

MA'LLEABLE. *adj.* [*malleable*, French; from *malleus*, Latin, a hammer.] Capable of being spread by beating: this is a quality possessed in a most eminent degree by gold, it being more ductile than any other metal; and is opposite to friability or brittleness. *Quincy.*

Make it more strong for falls, though it come not to the degree to be *malleable*. *Bacon.*

The beaten soldier proves most manful,
That like his sword endures the anvil;
And justly's held more formidable,
The more his valour's *malleable*. *Hudibras.*

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to pression, without any sliding of its parts, it is hard and elastick, returning to its figure, with a force rising from the mutual attraction of its parts; if the parts slide upon one another, the body is *malleable* or soft. *Newton, Opticks.*

MA'LLEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring the hammer; malleability; ductility.

The bodies of most use that are sought for out of the earth are the metals, which are distinguished from other bodies by their weight, fusibility, and *malleableness*. *Locke.*

To **MA'LLEATE.** *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Lat.] To hammer; to forge or shape by the hammer.

He first found out the art of melting and *malleating* metals, and making them useful for tools. *Derham.*

MALLEA'TION.* *n. s.* [*malleation*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *malleate*.] Act of beating.

He li... which we... squire — by often *malleations*, hammerings, poundings, marvelous...eshings, might in good time be beaten out into the form ...eman. *Gayton on D. Quix.* (1654,) p. 67.

MA'LLET.† *n. s.* [*maillet*, French; *malleus*, Latin.] A wooden hammer.

The vessel soddered up was warily struck with a wooden *mallet*, and thereby compressed. *Boyle.*

Their left-hand does the calking iron guide,
The rattling *mallet* with the right they lift. *Dryden.*

MA'LLOWS. *n. s.* [*malva*, Latin; malepe, Saxon.] A plant.

Shards or *mallows* for the pot,
That keep the loosen'd body sound. *Dryden.*

MA'LMSEY.† *n. s.* [from *Malvasia*, a city of Peloponnesus. A kind of wine was called *malvasy*, or *malvesy*; Ital. *malvosio*; Teut. *malvasey*; and another sort of wine made in Provence had the same name. So, in our old lexicography, "*Malvesey*, malmsey wine." Huloet.]

1. A sort of grape.
2. A kind of wine.

With him he brought a jubbe of *Malvesie*,
And eke another ful of fine Vernage. *Chaucer, Shipm. Tale.*
Metheglin, wort, and *malmsey*. *Shakspeare.*

MALT.† *n. s.* [mealt, Saxon; *mout*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — It is nothing, says Mr. H. Tooke, "but the French word *mouillé*, the past participle of the verb *mouiller*, to wet or moisten: *mouillé*, anglicised, becoming *mouilled*, *mouill'd*, *mould*; then *moult*, *mault*, *malt*: wetting or moistening of the grain is the first and necessary part of the process in making what we therefore term *malt*." Diversions of Purley, ii. 70. — There is much ingenuity in this deduction, which is applied also to *mould*, evidently with greater force; for that word was written *mowle*, and *moule*; thus marking precisely, as it were, its origin. See MOULD, and *To* MOULD. But the Sax. mealt, or malt, as well as the Teut. *malt*, seem to point out the origin of the present word; and these may have been easily formed from the Greek μαλάττω, to soften, to make soft.] Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

Beer hath *malt* first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the hop. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MA'LTDUST. *n. s.* [*malt* and *dust*.]

Malt-dust is an enricher of barren land, and a great improver of barley. *Mortimer, Husb.*

MA'LTFLOOR. *n. s.* [*malt* and *floor*.] A floor to dry malt.

Empty the corn from the cistern into the *malt-floor*.
Mortimer.

To **MALT.** *v. n.*

1. To make malt.
2. To be made malt.

To house it green it will mow-burn, which will make it *malt* worse. *Mortimer.*

MA'LTALENT.* *n. s.* [old French, *maltalent*.] Ill humour; spleen. Obsolete.

Her malice and her *malctalent*. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 273.
So forth he went,
With heavy looke, and lumpish pace, that plaine
In him bewrai'd great grudge and *maltalent*.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. iv. 61.

MA'LTDRINK. *n. s.* [*malt* and *drink*.]

All *maltdrinks* may be boiled into the consistence of a slimy syrup. *Floyer on the Humours.*

MA'LTHORSE. *n. s.* [*malt* and *horse*.] It seems to have been, in Shakspeare's time, a term of reproach for a dull dolt.

You peasant swain, you whoreson, you *malthorse* drudge.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.
Mome, *malthorse*, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch. *Shakspeare.*

Ma'ltman. } *n. s.* [from *malt.*] One who makes
Ma'ltster. } malt.

Sir Arthur the *maltster!* how fine it will sound. *Swift.*

Tom came home in the chariot by his lady's side; but he unfortunately taught her to drink brandy, of which she died; and Tom is now a journeyman *maltster.* *Swift.*

To **Maltre'at.*** *v. a.* [*male* and *treat.*] To use with roughness or unkindness.

The sheriffs of London — not only refused to deliver Ferrers, but *maltreated* the serjeant.
Bp. Ellys, Tracts on Liberty, P. ii. p. 105.

Ma'ltworm.* *n. s.* [*malt* and *worm.*] A tippler. A word of contempt.

None of these mad, mustachio, purple-hued *maltworms.*
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

Good fellows in a tavern or an alehouse, and know not otherwise how to bestow their time but in drinking; *malt-worms,* men-fishes, or water-snakes, like so many frogs in a puddle! *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 301.

Malva'ceous. *adj.* [*malva,* Latin.] Relating to mallows.

Malversa'tion.† *n. s.* [French.] Bad shifts; mean artifices; wicked and fraudulent tricks.

A man turned out of his employment by Sir John Clavering for *malversation* in office.
Burke, Speech on Mr. Fox's E. India Bill.

Mam. } *n. s.* [*mamma,* Latin: this word is said to
Mamma'. } be found for the compellation of *mother* in all languages: and is therefore supposed to be the first syllables that a child pronounces.] The fond word for mother.

Poor Cupid sobbing scarce could speak;
Indeed, *mamma,* I did not know ye;
Alas! how easy my mistake?
I took you for your likeness Cloe. *Prior.*

Little masters and misses are great impediments to servants; the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales to papa and *mamma.* *Swift, Rules to Servants.*

Ma'maluke.* *n. s.* [*mamaluc,* Fr. *mamalucco,* Ital. from the Arab. *mamluc,* subject, under the command of another.] One of those, who were originally slaves or mercenary soldiers, and usurped the sovereignty of Egypt in the thirteenth century, and maintained their usurpation till the beginning of the sixteenth: they are said to have been originally Circassian or Mingrelian slaves; and have, in modern times, been called the military force of Egypt. They have both fought against that enemy of the world's happiness, Napoleon Buonaparte; and they have also joined the French.

He [Saladine] sent to the Circassians by the lake of Meotis, near Taurica Chersonesus, and thence brought many slaves of able and active bodies. — These slaves he trained up in military discipline, most of them being Christians, once baptized; but afterwards, untaught Christ, they learned Mahomet; and so became the worse foes to religion for once being her friends. These proved excellent soldiers and special horsemen, and are called *mammalukes.* *Fuller, Holy War,* p. 97.

'Tis sung, there is a valiant *mamaluke*
In foreign land. *Hudibras,* i. 1.

Mamme'e *tree. n. s.*

The *mammee tree* hath a rosaceous flower, which afterwards becomes an almost spherical fleshy fruit, containing two or three seeds inclosed in hard rough shells. *Miller.*

To **Ma'mmer.*** *v. n.* [perhaps a corruption of *mander.* See *To* **Maunder.**] To stand in suspense; to hesitate.

When she daygnes to send for him, then *mammering* he doth doate.
Drant, Tr. of Horace, ii. 3. (1567.)

I wonder in my soul,
What you could ask me, that I should deny,
Or stand so *mammering* on. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Ma'mmet.† *n. s.* [from *mam* or *mamma.* Dr. Johnson. See also Minsheu. A corruption of *Mahomet,* according to others. See **Mawmet.**] A puppet; a figure dressed up.

A wretched puling fool,
A whining *mammet.* *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

They are not natural but artificial women, not women of flesh and blood, but rather puppets or *mammets,* consisting of raggs and clowts compact together. *Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses.*

Ma'mmiform. *adj.* [*mammiforme,* French; *mamma* and *forma,* Lat.] Having the shape of paps or dugs.

Mammi'llary.† *adj.* [*mammillaire,* French; *mammillaris,* Lat.]

1. Belonging to the paps or dugs.
2. Denoting two small protuberances like nipples found under the fore-ventricles of the brain, and supposed to be the organs of smelling.

The *mammillary* teats in the brain are the proper receptacles of odours: the passage unto them is the external cartilage.
Dr. Robinson, Endoxa, (1658,) p. 131.

MA'MMOCK.† *n. s.* [of unknown etymology.] A shapeless piece.

Camels' flesh they sell in the buzzars roasted upon scuets, or cut in *mammocks* and carbonadoed.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 310.

The purest image of thy holiness they have first tossed and tumbled into corners, then cut and mangled into *mammocks.*
Arrway, Tabl. of Moderat. (1661,) p. 178.

The ice was broken into large *mammocks.* *James's Voyage.*

To **Ma'mmock.**† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to break; to pull to pieces.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and — he did so set his teeth, and tear it! O, I warrant, how he *mammocked* it!
Shakspeare, Coriol.

The surfeited priest scruples not to paw and *mammock* the sacramental bread. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.* B. 1.

MA'MMON.† *n. s.* [Syriack.] Riches.

If therefore ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous *mammon,* who will commit to your trust the true riches?
St. Luke, xvi. 11.

Ma'mmonist.* *n. s.* [from *mammon.*] A worldly-minded person.

Those base submissions that the covetous *mammonist,* or cowardly trembler, drudges under. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 479.

Let him come to the converted *mammonist,* and ask him which he finds the better treasury.
Decay of Chr. Piety, p. 105.

I am none of those *mammonists* who adore white and red earth, and make their prince's picture their idol that way.
Howell, Lett. i. vi. 60.

MAN.† *n. s.* [man, mon, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — M. Goth. *manna;* Icel. *man, madr;* from the Goth. *magan,* to be able. "Ab antiquo *mannen,* Sueth. *manna.* cujus vestigia supersunt in *ubermannen, oefwermanna,* vincere." Wachter, and Serenius. — "*Man* (inquit Becan.) fit à *men,* id est, *ago, duco;* præcipuum enim viri est officium ut se et cætera omnia animalia ducat et gubernet." Kilian. Thus a connexion between the Greek *μένος,* strength, and *man;* and between the Latin *manus,* the hand, and *man;* has been supposed: a power of guiding, directing, restraining, or confining, i. e. strength and skill, being in man. See Wachter, in V. Man. And Whiter's Etym. Magn. p. 125. 386.]

1. Human being.

The king is but a *man* as I am; the violet smells to him as it doth to me; the element shews to him as it doth to me, all his senses have but human conditions. *Shakspeare.*

All the west bank of Nilus is possessed by an idolatrous, *man*-eating nation. *Brerewood on Languages.*

A creature of a more exalted kind
Was wanted yet, and then was *man* design'd,
Conscious of thought. *Dryden, Ov.*

Nature in *man* capacious souls hath wrought,
And given them voice expressive of their thought;
In *man* the God descends, and joys to find
The narrow image of his greater mind. *Creech, Manilius.*

A combination of the ideas of a certain figure, with the powers of motion, and reasoning joined to substance, make the ordinary idea of a *man*. *Locke.*

On human actions reason though you can,
It may be reason, but it is not *man*. *Pope, Epist.*

2. Not a woman.

Bring forth *men* children only!
For thy undaunted metal should compose
Nothing but males. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I had not so much of *man* in me,
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Every *man* child shall be circumcised. *Gen.* xvii. 10.

Ceneus, a woman once, and once a *man*,
But ending in the sex she first began. *Dryden, Æn.*

A long time since the custom began, among people of quality, to keep *men* cooks of the French nation. *Swift.*

3. Not a boy.

The nurse's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the *man* dreams but what the boy believ'd. *Dryden.*

4. A servant; an attendant; a dependant.

Now thanked be the great god Pan,
Which thus preserves my loved life,
Thanked be I that keep a *man*,
Who ended hath this bloody strife:
For if my *man* must praises have,
What then must I that keep the knave? *Sidney.*

My brother's servants
Were then my fellows, now they are my *men*. *Shakspeare.*

Such gentlemen as are his majesty's own sworn servants should be preferred to the charge of his majesty's ships; choice being made of men of valour and capacity rather than to employ other men's *men*. *Ralegh, Ess.*

I and my *man* will presently go ride
Far as the Cornish mount. *Cowley.*

5. A word of familiar address, bordering on contempt.

You may partake of any thing that we say:
We speak no treason, *man*. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

6. It is used in a loose signification like the French *on*, one, any one.

This same young sober-blooded boy doth not love me, nor a *man* cannot make him laugh. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

A *man* in an instant may discover the assertion to be impossible. *More, Divine Dial.*

He is a good-natured *man*, and will give as much as a *man* would desire. *Stillingfleet.*

By ten thousand of them a *man* shall not be able to advance one step in knowledge. *Tillotson, Serm.*

Our thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue, nor be taken off from those they have once fixed on; but run away with a *man*, in pursuit of those ideas they have in view. *Locke.*

A *man* would expect to find some antiquities; but all they have to show of this nature is an old rostrum of a Roman ship. *Addison.*

A *man* might make a pretty landscape of his own plantation. *Addison.*

7. One of uncommon qualifications.

Manners maketh *man*. *William of Wykeham.*

I dare do all that may become a *man*;
Who dares do more is none.
— What beast was't then
That made you break this enterprise to me?
When you durst do it, then you were a *man*;
And, to be more than what you were, you would
Be so much more the *man*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

He tript me behind, being down, insulted, rail'd,
And put upon him such a deal of *man*,
That worthied him. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Will reckons he should not have been the *man* he is, had not he broke windows, and knocked down constables, when he was a young fellow. *Addison, Spect.*

8. A human being qualified in any particular manner.

Thou art but a youth, and he a *man* of war from his youth. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 33.

9. Individual.

In matters of equity between *man* and *man*, our Saviour has taught us to put my neighbour in the place of myself, and myself in the place of my neighbour. *Watts, Logick.*

10. Not a beast.

Thy face, bright Centaur, autumn's heats retain,
The softer season suiting to the *man*. *Creech, Manilius.*

11. Wealthy or independant person: to this sense some refer the following passage of Shakspeare, others to the sense next foregoing.

There would this monster make a *man*; any strange beast there makes a *man*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

What poor man would not carry a great burthen of gold to be made a *man* for ever. *Tillotson.*

12. When a person is not in his senses, we say, he is not his own *man*. *Ainsworth.*

13. A movable piece at chess or draughts.

14. MAN *of war*. A ship of war.

A Flemish *man of war* lighted upon them, and overmastered them. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

MAN-MIDWIFE.* *n. s.* A strange compound, denoting the man who discharges the office of a midwife. It is now frequently converted into the finical *accoucheur*. Bishop Hall may be considered as giving rise, in some degree, to the present expression. Addison makes a man an *housewife*. See the third sense of HOUSEWIFE.

This *man* was not their *midwife*.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 160.

She took it in her head to change her sex. This was soon done by the help of a sword and a pair of breeches. I have reason to believe that her first design was to turn *man-midwife*. *Tatler*, No. 226.

To MAN.† *v. a.* [from the noun. Sax. mannian.]

1. To furnish with men.

Your ships are not well *mann'd*;
Your mariners are muleteers, or reapers. *Shakspeare.*

There stands the castle by yond tuft of trees,
Mann'd with three hundred men. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

A navy, to secure the seas, is *mann'd*;
And forces sent. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

It hath been agreed, that either of them should send certain ships to sea well *manned*, and apparelled to fight. *Hayward.*

Their ships go as long voyages as any, and are for their burdens as well *manned*. *Ralegh, Ess.*

He had *manned* it with a great number of tall soldiers, more than for the proportion of the castle. *Bacon.*

They *man* their boats, and all their young men arm. *Waller.*

The Venetians could set out thirty men of war, a hundred gallies, and ten galeases; though I cannot conceive how they could *man* a fleet of half the number. *Addison on Italy.*

Timoleon forced the Carthaginians out, though they had *manned* out a fleet of two hundred men of war. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To guard with men.

See, how the surly Warwick *mans* the wall. *Shakspeare.*

The summons take of the same trumpet's call,
To sally from one port, or *man* one publick wall. *Tate.*

3. To fortify; to strengthen. Dr. Johnson, under this sense, cites a passage from Milton, where the word is *move*, not *man*.

Theodosius having *manned* his soul with proper reflexions, exerted himself in the best manner he could, to animate his penitent. *Addison, Spect.*

4. To tame a hawk.

Another way I have to *man* my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
That is, to watch her. *Shakspeare.*

5. To attend; to serve; to wait on as a *man* or servant.

Thou whoreson mandrake, thou art fitter to be worn in my cap than to wait at my heels: I was never *manned* with agate till now. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

They distil their husband's land
In decoctions, and are *mann'd*
With ten empiricks in their chamber,
Lying for the spirit of amber. *B. Jonson, Forest.*

6. To direct in hostility; to point; to aim. Obsolete.

Man but a rush against Othello's breast,
And he retires. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

MA'NACLE.† *n. s.* [*manicle*, old French; *manicæ*, from *manus*, Latin. Our own word was thus formerly oftener *manicle* than *manacle*.] Chain for the hands; shackles.

For my sake wear this glove;
It is a *manacle* of love. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Thou
Must, as a foreign recreant, be led
With *manacles* along our street. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Doctrine unto fools is as fetters on the feet, and like *manacles* on the right-hand *Ecclus.* xxi. 19.

Nothing but gyves and *manicles* in the freest sins. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 22.

The law good men count their ornament and protection; others, their *manacles* and oppression. *King Charles.*

Those *manicles* put on him were exceedingly inconvenient for a grinder in a mill. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 115.

To MA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chain the hands; to shackle.

We'll bait thy bears to death,
And *manacle* the bearward in their chains. *Shakspeare.*
I'll *manacle* thy neck and feet together. *Shakspeare.*

Is it thus you use this monarch, to *manacle* and shackle him hand and foot? *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To MA'NAGE.† *v. a.* [*menager*, French; from *manus*, the hand, Latin.]

1. To conduct; to carry on.

The fathers had *managed* the charge of idolatry against the heathens. *Stillingfleet.*

Let her at least the vocal brass inspire,
And tell the nations in no vulgar strain,
What wars I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior.*

2. To train a horse to graceful action.

He rode up and down gallantly mounted, *managing* his horse, and charging and discharging his lance. *Knolles.*

They vault from hunters to the *manag'd* steed. *Young.*

3. To govern; to make tractable.

Let us stick to our point, and we will *manage* Bull I'll warrant you. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

4. To wield; to move or use easily.

Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be easily *managed*. *Newton.*

5. To husband; to make the object of caution.

There is no more to *manage!* If I fall,
It shall be like myself; a setting sun
Should leave a tract of glory in the skies. *Dryden.*
The less he had to lose, the less he car'd,
To *manage* loathsome life, when love was the reward. *Dryden.*

6. To treat with caution or decency: this is a phrase merely Gallick; not to be imitated. Dr. Johnson. — Bishop Hurd has disregarded Dr. Johnson's censure of this usage.

Notwithstanding it was so much his interest to *manage* his protestant subjects in the country, he made over his principality to France. *Addison on Italy.*

To the Hollanders she [Queen Elizabeth] could talk big; and it was not her humour to *manage* those over whom she had gained an ascendant. *Hurd, Dial.* iv. *On the Gold. Age of Q. Eliz.*

To MA'NAGE. *v. n.* To superintend affairs; to transact.

Leave them to *manage* for thee, and to grant
What their unerring wisdom sees thee want. *Dryden.*

MA'NAGE. *n. s.* [*mesnage*, *menage*, French.]

1. Conduct; administration.

To him put
The *manage* of my state. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

This might have been prevented,
With very easy arguments of love,
Which now the *manage* of two kingdoms must
With fearful, bloody issue arbitrate. *Shakspeare, K. John.*
For the rebels which stand out in Ireland,
Expedient *manage* must be made, my liege,
Ere further leisure yield them further means. *Shakspeare.*

Young men, in the conduct and *manage* of actions, embrace more than they can hold, and stir more than they can quiet. *Bacon, Ess.*

The plea of a good intention will serve to sanctify the worst actions; the proof of which is but too manifest from that scandalous doctrine of the jesuits concerning the direction of the intention, and likewise from the whole *manage* of the late rebellion. *South.*

2. Use; instrumentality.

To think to make gold of quicksilver is not to be hoped; for quicksilver will not endure the *manage* of the fire. *Bacon.*

3. Government of a horse.

In thy slumbers
I heard thee murmur tales of iron wars,
Speak terms of *manage* to the bounding steed. *Shakspeare.*

The horse you must draw in his career with his *manage* and turn, doing the curvetto. *Peacham.*

4. Discipline; governance.

Whenever we take a strong biass, it is not out of a moral incapacity to do better, but for want of a careful *manage* and discipline to set us right at first. *L'Estrange.*

MA'NAGEABLE.† *adj.* [from *manage*.]

1. Easy in the use; not difficult to be wielded or moved.

The conditions of weapons and their improvement are, that they may serve in all weathers; and that the carriage may be light and *manageable*. *Bacon, Ess.*

Very long tubes are, by reason of their length, apt to bend, and shake by bending so as to cause a continual trembling in the objects, whereas by contrivance the glasses are readily *manageable*. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Governable; tractable.

Not to forbid the ingenuous operations of human art and invention, — so far as they are *manageable* within the limits of moral intentions and religious ends. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 76.

The courage of a Christian is truly rational and manly, founded in religion and true principles of reason; and so is a thousand times more *manageable* and useful, than that which ariseth only out of temper and complexion. *Scott's Works*, (ed. 1718,) ii. 5.

Many of us seem to borrow our passions from bears, tigers, and lions, rather than from more *manageable* animals. *Skelton, Deism Revealed, Dial.* viii.

MA'NAGEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *manageable*.]

1. Accommodation to easy use.

This disagreement may be imputed to the greater or less exactness or *manageableness* of the instruments employed. *Boyle.*

2. Tractableness; easiness to be governed.

MA'NAGEMENT. *n. s.* [*menagement*, French.]

1. Conduct; administration.

An ill argument introduced with deference, will procure more credit than the profoundest science with a rough, insolent, and noisy *management*. *Locke on Education.*

The wrong *management* of the earl of Godolphin was the only cause of the union. *Swift.*

2. Prudence; cunning practice.

Mark with what *management* their tribes divide;
Some stick to you, and some to t'other side. *Dryden.*

3. Practice; transaction; dealing.

He had great *managements* with ecclesiasticks in the view of being advanced to the pontificate. *Addison on Italy.*

MA'NAGER. *n. s.* [from *manage.*]

1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing.

A skilful *manager* of the rabble, so long as they have but ears to hear, needs never enquire whether they have any understanding. *South.*

The *manager* opens his sluice every night, and distributes the water into the town. *Addison.*

An artful *manager*, that crept between
His friend and shame, and was a kind of screen. *Pope.*

2. A man of frugality; a good husband.

A prince of great aspiring thoughts: in the main, a *manager* of his treasure, and yet bountiful, from his own motion, wherever he discerns merit. *Temple.*

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the prodigality of Ovid's wit; though he could have wished, that the master of it had been a better *manager*. *Dryden.*

MA'NAGERY. *n. s.* [*managerie*, French.]

1. Conduct; direction; administration.

They who most exactly describe that battle, give so ill an account of any conduct or discretion in the *managery* of that affair, that posterity would receive little benefit in the most particular relation of it. *Clarendon.*

2. Husbandry; frugality.

The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attested its good *managery*, that it is not credible crowns are conferred gratis. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

3. Manner of using.

No expert general will bring a company of raw, untrained men into the field, but will, by little bloody skirmishes, instruct them in the manner of the fight, and teach them the ready *managery* of their weapons. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

MA'NAKIN.* See MANIKIN.

MANA'TION. *n. s.* [*manatio*, Lat.] The act of issuing from something else.

MANCHE. n. s. [French.] A sleeve.

MA'NCHET.† *n. s.* [*michet*, Fr. Skinner, and Dr. Johnson. — More probably a corruption of *main cheat*, i. e. principal kind of cheat. Archæol. vol. 15. p. 10. See CHEAT-BREAD.] A small loaf of fine bread.

Take a small toast of *manchet*, dipped in oil of sweet almonds. *Bacon.*

I love to entertain my friends with a frugal collation; a cup of wine, a dish of fruit, and a *manchet*. *More, Divine, Dial.*

A paste made only of crums of bread, which should be of pure fine *manchet*. *Walton, Angler.*

MANCHINE'EL *tree. n. s.* [*mancanilla*, Lat.]

The *manchineel tree* is a native of the West Indies, and grows to the size of an oak: its wood is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long, and is therefore much esteemed: in cutting down those trees, the juice of the bark must be burnt out before the work is begun; for it will raise blisters on the skin, and burn holes in linen; and if it should flie into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of losing their sight: the fruit is of the colour and size of the golden pippen; many Europeans have suffered, and others lost their lives by eating it: the leaves abound with juice of the same nature; cattle never shelter themselves, and scarcely will any vegetable grow under their shade; yet goats eat this fruit without injury. *Miller.*

To MA'NCIPATE.† *v. a.* [*mancipo*, Latin; *mancipér*, old Fr.] To enslave; to bind; to tie.

They voluntary *mancipate* and sell themselves.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 150.

Although the regular part of nature is seldom varied, yet the meteors, which are in themselves more unstable, and less *mancipated* to stated motions, are oftentimes employed to various ends. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

MANCIPA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *mancipate.*] Slavery; involuntary obligation. *Cockeram.*

They [the Romans] fortified themselves against all incursions, — and prevailed against all mankind to their *mancipation* under them. *Waterhous, Comm. on Fortescu,* p. 187.

MA'NCIPLE.† *n. s.* [*manceps*, Latin; which signified particularly the superintendant of a public bakehouse, and from thence a baker in general, Tyrwhitt. And see Du Cange in V. MANCEPS.] The steward of a community; the purveyor: it is particularly used of the purveyor of a college.

A gentil *manciple* was ther of a temple,
Of which achatours mighten take ensemple
For to ben wise in buying of vitaille. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

They come furnished with no more experience than they learnt between the cook and the *manciple*.
Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 2.

Their *manciple* fell dangerously ill,
Bread must be had, their grist went to the mill:
This simkin moderately stole before,
Their steward sick, he robb'd them ten times more.
Betterton, Miller of Trompington.

MANDA'MUS.† *n. s.* [Latin.] A writ granted by the court of king's bench in the name of the king; so called from the initial word.

I thought it my duty to returne our most humble thankes to your grace, for your late seasonable and effectual assistance in reverting the *mandamus* sent to Oriel-college.
Letter in Warton's Life of Bathurst, p. 100.

MANDARI'N.† *n. s.* [*mandarim*, or *mandador*, a commander, Portuguese; by persons of which country this name was given to the Chinese people of distinction; *mandar*, to command, from the Latin *mandare.*] A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

Out of these are chosen all their chief officers, and *mandarines* both civil and military. *Temple.*

MA'NDATARY. *n. s.* [*mandataire*, Fr. from *mando*, Lat.] He to whom the pope has, by his prerogative, and proper right, given a mandate for his benefice. *Ayliffe.*

MA'NDATE.† *n. s.* [*mandat*, French; *mandatum*, Lat.]

1. Command.

Her force is not any where so apparent as in express *mandates* or prohibitions, especially upon advice and consultation going before. *Hooker.*

The necessity of the times cast the power of the three estates upon himself, that his *mandates* should pass for laws, whereby he laid what taxes he pleased. *Howell, Voc. For.*

2. Precept, charge; commission, sent or transmitted.

Who knows,
If the scarce bearded Cæsar have not sent
His powerful *mandate* to you. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

This Moor,
Your special *mandate*, for the state affairs,
Hath hither brought. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

He thought the *mandate* forg'd, your death conceal'd. *Dryden.*

This dream all powerful Juno sends, I bear
Her mighty *mandates*, and her words you hear. *Dryden.*

MANDA'TOR. n. s. [Latin.] Director.

A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a master and *mandator* to his proctor. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

MA'NDATORY.✝ *adj.* [*mandare*, Lat.] Preceptive; directory.

It doth not appear that he usurped more than a *mandatory* nomination of the bishop to be consecrated. *Abp. Usher on Ordination*, p. 221.

MA'NDATORY.* *n. s.* One to whom a commandment or charge is given; as, to an apparitor, or other messenger, to execute a citation. *Bullokar.*

Sending their *mandatory* with a musquetier to doctor Hammond's lodging, they commanded him to appear before them. *Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 1.

To MA'NDER.* See *To* MAUNDER.

MA'NDIBLE.✝ *n. s.* [*mandibula*, Latin; *mandibule*, old Fr.] The jaw; the instrument of manducation.

There are two jaw bones, which are called the upper and nether *mandible*. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 76.

He saith, only the crocodile moveth the upper jaw, as if the upper *mandible* did make an articulation with the cranium. *Grew, Museum.*

MANDI'BULAR.✝ *adj.* [from *mandibula*, Lat.] Belonging to the jaw.

They consider and conpute the many parts, joints, sinews; — parts similar, dissimilar, guttural, dental, *mandibular*. *Gayton on D. Quix.* (1654,) p. 103.

MA'NDIL.* *n. s.* [*mandille*, old French. From the Persian. See MANTLE.] A sort of mantle.

Gratifying them with a horse, a sword, a *mandil*, or the like. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 293.

MANDI'LION.✝ *n. s.* [*mandiglione*, Italian.] A soldier's coat. Skinner. A loose garment; a sleeveless jacket. Ainsworth. It is from the Persian. See MANDIL, and MANTLE.

MA'NDMENT.* *n. s.* [*mandement*, old French; from *mando*, Lat.] Commandment; direction. Obsolete.

One of these least *maundementis*. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* v.

Without *mandement*. *Chaucer, Fr. Tale.*

MA'NDOLIN.* *n. s.* [*mandola*, Ital. strumento musicale. Vocab. Della Crusca.] A kind of citern.

MANDRA'GORA.✝ } *n. s.* [*mandragoras*, Lat. *mandragôre*, Fr. manꝺꞃaᵹoꞃa, Saxon.]
MA'NDRAKE. }
A plant.

The flower of the *mandrake* consists of one leaf in the shape of a bell, and is divided at the top into several parts; the root is said to bear a resemblance to the human form. The reports of tying a dog to this plant, in order to root it up, and prevent the certain death of the person who dares to attempt such a deed, and of the groans emitted by it when the violence is offered, are equally fabulous. *Miller.*

Among other virtues, *mandrake* has been falsely celebrated for rendering barren women fruitful: it has a soporifick quality, and the ancients used it when they wanted a narcotick of the most powerful kind. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

Would curses kill, as doth the *mandrake*'s groan,
I would invent as bitter searching terms,
As curst, as harsh, and horrible to hear. *Shakspeare.*

Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep. *Shakspeare.*

Come, violent death,
Serve for *mandragora* to make me sleep.
Webster, Dutchess of Malfy, (1623.)

And shrieks like *mandrakes*, torn out of the earth,
That living mortals, hearing them, run mad. *Shakspeare.*

Go, and catch a falling star,
Get with child a *mandrake* root. *Donne.*

MA'NDREL. *n. s.* [*mandrin*, Fr.] An instrument to hold in the lathe the substance to be turned.

Mandrels are made with a long wooden shank, to fit stiff into a round hole that is made in the work, that is to be turned; this *mandrel* is a shank, or *pin mandrel*. *Moxon.*

MA'NDUCABLE.* *adj.* [from *manduco*, Lat.] That may be eaten; fit to be eaten.

Not forbearing to eat any *manducable* creature. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 53.

To MA'NDUCATE.✝ *v. a.* [*manduco*, Lat.] To chew; to eat.

It is gravel in the teeth, and a man must drink the blood of his own gums, when he *manducates* such unwholesome, such unpleasant fruit. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1653,) p. 252.

MANDUCA'TION.✝ *n. s.* [*manducatio*, Lat.] Eating; chewing.

Manducation is the action of the lower jaw in chewing the food, and preparing it in the mouth before it is received into the stomach. *Quincy.*

As good popery κατὰ γράμμα, as ever papist conceived of transubstantiation or oral *manducation*. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* (1625,) p. 261.

The more solid food needs greater *manducation*. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 82.

As he who is not a holy person does not feed upon Christ, it is apparent that our *manducation* must be spiritual, and therefore so must the food, and consequently it cannot be natural flesh. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

MANE. *n. s.* [*maene*, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses or other animals.

Dametas was tossed from the saddle to the *mane* of the horse, and thence to the ground. *Sidney.*

A currie comb, *maine* comb, and whip for a jade. *Tusser.*

The weak wanton Cupid
Shall from your neck unloose his am'rous fold;
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's *mane*,
Be shook to air. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

The horses breaking loose, ran up and down with their tails and *manes* on a light-fire. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

A lion shakes his dreadful *mane*,
And angry grows. *Waller.*

For quitting both their swords and reins,
They grasp'd with all their strength the *manes*. *Hudibras.*

MA'NEATER. *n. s.* [*man* and *eat*.] A cannibal; an anthropophagite; one that feeds upon human flesh.

MA'NED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Having a mane.

MANE'GE.* *n. s.* [French.] A place where horses are trained, or horsemanship taught; a riding-school.

If the weather is very hot, you may leave your riding at the *manege* till your return to Paris. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

MANE'RIAL.* *adj.* [*manerium*, Latin.] Manorial: which is another way of writing the word.

Hence we may conclude, that beside the church, there was a domestic or *manerial* chapel belonging to the old family-seat at Asterley. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 20.

MA'NES.✝ *n. s.* [Latin.] Ghost; shade; that which remains of man after death.

Hail, O ye holy *manes!* hail again
Paternal ashes. *Dryden, Virg.*

Some sages have thought it pious to preserve a certain reverence for the *manes* of their deceased friends; and have withdrawn themselves from the rest of the world, at certain seasons, to commemorate in their own thoughts such of their acquaintance who have gone before them out of this life. *Tatler*, No. 181.

MA'NFUL.✝ *adj.* [*man* and *full*.] Bold; stout; daring.

A handful
It had devour'd 'twas so *manful*. *Hudibras.*

The Jews, observing a *manful* resolution and majesty in his countenance, asked him some particulars concerning his parents, condition, and country. *Anderton, Hist. of the Iconoclasts*, (1671,) p. 29.

MA'NFULLY. *adv.* [from *manful*.] Boldly; stoutly.

Artimesia behaved herself *manfully* in a great fight at sea, when Xerxes stood by as a coward. *Abbot.*

I slew him *manfully* in fight,
Without false 'vantage, or base treachery. *Shakspeare.*

He that with this Christian armour *manfully* fights against, and repels, the temptations and assaults of his spiritual enemies; he that keeps his conscience void of offence, shall enjoy peace here and for ever. *Ray on Creation.*

MA'NFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *manful.*] Stoutness; boldness.

Daniel, then byshoppe of Wynchestre, sent this Wenefridus to Rome, with his letters of commendation for his *manfulness* there shewed. *Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot.* P. i. (1550,) fol. 57.

MA'NGANESE. *n. s.* [*manganesia*, low Lat.]

Manganese is a name the glassmen use for many different substances, that have the same effect in clearing the foul colour of their glass: it is properly an iron ore of a poorer sort. *Hill.*

Manganese is rarely found but in an iron vein. *Woodward.*

MANGCO'RN. *n. s.* [*mengen*, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of several kinds mixed: as, wheat and rye. It is generally pronounced *mung corn.*

MANGE. *n. s.* [*demangeaison*, Fr.] The itch or scab in cattle.

The sheep died of the rot, and the swine of the *mange.* *B. Jonson.*

Tell what crisis does divine
The rot in sheep, or *mange* in swine. *Hudibras.*

MA'NGER. *n. s.* [*mangeoire*, Fr.] The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn.

A churlish cur got into a *manger*, and there lay growling to keep the horses from their provender. *L'Estrange.*

MA'NGINESS.† *n. s.* [from *mangy.*] Scabbiness; infection with the mange. *Sherwood.*

To **MA'NGLE.†** *v. a.* [*mangelen*, Dutch, to be wanting; *mancus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — *Mangel*, Germ. and Su. defectus, ab antiq. Celt. *man*, defectus. Serenius. Mr. Malone believes it to be a corruption of *manquel:* " Whom [Edw. son of Hen. VI.] they that stood about sodainly murthered, and piteously *man-quelled.*" Hall's Chronicle, 1550.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piece-meal; to butcher.

Cassio, may you suspect
Who they should be, that thus have *mangled* you? *Shakspeare.*
Your dishonour
Mangles true judgement, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shakspeare.*

Afterward they brought the fifth also, and *mangled* him. *2 Macc.* vii. 15.

Thoughts my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts,
Exasperate, exulcerate, and raise
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb,
Or medicinal liquor can assuage. *Milton, S. A.*

The triple porter of the Stygian seat,
With lolling tongue, lay fawning at thy feet,
And, seiz'd with fear, forgot his *mangled* meat. *Dryden.*

What could swords or poisons, racks or flame,
But *mangle* and disjoint this brittle frame!
More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame. *Prior.*

It is hard, that not one gentleman's daughter should read her own tongue; as any one may find, who can hear them when they are disposed to *mangle* a play or a novel, where the least word out of the common road disconcerts them. *Swift.*

They have joined the most obdurate consonants without one intervening vowel, only to shorten a syllable; so that most of the books we see now-a-days, are full of those *manglings* and abbreviations. *Swift.*

Inextricable difficulties occur by *mangling* the sense, and curtailing authors. *Baker on Learning.*

To **MA'NGLE.*** *v. a.* [*mangeln*, Germ. *manghelen*, Teut. " Manghelen het lijn-waet, levigare, complanare, polire lintea." Kilian.] To smooth linen; to calender.

MA'NGLE.* *n. s.* A rolling-press for smoothing linen; a calender. The instrument in Germany is *mandler*, *mange*, and *mangel;* in Italy *mangano*, which Florio renders " a kind of press to press buckram, fustian, or dried linen-cloth, to make it have a lustre or gloss." World of Words, 1598.

MA'NGLER.† *n. s.* [from *mangle.*] A hacker; one that destroys bungingly.

Your freethinkers at that rate are the greatest *manglers* of authors. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 38.

Since after thee may rise an impious line,
Coarse *manglers* of the human face divine;
Paint on, till fate dissolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickell.*

MA'NGO.† *n. s.* [*mangostan*, French. Dr. Johnson. — Kempfer derives the name from the *mangoust*, or Indian ichneumon, which is said to eat of this root when bitten by the viper named naja; the root being called a remedy against the poison of serpents; and that the plant thus obtained the name of *mango* from that being the Portuguese name for the *mangoust.*] A fruit of the East Indies brought to Europe pickled.

The fruit with the husk, when very young, makes a good preserve, and is used to pickle like *mangoes.* *Mortimer.*

What lord of old wou'd bid his cook prepare
Mangoes, potargo, champignons, cavare. *King.*

MA'NGONEL.* *n. s.* [*mangoneau*, old French; *mangonel*, modern; from μάγγανον, Greek, a machine.] An engine which threw large stones, and was employed to batter walls. Obsolete.

Withouten stroke it mote be take
Of trepeget or *mengonell.* *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 6279.

MA'NGONISM.* *n. s.* [*mangonisme*, Fr. " the craft of trimming or setting out saleable things." Cotgrave.] The art of setting off any thing. Not in use.

Let gentlemen and ladies who are curious, trust little by *mangonism*, insuccations, or medicine, to alter the species of flowers considerably. *Evelyn, Kal. Hor. March.*

To **MA'NGONIZE.*** *v. n.* [*mangonizo*, Lat. *mangonner*, Fr.] To polish a thing to make it sell the better. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

No, you *mangonizing* slave, I will not part from 'em: you'll sell them, &c. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

MA'NGROVE.* *n. s.* A plant which grows in saltwater rivers, both in the East and West Indies.

MA'NGY† *adj.* [from *mange.*] Infected with the mange; scabby.

In wretched beggary,
And *maungy* misery,
In lousy lothsumnesse. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 81.

Away, thou issue of a *mangy* dog!
I swoon to see thee. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

MANHA'TER. *n. s.* [*man* and *hater.*] Misanthrope; one that hates mankind.

MA'NHOOD. *n. s.* [from *man.*]

1. Human nature.

In Seth was the church of God established; from whom Christ descended, as touching his *manhood.* *Ralegh.*

Not therefore joins the son
Manhood to Godhead, with more strength to foil
Thy enemy. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Virility; not womanhood.

'Tis in my pow'r to be a sovereign now,
And, knowing more, to make his *manhood* bow. *Dryden.*

3. Virility; not childhood.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy;
Thy school-days frightful, desp'rate, wild and furious;
Thy prime of *manhood* daring, bold and venturous. *Shakspeare.*

By fraud or force the suitor train destroy,
And starting into *manhood*, scorn the boy. *Pope, Odyss.*

4. Courage; bravery; resolution; fortitude.

Nothing so hard but his valour overcame; which he so guided with virtue, that although no man was spoken of but he for *manhood*, he was called the courteous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

MA'NIA.* } *n. s.* [μανία, Greek; *manie*, French.]
MA'NIE. } Madness. Our old word is *manie.* *Cockeram.*

Mania, the most violent and acute species of delirium, arising from a perturbation of the imagination and judgement. *Chambers.*

Nought only like the lover's maladie
Of Ereos, but rather ylike *manie*,
Engendred of humours melancolike. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

MA'NIABLE.* *adj.* [*maniable*, French.] Manageable; tractable. Not in use.

As to the will of man, it is that which is most *maniable* and obedient. *Bacon's Works*, (ed. *Rawley*, 1657,) p. 228.

MANI'ACAL.† } *adj.* [*maniacus*, Latin; *maniac*, old
MANI'ACK. } Fr. Roquefort.] Raging with madness; mad to rage; brainsick. *Cockeram.*

Epilepsis and *maniacal* lunacies usually conform to the age of the moon. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

MA'NIACK.* *n. s.* A mad person.

Scornful she spoke; and, heedless of reply,
The lovely *maniac* bounded o'er the plain. *Shenstone, Eleg.* 16.

MANICHE'AN.* } *n. s.* [from *Manes*, a Persian, edu-
MANICHE'E. } cated among the magi; of whom he was one, before he embraced Christianity.] One of the followers of Manes, who taught that there were two principles of all things, coeternal and coequal, the one good, the other evil; that two equipollent deities ruled the world; and other gross and impious errours.

The *Manichees* held man in all things dragged by a necessity of destiny. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 97.

Could the wild *Manichean* own that guide,
The good would triumph, and the ill subside! *Boyse.*

MANICHE'AN.* *adj.* Relating to the Manicheans.

What has been said is methinks sufficient to ruin the *Manichean* cause, and exclude the independent principle of evil. *Wollaston, Religion of Nature.*

MA'NICHEISM.* *n. s.* [from *Manichee.*] The impious doctrine of the Manichees.

Which doctrine of J. S. is condemned by his adversaries, even of Rome, as the pith of *Manicheism.* *Puller, Moderat. of the Ch. of Eng.* p. 143.

Bayle — has artfully employed all that force and acuteness of argument, which he certainly possessed, in promoting the gloomy and uncomfortable scheme of scepticism or *Manicheism.* *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

MA'NICON.* *n. s.* [*manicon*, Lat.] A kind of nightshade; an herb so called from its making people mad.

Bewitch Hermetick men to run
Stark staring mad with *manicon.* *Hudibras*, iii. 1.

MA'NICHORD.* *n. s.* [*manicordion*, Fr. "an old-fashioned clarichord." Cotgrave.] A musical instrument, like a spinet. It has been confounded with the *monochord*, as if it were an instrument of one string only. See MONOCHORD. It has taken the name, most probably, from the Lat. *manus*, the hand, and *chord.* Its strings, like those of the clarichord, were covered with little pieces of cloth, to deaden or soften the sound: whence it is called the dumb spinet; and was much used in nunneries, by reason that the nuns, who were learning to play upon it, might not disturb the silence of other cells. See Grassineau's Mus. Dict.

MA'NIFEST. *adj.* [*manifestus*, Latin.]

1. Plain; open; not concealed; not doubtful; apparent.

They all concur as principles, they all have their forcible operations therein, although not all in like apparent and *manifest* manner. *Hooker.*

That which may be known of God is *manifest* in them; for God hath shewed it unto them. *Rom.* i. 19.

He was fore-ordained before the foundation of the world, but was *manifest* in these last times for you. 1 *Pet.* i. 20.

He full
Resplendent all his father *manifest*
Express'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Thus *manifest* to sight the God appear'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

I saw, I saw him *manifest* in view,
His voice, his figure, and his gesture knew. *Dryden.*

2. Detected: with *of.*

Calistho there stood *manifest of* shame,
And, turn'd a bear, the northern star became. *Dryden.*

MANIFE'ST.† *n. s.* [*manifeste*, Fr. *manifesto*, Italian.] Declaration; publick protestation.

You authentick witnesses I bring,
Of this my *manifest:* that never more
This hand shall combat on the crooked shore. *Dryden.*

A *manifest*, shewing the reasons for declaring war against the king of Sweden. *Book, so entitled, fol. publ. in* 1675.

To MANIFE'ST. *v. a.* [*manifester*, French; *manifesto*, Lat.] To make appear; to make publick; to shew plainly; to discover.

Thy life did *manifest*, thou lov'dst me not;
And thou wilt have me die assured of it. *Shakspeare.*

He that loveth me I will love him, and *manifest* myself to him. *St. John*, xiv. 21.

He was pleased himself to assume, and *manifest* his will in our flesh, and so not only as God from heaven, but God visible on earth, to preach reformation among us. *Hammond.*

This perverse commotion
Must *manifest* thee worthiest to be heir
Of all things. *Milton, P. L.*

Were he not by law withstood,
He'd *manifest* his own inhuman blood. *Dryden, Juv.*

It may be part of our employment in eternity, to contemplate the works of God, and give him the glory of his wisdom *manifested* in the creation. *Ray on Creation.*

MANIFE'STABLE.* See MANIFESTIBLE.

MANIFESTA'TION. *n. s.* [*manifestation*, French; from *manifest.*] Discovery; publication; clear evidence.

Though there be a kind of natural right in the noble, wise and virtuous, to govern them which are of servile disposition; nevertheless, for *manifestation* of this their right, the assent of them who are to be governed seemeth necessary. *Hooker.*

As the nature of God is excellent, so likewise is it to know him in those glorious *manifestations* of himself in the works of creation and providence. *Tillotson.*

The secret manner in which acts of mercy ought to be performed, requires this public *manifestation* of them at the great day. *Atterbury.*

MANIFE'STIBLE.† *adj.* [properly *manifestable*, Dr. Johnson observes. And so the learned Henry More writes it. Dr. Johnson cites only Sir T. Brown.] Easy to be made evident.

This is *manifestible* in long and thin plates of steel perforated in the middle, and equilibrated. *Brown.*

There is no other way than this that is *manifestable* either by Scripture, reason, or experience. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 241.

MA'NIFESTLY. *adv.* [from *manifest.*] Clearly; evidently; plainly.

We see *manifestly*, that sounds are carried with wind. *Bacon.*

Sects, in a state, seem to be tolerated because they are already spread, while they do not *mainfestly* endanger the constitution. *Swift.*

MA'NIFESTNESS. *n. s.* [from *manifest.*] Perspicuity; clear evidence.

MANIFE'STO. *n. s.* [Italian.] Publick protestation; declaration.

It was proposed to draw up a *manifesto*, setting forth the grounds and motives of our taking arms. *Addison.*

MA'NIFOLD.† *adj.* [*many* and *fold.* Sax. maniᵹfeald.]

1. Of different kinds; many in number; multiplied; complicated.

When his eyes did her behold,
Her heart did seem to melt in pleasures *manifold.* *Spenser.*
Terrour of the torments *manifold,*
In which the damned souls he did behold. *Spenser.*
If that the king
Have any way your good deserts forgot,
Which he confesseth to be *manifold,*
He bids you name your griefs. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

If any man of quality will maintain upon Edward earl of Gloucester, that he is a *manifold* traitor, let him appear. *Shakspeare.*

They receive *manifold* more in this present time, and in the world to come life everlasting. *St. Luke,* xviii. 30.

To represent to the life the *manifold* use of friendship, see how many things a man cannot do himself. *Bacon, Ess.*

My scope in this experiment is *manifold.* *Boyle.*

We are not got further than the borders of the mineral kingdom, so very ample is it, so various and *manifold* its productions. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Milton has an uncommon use of it.

They not obeying
Incurr'd, what cou'd they less? the penalty;
And *manifold* in sin deserv'd to fall. *Milton, P. L.*

MANIFO'LDED. *adj.* [*many* and *fold.*] Having many complications or doubles.

His puissant arms about his noble breast,
And *manifolded* shield, he bound about his wrist. *Spenser, F. Q.*

MA'NIFOLDLY.† *adv.* [maniᵹealblice, Sax.] In a manifold manner.

They were *manifoldly* acknowledged the savers of that country. *Sidney.*

The scarfs and the bannerets about thee did *manifoldly* dissuade me from believing thee a ship of two great a burthen. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

MA'NIFOLDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *manifold.*] State of being manifold; multiplicity. *Sherwood.*

MANI'GLIONS. *n. s.* [in gunnery.] Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, cast after the German form. *Bailey.*

MA'NIHOT.* } *n. s.* A plant in the West Indies.
MA'NIOC. } *Miller, and Mason.*

The *manioc* grows to the size of a large shrub, or small tree, and produces roots somewhat resembling parsnips. After carefully squeezing out the juice, these roots are grated down to a fine powder, and formed into cakes, called *cassada* bread. — One species of *manioc* is altogether free of any poisonous quality, and may be eaten without any preparation, but that of roasting it in the embers. *Robertson.*

MANI'LIO.* } *n. s.* A kind of ring or bracelet worn
MANI'LLE. } by persons in Africa and Asia.

Their arms and legs are chained with *manilios* and armolets of silver, brass, ivory, and the like. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 114.

Their arms and legs chained with *manilios* or voluntary bracelets. *Ibid.* p. 204.

MA'NIKIN. *n. s.* [*manneken,* Teut.] A little man.

This is a dear *manikin* to you, sir Toby.
—I have been dear to him, lad, some two thousand strong. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

MA'NIPLE.† *n. s.* [*maniple, manipule,* old French; *manipulus,* Latin.]

1. A handful.

I ha' seen him wait at court there with his *maniples*
Of papers and petitions. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

2. A small band of soldiers.

They view'd those troops afar
March on well rank'd, and marshall'd for a war,
Not in loose *maniples*, but ready all
To stand, or give a charge. *May, Lucan,* B. 10.

Until he see our small divided *maniples* cutting through at every angle of his ill united and unwieldy brigade. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

The very *maniples* forsooth are to break ranks without orders. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 54.

3. A fanon; a kind of ornament worn about the arm of the mass-priest.

They must have oyle, candles, basens, &c. *maniples*, miters, bookes. *Dering on the Ep. to the Heb.* (1576,) Cc. iii.

Their stoles, *maniples*, vestments. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist,* (1616,) p. 27.

MANI'PULAR. *adj.* [from *manipulus,* Lat.] Relating to a maniple.

MANIPULA'TION.* *n. s.* [*manipulatim,* Lat. by bands or companies, or in heaps.] In mines, the manner of digging silver out of the earth.

MA'NKILLING.* *adj.* [*man* and *kill.*] Used to kill men.

Cursed be the poet, who first honoured, with the name of a hero, a mere Ajax, a *mankilling* idiot *Dryden, Ded. to the D. of Ormond.*

MANKI'LLER. *n. s.* [*man* and *killer.*] Murderer.

To kill *mankillers* man has lawful power,
But not the extended licence to devour. *Dryden, Fab.*

MANKI'ND.† *n. s.* [*man* and *kind.* Saxon, mancÿnn. The poets have sometimes placed the accent on the first syllable of *mankind.* Shakspeare affords an example in the adjective, and Milton in the substantive.]

1. The race or species of human beings.

From them I will not hide
My judgements, how with *mankind* I proceed;
As how with peccant angels late they saw. *Milton, P. L.*
Erewhile perplex'd with thoughts what would become
Of me and all *mankind;* but now I see
His day, in whom all nations shall be blest. *Milton, P. L.*

Plato witnesseth, that soon after *mankind* began to increase, they built many cities. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

All *mankind* alike require their grace,
All born to want; a miserable race. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. Humanity. Not in use.

You, whose minds are good,
And have not forc'd all *mankind* from your breasts
That yet have so much stock of virtue left,
To pity guilty states, when they are wretched;
Lend your soft ears to hear, and eyes to weep,
Deeds done by men beyond the acts of furies. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

MA'NKIND.† *adj.* [man, Sax. denotes *wickedness,* as well as *man.*] Resembling man not woman in form or nature; masculine: often applied by our old poets to the female sex in a bad sense, and in some parts of England still denoting violent, ferocious, women. Sometimes it is an epithet for a ferocious man. In the sense of mischievous, it was also formerly applied to beasts.

He saw mightie deere, that seemed to be *mankind,* which ranne at him. *Frobisher, First Voyage,* (1578,) p. 48.

A *mankind* witch! Hence with her, out o'door:
A most intelligencing bawd. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*
Pallas, nor thee, I call on, *mankind* maid!
B. Jonson, For. Song, 10.
Are women grown so *mankind?*
Beaum. and Fl. Woman-Hater.
See, see this *mankind* strumpet. *Fairfax, Tass.*

Good signior Cornelio, be not too *mankind* against your wife. *Chapman, All Fools.*

MA'NLIKE.† *adj.* [*man* and *like.*]

1. Having the complexion and proper qualities of man.

Such a right *manlike* man, as nature, often erring, yet shews she would fain make. *Sidney.*

He fishes, drinks, and wastes
The lamp of night in revels: is not more *manlike*
Than Cleopatra. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Under his forming hand a creature grew,
Manlike, but different sex. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Becoming a man.

Civil *manlike* exercise, which might stir up, and discipline, and ripen the strength they have. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 561.

MA'NLESS. *adj.* [*man* and *less.*] Without men; not manned.

Sir Walter Ralegh was wont to say, the Spaniards were suddenly driven away with squibs; for it was no more but a stratagem of fire-boats *manless*, and sent upon the armada at Calais by the favour of the wind in the night, that put them in such terror, as they cut their cables. *Bacon.*

MA'NLINESS.† *n. s.* [from *manly*. Dignity; bravery; stoutness.

Feed your wrath, sir, rather than your lust;
It is a vice comes nearer *manliness*. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

If men want *manliness* to expostulate the right of their due ransom. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Young master, willing to shew himself a man, lets himself loose to all irregularities; and thus courts credit and *manliness* in the casting off the modesty he has till then been kept in. *Locke.*

MA'NLING.* *n. s.* [from *man.*] A little man.

Augustus often called him his witty *manling*, for the littleness of his stature. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

MA'NLY. *adj.* [from *man.*]

1. Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; stout; undaunted; undismayed.

As did Æneas old Anchises bear,
So I bear thee upon my *manly* shoulders. *Shakspeare.*

Lets briefly put on *manly* readiness,
And meet i' th' hall together. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Serene and *manly*, harden'd to sustain
The load of life, and exercis'd in pain. *Dryden, Juv.*

See great Marcellus! how inur'd in toils,
He moves with *manly* grace. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Not womanish; not childish.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice; and turn two mincing steps
Into a *manly* stride. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

MA'NLY. *adv.* [from *man.*] With courage like a man.

MA'NNA. *n. s.* [Hebrew.]

Manna is properly a gum, and is honey-like juice concreted into a solid form, seldom so dry but it adheres to the fingers: its colour is whitish, or brownish, and it has sweetness, and with it a sharpness that renders it agreeable: *manna* is the product of two different trees, both varieties of the ash: when the heats are free from rain, these trees exudate a white honey juice, which concretes into what we call *manna*. It is but lately that the world were convinced of the mistake of *manna* being an aërial produce, by an experiment being made by covering a tree with sheets in the *manna* season, and the finding as much *manna* on it afterwards as on those which were open to the air and dew. *Hill.*

It would be well inquired, whether *manna* doth fall but upon certain herbs or leaves only. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The *manna* in heaven will suit every man's palate. *Locke.*

MA'NNER.† *n. s.* [*maniere*, French.]

1. Form; method.

In my divine Emilia make me blest.
Find thou the *manner*; and the means prepare,
Possession, more than conquest, is my care. *Dryden.*

2. Custom; habit; fashion.

As the *manner* of some is. *Heb.* x. 25.

3. Certain degree.

It is in a *manner* done already;
For many carriages he hath dispatch'd
To the sea-side. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

The bread is in a *manner* common. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 5.

If the envy be general in a *manner* upon all the ministers of an estate, it is truly upon the state itself. *Bacon, Ess.*

This universe we have possest, and rul'd
In *manner* at our will, the affairs of earth. *Milton, P. R.*

Augustinus does in a *manner* confess the charge. *Baker.*

4. Sort; kind.

All *manner* of men assembled here in arms against God's peace and the king's: we charge you to repair to your dwelling places. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

A love that makes breath poor, and speech unable,
Beyond all *manner* of so much I love you. *Shakspeare.*

What *manner* of men were they whom ye slew? *Judges.*

The city may flourish in trade, and all *manner* of outward advantages. *Atterbury.*

5. Formerly, in the preceding sense, without *of*. In modern editions of the Bible, *of* has been foisted in, where this old form occurs in Leviticus. Notwithstanding Dr. Johnson's omission of this usage of *manner*, I should not have expected, in some recent editions of our authorized version of the Scriptures, the alteration of a particular expression which our venerable translators thought proper to repeat; at least not till a new version had been allowed.

A *maner* Latin corrupt was her speche. *Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale.*

Three *maner* wayes Almighty God deleth with synners. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* p. 8.

Ye shall eat no *manner* fat of ox, of sheep, or of goat. *Levit.* vii. 23.

This is the law for all *manner* plague of leprosy. *Levit.* xiv. 54.

6. Mien; cast of the look.

Air and *manner* are more expressive than words. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

Some men [illegible] a native dignity in their *manner*, which will procure them [illegible] regard by a look, than others can obtain by the most imperious commands. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

7. Peculiar way; distinct mode of person.

It can hardly be imagined how great a difference was in the humour, disposition, and *manner*, of the army under Essex, and the other under Waller. *Clarendon.*

Some few touches of your lordship, which I have endeavoured to express after your *manner*, have made whole poems of mine to pass with approbation. *Dryden, Juv.*

As man is known by his company, so a man's company may be known by his *manner* of expressing himself. *Swift.*

8. Way; mode: of things.

The temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves after a gentle, but very powerful, *manner*. *Atterbury.*

9. In the plural: character of the mind.

His princes are as much distinguished by their *manners* as by their dominions; and even those among them, whose characters seem wholly made up of courage, differ from one another as to the particular kinds. *Addison.*

10. In the plural: general way of life; morals; habits.

The kinds of musick have most operation upon *manners*: as, to make them warlike, to make them soft and effeminate. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Every fool carries more or less in his face the signature of his *manners*, more legible in some than others. *L'Estrange.*

We bring our *manners* to the blest abodes,
And think what pleases us must please the gods. *Dryden.*

11. In the plural: ceremonious behaviour; studied civility.

The time will not allow the compliment,
Which very *manners* urge. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

These bloody accidents must excuse my *manners*,
That so neglected you. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Our griefs and not our *manners* reason now. *Shakspeare.*

Ungracious wretch,
Fit for the mountains and the barbarous caves,
Where *manners* ne'er were preach'd. *Shakspeare.*

Dear Kate, you and I cannot be confined within the weak list of a country's fashion: we are the makers of *manners*, Kate. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Good *manners* bound her to invite
The stranger dame to be her guest that night. *Dryden.*

None but the careless and the confident would rush rudely into the presence of a great man. and shall we, in our applications to the great God, take that to be religion, which the common reason of mankind will not allow to be *manners?* *South.*

Your passion bends
Its force against your nearest friends;
Which *manners*, decency, and pride,
Have taught you from the world to hide. *Swift.*

12. *To take in or with the* MANNER. To catch in the actual commission of a crime; to be caught in the fact. [written *mainour*, in our old law-books; from the French *manier*, to seize with the hand; though a learned friend observes that *maniour*, as Hawkins writes the word, is proper; that a thief taken in the manner is said, in our old statutes, to be "pris ove *maynovre*," 1 Hen. 4. c. 20.; and that it is probably from the old Norman word *manouvrer*, to hold or occupy. Kelham gives the ancient French expression thus; "ove *manour*, with the mainour, with the goods in their hands."]

The matter is to me, sir, as concerning Jaquenetta: the manner of it is, I was *taken with the manner.* *Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.*

And there be no witness against her, neither she be *taken with the manner.* *Num.* v. 13.

If I melt into melancholy while I write, I shall be *taken in the manner;* and I sit by one too tender to these impressions. *Donne, Lett.*

To MA'NNER.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To instruct in morals; to form; "to be *mannered*, imbui bonis moribus." *Huloet.*

Beseeching you
To give her princely training, that she may be
Manner'd as she is born. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

He is one
The truest *manner'd*, such a holy witch,
That he enchants societies to him. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

MA'NNERIST.* *n. s.* [from *manner.*] An artist who performs all his works in one unvaried manner.

Not such a likeness, as, through Hayman's works,
(Dull *mannerist*,) in Christians, Jews, and Turks,
Cloys with a sameness. *Churchill, Gotham.*

MA'NNERLINESS. *n. s.* [from *mannerly.*] Civility; ceremonious complaisance.

Others out of *mannerliness* and respect to God, though they deny this universal soul of the universe, yet have devised several systems of the universe. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

MA'NNERLY. *adj.* [from *manner.*] Civil; ceremonious; complaisant.

Tut; tut; here's a *mannerly* forbearance. *Shakspeare.*

Let me have
What thou think'st meet, and is most *mannerly.* *Shakspeare.*

Fools make a mock at sin, affront the God whom we serve, and vilify religion; not to oppose them, by whatever *mannerly* names we may palliate the offence, is not modesty but cowardice, and a traiterous desertion of our allegiance to Christ. *Rogers.*

MA'NNERLY.† *adv.* Civilly; without rudeness; ceremoniously.

When we've supp'd,
We'll *mannerly* demand thee of thy story. *Shakspeare.*

He *mannerly* desired him to depart in kindness, as he came. *Proceedings against Garnet,* (1606,) N. iv. b.

Better it is to lap one's pottage like a dog, than to eat it *mannerly* with a spoon of the devil's giving. *Fuller, Holy State,* p. 352.

MA'NNIKIN.† *n. s.* [*manneken*, Teut. *mannequin*, Fr. See MANIKIN.] A little man; a dwarf.

MA'NNISH.† *adj.* [from man.]

1. Human; belonging to the human species.

It was a figure
Most liche to *mannishe* creature;
But as of beautie heavenliche,
It was most to an aungell liche. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 6.

The proverbe sayth; for to don sinne is *mannish*, but certes to persevere long in sinne is werke of the divel. *Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.*

2. Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; impudent.

Nature had proportioned her without any fault; yet altogether seemed not to make up that harmony that Cupid delights in; the reason whereof might seem a *mannish* countenance, which overthrew that lovely sweetness, the noblest power of womankind, far fitter to prevail by parley than by battle. *Sidney.*

A woman, impudent and *mannish* grown,
Is not more loath'd than an effeminate man. *Shakspeare.*

When *mannish* Mevia, that two-handed whore,
Astride on horseback hunts the Tuscan boar. *Dryden.*

*MANŒUVRE.** *n. s.* [French; *manouvrier*, a handicraft-man; *manovra*, Ital. *manopera*, low Lat. i. e. *manûs opera.*] Originally in the French language, the service of a vassal to his lord: then, an operation of military tacticks, a stratagem, in which sense we use it, and apply it also to naval skill in managing a ship; and thence any kind of management.

Thus to make them the principal not the secondary theatre of their *manœuvres* for securing a determined majority in parliament. *Burke, Speech on the Duration of Parliaments.*

To MANŒU'VRE.* *v. n.* [from the noun; *manouvrer*, Norm. Fr. to hold.] To manage military or naval tacticks skilfully; to carry on any operation adroitly.

MA'NOR. *n. s.* [*manoir*, old French; *manerium*, low Latin; *maner*, Armorick.]

Manor signifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of these *manors*, it seems, that, in the beginning, there was a certain compass of ground granted by the king to some man of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exercise some jurisdiction, more or less, within that compass, as he thought good to grant; performing him such services, and paying such yearly rent for the same, as he by his grant required: and that afterward this great man parcelled his land to other meaner men, injoining them again such services and rents as he thought good: and by that means, as he became tenant to the king, so the inferiors became tenants to him: but those great men, or their posterity, have alienated these mansions and lands so given them by their prince, and many for capital offences have forfeited them to the king; and thereby they still

remain in the crown, or are bestowed again upon others. But whosoever possesses these *manors*, the liberty belonging to them is real and predial, and therefore remains, though the owners be changed. In these days, a *manor* rather signifies a jurisdiction and royalty incorporeal, than the land or site: for a man may have a *manor* in gross, as the law terms it, that is, the right and interest of a court-baron, with the perquisites thereto belonging. *Cowel.*

My parks, my walks, my *manors* that I had,
Ev'n now forsake me; and of all my lands
Is nothing left me? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
Kinsmen of mine,
By this so sicken'd their estates, that never
They shall abound as formerly. O many
Have broke their backs with laying *manors* on them
For this great journey. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

MA'NOR-HOUSE.* } *n. s.* The house of the lord or
MA'NOR-SEAT. } owner of the manor.

Hail the poor muses' richest *manor-seat!* *Cowley.*

I am of opinion that this family of De Williamscot took its name from Williamscot, commonly called Willescot, a hamlet in the parish of Cropredy, near Banbury, where is still an ancient *manour-house.* *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 36.

MANO'RIAL.* *adj* [from *manor.*] Belonging to a manor; denoting a manor.

MA'NQUELLER.† *n. s.* [Sax. mancpellene, from man and cpellan.] A murderer; a mankiller; a manslayer.

He sent a *manqueller*, and commaundide that Jones heed were brought in a disch. *Wicliffe, St. Mark*, vi. 27.

This was not Kayne the *manqueller*, but one of a gentler spirit and milder sex, to wit, a woman. *Carew.*

MANSE.† *n. s.* [*manse*, old French; *mansio*, Latin.]

1. Farm and land.

This lady died at her capital *manse* at Fencot near Bicester, in the year 1111. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 30.

2. A parsonage house.

Finding a *manse* or parsonage-house wanting, he offered 200l. toward providing one. *Life of Bp. Kennet*, p. 50.

Donations of glebes and *manses* were made. *Ornaments of Churches considered*, (1761,) p. 89.

MA'NSION. *n. s.* [*mansio*, Latin.]

1. The lord's house in a manor.

2. Place of residence; abode; house.

All these are but ornaments of that divine spark within you, which being descended from heaven, could not elsewhere pick out so sweet a *mansion*. *Sidney.*

A fault no less grievous, if so be it were true, than if some king should build his *mansion*-house by the model of Solomon's palace. *Hooker.*

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His *mansion*, and his titles in a place,
From whence himself does fly? he loves us not. *Shakspeare.*
Thy *mansion* wants thee, Adam, rise
First man, of men innumerable ordain'd;
First father! call'd by thee, I come thy guide
To the garden of bliss, thy seat prepar'd. *Milton, P. L.*
A *mansion* is provided thee; more fair
Than this, and worthy Heaven's peculiar care,
Not fram'd of common earth. *Dryden.*

3. Residence; abode.

These poets near our princes sleep,
And in one grave their *mansions* keep. *Denham.*

To MA'NSION.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell as in a mansion.

Visible as the clouds of heaven, and other meteors; as also the rest of the creatures *mansioning* therein. *Mede, Paraphr. of St. Peter*, (1642,) p. 16.

MA'NSIONRY.* *n. s.* [from *mansion.*] Place of residence. Not in use.

The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
By his lov'd *mansionry*, that the heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

MANSLA'UGHTER. *n. s.* [*man* and *slaughter.*]

1. Murder; destruction of the human species.

The whole pleasure of that book standeth in open *manslaughter* and bold bawdry. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

To overcome in battle, and subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils, with infinite
Manslaughter, shall be held the highest pitch
Of human glory. *Milton, P. L.*

2. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice: punished by forfeiture.

When a man, throwing at a cock, killed a bystander, I ruled it *manslaughter*. *Foster.*

MA'NSLAYER.† *n. s.* [manſlaga, Saxon.] One that has killed another.

Cities for refuge for the *manslayer*. *Numb.* xxxv. 6.

The foul blood of a wicked *manslayer*. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 2. C. 1.

MA'NSTEALER.* *n. s.* [*man* and *steal.*] One that steals and sells men.

For *manstealers*, for liars, for perjured persons. 1 *Tim.* i. 10.

MA'NSTEALING.* *part. adj.* Stealing men, in order to sell them.

Manstealing Tartars, who plentifully furnish the Turkish dominion [with slaves.] *Brown, Trav.* (1685,) p. 49.

MANSU'ETE.† *adj.* [*mansuetus*, Latin. The word is very old in our language, and not applied merely to animals in the sense of *tame*, and the like, as the solitary instance given from Ray by Dr. Johnson might induce the reader to suppose.] Mild; gentle; goodnatured; tame; not ferocious; not wild.

She said eke, she was fain with him to mete,
And stode forth stil, mild, muet, and *mansuete*.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. v. 194.

This holds not only in domestick and *mansuete* birds; for then it might be thought the effect of cicuration or institution, but also in the wild. *Ray on the Creation.*

MA'NSUETUDE.† *n. s.* [*mansuetude*, French; *mansuetudo*, Lat.] Mildness; gentleness; tameness. Dr. Johnson has unjustly confined this word also to animals.

Arm in arm with magnificence goeth magnanimity, waited upon by *mansuetude*. *Bryskett, Disc. of Civ. Life*, (1606,) p. 223.

Mansuetude, or mildness, tempereth the fury of anger. *Ibid.* p. 223.

I use all mildness or *mansuetude* in admonishing. *Hammond of Fraternal Admonit.* § 15.

The angry lion did present his paw,
Which by consent was given to *mansuetude*;
The fearful hare her ears, which by their law
Humility did reach to fortitude. *Herbert.*

To MA'NSWEAR.* See *To* MAINSWEAR.

MA'NTEL.† *n. s.* [*mantel*, old French; or rather the German word *mantel*. "Germanis *mantel* non pallium modò significat, sed etiam id omne quod aliud circumdat: hinc murus arcis atque structura quæ focum investit *mantel* ipsis dicitur." V. Ducange in V. MANTUM.] Work raised before a chimney to conceal it, whence the name, which originally signifies a cloak. See MANTLE.

From the Italians we may learn how to raise fair *mantels* within the rooms, and how to disguise the shafts of chimnies. *Wotton, Architecture.*

If you break any china on the *mantletree* or cabinet, gather up the fragments.

MA'NTELET.† n. s. [*mantelet*, French.]

1. A small cloak worn by women, Dr. Johnson says. It was also a short mantle worn by men.

A *mantelet* upon his shoulders hanging. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

2. [In fortification.] A kind of movable penthouse, made of pieces of timber sawed into planks, which being about three inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of almost six feet: they are generally cased with tin, and set upon little wheels; so that in a siege they may be driven before the pioneers, and serve as blinds to shelter them from the enemy's small shot; there are other *mantelets* covered on the top, whereof the miners make use to approach the walls of a town or castle. *Harris.*

MANTI'GER.† n. s. [not from *man* and *tiger*, as Dr. Johnson pronounces it; but a misapprehension of the Lat. *mantichora*, Fr. *manticore*, which means a furious beast of a very different kind. "That word (*man-tiger*), replied Martin, is a corruption of the *mantichora* of the ancients, the most noxious animal that ever infested the earth," &c. Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scribl. *Mantiger* is sometimes written *mantegar*.] A large monkey or baboon.

Near these was placed — the black prince of Monomotapas; by whose side were seen the glaring cat-a-mountain, and the man-mimicking *mantiger*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

MA'NTLE.† n. s. [mæntel, Saxon; *mantel*, old French; *mantellum*, Latin, supposed to be from the Greek μανδύας, a word adopted from the Persian, and denoting a kind of military vestment. See also MANDIL.] A kind of cloak or garment thrown over the rest of the dress.

We, well-cover'd with the night's black *mantle*,
At unawares may beat down Edward's guard,
And seize himself. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Poor Tom drinks the green *mantle* of the standing pool. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The day begins to break, and night is fled,
Whose pitchy *mantle* over-veil'd the earth. *Shakspeare.*

Their actions were disguised with *mantles*, very usual in times of disorder, of religion, and justice. *Hayward.*

The herald and children are clothed with *mantles* of sattin; but the herald's *mantle* is streamed with gold. *Bacon.*

By which the beauty of the earth appears,
The divers colour'd *mantle* which she wears. *Sandys.*

Before the sun,
Before the heavens thou wert, and at the voice
Of God, as with a *mantle* didst invest
The rising world of waters dark and deep,
Won from the void and formless infinite. *Milton, P. L.*

Upon loosening of his *mantle* the eggs fell from him at unawares, and the eagle was a third time defeated. *L'Estrange.*

Dan Pope for thy misfortune griev'd,
With kind concern and skill has weav'd
A silken web; and ne'er shall fade
Its colours; gently has he laid
The *mantle* o'er thy sad distress,
And Venus shall the texture bless. *Prior.*

A spacious veil from his broad shoulders flew,
That set the unhappy Phaeton to view;
The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd,
And the whole fable in the *mantle* glow'd. *Addison.*

To MA'NTLE.† v. a. [from the noun; *manteler*, old French.] To cloke; to cover; to disguise.

The *mantled* meadows mourne;
Their sundry colours tourne. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Nov.*

As the morning steals upon the night,
Melting the darkness; so their rising senses,
Begin to chace the ign'rant fumes that *mantle*
Their clearer reason. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

I left them
I' the filthy *mantled* pool beyond your cell,
There dancing up to th' chins. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

To MA'NTLE. v. n. [The original of the signification of this word is not plain. Skinner considers it as relative to the expansion of a *mantle*: as, the hawk *mantleth*; she spreads her wings like a *mantle*.]

1. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure.

The swan with arched neck,
Between her white wings *mantling*, rows
Her state with oary feet. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To joy; to revel.

My frail fancy fed with full delight
Doth bathe in bliss, and *mantleth* most at ease;
Ne thinks of other heaven, but how it might
Her heart's desire with most contentment please. *Spenser.*

3. To be expanded; to spread luxuriantly.

The pair that clad
Each shoulder broad, came *mantling* o'er his breast
With regal ornament. *Milton, P. L.*

The *mantling* vine
Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps
Luxuriant. *Milton, P. L.*

I saw them under a green *mantling* vine,
That crawls along the side of yon small hill,
Plucking ripe clusters. *Milton, Comus.*

You'll sometimes meet a fop of nicest tread,
Whose *mantling* peruke veils his empty head. *Gay.*

And where his mazy waters flow,
He gave the *mantling* vine, to grow
A trophy to his love. *Fenton, Ode to Lord Gower.*

4. To gather any thing on the surface; to froth.

There are a sort of men whose visages
Do cream and *mantle* like a standing pond;
And do a wilful stilness entertain,
With purpose to be drest in an opinion
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shakspeare.*

It drinketh fresh, flowereth, and *mantleth* exceedingly. *Bacon.*

From plate to plate your eye-balls roll,
And the brain dances to the *mantling* bowl. *Pope, Horace.*

5. To ferment; to be in sprightly agitation.

When *mantling* blood
Flow'd in his lovely cheeks; when his bright eyes
Sparkled with youthful fires; when every grace
Shone in the father, which now crowns the son. *Smith.*

MA'NTLING.* n. s. In heraldry, the representation of a mantle, or any drapery, that is drawn about a coat of arms.

MA'NTO.* n. s. [Italian.] A robe; a cloak.

He presents him with a white horse, a *manto* or black coole, [cowl,] a pastoral staff, &c. *Ricaut, State of the Gr. Ch.* p. 96.

MA'NTUA.† n. s. [this is perhaps corrupted from *manteau*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — It is directly from the Greek μανδύας, or μανδύα, as *mantle* is. See MANTLE.] A lady's gown.

Not Cynthia, when her *mantua*'s pinn'd awry,
E'er felt such rage, resentment, and despair,
As thou, sad virgin! for thy ravish'd hair. *Pope.*

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's lappets, ruffles, and *mantuas*. *Swift.*

MA'NTUAMAKER. n. s. [*mantua* and *maker*.] One who makes gowns for women.

By profession a *mantuamaker*: I am employed by the most fashionable ladies. *Addison, Guardian.*

MA'NUAL. adj. [*manualis*, Latin; *manuel*, Fr.]

1. Performed by the hand.

The speculative part of painting, without the assistance of *manual* operation, can never attain to that perfection which is its object. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. Used by the hand.

The treasurer obliged himself to procure some declaration under his majesty's sign *manual*. *Clarendon.*

Ma'nual. *n. s.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand.

This *manual* of laws, stiled the confessor's laws, contains but few heads. *Hale, Comm. Law of England.*

In those prayers which are recommended to the use of the devout persons of your church, in the *manuals* and offices allowed them in our own language, they would be careful to have nothing they thought scandalous. *Stillingfleet.*

Ma'nuary.* *adj.* [*manuarius*, Lat.] Performed by the hand.

Xenophon hath given us a very pregnant instance, but in a *manuary* art; yea, and that one of the meanest, to wit, the art of shoemaking. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 192.

To one the knowledge of liberal arts; to another the exquisiteness of *manuary* skill. *Bp. Hall, Breathings of the Devout Soul*, § 28.

Manu'bial. *adj.* [*manubiæ*, Latin.] Belonging to spoil; taken in war. *Dict.*

MANU'BRIUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] A handle.

Though the sucker move easily enough up and down in the cylinder by the help of the *manubrium*, yet if the *manubrium* be taken off, it will require a considerable strength to move it. *Boyle.*

MANUDU'CTION. *n. s.* [*manuductio*, Lat.] Guidance by the hand.

We find no open tract, or constant *manuduction*, in this labyrinth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

That they are carried by the *manuduction* of a rule, is evident from the constant regularity of their motion. *Glanville.*

This is a direct *manuduction* to all kind of sin, by abusing the conscience with undervaluing persuasions concerning the malignity and guilt even of the foulest. *South.*

Manudu'ctor.* *n. s.* [*manuductor*, Latin.] Conductor; guide.

Love be your *manuductor;* may the tears
Of penitence free you from [all] future fears.
Jordan's Poems, (*before* 1660.)

Ma'nufact.* *n. s.* [*manus* and *factum*, Lat.] Any thing made by art. Not in use.

A great part of the linen *manufact* is done by women and children. *Maydman, Naval Speculations*, (1691,) p. 312.

Manufa'ctory.* *n. s.* [from *manufacture*.]

1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship.

To give ease and encouragement to *manufactory* at home. *Ld. Bolingbroke, Sp. of Patriotism*, p. 190.

2. The place where a manufactory is carried on.

There are sundry *manufactories* in Berlin. *Guthrie, Prussia.*

MANUFA'CTURE. *n. s.* [*manus* and *facio*, Latin; *manufacture*, Fr.]

1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship.
2. Any thing made by art.

Heaven's power is infinite: earth, air, and sea,
The *manufacture* mass the making power obey. *Dryden.*

The peasants are clothed in a coarse kind of canvas, the *manufacture* of the country. *Addison on Italy.*

To **Manufa'cture.** *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, Fr.]

1. To make by art and labour; to form by workmanship.
2. To employ in work; to work up: as, we *manufacture* our wool.

To **Ma'nufacture.*** *v. n.* To be engaged in any manufacture.

Lord Gardenstone has encouraged the building of a *manufacturing* village. *Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides.*

Manufa'cturer. *n. s.* [*manufacturier*, French; *manufacturus*, Lat.] A workman; an artificer.

In the practices of artificers and the *manufacturers* of various kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways of composing things for the several uses of human life. *Watts.*

To **MA'NUMISE.** *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Lat.] To set free; to dismiss from slavery.

A constant report of a danger so eminent run through the whole castle, even into the deep dungeons, by the compassion of certain *manumised* slaves. *Knolles.*

He presents
To thee renown'd for piety and force,
Poor captives *manumis'd*, and matchless horse. *Waller.*

Manumi'ssion. *n. s.* [*manumission*, French; *manumissio*, Lat.] The act of giving liberty to slaves.

Slaves wore iron rings until their *manumission* or preferment. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The pileus was somewhat like a night-cap, as the symbol of liberty, given to slaves at their *manumission.* *Arbuthnot.*

To **Ma'numit.**† *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Lat.] To release from slavery. This is a word of older and better authority than *manumise;* and is what has obtained in modern times.

If a man doth *manumit* his handmaid under a condition that she shall never marry, yet she may marry. *Dr. Taylor in Fox's Acts and Monuments.*

Come, *manumit* thy plumy pinion. *Marston, Sat.* (1598,) S. 4.

Lungs, I will *manumit* thee from the surface. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

The whole creature — doth groan, and as it were travail in pain, until it be delivered from the bondage of corruption, and *manumitted* or set free to partake of the glorious liberty of the sons of God. *Spencer on Prodigies*, p. 67.

Manumit and release him from those drudgeries to vice, under which those remain who live without God. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Thou wilt beneath the burthen bow,
And glad receive the *manumitting* blow
On thy shav'd slavish head. *Dryden, Juv.*

But I shall observe in general, that inclosures may be traced backward to causes operating in very distant periods: to the rebellious barons in the twelfth century, who *manumitted* their vassals and gave them free land, in order to conciliate their interest against the king. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 26.

A pack of *manumitted* slaves. *Burke, Speech for the Relief of Protestant Dissenters.*

Manu'rable. *adj.* [from *manure*.] Capable of cultivation.

This book gives an account of the *manurable* lands in every manor. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Manu'rage.* *n. s.* [from *manure*.] Cultivation.

This isle had Brutaine unto name;
And, with his Trojans, Brute began *manurage* of the same.
Warner, Albion's England.

Manu'rance.† *n. s.* [from *manure*.] Agriculture; cultivation. An obsolete word, worthy of revival, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Spenser; which might lead one to suppose, that no other authority could be found for it. But it is a word well authorized.

Corn and cattle for the only *manurance*, tillage, and pasturage of such ferms. *Acts of Parl.* 21 *Hen. VIII.* c. xiii. § 8.

Although there should none of them fall by the sword, yet they being kept from *manurance*, and their cattle from running abroad, by this hard restraint they would quickly devour one another. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The more sweetness he will find in putting forward *manurance* and husbanding of the grounds. *Bacon on the Plantation in Ireland*, (1606.)

To **MANU'RE.** *v. a.* [*manouvrer*, Fr.]

1. To cultivate by manual labour.

They mock our scant *manuring*, and require
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth.
Milton, P. L.

2. To dung; to fatten with composts.

Fragments of shells, reduced by the agitation of the sea to powder, are used for the *manuring* of land. *Woodward.*

3. To fatten as a compost.

Revenge her slaughter'd citizens,
Or share their fate: the corps of half her senate

Manure the fields of Thessaly, while we
Sit here, deliberating in cold debates. *Addison, Cato.*

MANU'RE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands; dung or compost to fatten land.

When the Nile from Pharian fields is fled,
The fat *manure* with heav'nly fire is warm'd. *Dryden.*

Mud makes an extraordinary *manure* for land that is sandy. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

MANU'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *manure.*] Cultivation; improvement.

The *manurement* of wits is like that of soils, where before the pains of tilling or sowing, men consider what the mould will bear. *Wotton on Education.*

MANU'RER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a husbandman.

MA'NUSCRIPT. *n. s.* [*manuscrit*, French; *manuscriptum*, Lat.] A book written, not printed.

A collection of rare *manuscripts*, exquisitely written in Arabick, and sought in the most remote parts by the diligence of Erpenius, the most excellent linguist, were upon sale to the jesuits. *Wotton.*

Her majesty has perused the *manuscript* of this opera, and given it her approbation. *Dryden.*

MA'NUTENENCY.* *n. s.* [*manutentia*, Lat.] Support; maintenance.

Mercy first, that God spared us, and preserved us so long. For without his divine *manutenency*, our strongest fabricks had fallen immediately upon their very builders. *Abp. Sancroft, Serm.* p. 83.

MA'NY. *adj.* comp. *more*, superl. *most.* [mæniᵹ, Sax.]

1. Consisting of a great number; numerous; more than few.

Our enemy, and the destroyers of our country, slew *many* of us. *Judg.* xvi. 24.

When *many* atoms descend in the air, the same cause which makes them be *many*, makes them be light in proportion to their multitude. *Digby on the Soul.*

Sufficient that thy prayers are heard, and death,
Thus due by sentence, when thou did'st transgress,
Defeated of his seizure *many* days
Giv'n thee of grace, wherein thou may'st repent,
And one bad act with *many* deeds well done
May'st cover. *Milton, P. L.*

The apostles never give the least directions to Christians to appeal to the bishop of Rome for a determination of the *many* differences which, in those times, happened among them. *Tillotson.*

2. Marking number indefinite, or comparative.

Both men and women, as *many* as were willing-hearted, brought bracelets. *Exod.* xxxv. 22.

This yet I apprehend not, why to those
Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth,
So *many* and so various laws are given;
So *many* laws argue so many sins. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Powerful: with *too*, in low language.

They come to vie power and expence with those that are too high and *too many* for them. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

MA'NY.† *n. s.* [This word is remarkable in the Saxon for its frequent use, being written with twenty variations: mæneᵹeo, mæneᵹo, mæniᵹeo, mæniᵹo, mæniᵹu, mænio, mæniu, mænyᵹeo, maneᵹeo, maniᵹu, maniᵹe, maniᵹo, meneᵹeo, meneᵹo, meneᵹu, meniᵹeo, meniᵹo, meniᵹu, menio, meniu. Lye. — "*Many* is supposed by Lye to be derived from *man*; 'ac propriè de hominum multitudine usurpatum:' and thence, according to him, transferred to other things. But *many* is merely the past participle of the Sax. menᵹan, miscere, to mix, to mingle: it means *mixed* or *associated* (for that is the effect of *mixing*) understand *company*, or any uncertain and unspecified *number* of any things." Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 386. — *Many* is the Gothick *manag*, whence also the Germ. *manige*, as well as the Saxon and Eng. words.]

1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people.

After him the rascal *many* ran,
Heaped together in rude rabblement. *Spenser, F. Q.*

O thou fond *many!* with what loud applause
Did'st thou beat heav'n with blessing Bolingbroke. *Shakspeare.*

I had a purpose now
To lead our *many* to the holy land;
Lest rest and lying still might make them look
Too near into my state. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

A care-craz'd mother of a *many* children. *Shakspeare.*

The vulgar and the *many* are fit only to be led or driven, but by no means fit to guide themselves. *South.*

There parting from the king, the chiefs divide,
And wheeling East and West, before their *many* ride. *Dryden.*

He is liable to a great *many* inconveniences every moment of his life. *Tillotson.*

Seeing a great *many* in rich gowns, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Retinue of servants; household; family. [old Fr. *magnie, maisnie, mesnie, meinie*, a family: in this sense the Saxon is not found.] It is more properly written *meiny*. See MEINY.

His *meinie*, which that herden this affray,
Came leping in. *Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.*

The kings before their *many* rode. *Dryden.*

3. *Many*, when it is used before a singular noun, seems to be a substantive. In conversation, for *many a man* they say *a many men*. In the north of England *a many*, and *a many people*, is common.

Thou art a collop of my flesh,
And for thy sake have I shed *many* a tear. *Shakspeare.*

He is beset with enemies, the meanest of which is not without *many* and *many* a way to the wreaking of a malice. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

Broad were their collars too, and every one
Was set about with *many* a costly stone. *Dryden.*

Many a child can have the distinct clear ideas of two and three long before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

4. *Many* is used much in composition.

MA'NYCOLOURED. *adj.* [*many* and *colour.*] Having various colours.

Hail *manycoloured* messenger, that ne'er
Do'st disobey the voice of Jupiter. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

He hears not me, but on the other side
A *manycolour'd* peacock having spied,
Leaves him and me. *Donne.*

The hoary majesty of spades appears;
Puts forth one manly leg, to sight reveal'd,
The rest his *manycolour'd* robe conceal'd. *Pope.*

MA'NYCORNERED. *adj.* [*many* and *corner.*] Polygonal; having corners more than twelve: the geometricians have particular names for angular figures up to those of twelve corners.

Search those *manycorner'd* minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds. *Dryden.*

MA'NYHEADED. *adj.* [*many* and *head.*] Having many heads.

Some of the wiser seeing that a popular licence is indeed the *manyheaded* tyranny, prevailed with the rest to make Musidorus their chief. *Sidney.*

The proud Duessa came
High mounted on her *manyheaded* beast. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The *manyheaded* beast hath broke,
Or shaken from his head, the royal yoke. *Denham.*

Those were the preludes of his fate,
That form'd his manhood to subdue
The hydra of the *manyheaded* hissing crew. *Dryden.*

MA'NYLANGUAGED.* *adj.* [*many* and *language.*] Having many languages.

Seek Atrides on the Spartan shore;
He, wandering long, a wider circle made,
And *manylanguag'd* nations has survey'd. *Pope, Odyss.*

Ma'nypeopled. *adj.* [*many* and *people.*] Numerously populous.

He from the *manypeopled* city flies;
Contemns their labours, and the drivers' cries. *Sandys.*

Ma'nytimes, an adverbial phrase. Often; frequently.

They are Roman catholick in the device and legend, which are both *manytimes* take out of the Scriptures. *Addison.*

MAP. *n. s.* [*mappa*, low Lat.] A geograhical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude.

Zelmane earnestly entreated Dorus, that he would bestow a *map* of his little world upon her, that she might see whether it were troubled with such unhabitable climes of cold despairs, and hot rages, as her's was. *Sidney.*

I will take the *map* of Ireland, and lay it before me, and make mine eyes my schoolmasters, to give my understanding to judge of your plot. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Old coins are like so many *maps* for explaining the ancient geography. *Addison on Anc. Coins.*

O'er the *map* my finger taught to stray,
Cross many a region marks the winding way;
From sea to sea, from realm to realm I rove,
And grow a mere geographer by love. *Tickell.*

To **Map**† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delineate; to set down.

I am near to the place where they should meet, if Pisanio have *mapp'd* it right. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

He thinks it not needful to *map out* before the traveller every town and village of all the shires, through which he should pass; but only sets down those that lie in his road. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 387.

Ma'ple *tree. n. s.* [*acer.*]

The *maple tree* hath jagged or angular leaves; the seeds grow two together in hard-winged vessels: there are several species; the greater *maple* is falsly called the sycamore tree: the common *maple* is frequent in hedge-rows. *Miller.*

The platane round,
The carver holme, the *maple* seldom inward sound. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Of the rottenest *maple* wood burnt to ashes they make a strong lye. *Mortimer, Husb.*

Ma'ppery. *n. s.* [from *map.*] The art of planning and designing. *Hanmer.*

The still and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands shall strike
When fitness calls them on;
They call this bedwork, *mappery*, closet war. *Shakspeare.*

To **MAR.**† *v. a.* [amẏppan, Saxon, from map, damage, loss.] To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to mischief; to damage.

Loss is no shame, nor to be less than foe,
But to be lesser than himself, doth *mar*
Both loser's lot, and victor's praise also. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The master may here only stumble, and perchance fall in teaching, to the *marring* and maiming of the scholar in learning. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

When priests are more in words than matter,
When brewers *mar* their malt with water. *Shakspeare.*

I pray you *mar* no more trees with writing songs in their barks.
— I pray you *mar* no more of my verses with reading them ill-favouredly. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Beware thine honour, be not then disgrac'd,
Take care thou *mar* not when thou think'st to mend. *Fairfax.*

Aumarle became the man that all did *mar*,
Whether through indiscretion, chance, or worse. *Daniel.*

The ambition to prevail in great things is less harmful than that other, to appear in every thing; for that breeds confusion, and *mars* business, when great in dependencies. *Bacon, Essays.*

O! could we see how cause from cause doth spring!
How mutually they link'd and folded are:
And hear how oft one disagreeing string
The harmony doth rather make than *mar!* *Davies.*

Ire, envy, and despair,
Marr'd all his borrow'd visage, and betray'd
Him counterfeit. *Milton, P. L.*

Had she been there, untimely joy through all
Men's hearts diffus'd, had *marr'd* the funeral. *Waller.*

Mother!
'Tis much unsafe my sire to disobey:
Not only you provoke him to your cost,
But mirth is *marr'd*, and the good cheer is lost. *Dryden.*

Pope — has not only misrepresented the story, but *marred* the character of the poem. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 396.

Mar.* *n. s.*

1. A blot; an injury. [from the verb.]

My will to write shall match the *mars* I make in it, [the letter.] *Ascham, Lett.* (1551.)

2. [*mir*, Goth. mare; *myra*, Su. palus. Serenius.] A mere or small lake. North. *Grose.*

MARANA'THA. *n. s.* [Syriack.] It signifies, the Lord comes, or, the Lord is come: it was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. St. Paul pronounces, If any love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be *anathema maranatha*, which is as much as to say, May'st thou be devoted to the greatest of evils, and to the utmost severity of God's judgements; may the Lord come quickly to take vengeance of thy crimes. *Calmet.*

Mara'smus. *n. s.* [μαρασμὸς, from μαραίνω.] A consumption, in which persons waste much of their substance. *Quincy.*

Pining atrophy,
Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence. *Milton, P. L.*

A *marasmus* imports a consumption following a fever; a consumption or withering of the body by reason of a natural extinction of the native heat, and an extenuation of the body, caused through an immoderate heat. *Harvey.*

MARA'UDER.* *n. s.* [*maradeur*, French, from the old word *maraud*, a scoundrel, a rogue, a vagabond, a beggar. Cotgrave. It has been pretended, that the word has its name from a Count de *Merodé*, a brutal and licentious officer, in the time of Gustavus Adolphus; and that it should be written *merodeurs*. Harte's Life of Gustavus Adolphus, vol. ii. p. 70. But the word was common long before that time, as the dictionary of Cotgrave shews. Roquefort cites the still more ancient French word *marander*, i. e. "marauder, chercher à voler, à escroquer, chercher des aventures, chercher de quoi vivre; les soldats dise encore, aller en *maraude*, ou *marauder*, pour piller, escroquer." *Marauder* is therefore the orthography. Coles has *marrow* for a knave or beggarly rascal. Dict. 1685.] A plunderer; a pillager.

We ought to write *merodeurs*, [from the pretended etymology of *Merodé*,] and not *marauders*. *Harte, Hist. of Gust. Adolphus.*

Mara'uding.* *adj.* [*marauder*, Fr.] Roving about in quest of plunder; robbing; destroying.

Marave'di.* *n. s.* [Arab.] A small Spanish copper coin, of less value than our farthing.

MA'RBLE. *n. s.* [*marbre*, French; *marmor*, Lat.]

1. Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish, and in a strong heat calcining into lime.

He plies her hard, and much rain wears the *marble*. *Shakspeare.*

Thou *marble* hew'st, ere long to part with breath,
And houses rear'st, unmindful of thy death. *Sandys.*

Some dry their corn infected with the brine,
Then grind with *marbles*, and prepare to dine. *Dryden.*

The two flat sides of two pieces of *marble* will more easily approach each other, between which there is nothing but water

or air, than if there be a diamond between them; not that the parts of the diamond are more solid, but because the parts of water being more easily separable, give way to the approach of the two pieces of *marble*. *Locke.*

2. Little balls supposed to be of marble, with which children play.

Marbles taught them percussion, and the laws of motion; nut-crackers the use of the leaver. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. A stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription; as, the Oxford *marbles*.

MA'RBLE. *adj.*

1. Made of marble.

Pygmalion's fate revers'd is mine,
His *marble* love took flesh and blood,
All that I worshipp'd as divine,
That beauty, now 'tis understood,
Appears to have no more of life,
Than that whereof he fram'd his wife. *Waller.*

2. Variegated, or stained like marble.

Shall I see far-fetched inventions? shall I labour to lay *marble* colours over my ruinous thoughts? or rather, though the pureness of my virgin-mind be stained, let me keep the true simplicity of my word. *Sidney.*

The appendix shall be printed by itself, stitched, and with a *marble* cover. *Swift.*

To MA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*marbrer*, French, from the noun.] To variegate, or vein like marble.

Very well slecked *marbled* paper did not cast any of its distinct colours upon the wall with an equal diffusion. *Boyle.*

Marian
Marbled with sage the hardening cheese she press'd,
And yellow butter Marian's skill profess'd. *Gay, Pastorals.*

MA'RBLEHEARTED. *adj.* [*marble* and *heart.*] Cruel; insensible; hard-hearted.

Ingratitude! thou *marblehearted* fiend,
More hideous, when thou shew'st thee in a child,
Than the sea monster. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

MA'RCASITE. *n. s.*

The term *marcasite* has been very improperly used by some for bismuth, and by others for zink: the more accurate writers however always express a substance different from either of these by it, sulphureous and metallick. The *marcasite* is a solid hard fossil, naturally found among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone: the variety of forms this mineral puts on is almost endless. There are however only three distinct species of it; one of a bright gold colour, another of a bright silver, and a third of a dead white: the silvery one seems to be peculiarly meant by the writers on the *Materia Medica*. *Marcasite* is very frequent in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it mundick, but more in Germany, where they extract vitriol and sulphur from it. *Hill.*

The writers of minerals give the name pyrites and *marcasites* indifferently to the same sort of body: I restrain the name of pyrites wholly to the nodules, or those that are found lodged in strata that are separate: the *marcasite* is part of the matter that either constitutes the stratum, or is lodged in the perpendicular fissures. *Woodward, Met. Fossils.*

The acid salt dissolved in water is the same with oil of sulphur per campanam, and abounding much in the bowels of the earth, and particularly in *marcasites*, unites itself to the other ingredients of the *marcasite*, which are bitumen, iron, copper, and earth, and with them compounds alum, vitriol, and sulphur: with the earth alone it compounds alum; with the metal alone, and metal and earth together, it compounds vitriol; and with the bitumen and earth it compounds sulphur: whence it comes to pass, that *marcasites* abound with those three minerals. *Newton, Opticks.*

Here *marcasites* in various figures wait,
To ripen to a true metallick state. *Garth, Dispens.*

MARCH. *n. s.* [from *Mars.*] The third month of the year.

March is drawn in tawny, with a fierce aspect, a helmet upon his head, to shew this month was dedicated to Mars. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To MARCH. *v. n.* [*marcher*, Fr. for *varicare*, Menage; from *Mars*, Junius.]

1. To move in military form.

Well *march* we on,
To give obedience where 'tis truly ow'd. *Shakspeare.*

He *marched* in battle array with his power against Arphaxad. *Jud.* i. 13.

Maccabeus *marched* forth, and slew five-and-twenty thousand persons. 2 *Mac.* xii. 26.

My father, when some days before his death
He ordered me to *march* for Utica,
Wept o'er me. *Addison, Cato.*

2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.

Plexirtus finding that if nothing else, famine would at last bring him to destruction, thought better by humbleness to creep where by pride he could not *march*. *Sidney.*

Doth York intend no harm to us,
That thus he *marcheth* with thee arm in arm? *Shakspeare.*

Our bodies, every footstep that they make,
March towards death, until at last they die. *Davies.*

Like thee, great son of Jove, like thee,
When clad in rising majesty,
Thou *marchest* down o'er Delos' hills. *Prior.*

The power of wisdom *march'd* before. *Pope, Odyss.*

To MARCH. *v. a.*

1. To put in military movement.

Cyrus *marching* his army for divers days over mountains of snow, the dazzling splendour of its whiteness prejudiced the sight of very many of his soldiers. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. To bring in regular procession.

March them again in fair array,
And bid them form the happy day;
The happy day design'd to wait
On William's fame, and Europe's fate. *Prior.*

To MARCH.* *v. n.* To border; to join. See the fifth sense of MARCH.

That was in a stranger londe,
Which *marcheth* upon Chimerie. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.

MARCH.† *n. s.* [*marcher*, French.]

1. Military movement; journey of soldiers.

These troops came to the army harassed with a long and wearisome *march*, and cast away their arms and garments, and fought in their shirts. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Who should command, by his Almighty nod,
These chosen troops, unconscious of the road,
And unacquainted with the appointed end,
Their *marches* to begin, and thither tend. *Blackmore.*

2. Grave and solemn walk.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestick *march*, and energy divine. *Pope.*

3. Deliberate or laborious walk.

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troublesome *march* to gain the top of it. *Addison on Italy.*

4. Signal to move.

The drums presently striking up a *march*, they make no longer stay, but forward they go directly. *Knolles.*

5. *Marches*, without singular. [*marka*, Gothick; mearc, Saxon; *marche*, French. Barbazan and Roquefort assert that this word undoubtedly comes from the Latin *margine*, the ablative case of *margo*, a margin; but it is from the Gothick word in the sense of a *mark* defining a boundary; and thus we use *landmark*.] Borders; limits; confines.

They of those *marches* —
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers. *Shakspeare.*

The English colonies were enforced to keep continual guards upon the borders and *marches* round them. *Davies.*

It is not fit that a king of an island should have any *marches* or borders but the four seas. *Davies on Ireland.*

MA'RCHER. *n. s.* [from *marcheur*, French.] President of the marches or borders.

Many of our English lords made war upon the Welshmen at their own charge; the lands which they gained they held to their own use; they were called lords *marchers*, and had royal liberties. *Davies on Ireland.*

MA'RCHING.* *n. s.* [from *march.*] Military movement; passage of soldiers.

All that heard the noise of their multitude, and the *marching* of the company, and the rattling of the harness, were moved; for the army was very great and mighty. 1 *Macc.* vi. 41.

MA'RCHIONESS.† *n. s.* [feminine, formed by adding the English female termination to the Latin *marchio*. Dr. Johnson. — The old Fr. *marchioness* is used for *marquisat*. Our *marchioness* was formerly *marquisse*, as in the genuine edition of Bacon's Apophthegms; in which Dr. Johnson has given the word, from a modernized one, *marchioness*. And in Chaucer, *markisesse*. See MARQUIS.] The wife of a marquis; a lady raised to the rank of marquis.

The king's majesty
Does purpose honour to you, no less flowing
Than *marchioness* of Pembroke. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

No *marchioness*, but now a queen.
Milton, Epit. M. of Winchester.

The lady *marchioness*, his wife, solicited very diligently the timely preservation of her husband. *Clarendon.*

MA'RCHPANE.† *n. s.* [*massepane*, French; in which language the word is old; supposed to be from the Latin *massa pura.*] A kind of sweet bread or biscuit, such as we now call a macaroon; a sort of confection.

Along whose ridge such bones are met,
Like comfits round in *marchpane* set. *Sidney.*

Good thou, save me a piece of *marchpane*.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

This *marchpane* is very good to procure sleep, and it refresheth and nourisheth the body withal.
Ferrand on Love Melancholy, (1640,) p. 362.

MA'RCID. *adj.* [*marcidus*, Latin; lean; pining; withered.

A burning colliquative fever, the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its adustion upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a *marcid* fever. *Harvey.*

He on his own fish pours the noblest oil;
That to your *marcid* dying herbs assign'd,
By the rank smell and taste betrays its kind. *Dryden.*

MA'RCOUR *n. s.* [*marcor*, Latin.] Leanness; the state of withering; waste of flesh.

Considering the exolution and languor ensuing the action of venery in some, the extenuation and *marcour* in others, it much abridgeth our days. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A *marcour* is either imperfect, tending to a lesser withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an entire wasting of the body, excluding all means of cure. *Harvey.*

MARD.* See MERD.

MARE. *n. s.* [maɲe, Saxon.]

1. The female of a horse.

A pair of coursers born of heavenly breed,
Whom Circe stole from her celestial sire,
By substituting *mares*, produc'd on earth,
Whose wombs conceiv'd a more than mortal birth. *Dryden.*

2. [from *mara*, the name of a spirit imagined by the nations of the north to torment sleepers.] A kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the night hag.

Mab, his merry queen by night,
Bestrides young folks that lie upright,
In elder times the *mare* that hight,
Which plagues them out of measure. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the *mare* in the stomach.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

MARE.* Used for *more* in the north of England. [maɲe, Sax.]

MA'RESCHAL.† *n. s.* [*mareschal*, French, derived by most etymologists from *mere*, Teut. equus, equa, a horse or mare, and *scalc*, a servant, and so came to denominate the distinguished officer called *master of the horse*, and thence a commander in chief. See MARSHALL.] A chief commander of an army.

O William, may thy arms advance,
That he may lose Dinant next year,
And so be *mareschal* of France. *Prior.*

MA'RGARITE.† *n. s.* [*margarita*, Latin; *marguerite*, French.] A pearl.

Like to a marchaunt that seketh gode *margaritis*.
Wicliffe, St. Matt. xiii.

The one, the *margarite* or pearl; the other, the cabinet or ark to keep this jewell. *Bp. King, Vine Palatine*, (1614,) p. 6.

Silver is the second metal, and signifies purity; among the planets it holdeth with luna, among precious stones with the *margarite* or pearl. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

MA'RGARITES. *n. s.* [*bellis.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MARGE.
MA'RGENT. } *n. s.* [*margo*, Latin; *marge*, French.]
MA'RGIN.

1. The border; the brink; the edge; the verge.

He drew his flaming sword, and struck
At him so fiercely, that the upper *marge*
Of his sevenfolded shield away it took. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Never since
Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,
Or on the beachy *margent* of the sea. *Shakspeare.*

An airy crowd came rushing where he stood,
Which fill'd the *margin* of the fatal flood. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. The edge of a page left blank, or filled with a short note.

As much love in rhime,
As would be cramm'd up in a sheet of paper
Writ on both sides the leaf, *margent* and all. *Shakspeare.*

Reconcile those two places, which both you and the *margins* of our Bibles acknowledge to be parallel. *Hammond.*

He knows in law, nor text, nor *margent*. *Swift.*

3. The edge of a wound or sore.

All the advantage to be gathered from it is only from the evenness of its *margin*, the purpose will be as fully answered by keeping that under only. *Sharp, Surgery.*

To MA'RGENT.* } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To MA'RGIN.

1. To mark or note in the margin of a book.

I present it in one whole entire hymne, distinguishing it only by succession of yeares, which I have *margented* through the whole storie. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 774.

2. To border.

Its water was clear and limpid, and beautifully *margin'd* with the tender grass. *Bourne, Antiq. of the Comm. People*, p. 65.

MA'RGINAL. *adj.* [*marginal*, French; from *margin.*] Placed, or written on the margin.

We cannot better interpret the meaning of these words than pope Leo himself expoundeth them, whose speech concerning our Lord's ascension may serve instead of a *marginal* gloss. *Hooker.*

What remarks you find worthy of your riper observation, note with a *marginal* star, as being worthy of your second year's review. *Watts, Logick.*

MA'RGINALLY.* *adv.* [from *marginal.*] In the margin of the book.

Such quotations of places to be *marginally* set down, as shall serve for the fit reference of one scripture to another.
Abp. Newcomb, View of the Bib. Translat. p. 99.

To MA'RGINATE.* *v. a.* [from *margin.*] To make brims or margents. *Cockeram.*

MA'RGINATED. *adj.* [*marginatus*, Lat. from *margin.*] Having a margin.

MA'RGRAVE.† *n. s.* [*marck* and *graff*, German.] A title of sovereignty in Germany; in its original import, keeper of the marches or borders.

The chief and head of them was the *margrave* (as they call him) of Bruges. *Robinson, Tr. of More's Utopia*, Pref. (1551.)

MA'RIETS. *n. s.* [*violæ marianæ.*] A kind of violet. *Dict.*

MA'RIGOLD. *n. s.* [*Mary* and *gold*; *caltha*, Latin.] A yellow flower, devoted, I suppose, to the virgin.

The *marigold* hath a radiated discous flower; the petals of them are, for the most part, crenated, the seeds crooked and rough; those which are uppermost long, and those within short: the leaves are long, intire, and, for the most part, succulent. *Miller.*

Your circle will teach you to draw truly all spherical bodies. The most of flowers; as, the rose and *marigold*. *Peacham.*

The *marigold*, whose courtier's face
Echoes the sun, and doth unlace
Her at his rise. *Cleaveland.*

Fair is the *marigold*, for pottage meet. *Gay, Pastorals.*

To MA'RINATE. *v. a.* [*mariner*, French.] To salt fish; and then preserve them in oil or vinegar.

Why am I styl'd a cook, if I'm so loth
To *marinate* my fish, or season broth? *King, Cookery.*

MARI'NE.† *adj.* [*marin*, Fr. *marinus*. Lat. Formerly this word was accented on the first syllable.] Belonging to the sea.

With loud clamour to the *marine* shore
The armed people clustred in thicke swarmes.
Mir. for Mag. p. 819.

The king was desirous that the ordinances of England and France, touching *marine* affairs, might be reduced into one form. *Hayward.*

Vast multitudes of shells, and other *marine* bodies, are found lodged in all sorts of stone. *Woodward.*

No longer Circe could her flame disguise,
But to the suppliant god *marine* replies. *Garth, Ovid.*

MARI'NE. *n. s.* [*la marine*, French.]

1. Sea affairs.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicrates his intendant-general of *marine*, have both left relations of the state of the Indies at that time. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A soldier taken on shipboard, to be employed in descents upon the land.

MA'RINER.† *n. s.* [from *mare*, Lat. *marinier*, French; mapinap, Saxon.] A seaman; a sailor.

The merry *mariner* unto his word
Soon hearkened, and her painted boat straightway
Turn'd to the shore. *Spenser, F. Q.*

We oft deceive ourselves, as did that *mariner*, who, mistaking them for precious stones, brought home his ship fraught with common pebbles from the Indies. *Glanville.*

His busy *mariners* he hates,
His shatter'd sails with rigging to restore. *Dryden.*

What *mariner* is not afraid,
To venture in a ship decay'd. *Swift.*

MA'RJORAM. *n. s.* [*marjorana*, Lat. *marjolaine*, Fr.] A fragrant plant of many kinds; the bastard kind only grows here.

The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn, upon their heads garlands of honeysuckles, woodbine, and sweet *marjoram*.
Peacham on Drawing.

MA'RISH.† *n. s.* [*marisawis*, Gothick; mepyc, Saxon; *marsche*, Dutch.] A bog; a fen; a swamp; watery ground; a marsh; a morass; a moor.

The flight was made towards Dalkeith; which way, by reason of the *marish*, the English horse were least able to pursue. *Hayward.*

When they had avenged the blood of their brother, they turned again to the *marish* of Jordan. 1 *Mac.* ix. 42.

Lodronius, carried away with the breaking in of the horsemen, was driven into a *marish*; where, being sore wounded, and fast in the mud, he had done the uttermost. *Knolles.*

His limbs he coucheth in the cooler shades;
Oft, when heaven's burning eye the fields invades,
To *marishes* resorts. *Sandys, Paraphrase.*

From the other hill
To their fix'd station, all in bright array,
The cherubim descended; on the ground
Gliding meteorous, as evening mist
Ris'n from the river, o'er the *marish* glides,
And gathers ground fast at the labourer's heel. *Milton, P. L.*

MA'RISH. *adj.* Moorish; fenny; boggy; swampy.

It hath been a great endangering to the health of some plantations, that they have built along the sea and rivers, in *marish* and unwholesome grounds. *Bacon, Essays.*

The fen and quagmire so *marish* by kind,
Are to be drained. *Tusser, Husbandry.*

MA'RITAL. *adj.* [*maritus*, Latin; *marital*, French.] Pertaining to a husband; incident to a husband.

If any one retains a wife that has been taken in the act of adultery, he incurs the guilt of the crime of bawdry. But because repentance does consist in the mind, and since Christian charity, as well as *marital* affection, easily induces a belief thereof, this law is not observed. *Ayliffe.*

It has been determined by some unpolite professors of the law, that a husband may exercise his *marital* authority so far, as to give his wife moderate correction. *Art of Tormenting.*

MA'RITATED. *adj.* [from *maritus*, Latin.] Having a husband. *Dict.*

MARI'TIMAL. }
MA'RITIME. } *adj.* [*maritimus*, Lat. *maritime*, Fr.]

1. Performed on the sea; marine.

I discoursed of a *maritimal* voyage, and the passages and incidents therein. *Ralegh, Essays.*

2. Relating to the sea; naval.

At the parliament at Oxford, his youth, and want of experience in *maritime* service, had somewhat been shrewdly touched. *Wotton, Life of D. of Buckingham.*

3. Bordering on the sea.

The friend, the shores *maritimal*
Sought for his bed, and found a place upon which play'd
The murmuring billows. *Chapman, Iliad.*

Ercoco, and the less *maritime* kings,
Monbaza and Quiloa. *Milton, P. L.*

Neptune upbraided them with their stupidity and ignorance, that a *maritime* town should neglect the patronage of him who was the god of the seas. *Addison.*

MARK. *n. s.* [*marc*, Welsh; meapc, Saxon; *mercke*, Dutch; *marque*, French.]

1. A token by which any thing is known.

Once was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, that all men should mark their cattle with an open several *mark* upon their flanks or buttocks, so as if they happen to be stolen, they might appear whose they were. *Spenser on Ireland.*

In the present form of the earth there are certain *marks* and indications of its first state; with which, if we compare those things that are recorded in sacred history, we may discover what the earth was in its first original. *Burnet.*

The urine is a lixivium of the salts in a human body, and the proper *mark* of the state and quantity of such salts; and therefore very certain indications for the choice of diet may be taken from the state of urine. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A stamp; an impression.

But cruel fate, and my more cruel wife,
To Grecian swords betray'd my sleeping life:
These are the monuments of Helen's love,
The shame I bear below, the *marks* I bore above. *Dryden.*

'Twas then old soldiers cover'd o'er with scars,
The *marks* of Pyrrhus, or the Punick wars,
Thought all past services rewarded well,
If to their share at least two acres fell. *Dryden, Juv.*

At present there are scarce any *marks* left of a subterraneous fire, for the earth is cold, and over-run with grass and shrubs. *Addison on Italy.*

3. A proof; an evidence.

As the confusion of tongues was a *mark* of separation, so the being of one language is a *mark* of union. *Bacon.*

The Argonauts sailed up the Danube, and from thence passed into the Adriatick, carrying their ship Argo upon their shoulders; a *mark* of great ignorance in geography among the writers of that time. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. Notice taken.

The laws
Stand like the forfeits in a barber's shop,
As much for mock as *mark*. *Shakspeare.*

5. Conveniency of notice.

Upon the north sea bordereth Stow, so called per eminentiam, as a place of great and good *mark* and scope. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

6. Any thing at which a missile weapon is directed.

France was a fairer *mark* to shoot at than Ireland, and could better reward the conqueror. *Davies on Ireland.*

Be made the *mark*
For all the people's hate, the prince's curses. *Denham.*

7. The evidence of a horse's age.

At four years old cometh the *mark* of tooth in horses, which hath a hole as big as you may lay a pea within it; and weareth shorter and shorter every year, till at eight years old the tooth is smooth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

8. [*Marque*, French.] Licence of reprisals.

9. [*Marc*, French.] A sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence.

We give thee for reward a thousand *marks*. *Shakspeare.*

Thirty of these pence make a mancus, which some think to be all one with a *mark*, for that manca and mancusa is translated, in ancient books, by marca. *Camden, Rem.*

Upon every writ for debt or damage, amounting to forty pounds or more, a noble is paid to fine; and so for every hundred *marks* more, a noble. *Bacon.*

10. A character made by those who cannot write their names.

Here are marriage-vows for signing;
Set your *marks* that cannot write. *Dryden, K. Arthur.*

Lorenzo sign'd the bargain with his *mark*. *Young.*

To MARK. *v. a.* [*merken*, Dutch; mearcean, Saxon: *marquer*, French.]

1. To impress with a token, or evidence.

Will it not be receiv'd,
When we have *mark'd* with blood those sleepy two
Of his own chamber, and us'd their very daggers,
That they have don't? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

For our quiet possession of things useful, they are naturally *marked* where there is need. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

2. To notify, as by a mark.

That which was once the index to point out all virtues, does now *mark* out that part of the world where least of them resides. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

3. To note; to take notice of.

Alas, poor country!
Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks, that rend the air,
Are made, not *mark'd*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Mark them which cause divisions contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them. *Rom.* xvi. 17.

4. To heed; to regard as valid or important.

Now swear, and call to witness
Heav'n, hell, and earth, I *mark* it not from one
That breathes beneath such complicated guilt. *Smith.*

To MARK. *v. n.* To note; to take notice.

Men *mark* when they hit, and never *mark*, when they miss, as they do also of dreams. *Bacon, Ess.*

Mark a little why Virgil is so much concerned to make this marriage; it is to make way for the divorce which he intended afterwards. *Dryden.*

MA'RKABLE.* *adj.* [*marquable*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Remarkable. Not in use. *Sherwood.*

He would strike them — with some *markable* punishment. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*, F. 2. b.

MA'RKER.† *n. s.* [*marqueur*, French, from *mark*.]

1. One that puts a mark on any thing.

2. One that notes, or takes notice.

Mathematicians are the same thing to mechanicks, as *markers* at tennis-courts are to gamesters. *Butler, Charact. Rem.*

MA'RKET.† *n. s.* [anciently written *mercat*, of *mercatus*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — The word is the Sax. mapket, which escaped the notice of Serenius, who gives the "Germ. *markt*, forum; Cambr. and Sueth. *marknad*; Goth. *markad*, nundinæ: vox antiquiss. à *mark*, marca, quâ unicè pecuniam numerabant vet."]

1. A publick time, and appointed place, of buying and selling.

It were good that the privilege of a *market* were given to enable them to their defence; for there is nothing doth sooner cause civility than many *market* towns, by reason the people repairing often thither will learn civil manners. *Spenser.*

Mistress, know yourself, down on your knees,
And thank Heaven, fasting, for a good man's love:
For I must tell you friendly in your ear,
Sell when you can, you are not for all *markets*. *Shakspeare.*

They counted our life a pastime, and our time here a *market* for gain. *Wisd.* xv. 12.

If one bushel of wheat and two of barley will, in the *market*, be taken one for another, they are of equal worth. *Locke.*

2. Purchase and sale.

With another year's continuance of the war, there will hardly be money left in this kingdom to turn the common *markets*, or pays rents. *Temple.*

The precious weight
Of pepper and Sabæan incense take,
And with post-haste thy running *market* make,
Be sure to turn the penny. *Dryden, Pers.*

3. Rate; price. [*marché*, French.]

'Twas then old soldiers, cover'd o'er with scars,
Thought all past services rewarded well,
If, to their share, at least two acres fell,
Their country's frugal bounty; so of old
Was blood and life at a low *market* sold. *Dryden, Juv.*

To MA'RKET. *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or sell; to make bargins.

MA'RKET-BELL. *n. s.* [*market* and *bell*.] The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.

Enter, go in, the *market-bell* is rung. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

MA'RKET-CROSS. *n. s.* [*market* and *cross*.] A cross set up where the market is held.

These things you have articulated,
Proclaim'd at *market-crosses*, read in churches,
To face the garment of rebellion
With some fine colour. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

MA'RKET-DAY. *n. s.* [*market* and *day*.] The day on which things are publickly bought and sold.

Fool that I was, I thought imperial Rome,
Like Mantua, where on *market-days* we come,
And thither drive our lambs. *Dryden, Virg.*

He ordered all the Lucquese to be seized that were found on a *market-day* in one of his frontier towns. *Addison on Italy.*

MA'RKET-FOLKS. *n. s.* [*market* and *folks*.] People that come to the market.

Poor *marketfolks*, that come to sell their corn. *Shakspeare.*

MA'RKET-MAID. *n. s.* [*market* and *maid*.] A woman that goes to buy or sell.

You are come
A *market-maid* to Rome, and have prevented
The ostentation of our love. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Ma'rket-man. *n. s.* [*market* and *man.*] One who goes to the market to sell or buy.

Be wary how you place your words,
Talk like the vulgar sort of *market-men*,
That come to gather money for their corn. *Shakspeare.*

The *market-man* should act as if his master's whole estate ought to be applied to that servant's business. *Swift.*

Ma'rket-place. *n. s.* [*market* and *place.*] Place where the market is held.

The king, thinking he had put up his sword, because of the noise, never took leisure to hear his answer, but made him prisoner, meaning the next morning to put him to death in the *market-place*. *Sidney.*

The gates he order'd all to be unbarr'd,
And from the *market-place* to draw the guard. *Dryden.*

Behold the *market-place* with poor o'erspread,
The man of Ross divides the weekly bread. *Pope.*

Ma'rket-price. } **Ma'rket-rate.** } *n. s.* [*market* and *price* or *rate.*] The price at which any thing is currently sold.

Money governs the world, and the *market-price* is the measure of the worth of men as well as of fishes. *L'Estrange.*

He that wants a vessel, rather than lose his market will not stick to have it at the *market-rate*. *Locke.*

Ma'rket-town. *n. s.* A town that has the privilege of a stated market; not a village.

Nothing doth sooner cause civility in any country than *market-towns*, by reason that people repairing often thither will learn civil manners of the better sort. *Spenser.*

No, no, the pope's mitre my master Sir Roger seized, when they would have burnt him at our *market-town*. *Gay.*

Ma'rketable. *adj.* [from *market.*]

1. Such as may be sold; such for which a buyer may be found.

A plain fish, and no doubt *marketable*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Current in the market.

The pretorian soldiers arrived to that impudence, that after the death of Pertinax they made open sale of the empire, as if it had been of common *marketable* wares. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

The *marketable* value of any quantities of two commodities are equal, when they will exchange one for another. *Locke.*

Ma'rkman.† } **Ma'rksman.** } *n. s.* [*mark* and *man.*]

1. A man skilful to hit a mark.

In sadness, cousin, I do love a woman.
— I aim'd so near when I suppos'd you lov'd.
— A right good *marksman*. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Whom nothing can procure,
When the wide world runs bias from his will,
To writhe his limbs, and share, not mend the ill:
This is the *marksman*, safe and sure,
Who still is right, and prays to be so still. *Herbert.*

An ordinary *marksman* may know certainly when he shoots less wide at what he aims. *Dryden.*

2. One who cannot write his name, but makes his mark or sign for it.

In the original Solemn League and Covenant, which hath been lately discovered, and is now in the British Museum, there are abundance of *marksmen*, all of whom, from their abhorrence of popery at that time, leave the cross unfinished, and sign in the shape of the letter T.
Nicolson and Burn, Hist. of Cumberland, (1777,) p. 324.

MARL. *n. s.* [*marl*, Welsh; *mergel*, Dutch; *marga*, Latin; *marle*, *marne*, Fr. in Saxon, meȝ is marrow, with an allusive signification, *marl* being the fatness of the earth.]

Marl is a kind of clay, which is become fatter, and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation, and by its having lain so deep in the earth as not to have spent or weakened its fertilizing quality by any product. *Marl* is supposed to be much of the nature of chalk, and is believed to be fertile from its salt and oily quality. *Quincy.*

We understand by the term *marls* simple native earths, less heavy than the boles, or clays, not soft and unctuous to the touch, nor ductile while moist, dry and crumbly between the fingers, and readily diffusible in water. *Hill.*

Marl is the best compost, as having most fatness, and not heating the ground too much. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Uneasy steps
Over the burning *marl*, not like those steps
On heaven's azure. *Milton, P. L.*

To **Marl.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with marl.

Improvements by *marling*, liming, and draining, have been since money was at five and six per cent. *Child.*

Sandy land *marled* will bear good pease. *Mortimer.*

To **Marl.** *v. a.* [from *marline.*] To fasten the sails with marline. *Ainsworth.*

Ma'rleon.* See **Merlin.**

Ma'rline. *n. s.* [meapn. Skinner.] Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded against friction.

Some the gall'd ropes with dawby *marline* bind,
Or searcloth masts with strong tarpawling coats. *Dryden.*

Ma'rlinespike. *n. s.* A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together, or to open the bolt rope when the sale is to be sewed in it. *Bailey.*

Ma'rlpit. *n. s.* [*marl* and *pit.*] Pit out of which marl is dug.

Several others, of different figures, were found; part of them in a rivulet, the rest in a *marlpit* in a field. *Woodward.*

Ma'rly.† *adj.* [from *marl.*] Abounding with marl.

The fat and *marly* mold. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 3.*

The oak thrives best on the richest clay, and will penetrate strangely to come at a *marly* bottom. *Mortimer.*

Ma'rmalade. } **Ma'rmalet.** } *n. s.* [*marmelade*, Fr. *marmelo*, Portuguese, a quince.]

Marmalade is the pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar: it is subastringent, grateful to the stomach. *Quincy.*

Marmora'tion. *n. s.* [*marmor*, Latin.] Incrustation with marble. *Dict.*

Marmo'rean. *adj.* [*marmoreus*, Lat.] Made of marble. *Dict.*

Ma'rmoset.† *n. s.* [*marmouset*, French, from *marmot*, a monkey.] A small monkey.

Whilst they were on ship-board, a *marmoset* chanced upon the book, as it was negligently laid by, which wantonly playing therewith, plucked out certain leaves and tore them in pieces.
Robinson, Tr. of More's Utop. (1551,) ii. 7.

Marmosets and mumping apes.
Marston, Scourge of Vill. (1599,) iii. 9.

I will instruct thee how
To snare the nimble *marmozet*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

He past, appears some mincing *marmoset*,
Made all of clothes and face. *B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.*

Apes of less learning, to form comedians and dancing-masters; and *marmosets*, court pages and young English travellers.
Arbuthnot and Pope. Mart. Scribl.

MARMOT. } **MARMOTTO.** } *n. s.* [Italian, *marmotta.*]

The *marmotto*, or mus alpinus, as big or bigger than a rabbit, which absconds all winter, doth live upon its own fat.
Ray on Creation.

Ma'rquetry. *n. s.* [*marqueterie*, French.] Chequered work; work inlaid with variegation.

Ma'rquess.† } **Ma'rquis.** } *n. s.* [*marquis*, French; *marchio*, Latin; *margrave*, German. The spelling of this word was formerly *markis*, as in Chaucer; and *markisesse*, for marchioness: then *marquess*, which method of writing it is now also used by some.]

1. In England one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

None may wear ermine but princes, and there is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, *marquisses*, and earls, which they must not exceed. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Marc or merc signifying a bound or limit, hence is supposed the original of that honorary title of *marquess*, which is as much as a lord of the frontiers. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 7.*

2. Formerly a marchioness also. [*marquise*, French.]

You shall have
Two noble partners with you: the old dutchess
Of Norfolk, and the lady *marquess* Dorset. *Shakspeare.*

From a private gentlewoman he made me a *marquisse*, and from a *marquisse* a queen; and now he intends to crown my innocency with the glory of martyrdom. *Bacon, Apophthegms, (ed. 1625.)*

The first and last woman that was created a *marquess*, was the lady Ann Boleyn. *Spelman.*

Ma'rquisate.✝ *n. s.* [*marquisat*, French.] The seigniory of a marquis.

The duke of Savoy pretendeth colourably enough to the foresaid whole *marquisat*. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 416.

Ma'rrer. *n. s.* [from *mar.*] One who spoils or hurts any thing.

You be indeed makers, or *marrers*, of all men's manners within the realm. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Ma'rriable.* *adj.* [*marriable*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Marriageable. Not in use. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*

MA'RRIAGE.✝ *n. s.* [*mariage*, French; *maritagium*, low Latin, from *maritus.*] The act of uniting a man and woman for life; state of perpetual union.

The *marriage* with his brother's wife
Has crept too near his conscience. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

If that thy bent of love be honourable,
Thy purpose *marriage*, send me word to-morrow. *Shakspeare.*

The French king would have the disposing of the *marriage* of Bretagne, with an exception, that he should not marry her himself. *Bacon.*

Some married persons, even in their *marriage*, do better please God than some virgins in their state of virginity: they, by giving great example of conjugal affection, by preserving their faith unbroken, and by educating children in the fear of God, please God in a higher degree than those virgins whose piety is not answerable to their opportunities. *Taylor.*

I propose that Palamon shall be,
In *marriage* join'd with beauteous Emily. *Dryden.*

Ma'rriage is often used in composition.

In a late draught of *marriage*-articles, a lady stipulated with her husband, that she shall be at liberty to patch on which side she pleases. *Addison, Spect.*

I by the honour of my *marriage*-bed,
After young Arthur claim this land for mine. *Shakspeare.*

To these whom death again did wed,
This grave's the second *marriage*-bed:
For though the hand of fate could force
'Twixt soul and body a divorce,
It could not sever man and wife,
Because they both liv'd but one life. *Crashaw.*

There on his arms and once lov'd portrait lay,
Thither our fatal *marriage*-bed convey. *Denham.*

Thou shalt come into the *marriage*-chamber. *Tob.* vi. 16.

Neither her worthiness, which in truth was great, nor his own suffering for her, which is wont to endear affection, could fetter his fickleness; but, before the *marriage*-day appointed, he had taken to wife Baccha, of whom she complained. *Sidney.*

Virgin, awake! the *marriage*-hour is nigh. *Pope.*

Give me, to live and die,
A spotless maid, without the *marriage*-tie. *Dryden.*

Ma'rriageable.✝ *adj.* [from *marriage.*]

1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.

She is not yet *marriageable.* *Expos. of Solomon's Song, (1585,)* p. 263.

Every wedding, one with another, produces four children, and that is the proportion of children which any *marriageable* man or woman may be presumed shall have. *Graunt.*

I am the father of a young heiress, whom I begin to look upon as *marriageable.* *Spectator.*

When the girls are twelve years old, which is the *marriageable* age, their parents take them home. *Swift.*

2. Capable of union.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; she, spous'd, about him twines
Her *marriageable* arms, and with her brings
Her dower, the adopted clusters to adorn
His barren leaves. *Milton, P. L.*

Ma'rried. *adj.* [from *marry.*] Conjugal; connubial.

Thus have you shunn'd the *married* state. *Dryden.*

MA'RROW. *n. s.* [mepȝ, Saxon; *smerr*, Erse; *smergh*, Scottish.]

All the bones of the body which have any considerable thickness have either a large cavity, or they are spongious, and full of little cells; in both the one and the other there is an oleagenous substance, called *marrow*, contained in proper vesicles or membranes, like the fat: in the larger bones this fine oil, by the gentle heat of the body, is exhaled through the pores of its small bladders, and enters some narrow passages, which lead to some fine canals excavated in the substance of the bone, that the *marrow* may supple the fibres of the bones, and render them less apt to break. *Quincy.*

Would he were wasted, *marrow*, bones, and all,
That from his loins no hopeful branch may spring. *Shakspeare.*

The skull hath brains as a kind of *marrow* within it: the back-bone hath one kind of *marrow*, and other bones of the body hath another: the jaw-bones have no *marrow* severed, but a little pulp of marrow diffused. *Bacon.*

Pamper'd and edified their zeal
With *marrow* puddings many a meal. *Hudibras.*

He bit the dart, and wrench'd the wood away,
The point still buried in the *marrow* lay. *Addison, Ov.*

Ma'rrow.✝ In the Scottish dialect, to this day, a fellow, companion, or associate, as also an equal match; he met with his *marrow;* from *mari*, husband, French. Dr. Johnson. — It is also a word of the north of England. "These gloves or shoes are not *marrows*, i. e. are not *fellows.*" Coles, Ray, and Grose.]

Though buying and selling doth wonderful wel,
Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend
With theef or his *marrow* for fear of il end. *Tusser.*

To Ma'rrow.* *v. a.* To fill as it were with marrow and fatness; to glut.

What mean these strict reformers thus to spend their hour-glasses, and bawl against our harmless cups? to call our meetings riots, and brand our civil mirth with styles of loose intemperance? whilst they can sit at a sister's feast, devour and gormandize beyond excess, and wipe the guilt from off their *marrowed* mouths, and clothe their surfeits in the long fustian robes of a tedious grace! *Quarles, Judg. and Mercy, The Drunkard.*

Ma'rrowbone.✝ *n. s.* [*bone* and *marrow.*]

1. Bone boiled for the marrow.

A cook they hadden with them for the nones,
To boile the chickenes and the *marie bones.* *Chaucer, T. C. Prol.*

2. In burlesque language, the knees. Dr. Johnson.— I'll bring him down upon his *marrow-bones*, that is, I'll make him bend his knees as he does to the Virgin *Mary.* See also Marry. Brand, Popular Antiquities.

What men could have held laughing to have seen an Egyptian on his *maribones* adoring a dog, or praying to an oxe? *Lightfoot, Miscell.* (1629,) p. 182.

Upon this he fell down upon his *marrowbones*, and begged of Jupiter to give him a pair of horns. *L'Estrange.*

Down on your *marrowbones*, upon your allegiance; and make an acknowledgement of your offences; for I will have ample satisfaction. *Dryden, Span Friar.*

MA'RROWFAT. *n. s.* A kind of pea.

MA'RROWISH.* *adj.* [from *marrow.*] Of the nature of marrow.

The brain is a soft, *marrowish*, and white substance. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 19.

MA'RROWLESS. *adj.* [from *marrow.*] Void of marrow.

Avaunt!
Thy bones are *marrowless*, thy blood is cold;
Thou hast no speculation in those eyes,
Which thou dost glare with. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

MA'RROWY.* *adj.* [from *marrow.*] Pithy; full of strength or sap. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

MA'RRY.* *interj.* A term of asseveration in common use; which was originally, in popish times, a mode of swearing by the Virgin Mary, q. d. *by Mary.* *Brand.*

Mary, I defy that false monk dan John. *Chaucer, Shipm. Tale.*

Cal. Wilt thou be pleas'd
To hearken once again the suit I made thee?
Ste. *Marry* will I: kneel and repeat it; I will stand, and so shall Trinculo. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Marry, once before he won it of me with false dice. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

The zodiacke of his life is like that of the sun; *marry*, not half so glorious. *Overbury, Prisoner.*

How do you like me now?
—— Like you? *marry* — I don't know. *Southerne, Oroonoko.*

To MA'RRY. *v. a.* [*marier*, French; *maritor*, Lat.]

1. To join a man and woman; as performing the rite.

What! shall the curate control me? Tell him, that he shall *marry* the couple himself. *Gay, What d'ye call it.*

2. To dispose of in marriage.

When Augustus consulted with Mecænas about the marriage of his daughter Julia, Mecænas took the liberty to tell him, that he must either *marry* his daughter to Agrippa, or take away his life; there was no third way, he had made him so great. *Bacon, Ess.*

3. To take for husband or wife.

You'd think it strange if I should *marry* her. *Shakspeare.*

As a mother shall she meet him, and receive him as a wife *married* of a virgin. *Ecclus.* xv. 2.

To MA'RRY. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state.

He hath my good will,
And none but he, to *marry* with Nan Page. *Shakspeare.*

Let them *marry* to whom they think best. *Num.* xxxvi. 6.

Virgil concludes with the death of Turnus; for after that difficulty was removed, Æneas might *marry*, and establish the Trojans. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

MARS.* *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. One of the planets.

Mars his true moving, even as in the heavens,
So in the earth to this day is not known. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.* P. I.

2. Among chymists, the term for iron.

MARSH, MARS, MAS, } are derived from the Saxon merc, a fen, or fenny place. *Gibson's Camden.*

MARSH. *n. s.* [merc, Sax. See MARISH.] A fen; a bog; a swamp; a watery tract of land.

In their courses make that round,
In meadows and in *marshes* found,
Of them so call'd the fayry ground,
Of which they have the keeping *Drayton, Nymphid.*

Worms for colour and shape, alter even as the ground out of which they are got; as the *marsh* worm and the stag worm *Walton, Angler.*

We may see in more conterminous climates great variety in the people thereof; the up-lands in England yield strong, sinewy, hardy men; the *marsh*-lands, men of large and high stature. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Your low meadows and *marsh*-lands you need not lay up till April, except the spring be very wet, and your *marshes* very poachy. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

MARSH-MALLOW. *n. s.* [*althæa*, Latin.] It is in all respects like the mallow, but its leaves are more soft and woolly. *Miller.*

MARSH-MARIGOLD. *n. s.* [*populago*, Latin.] This flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose, in the middle of which rises the pointal, which becomes a membranaceous fruit, in which there are several cells, for the most part bent downwards, collected into little heads and full of seeds. *Miller.*

And set soft hyacinths with iron-blue,
To shade *marsh-marigolds* of shining hue. *Dryden.*

MA'RSHAL.† *n. s.* [*mareschal*, Fr. See MARESCHAL. Serenius calls it "Antiq. Franc. vox, à Goth. *mar*, equus, and *skall* vel *skale*, servus, administrator." So Selden: "The name of *marshal* or *mareschal* is agreed to descend from two Teutonick words, (which was the same with the old French,) *mare*, which signified as much as our general name of *horse*, and *scalck*, that in the old German and Gothick tongues signified a *servant*." Duello, ch. 9. "*Marshal* was at first the name of a smith, farrier, or one that dressed horses; but it climbed by degrees to that height, that the chiefest commanders of the gendarmery and militia of France are come to be called *marshals*; which about a hundred years since were but two in all, whereas now they are twelve." Howell, Lett. iv. 19.]

1. The chief officer of arms.

The duke of Suffolk claims
To be high steward; next the duke of Norfolk
To be earl *marshal*. *Shakspeare.*

2. An officer who regulates combats in the lists.

Dares their pride presume against my laws,
As in a listed field to fight their cause?
Unask'd the royal grant; no *marshal* by,
As kingly rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

3. Any one who regulates rank or order at a feast, or any other assembly.

Through the hall there walked to and fro
A jolly yeoman, *marshal* of the same,
Whose name was Appetite; he did bestow
Both guests and meats, whenever in they came,
And knew them how to order without blame. *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. An harbinger; a pursuivant; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming, and provide entertainment.

Her face, when it was fairest, had been but as a *marshal* to lodge, the love of her in his mind, which now was so well placed as it needed no help of outward harbinger. *Sidney.*

5. A commander in chief of military forces.

Marshal Harcourt and the duke of Berwick were preparing to go into Alsace and Dauphiné, but their troops were in want of all manner of necessaries. *Tatler*, No. 5.

To MA'RSHAL. *v. a* [from the noun.]

1. To arrange; to rank in order.

Multitude of jealousies, and lack of some predominant desire, that should *marshal* and put in order all the rest, maketh any man's heart hard to find or sound. *Bacon.*

It is as inconceivable how it should be the directrix of such intricate motions, as that a blind man should *marshal* an army. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Anchises look'd not with so pleas'd a face,
In numb'ring o'er his future Roman race,
And *marshalling* the heroes of his name,
As in their order, next to light they came. *Dryden.*

2. To lead as an harbinger.

Thou *marshal'st* me the way that I was going. *Shakspeare.*

MA'RSHALLER. *n. s.* [from *marshal.*] One that arranges; one that ranks in order.

Dryden was the great refiner of English poetry, and the best *marshaller* of words. *Trapp, Pref. to the Æneis.*

MA'RSHALSEA. *n. s.* [from *marshal.*] The prison in Southwark belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MA'RSHALSHIP. *n. s.* [from *marshal.*] The office of a marshal.

MARSHE'LDER. *n. s.* A gelder-rose, of which it is a species.

MARSHRO'CKET. *n. s.* A species of watercresses.

MA'RSHY. *adj.* [from *marsh.*]

1. Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy.

Though here the *marshy* grounds approach your fields,
And there the soil a stony harvest yields. *Dryden, Virg.*

It is a distemper of such as inhabit *marshy*, fat, low, moist, soils, near stagnating water. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Produced in marshes.

Feed
With delicates of leaves and *marshy* weed. *Dryden.*

MART. *n. s.* [contracted from *market.*]

1. A place of publick traffick.

Christ could not suffer that the temple should serve for a place of *mart*, nor the apostle of Christ that the church should be made an inn. *Hooker.*

If any born at Ephesus
Be seen at Syracusan *marts* and fairs,
He dies. *Shakspeare.*

Ezechiel, in the description of Tyre, and the exceeding trade that it had with all the East, as the only *mart* town, reciteth both the people with whom they commerce, and also what commodities every country yielded. *Raleigh.*

Many come to a great *mart* of the best horses. *Temple.*

The French, since the accession of the Spanish monarchy, supply with cloth the best *mart* we had in Europe. *Addison.*

2. Bargain; purchase and sale.

I play a merchant's part,
And venture madly on a desperate *mart.* *Shakspeare.*

3. Letters of *mart.* See MARK.

To MART.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to buy or sell.

Sooth when I was young I wou'd have ransack'd
The pedlar's silken treasury, you've let him go,
And nothing *marted* with him. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Cassius, you yourself,
Do sell and *mart* your offices for gold
To undeservers. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Poor brats were slaves, of bondmen that were born,
And *marted*, sold. *Marston, Scourge of Vill.* (1599,) i. 2.

Your christening of bells, *marting* of pardons, tossing of beads. *Bp. Hall, Epist.* D. i. Ep. 1.

To MART.* *v. n.* To trade dishonourably.

If he shall think it fit,
A saucy stranger, in his court, to *mart*
As in a stew. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

MA'RTAGON.* *n. s.* A kind of lily.

The roscid and honey drops observable in the flowers of *martagon.* *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 20.

To MA'RTEL.* *v. n.* [*martellare*, Italian; *martelo*, low Lat. *marteler*, Fr. from *malleus*, Lat. a hammer.] To strike; to make a blow.

Her dreadful weapon she to him addrest,
Which on his helmet *martelled* so hard,
That made him low incline his lofty crest,
And bow'd his batter'd visour to his brest. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. vii. 42.

MA'RTEN. } MA'RTERN. } *n. s.* [*marte*, *martre*, Fr. *martes*, Lat.]

1. A large kind of weesel, whose fur is much valued.

2. [*martelet*, Fr.] A kind of swallow that builds in houses; a martlet.

A churchwarden, to express St. Martin's in the Fields, caused to be engraved, on the communion cup, a *martin*, a bird like a swallow, sitting upon a mole-hill between two trees. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

MA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*martial*, French; *martialis*, Lat.]

1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave.

Into my feeble breast
Come gently, but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the *martial* troopes thou dost infest,
And hearts of great heroes dost enrage. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The queen of *martials*,
And Mars himself conducted them. *Chapman, Iliad.*

It hath seldom been seen, that the far southern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwise; whereby it is manifest, that the northern tract of the world is the more *martial* region. *Bacon, Ess.*

His subjects call'd aloud for war;
But peaceful kings o'er *martial* people set,
Each other's poize and counterbalance are. *Dryden.*

2. Having a warlike show; suiting war.

See
His thousands, in what *martial* equipage
They issue forth! Steel bows and shafts their arms,
Of equal dread in flight or in pursuit. *Milton, P. R.*

When our country's cause provokes to arms,
How *martial* musick every bosom warms. *Pope.*

3. Belonging to war; not civil; not according to the rules or practice of peaceable government.

Let his neck answer for it, if there is any *martial* law in the world. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

They proceeded in a kind of *martial* justice with enemies offering them their law before they drew their sword. *Bacon, Holy War.*

4. Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars.

The natures of the fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and esteemed *martial* or jovial according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. *Brown.*

5. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chymists.

MA'RTIALISM.* *n. s.* [from *martial.*] Bravery; chivalry; warlike exercises.

Such a young Alexander for affecting *martialism* and chivalrie; such a young Josiah for religion and piety. *Prince, Creation of the Prince of Wales,* (1610,) D. 2.

MA'RTIALIST.† *n. s.* [from *martial.*] A warriour; a fighter.

While those bold *martialists*, that for their fame
In skill of warre-affaires were so renown'd,
Did by their swords immortalize her name. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 853.

He was a swain, whom all the Graces kist,
A brave, heroick, worthy *martialist.* *Browne, Brit. Past.* i. 5.

He was indeed one of the queen's *martialists*, and did very good service in Ireland. *Naunton, Fragm. Regalia, of Ld. Sussex.*

Many brave adventurous spirits fell for love of her; amongst others the high-hearted *martialist*, who first lost his hands, then one of his chiefest limbs, and lastly his life. *Howell.*

MA'RTINET.† } MA'RTLET. } *n. s.* [*martinet*, French.]

1. A kind of swallow. Barret notices *martinet* in this sense, Alv. 1580.

This guest of summer,
The temple-haunting *martlet* does approve
By his lov'd mansionry, that heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here. No jutting frieze,
Buttress, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle.
Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd
The air is delicate. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain;
Then first the *martlet* meets it in the sky,
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train. *Dryden.*

2. In military language, a *martinet* is a precise or strict disciplinarian; so called from an officer of that name, whom Voltaire describes as the regulator of the French infantry under Louis the fourteenth. It is modern in English, and has the accent on the last syllable.

MA'RTINGAL. *n. s.* [*martingale*, French.] It is a broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, and runs between the two legs to fasten the other end, under the noseband of the bridle. *Harris.*

MA'RTINMAS.† *n. s.* [Mapꞇinur-mæꞅꞅa, Saxon; *Martin* and *mass.*] The feast of St. Martin; the eleventh of November: commonly corrupted to *martelmass* or *martlemass*.

Martelmas beefe doth bear good tacke,
When countrey folke do dainties lacke. *Tusser, Husb.*

The Turks their butchers, and themselves the *martinmass* beeves. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 135.

MA'RTNETS. *n. s.* They are small lines fastened to the leetch of the sail, to bring that part of the leetch which is next to the yard-arm close up to the yard, when the sail is to be furled. *Bailey.*

MA'RTYR.† *n. s.* [maꞃꞇẏꞃ, Saxon, μάρτυς, Greek.] One who by his death bears witness to the truth.

Prayers and tears may serve a good man's turn; if not to conquer as a soldier, yet to suffer as a *martyr*. *King Charles.*

Thus could not the mouths of worthy *martyrs* be silenced. *Brown.*

Nearer heav'n his virtues shone more bright,
Like rising flames expanding in their height,
The *martyr*'s glory crown'd the soldier's fight. *Dryden.*

To be a *martyr* signifies only to witness the truth of Christ; but the witnessing of the truth was then so generally attended with persecution, that martyrdom now signifies not only to witness, but to witness by death. *South, Serm.*

The first *martyr* for Christianity was encouraged, in his last moments, by a vision of that divine person for whom he suffered. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

Socrates,
Truth's early champion, *martyr* for his God. *Thomson.*

To MA'RTYR.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put to death for virtue or true profession.

The primitive Christians — before the face of their enemies would acknowledge no other title but that, though hated, revil'd, tormented, *martyred* for it. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

2. To torment; to murder; to destroy.

Me, and wretched Palamon,
That Theseus *martireth* in prison. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

Amoret, whose gentle heart
Thou *martyrest* with sorrow and with smart. *Spenser, F. Q.*

You could not beg for grace.
Hark wretches, how I mean to *martyr* you:
This one hand yet is left to cut your throats. *Shakspeare.*

If to every common funeral,
By your eyes *martyr'd*, such grace were allow'd,
Your face would wear not patches, but a cloud. *Suckling.*

Martyr'd with the gout. *Pope.*

MA'RTYRDOM. *n. s.* [from *martyr.*] The death of a martyr; the honour of a martyr; testimony born to truth by voluntary submission to death.

If an infidel should pursue to death an heretick professing Christianity only for Christian profession sake, could we deny unto him the honour of *martyrdom?* *Hooker.*

Now that he hath left no higher degree of earthly honour, he intends to crown their innocency with the glory of *martyrdom*. *Bacon.*

Herod, whose unblest
Hand, O! what dares not jealous greatness? tore
A thousand sweet babes from their mother's breast,
The blooms of *martyrdom*. *Crashaw.*

Wars, hitherto the only argument
Heroick deem'd; chief mastery to dissect
With long and tedious havock fabled knights
In battles feign'd; the better fortitude
Of patience and heroic *martyrdom*
Unsung. *Milton, P. L.*

What mists of providence are these,
So saints, by supernatural power set free,
Are left at last in *martyrdom* to die. *Dryden.*

To MA'RTYRIZE.* *v. a.* [*martyriser*, Fr.] To offer as a sacrifice.

To her my heart I nightly *martyrize*. *Spenser, Colin Clout.*

MA'RTYROLOGE.* *n. s.* [*martyrologe*, Fr. μάρτυς, a martyr, and λόγος, discourse, narration.] A catalogue or register of martyrs.

Add that old record from an ancient *martyrologe* of the church of Canterbury. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 335.

MARTYROLO'GICAL.* *adj.* [from *martyrology.*] Registering as in a martyrology; containing a list.

If once you render yourself a pupil to whining love, he will read you such contrary politicks, as shall persuade you to make a league with misery, and embrace beggary for a friend: and after this you are capable of no higher honour, than to be registered in one of his *martyrological* ballads, and sung by dairy-maids to a pitiful tune. *Osborne, Advice to a Son*, (1658,) p. 70

MARTYRO'LOGIST.† *n. s.* [*martyrologiste*, French.] A writer of martyrology.

It is recorded by Fox, the *martyrologist*, as a memorable occurrence. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 436.

MARTYRO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*martyrologie*, Fr. *martyrologium*, Lat.] A register of martyrs.

In the Roman *martyrology* we find at one time many thousand martyrs destroyed by Dioclesian, being met together in a church, rather than escape by offering a little incense at their coming out. *Stillingfleet.*

MA'RVEL.† *n. s.* [*merveille*, French.] A wonder; any thing astonishing. Little in use.

A *marvel* it were, if a man could espy, in the whole Scripture, nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the same way inclinable. *Hooker.*

I am scarce in breath, my lord.
— No *marvel*, you have so bestirr'd your valour; you cowardly rascal! *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

No *marvel*
My lord protector's hawks do towre so well. *Shakspeare.*

The praises of knightly heroism, the *marvels* of romantic fiction, and the complaints of love. *Warton.*

MA'RVEL *of Peru.*† A flower. *Ainsworth.*

The marvel of the world comes next in view,
At home, but stil'd the *Marvel of Peru*. *Tate's Cowley.*

To MA'RVEL. *v. n.* [*merveiller*, French.] To wonder; to be astonished. Disused.

You make me *marvel*. *Shakspeare.*

Harry, I do not only *marvel* where thou spendest thy time, but also how thou art accompanied. *Shakspeare.*

— The army *marvelled* at it. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The countries *marvelled* at thee for thy songs, proverbs, and parables. *Ecclus.* xlvii. 17.

MA'RVELLOUS.† *adj.* [*merveilleux*, French.]

1. Wonderful; strange; astonishing.

She has a *marvellous* white hand, I must confess. *Shakspeare.*

This is the Lord's doing; it is *marvellous* in our eyes. *Psalms.*

2. Surpassing credit.

The *marvellous* fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods. *Pope, Pref. to the Iliad.*

3. *The marvellous* is used, in works of criticism, to express any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to *the probable*.

4. Formerly used adverbially for exceedingly, wonderfully.

He hath shewed me *marvellous* great kindness in a strong city. *Ps.* xxxi. 23.

She finds, although I cannot,
Myself to be a *marvellous* proper man. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

MA'RVELLOUSLY. *adv.* [from *marvellous*.] Wonderfully; strangely.

You look not well, seignior Antonio;
You have too much respect upon the world;
They lose it that do buy it with much care.
Believe me, you are *marvellously* chang'd. *Shakspeare.*

The encouragement of his too late successes, with which he was *marvellously* elated. *Clarendon.*

MA'RVELLOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *marvellous*.] Wonderfulness; strangeness; astonishingness.

MA'RY-BUD.* *n. s.* The marigold.

And winking *mary-buds* begin
To ope their golden eyes. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

MA'SCLE.* *n. s.* An heraldick figure; a lozenge as it were perforated.

To MA'SCULATE.* *v. a.* [from *masculus*, Latin. This is an old and proper word, in opposition to our *emasculate*, to effeminate.] To make strong. *Cockeram.*

MA'SCULINE.† *adj.* [*masculin*, French; *masculinus*, Latin.]

1. Male; not female.

Pray God, she prove not *masculine* ere long! *Shakspeare.*

His long beard noteth the air and fire, the two *masculine* elements, exercising their operation upon nature being the feminine. *Peacham on Drawing.*

O! why did God,
Creator wise! that peopled highest heaven
With spirits *masculine*, create at last
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? *Milton, P. L.*

2. Resembling man; virile; powerful; not soft; not effeminate.

Queen Anne, your mother, a lady of a great and *masculine* mind. *Wotton, Paneg. on K. Ch. I. Rem.* p. 144.

This has altogether as *masculine* an influence upon the manners and practices of men. *South, Serm.* ix. 76.

You find something bold and *masculine* in the air and posture of the first figure, which is that of Virtue. *Addison.*

Notwithstanding his eloquent and *masculine* defence, he [the earl of Surrey] was condemned. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 9.

3. [In grammar.] It denotes the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word, though not always expressing sex.

The English language, with singular propriety, following nature alone, applies the distinction of *masculine* and feminine only to the names of animals; all the rest are neuter. *Lowth.*

MA'SCULINELY. *adv.* [from *masculine*.] Like a man.

Aurelia tells me, you have done most *masculinely*,
And play the orator. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

MA'SCULINENESS. *n. s.* [from *masculine*.] Mannishness; male figure or behaviour.

MASH.† *n. s.* [*masche*, Dutch.]

1. The space between the threads of a net, commonly written *mesh*.

To defend against the stings of bees, have a net knit with so small *mashes*, that a bee cannot get through. *Mortimer.*

2. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished, or confused body. [from *mischen*, Dutch, to mix, or *mascher*, French.]

I have made a fair *mash* on't!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

3. A mixture for a horse.

Put half a peck of ground malt into a pail, then put to it as much scalding water as will wet it well; stir it about for half an hour till the water is very sweet, and give it the horse lukewarm: this *mash* is to be given to a horse after he has taken a purge, to make it work the better; or in the time of great sickness, or after hard labour. *Farrier's Dict.*

When mares foal, they feed them with *mashes*, and other moist food. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To MASH. *v. a.* [*mascher*, French.]

1. To beat into a confused mass.

The pressure would be intolerable, and they would even *mash* themselves and all things else apieces. *More.*

To break the claw of a lobster, clap it between the sides of the dining-room door: thus you can do it without *mashing* the meat. *Swift, Dir. to the Footman.*

2. To mix malt and water together in brewing.

What was put in the first *mashing*-tub draw off, as also that liquor in the second *mashing*-tub. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

MA'SHY.* *adj.* [from *mash*.] Produced by crushing, or pressure.

Then comes the crushing swain; the country floats,
And foams unbounded with the *mashy* flood,
That by degrees fermented, and refin'd,
Round the rais'd nations pours the cup of joy.
Thomson, Autumn.

MASK. *n. s.* [*masque*, French.]

1. A cover to disguise the face; a visor.

Now Love pulled off his *mask*, and shewed his face unto her, and told her plainly that she was his prisoner. *Sidney.*

Since she did neglect her looking-glass,
And throw her sun-expelling *mask* away;
The air hath starv'd the roses in her cheeks,
And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face. *Shakspeare.*

Could we suppose that a *mask* represented never so naturally the general humour of a character, it can never suit with the variety of passions that are incident to every single person in the whole course of a play. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Any pretence or subterfuge.

Too plain thy nakedness of soul espy'd,
Why dost thou strive the conscious shame to hide,
By *masks* of eloquence, and veils of pride? *Prior.*

3. A festive entertainment, in which the company is masked.

Will you prepare for this *masque* to-night. *Shakspeare.*

4. A revel; a piece of mummery; a wild bustle.

They in the end agreed,
That at a *masque* and common revelling,
Which was ordain'd, they should perform the deed. *Daniel.*

This thought might lead me through the world's vain *mask*,
Content, though blind, had I no other guide. *Milton, Sonnet.*

5. A dramatick performance, written in a tragick style without attention to rules or probability.

Thus I have broken the ice to invention, for the lively representation of floods and rivers necessary for our painters and poets in their pictures, poems, comedies, and *masks*. *Peacham.*

To MASK. *v. a.* [*masquer*, French.]

1. To disguise with a mask or visor.

What will grow of such errors as go *masked* under the cloke of divine authority, impossible it is that the wit of man should imagine, till time have brought forth the fruits of them. *Hooker.*

'Tis not my blood
Wherein thou see'st me *masked*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she;
But being *mask'd* he was not sure. *Shakspeare.*

The old Vatican Terence has, at the head of every scene, the figures of all the persons, with their particular disguises; and I saw an antique statue *masked*, which was perhaps designed for Gnatho in the Eunuch, for it agrees exactly with the figure he makes in the manuscript. *Addison.*

2. To cover: to hide.

I to your assistance do make love,
Masking the business from the common eye,
For sundry weighty reasons. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
As when a piece of wanton lawn,
A thin aerial veil is drawn
O'er beauty's face, seeming to hide,
More sweetly shows the blushing bride:
A soul whose intellectual beams
No mists do *mask*, no lazy steams. *Crashaw.*

To MASK.† *v. n.*

1. To revel; to play the mummer.

Thy gown? Why, ay; come, taylor, let us see't;
What *masking* stuff's here! *Shakspeare.*

These ladies maskers toke each of them one of the Frenchemen to daunce, and to *maske.* *Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

Masking habits, and a borrow'd name,
Contrive to hide my plenitude of shame. *Prior.*

2. To be disguised any way.

The shadie woods, in which the birds to build their nests were seene,
Whose waving heads in air shot up were crown'd with youthfull greene,
Now clad in coate of motlie hue did *maske* in poore array;
Rough Boreas with his blustering blasts had blown their leaves away. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 555.

MA'SKER. *n. s.* [from *mask.*] One who revels in a mask; a mummer.

Tell false Edward,
That Lewis of France is sending over *maskers*,
To revel it with him and his new bride. *Shakspeare.*

Let the scenes abound with light, and let the *maskers* that are to come down from the scene have some motions upon the scene before their coming down. *Bacon.*

The *maskers* come late, and I think will stay,
Like fairies, till the cock crow them away. *Donne.*

MA'SKERY.* *n. s.* [from *masker.*] The dress or disguise of a masker.

Methinks I hear swart Martius cry,
Souping along in war's feign'd *maskerie*,
By Lais' starric front he'll forthwith die!
Marston, Scourge of Vill. (1599,) iii. 8.

MA'SKHOUSE.* *n. s.* [*mask* and *house.*] Place where masks are performed. Masks were so much the fashion in the times of the first James and Charles, that *maskhouse* was then probably as common as *playhouse.*

If it were but some *maskhouse*, wherein a glorious (though momentany) show were to be presented, neither white staves nor halberts could keep you out. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

MA'SLIN.† *adj.* [corrupted from *miscellane.* Dr. Johnson.—It is more probably from the Sax. mistlic, various; *mistus*, Lat. mixed; Teut. *masteluyn*, farrago. See MASTLIN.] Composed of various kinds; as, *maslin* bread, made of wheat and rye.

MA'SON.† *n. s.* [*maçon*, French; *machio*, low Latin. Latin etymologists refer the word to *machina*, a scaffold for building. Sheringham, our countryman, in his Origines Britannicæ, as Serenius has also observed, would carry it to the Scyth. *mossyn*, ædes, a house; and M. Huet has also offered *mas*, an old word for a house; but Du Cange considers *maceria*, an enclosure of stone, as the origin of the word.]

1. A builder with stone.

Many find a reason very wittily before the thing be true; that the materials being left rough, are more manageable in the *mason's* hand than if they had been smooth. *Wotton.*

A *mason* that makes a wall meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and places it in his work. *More.*

2. One of a society bearing the epithet of *free* and *accepted;* of which the origin is pretended to be as early as the building of Solomon's temple, and the insignia are principally a builder's tools.

The lawyers, like the free-*masons*, may be supposed to take an oath not to tell the secret. *Ld. Halifax.*

I reckon, next week we shall hear you are a free-*mason.* *Gray to Walpole.*

MASO'NICK.* *adj.* [from *mason.*] Relating to the society of free-masons.

MA'SONRY.† *n. s.* [*maçonnerie*, French.] The craft or performance of a mason.

Wasteful war shall statues overturn,
And broils root out the work of *masonry.*
Shakspeare, Sonnet 55.

MA'SORAH.* *n. s.* [*masora*, Lat. from the Hebrew; which is "from *masar*, he delivered; spoken of things which men commit to the charge of another, yet reserving a power to have it recovered again." Mather, Vindic. of the Holy Bible, 1723, p. 256.] In the Jewish theology, a work on the Bible by several learned rabbins.

These sections of the law are quoted, by the *masorah*, instead of chapters. *Mather, Vind. of the H. Bible*, p. 60.

The *masorah* is a critical learning of the wise men among the ancient Jews, relating to the Hebrew text of the Old Testament; by which the verses, words, and letters of the text are numbered; and every variety is taken notice of in the proper place, in order to preserve its genuine reading. *Ibid.* p. 256.

MASORE'TICAL.* *adj.* [from *masorah.*] Belonging to the masorah; denoting the labour of those who composed that work.

They observed, that these scribes had noticed five words, where *vau* is redundant. This *masoretical* note is mentioned in the Talmud. *Mather, Vind. of the H. Bible*, p. 258.

MA'SORITE.* *n. s.* [*masoretha*, Lat. from *masorah.*] One of those who composed the masorah.

The *Masorites* extended their care to the vowels, that none might irregularly point the divine books; they did the same as to the accents. *Mather, Vind. of the H. Bible*, p. 257.

The *Masorites* seem to have been a succession of criticks, professing a traditionary science of reading the Scripture, as the Cabalists did of interpreting it.
Gray on the Old Test. Introduct. n.

MASQUERA'DE.† *n. s.* [not from *masque*, French, as Dr. Johnson states it, but from *mascarade;* or rather from the Italian *mascherata*, *mascarata*, as that is from the Arab. *mascara*, buffoonery. Hence our old word was *masquerada*, and meant a ridiculous exhibition. Dr. Johnson cites, under the first sense, only the example from Pope.]

1. A diversion in which the company is masked; a piece of mummery.

The name only being left to serve for a part of the *masquerada* of an high mass.
Harmar, Transl. of Beza, (1587,) p. 134.

All this statelie *masquerada.* *Ibid.* p. 155.

What guards the purity of melting maids,
In courtly balls and midnight *masquerades*,
Safe from the treacherous friend, and daring spark,
The glance by day, the whisper in the dark. *Pope.*

2. A kind of Spanish diversion on horseback.

The *masquerade* is an exercise they learned from the Moors; performed by squadrons of horse, seeming to charge each other with great fierceness, with bucklers in their left hands, and a kind of cane in their right. *Ld. Clarendon, Life*, i. 223.

3. Disguise.

I was upon the frolick this evening, and came to visit thee in *masquerade.* *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Truth, of all things the plainest and sincerest, is forced to gain admittance in disguise, and court us in *masquerade.*
Felton on the Classicks.

To MASQUERA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go in disguise.

A freak took an ass in the head, and he goes into the woods, *masquerading* up and down in a lion's skin. *L'Estrange.*

2. To assemble in masks.

I find that our art hath not gained much by the happy revival of *masquerading* among us. *Swift.*

To MA'SQUERADE.* *v. a.* To put into disguise.

His next shift therefore is to change its [sin's] complexion, to *masquerade* vice, and to make it wear the habit and shape of that virtue it most resembles. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 229.

MASQUERA'DER.† *n. s.* [from *masquerade.*] A person in a mask; a buffoon.

The most dangerous sort of cheats are but *masqueraders* under the vizor of friends. *L'Estrange.*

The late *masquerader* in the Haymarket did not, could not, more effectually expose them both.
Bp. Nicolson to Bp. Hoadly, Collect. of Papers, p. 4.

The dreadful *masquerader*, thus equipt,
Out sallied on adventures. *Young, Night Th.* 5.

MASS.† *n. s.* [*masse*, French; *massa*, Latin.]

1. A body; a lump; a continuous quantity.

If it were not for these principles, the bodies of the earth, planets, comets, sun, and all things in them, would grow cold and freeze, and become inactive *masses*. *Newton, Opt.*

Some passing into their pores, others adhering in lumps or *masses* to their outsides, so as wholly to cover and involve it in the *mass* they together constituted. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. A large quantity.

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,
Have cost a *mass* of publick treasury. *Shakspeare, Hen VI.*

He discovered to me the richest mines which the Spaniards have, and from whence all the *mass* of gold that comes into Spain is drawn. *Ralegh, Ess.*

He had spent a huge *mass* of treasure in transporting his army. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Bulk; vast body.

The Creator of the world would not have framed so huge a *mass* of earth but for some reasonable creatures to have their habitation. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

This army of such *mass* and charge,
Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

4. Congeries; assemblage indistinct.

The whole knowledge of groupes, of the lights and shadows, and of those *masses* which Titian calls a bunch of grapes, is, in the prints of Rubens, exposed clearly to the sight. *Dryden.*

At distance, through an artful glass,
To the mind's eye things well appear;
They lose their forms, and make a *mass*
Confus'd and black, if brought too near. *Prior.*

Where flowers grow, the ground at a distance seems covered with them, and we must walk into it before we can distinguish the several weeds that spring up in such a beautiful *mass* of colours. *Addison, Freeholder.*

5. Gross body; the general; the bulk.

Comets have power over the gross and *mass* of things; but they are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their effects. *Bacon, Ess.*

Where'er thou art, he is; th' eternal mind
Acts through all places; is to none confin'd:
Fills ocean, earth, and air, and all above,
And through the universal *mass* does move. *Dryden.*

The *mass* of the people have opened their eyes, and will not be governed by Clodius and Curio. *Swift.*

If there is not sufficient quantity of blood and strength of circulation, it may infect the whole *mass* of the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

6. [*missa*, Latin; mæꞅꞅe, Saxon; as mæꞅꞅe-boc, mæꞅꞅe-bꞃeohꞇ, the mass-book, mass-bread. "*Missa* idem ac *missio*, sicut *remissam* pro *remissione* dicebant antiqui. — Ex allatis satis constat *missam* à *missione* dici, et populi dimissionem significare. Frustra nititur Genebrardus *hanc missæ etymologiam* convellere quasi nimis frigidam, et modicæ reverentiæ erga tantum mysterium." V. Cardinal. Bona de Rebus Liturg. p. 6.] The service of the Romish church at the celebration of the eucharist: at first used for the dismission or sending away the people, either before or after the communion.

Burnished gold is that manner of gilding which we see in old parchment and *mass* books, done by monks and priests; who were very expert herein. *Peacham on Drawing.*

He infers, that then Luther must have been unpardonably wicked in using *masses* for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*

This is to prevent the solitary *masses*, which had been introduced by the church of Rome, where the priest says *mass*, and receives the sacrament himself, though there be none to communicate with him. *Wheatly on the Comm. Pr.* ch. 6. § 30.

7. A festival. [mæꞅꞅe, Saxon.] See LAMMAS. Retained also in Candlemas, Michaelmas, and Martinmas.

To MASS.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To celebrate mass.

He was accused of his cardinals, that he *massed* without consecration. *Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot.* P. i. (1560,) fol. 59. b.

Abolishinge or putting downe the *massing* sacrifices for the dead. *Hunting of Purgatory*, (1561,) fol. 5.

He cannot love the Lord Jesus with his heart, which lendeth one ear to his apostles, and another to false apostles; which can brook to see a mingle-mangle of religion and superstition, ministers and *massing* priests, light and darkness, truth and errour, traditions and Scriptures. *Hooker, Serm.* 1. *On St. Jude.*

Their *massing* furniture they took from the law, lest having an altar and a priest, they should want vestments. *Hooker.*

To MASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] It seems once to have signified to thicken; to strengthen.

They feared the French might, with filling or *massing* the house, or else by fortifying, make such a piece as might annoy the haven. *Hayward.*

MA'SSACRE. *n. s.* [*massacre*, French, from *mazzare*, Italian.]

1. Carnage; slaughter; butchery; indiscriminate destruction.

Of whom such *massacre*
Make they, but of their brethren, men of men. *Milton, P. L.*
Slaughter grows murder, when it goes too far,
And makes a *massacre* what was a war. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

2. Murder.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The most arch deed of piteous *massacre*,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

To MA'SSACRE. *v. a.* [*massacrer*, French, from the noun.] To butcher; to slaughter indiscriminately.

I'll find a day to *massacre* them all,
And raze their faction and their family. *Shakspeare.*

Christian religion, now crumbled into fractions, may, like dust, be irrecoverably dissipated, if God do not countermine us, or we recover so much sobriety as to forbear to *massacre* what we pretend to love. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

After the miserable slaughter of the Jews, at the destruction of Jerusalem, they were scattered into all corners, oppressed and detested, and sometimes *massacred* and extirpated. *Atterbury.*

MA'SSACRER.* *n. s.* [*massacreur*, Fr.] One who commits butchery, or indiscriminate destruction.

Jurors and presidents of revolutionary tribunals, regicides, assassins, *massacrers*. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

MA'SSER.* *n. s.* [from *mass.*] A priest who celebrates mass. Obsolete.

A good *masser*, and so forth; but no true gospel-preacher. *Bale, Yet a Course*, (1543,) fol. 38.

MA'SSETER.* *n. s.* [*masseter*, Fr. Cotgrave; from the Gr. μασσάομαι, to eat.] A muscle of the lower jaw.

One wonderful pair of muscles, called the *masseters*, — inserted into this lower mandible, and so are able to move it upward; to the right, to the left; forward, backward, and con-

sequently round about; and so performing that action which we call mastication or chewing. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 77.

The strength of the crural and *masseter*-muscles in lions and tigers. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scribl.*

MA'SSICOT. *n. s.* [French.]

Massicot is ceruss calcined by a moderate degree of fire; of this there are three sorts, arising from the different degrees of fire applied in the operation. White *massicot* is of a yellowish white, and is that which has received the least calcination; yellow *massicot* has received more, and gold-coloured *massicot* still more. *Trevoux.*

MA'SSINESS.† } *n. s.* [from *massy*, *massive*; Fr. *mas-*
MA'SSIVENESS. } *sivité*, which Cotgrave renders *massiveness*; but the English word is also in the older dictionary of Huloet.] Weight; bulk; ponderousness.

It was more notorious for the daintiness of the provision served in it, than for the *massiness* of the dish. *Hakewill.*

The block of stone in which the basin of immersion is excavated, is of unusual *massiness*.
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 15.

MA'SSIVE. } *adj.* [*massif*, French.] Heavy:
MA'SSY. } weighty; ponderous; bulky; continuous.

If you would hurt,
Your swords are now too *massy* for your strength,
And will not be uplifted. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Perhaps these few stones and sling, used with invocation of the Lord of Hosts, may countervail the *massive* armour of the uncircumcised Philistine. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

No sideboards then with gilded plate were press'd,
No sweating slaves with *massive* dishes dress'd. *Congreve, Juv.*

The more gross and *massive* parts of the terrestrial globe, the strata of stone, owe their order to the deluge.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

If these liquors or glasses were so thick and *massy* that no light could get through them, I question not but that they would, like all other opaque bodies, appear of one and the same colour in all positions of the eye. *Newton, Opt.*

The intrepid Theban hears the bursting sky,
Sees yawning rocks in *massy* fragments fly,
And views astonish'd from the hills afar,
The floods descending, and the wat'ry war. *Pope, Statius.*

MAST.† *n. s.* [*mast*, *mât*, French; mæꞅꞇ, Saxon.]

1. The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail is fixed.

Ten *masts* attach'd make not the altitude
That thou hast perpendicularly fallen. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He dropp'd his anchors, and his oars he ply'd;
Furl'd every sail, and drawing down the *mast*,
His vessel moor'd. *Dryden, Hom.*

2. The fruit of the oak and beech. It has in this sense no plural termination. [Saxon, mæꞅꞇe, nuts, berries, acorns, by metathesis from *mats*, Gothick, food. Lye, edit. Manning.]

The oaks bear *mast*, the briars scarlet hips:
The bounteous housewife, nature, on each bush
Lays her full mess before you. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Trees that bear *mast*, and nuts, are more lasting than those that bear fruits; as oaks and beeches last longer than apples and pears. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

When sheep fed like men upon acorns, a shepherd drove his flock into a little oak wood, and up he went to shake them down some *mast*. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

The breaking down an old frame of government, and erecting a new, seems like the cutting down an old oak and planting a young one: it is true, the grandson may enjoy the shade and the *mast*, but the planter, besides the pleasure of imagination, has no other benefit. *Temple, Miscell.*

Wond'ring dolphins o'er the palace glide;
On leaves and *mast* of mighty oaks they brouze,
And their broad fins entangle in the boughs. *Dryden.*

MA'STED. *adj.* [from *mast.*] Furnished with masts.

MA'STER.† *n. s.* [*meester*, Dutch; *maistre*, French; *magister*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — Saxon, mæꞅꞇeꞃ, used as early as in the reign of Alfred, Dr. Jamieson says; and may be from mæꞅꞇ, most, greatest, as the Latin *magister* is evidently from *magis*, more; thus separating our word from etymological dependence on the Latin.]

1. One who has servants: opposed to *man* or *servant*.

But now I was the lord
Of this fair mansion, *master* of my servants,
Queen o'er myself; and even now, but now,
This house, these servants, and this same myself
Are yours, my lord. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Take up thy *master*. *Shakspeare, K. L.*

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge that begg'd it;
The boy, his clerk, begg'd mine;
And neither man nor *master* would take aught
But the two rings. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

2. A director; a governour.

If thou be made the *master* of a feast, be among them as one of the rest. *Ecclus.* xxxii. 1.

O thou my friend, my genius, come along,
Thou *master* of the poet, and the song. *Pope.*

3. Owner; proprietor; with the idea of governing.

An orator, who had undertaken to make a panegyrick on Alexander the Great, and who had employed the strongest figures of his rhetorick in the praise of Bucephalus, would do quite the contrary to that which was expected from him; because it would be believed, that he rather took the horse for his subject than the *master*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

4. A lord; a ruler.

Wisdom and virtue are the proper qualifications in the *master* of a house. *Guardian.*

There Cæsar, grac'd with both Minervas, shone,
Cæsar, the world's great *master*, and his own. *Pope.*

Excuse
The pride of royal blood, that checks my soul:
You know, alas! I was not born to kneel,
To sue for pity, and to own a *master*. *Philips.*

5. Chief; head.

Chief *master*-gunner am I of this town,
Something I must do to procure me grace. *Shakspeare.*

As a wise *master*-builder I have laid the foundation, and another buildeth thereon. 1 *Cor.* iii. 10.

The best sets are the heads got from the very tops of the root; the next are the runners, which spread from the *master* roots. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

6. Possessor.

When I have thus made myself *master* of a hundred thousand drachms, I shall naturally set myself on the foot of a prince, and will demand the grand vizier's daughter in marriage. *Addison, Spect.*

The duke of Savoy may make himself *master* of the French dominions on the other side of the Rhone. *Addison.*

7. Commander of a trading ship.

An unhappy *master* is he that is made cunning by many shipwrecks; a miserable merchant, that is neither rich nor wise, but after some bankrouts. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

A sailor's wife had chesnuts in her lap;
Her husband's to Aleppo gone, *master* o' th' Tiger. *Shakspeare.*

8. One uncontrolled.

Let every man be *master* of his time
Till seven at night. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Great, and increasing; but by sea
He is an absolute *master*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

9. A compellation of respect, formerly; but now generally applied to an inferiour.

Master doctor, you have brought those drugs. *Shakspeare.*
Stand by, my *masters*, bring him near the king. *Shakspeare.*
Masters play here, I will content your pains,
Something that's brief; and bid, good morrow. *Shakspeare.*

10. A young gentleman.

If gaming does an aged sire entice,
Then my young *master* swiftly learns the vice. *Dryden.*

Master lay with his bedchamber towards the south sun: miss lodged in a garret, exposed to the north wind. *Arbuthnot.*

Where there are little *masters* and misses in a house, they are impediments to the diversions of the servants; the remedy is to bribe them that they may not tell tales. *Swift.*

11. One who teaches; a teacher: correlative to *scholar* or *learner*.

Very few men are wise by their own counsel, or learned by their own teaching; for he that was only taught by himself had a fool to his *master*. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

To the Jews join the Egyptians, the first *masters* of learning. *South.*

Masters and teachers should not raise difficulties to their scholars; but smooth their way, and help them forwards. *Locke.*

12. A man eminently skilful in practice or science.

The great mocking *master* mock'd not then,
When he said, Truth was buried here below. *Davies.*

Spenser and Fairfax, great *masters* of our language, saw much farther into the beauties of our numbers than those who followed. *Dryden.*

A man must not only be able to judge of words and style, but he must be a *master* of them too; he must perfectly understand his author's tongue, and absolutely command his own. *Dryden.*

He that does not pretend to painting, is not touched at the commendation of a *master* in that profession. *Collier.*

No care is taken to improve young men in their own language, that they may thoroughly understand, and be *masters* of it. *Locke on Education.*

13. A title of dignity in the universities; as, *master* of arts.

14. An official title in the law: as, *master* of the rolls; a *master* in chancery.

To MA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To be a master; to rule; to govern.

Ay, good faith,
And rather father thee, than *master* thee. *Shakspeare.*

2. To conquer; to overpower; to subdue.

Thrice blessed they that *master* so their blood,
To undergo such maiden pilgrimage. *Shakspeare.*

The princes of Germany did not think him sent to command the empire, who was neither able to rule his insolent subjects in England, nor *master* his rebellious people of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

Then comes some third party, that *masters* both plaintiff and defendant, and carries away the booty. *L'Estrange.*

Honour burns in me, not so fiercely bright,
But pale as fires when *master'd* by the light. *Dryden.*

Obstinacy and wilful neglects must be *mastered*, even though it cost blows. *Locke on Education.*

A man can no more justly make use of another's necessity, than he that has more strength can seize upon a weaker, *master* him to his obedience, and, with a dagger at his throat, offer him death or slavery. *Locke.*

The reformation of an habitual sinner is a work of time and patience; evil customs must be *mastered* and subdued by degrees. *Calamy, Serm.*

3. To execute with skill.

I do not take myself to be so perfect in the transactions and privileges of Bohemia, as to be fit to handle that part: and I will not offer at that I cannot *master*. *Bacon.*

To MA'STER.* *v. n.* To excel in any thing; to be skilful in practice or science.

They talk of fencing, and the use of arms,
The art of urging and avoiding harms,
The noble science, and the *mastering* skill
Of making just approaches how to kill. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

MASTER-HAND. *n. s.* The hand of a man eminently skilful.

Musick resembles poetry, in each
Are nameless graces which no methods teach,
And which a *master-hand* alone can reach. *Pope.*

MASTER-JEST. *n. s.* Principal jest.

Who shall break the *master-jest*,
And what, and how, upon the rest. *Hudibras.*

MASTER-KEY. *n. s.* The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one.

This *master-key*
Frees every lock, and leads us to his person. *Dryden.*

MASTER-SINEW. *n. s.*

The *master-sinew* is a large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated, which is the largest and most visible sinew in a horse's body; this oftentimes is relaxed or restrained. *Farrier's Dict.*

MASTER-STRING. *n. s.* Principal string.

He touch'd me
Even on the tenderest point; the *master-string*
That makes most harmony or discord to me.
I own the glorious subject fires my breast. *Rowe.*

MASTER-STROKE. *n. s.* Capital performance.

Ye skilful masters of Machaon's race,
Who nature's mazy intricacies trace;
Tell how your search has here eluded been,
How oft amaz'd and ravish'd you have seen,
The conduct, prudence, and stupendous art,
And *master-strokes* in each mechanick part. *Blackmore.*

MASTER-TEETH. *n. s.* [*master* and *teeth*.] The principal teeth.

Some living creatures have their *master-teeth* indented one within another like saws; as lions and dogs. *Bacon.*

MASTER-TOUCH.* *n. s.* Capital or principal performance.

I have here only mentioned some *master-touches* of this admirable piece. *Tatler*, No. 156.

MASTER-WORK.* *n. s.* Principal performance.

Here, by degrees, his *master-work* arose,
Whatever arts and industry can frame. *Thomson, Cast. of Indolence*, ii. 19.

MA'STERDOM.† *n. s.* [from *master*. mægƿeþᵭom, Sax.] Dominion; rule. Not in use.

You shall put
This night's great business into my dispatch,
Which shall to all our nights and days to come
Give solely sovereign sway and *masterdom*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

MA'STERFUL.* *adj.* [*master* and *full*.]

1. Imperious; using the authority and power of a tyrant, lord, or master; employing violence.

Eithir they [husbands] ben ful of jelousie,
Or *masterfull*, or lovin novelrie. *Chaucer, Tr. and Cress.* ii. 756.

The *masterful* rebels were discomfited. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

The hero's blood is not to be controll'd;
Ev'n in a child, 'tis madly *masterful*. *Dryden.*

2. Having the skill of a master; artful.

Variety (as both musick and rhetorick teacheth us) erects and rouses an auditory, like the *masterful* running over many chords and divisions. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

MA'STERLESS.† *adj.* [from *master*.]

1. Wanting a master or owner.

The wofull dwarfe, which saw his maister's fall,—
When all was past, took up his forlorne weed;
His mightie armour, missing most at need;
His silver shield, now idle, *masterlesse*. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. vii. 19.

The foul opinion
You had of her pure honour, gains, or loses,
Your sword or mine; or *masterless* leave both
To who shall find them. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Where the commodity found hath no owner, it justly falls to the right of the first finder; for both the place and the thing are *masterless*. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. I. C. 4.

2. Ungoverned; unsubdued.

MA'STERLINESS. *n. s.* [from *masterly.*] Eminent skill.

MA'STERLY. *adv.* With the skill of a master.

Thou dost speak *masterly*
Young though thou art. *Shakspeare.*

I read a book; I think it very *masterly* written. *Swift.*

MA'STERLY. *adj.* [from *master.*]

1. Suitable to a master; artful; skilful.

As for the warmth of fancy, the *masterly* figures, and the copiousness of imagination, he has exceeded all others. *Dryden.*

That clearer strokes of *masterly* design,
Of wise contrivance, and of judgement shine,
In all the parts of nature we assert,
Than in the brightest works of human art. *Blackmore.*

A man either discovers new beauties, or receives stronger impressions from the *masterly* strokes of a great author every time he peruses him. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Imperious; with the sway of a master.

MA'STERPIECE. *n. s.* [*master* and *piece.*]

1. Capital performance; any thing done or made with extraordinary skill.

This is the *masterpiece*, and most excellent part, of the work of reformation, and is worthy of his majesty. *Davies.*

'Tis done; and 'twas my *masterpiece*, to work
My safety, 'twixt two dangerous extremes:
Scylla and Charybdis. *Denham, Sophy.*

Let those consider this who look upon it as a piece of art, and the *masterpiece* of conversation, to deceive, and make a prey of a credulous and well-meaning honesty. *South.*

This wonderous *masterpiece* I fain would see;
This fatal Helen, who can wars inspire. *Dryden, Aureng.*

The fifteenth is the *masterpiece* of the whole metamorphoses. *Dryden.*

In the first ages, when the great souls, and *masterpieces* of human nature, were produced, men shined by a noble simplicity of behaviour. *Addison.*

2. Chief excellence.

Beating up of quarters was his *masterpiece.* *Clarendon.*

Dissimulation was his *masterpiece;* in which he so much excelled, that men were not ashamed with being deceived but twice by him. *Clarendon.*

MA'STERSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *master.*]

1. Dominion; rule; power.

2. Superiority; pre-eminence.

For Python slain he Pythian games decreed,
Where noble youths for *mastership* should strive,
To quoit, to run, and steeds and chariots drive. *Dryden.*

3. Chief work.

Two youths of royal blood, renown'd in fight,
The *mastership* of heav'n in face and mind. *Dryden.*

4. Skill; knowledge.

You were used
To say extremity was the trier of spirits;
That when the sea was calm all boats alike
Shew'd *mastership* in floating. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

5. A title of ironical respect.

How now, Signior Lawrence? what news with your *mastership?* *Shakspeare.*

6. Headship of a college or hospital.

Not unwillingly to accept collegiate *masterships* in the university, rich lectures in the city. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 3.

Some of the former bishops of Winchester had preferred to it their nephews and kinsmen, not rightfully as to the *mastership* of an hospital, but as to an ecclesiastical benefice. *Lowth, Life of Wykeham,* § 3.

MA'STERWORT. *n. s.* [*master*, and pypt, Saxon.] A plant.

Masterwort is raised of seeds, or runners from the roots. *Mortimer, Husb.*

MA'STERY. *n. s.* [*maistrie*, French; from *master.*]

1. Dominion; rule.

If divided by mountains, they will fight for the *mastery* of the passages of the tops, and for the towns that stand upon the roots. *Raleigh, Ess.*

2. Superiority; pre-eminence.

If a man strive for *masteries*, yet is he not crowned except he strive lawfully. 2 *Tim.* ii. 5.

This is the case of those that will try *masteries* with their superiors, and bite that which is too hard. *L'Estrange.*

Good men I suppose to live in a state of mortification, under a perpetual conflict with their bodily appetites, and struggling to get the *mastery* over them. *Atterbury.*

3. Skill; dexterity.

Chief *mast'ry* to dissect,
With long and tedious havock, fabled knights,
In battles feign'd. *Milton, P. L.*

He could attain to a *mastery* in all languages, and sound the depths of all arts and sciences. *Tillotson.*

To give sufficient sweetness, a *mastery* in the language is required: the poet must have a magazine of words, and have the art to manage his few vowels to the best advantage. *Dryden.*

4. Attainment of skill or power.

The learning and *mastery* of a tongue being unpleasant in itself, should not be cumbered with other difficulties. *Locke.*

MA'STFUL. *adj.* [from *mast.*]* Abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech, or chesnut.

Some from seeds inclos'd on earth arise,
For thus the *mastful* chesnut mates the skies. *Dryden.*

MASTICA'TION. *n. s.* [*masticatio*, Lat.] The act of chewing.

In birds there is no *mastication*, or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous it is immediately swallowed into the crop or craw, and thence transferred into the gizzard. *Ray on the Creation.*

Mastication is a necessary preparation of solid aliment, without which there can be no good digestion. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'STICATORY. *n. s.* [*masticatoire*, Fr.] A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed.

Remember *masticatories* for the mouth. *Bacon.*

Salivation and *masticatories* evacuate considerably; salivation many pints of phlegm in a day, and very much by chewing tobacco. *Floyer on Humours.*

MA'STICH.† }
MA'STICK. } *n. s.* [*mastic*, Fr.]

1. The lentisk tree; an evergreen of the Greek isles, Italy, and some parts of France. Unnoticed by Dr. Johnson; who confines also the second meaning to the gum of the trees in Scio.

Under what tree sawest thou them companying together? who answered, under a *mastick* tree. *Hist. of Susanna,* ver. 54.

The sight of a few date and *mastick* trees exceedingly refreshing us. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 126.

Knotty pines, fragrant *masticks*, kingly oaks. *Ibid.* p. 130.

2. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the same name.

Coriat's report, that *mastick* is found no where but in Scio, was here refuted. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 126.

This island [Scio] produces the most excellent *mastick* in the world: it proceeds from the *lentiscus*, which in other parts of the world produces the like gum.
Ricaut, State of the Greek Church, p. 358.

We may apply intercipients, upon the temples, of *mastich;* frontals may also be applied. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

3. A kind of mortar or cement.

As for the small particles of brick and stone, the least moistness would join them together, and turn them into a kind of *mastich*, which those insects could not divide. *Addison.*

MA'STICOT. *n. s.* [*marum*, Lat.] See MASSICOTT.

Grind your *masticot* with saffron in gum water. *Peacham.*

Masticot is very light, because it is a very clear yellow, and very near to white. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

MA'STIFF.† *n. s.* *mastives*, plural. [*mastin*, French; *mastino*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Jamieson pleasantly notices the etymology, in Manwood's Forest Laws, of this word, viz. *mase* or *maze*, and

thief, i. e. to scare away robbers. He might have added the same quaint deduction from Lily's Euphues. But still the real etymon is wanting. Minsheu, (adverting to the Fr. *mastin*,) considers it as abbreviated from *maison tenant*, i. e. keeping the house; at the same time noticing another derivation from the Lat. *miscendo*, *mistus*, mixed, the mastiff being descended from a wolf and a dog. Florio, translating the Italian *mastino*, calls it a "*mastie dog*."] A dog of the largest size; a bandog; dog kept to watch the house.

As savage bull, whom two fierce *mastives* bait,
When rancour doth with rage him once engore,
Forgets with wary ward them to await,
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore. *Spenser.*

When rank Thersites opes his *mastiff* jaws,
We shall hear musick, wit, and oracle. *Shakspeare.*

When we knock at a farmer's door, the first answer shall be his vigilant *mastiff*. *More, Antid. against Atheism.*

Soon as Ulysses near th' enclosure drew,
With open mouths the furious *mastives* flew. *Pope, Odyss.*

Let the *mastiffs* amuse themselves about a sheep's skin stuffed with hay, provided it will keep them from worrying the flock. *Swift.*

MA'STLESS.† *adj.* [from *mast*.]

1. Having no mast.

Shall I, like a *mastless* ship at sea,
Go every way, and not the way I would?
Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

2. Bearing no mast.

Her shining hair, uncomb'd, was loosely spread,
A crown of *mastless* oak adorn'd her head. *Dryden.*

MA'STLIN.† *n. s.* [from *mesler*, French, to mingle; or rather corrupted from *miscellane*. Dr. Johnson. — More probably from the Sax. mıꝛtlic, various; *mistus*, Lat. mixed. See also MESLIN, and MISLIN.]

1. Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye.

The tother for one lofe hath twaine
Of *mastlin*, of rie, and of wheat. *Tusser, Husb.*

2. Mixed metal.

What's best to contain the quicksilver? —
It must not be iron, — nor brass, nor copper, nor *mastlin*, nor mineral. *Brewer, Com. of Lingua*, (1657,) E. 8. b.

MA'STRESS.* *n. s.* [*maistresse*, Fr. So our old word was written; *maistress*, *mastress*, *mistress*.] A mistress; a governess.

This maid, of which I tell my tale expresse,
She kept herself, her neded no *maistresse*. *Chaucer, Doct. Tale.*

Historyes are, as testyfyeth Cicero, the *mastresses* of lyfe and expo[s]ytours of tymes. *Bale, Pref. to Leland's Itin.* (1549.)

MA'STY.* *adj.* [from *mast*.] Full of mast; well stored with acorns. Not in use. Sherwood, and Cotgrave in V. GLANDEUX.

MAT. *n. s.* [meatte, Saxon; *matte*, German; *matta*, Lat.] A texture of sedge, flags, or rushes.

The women and children in the west of Cornwall make *mats* of a small and fine kind of bents there growing, which serve to cover floors and walls. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

In the worst inn's worst room, with *mat* half hung,
The floors of plaister, and the walls of dung. *Pope.*

To MAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with mats.

Keep the doors and windows of your conservatories well *matted*, and guarded from the piercing air. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

2. To twist together; to join like a mat.

I on a fountain light,
Whose brim with pinks was platted;
The banks with daffadillies dight,
With grass like sleave was *matted*. *Drayton, Qu. of Cynthia.*

Sometimes beneath an ancient oak,
Or on the *matted* grass he lies;
No god of sleep he did invoke,
The stream that o'er the pebbles flies,
With gentle slumber crowns his eyes. *Dryden.*

He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare,
And o'er his eye-brows hung his *matted* hair. *Dryden.*

The spleen consisteth of muscular fibres, all *matted*, as in the skin, but in more open work. *Grew, Cosmol.*

MATA'CHIN.† *n. s.* [French.] An old dance; a kind of Pyrrhick or military dance, in the 16th century, according to Roquefort; both the dance, and the dancer, Cotgrave. "It was well known in France and Italy by the name of the dance of fools, or *matachins;* who were habited in short jackets with gilt-paper helmets, long streamers tied to their shoulders, and bells to their legs. They carried in their hands a sword and buckler, with which they made a clashing noise, and performed various quick and sprightly evolutions." Douce, Illustr. of Shakspeare, vol. ii. p. 435.

Whoever saw a *matachin* dance to imitate fighting: this was a fight that did imitate the *matachin;* for they being but three that fought, every one had two adversaries striking him who struck the third. *Sidney.*

MA'TADORE. *n. s.* [*matador*, a murderer, Spanish.] One of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille, which are always the two black aces, and the deuce in spades and clubs, and the seventh in hearts and diamonds.

Now move to war her sable *matadores*,
In show like leaders of the swarthy Moors. *Pope.*

MATCH.† *n. s.* [*meche*, French; *miccia*, Italian; probably from *mico*, to shine, Latin: surely not, as Skinner conjectures, from the Saxon maca, a companion, because a match is a companion to a gun. Dr. Johnson. — It may seem strange that, after this plain statement, Dr. Johnson should have been so misunderstood in some modern publications of note, as in one to have his authority cited for the absurd etymon in this instance of maca, and in another to be abused for confounding it with that word: but so it is. Dr. Johnson had merely placed it as the first meaning of the substantive *match*, but with a sufficient discrimination of etymology from the rest; and is free from the mistake imputed to him. He might have added the Iceland. *mak*, unctura, from the Greek *μύξα*, *mucus;* which seems to be the etymon rather than the Lat. *mico*, to shine.] Any thing that catches fire; generally a card, rope, or small chip of wood dipped in melted sulphur.

Try them in several bottles *matches*, and see which of them last longest without stench. *Bacon.*

He made use of trees as *matches* to set Druina a fire. *Howell.*

Being willing to try something that would not cherish much fire at once, and would keep fire much longer than a coal, we took a piece of *match*, such as soldiers use. *Boyle.*

MATCH. *n. s.* [maca, Sax. See MAKE.]

1. One equal to another; one able to contest with another.

Government mitigates the inequality of power, and makes an innocent man, though of the lowest rank, a *match* for the mightiest of his fellow-subjects. *Addison.*

The old man has met with his *match*. *Spectator.*

The natural shame that attends vice, makes them zealous to encourage themselves by numbers, and form a party against religion: it is with pride they survey their increasing strength, and begin to think themselves a *match* for virtue. *Rogers.*

2. One that suits or tallies with another.

3. A marriage.

The *match*
Were rich and honourable; besides, the gentleman
Is full of virtue, bounty, worth, and qualities,
Beseeming such a wife as your fair daughter. *Shakspeare.*

Love doth seldom suffer itself to be confined by other *matches* than those of its own making. *Boyle.*

With him she strove to join Lavinia's hand,
But dire portents the purpos'd *match* withstand. *Dryden.*

4. One to be married.

She inherited a fair fortune of her own, and was very rich in a personal estate, and was looked upon as the richest *match* of the West. *Clarendon.*

5. [From μάχη, a fight; or from maca, Saxon, one equal to another.] A contest; a game; any thing in which there is contest or opposition.

Shall we play the wantons with our woes,
And make some pretty *match* with shedding tears? *Shakspeare.*

The goat was mine, by singing fairly won.
A solemn *match* was made; he lost the prize. *Dryden.*

To MATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To be equal to.

No settled senses of the world can *match*
The pleasure of that madness. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

O thou good Kent, how shall I live and work
To *match* thy goodness? life will be too short,
And every measure fail me. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. To shew an equal.

No history or antiquity can *match* his policies and his conduct. *South.*

3. To oppose as equal.

Eternal might
To *match* with their inventions they presum'd
So easy, and of his thunder made a scorn. *Milton, P. L.*

What though his heart be great, his actions gallant,
He wants a crown to poise against a crown,
Birth to *match* birth, and power to balance power. *Dryden.*

The Shepherd's Calendar of Spenser is not to be *matched* in any modern language. *Dryden.*

4. To suit; to proportion.

Let poets *match* their subject to their strength,
And often try what weight they can support. *Roscommon.*

Mine have been still
Match'd with my birth; a younger brother's hopes. *Rowe.*

Employ their wit and humour in chusing and *matching* of patterns and colours. *Swift.*

5. To marry; to give in marriage.

Great king,
I would not from your love make such a stray,
To *match* you where I hate. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Thou dost protest thy love, and would'st it show
By *matching* her, as she would *match* her foe. *Donne.*

Them willingly they would have still retain'd,
And *match'd* unto the prince. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

When a man thinks himself *matched* to one who should be a comfort to him, instead thereof he finds in his bosom a beast. *South, Serm.*

A senator of Rome, while Rome surviv'd,
Would not have *match'd* his daughter with a king. *Addison.*

To MATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be married.

A thing that may luckily fall out to him that hath the blessing to *match* with some heroical-minded lady. *Sidney.*

I hold it a sin to *match* in my kindred. *Shakspeare.*

Let tigers *match* with hinds, and wolves with sheep,
And every creature couple with his foe. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

All creatures else are much unworthy thee,
They *match'd*, and thou alone art left for me. *Dryden.*

2. To suit; to be proportionate; to tally.

MA'TCHABLE.✝ *adj.* [from *match*.]

1. Suitable; equal; fit to be joined.

Ye, whose high worths, surpassing paragon,
Could not on earth have found one fit for mate,
Ne but in heaven *matchable* to none,
Why did ye stoop unto so lowly state? *Spenser, Sonnet 66.*

You shall not find one any way *matchable* with my beloved. *Expos. of Solomon's Song,* (1585,) p. 136.

Sir Walter Ralegh, so far as he hath gone in the History of the World, is *matchable* with the best of the ancients. *Hakewill on Providence,* p. 251.

2. Correspondent.

Those at land that are not *matchable* with any upon our shores, are of those very kinds which are found no where but in the deepest parts of the sea. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

MA'TCHLESS.✝ *adj.* [from *match*.]

1. Having no equal.

This happy day two lights are seen,
A glorious saint, a *matchless* queen. *Waller.*

Much less, in arms, oppose thy *matchless* force,
When thy sharp spurs shall urge thy foaming horse. *Dryden.*

2. Unequal; not matched; not alike. Not in use.

Als as she double spake, so heard she double,
With *matchlesse* eares deformed and distort:—
And as her eares, so eke her feet were odde,
And much unlike. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. i. 28.

MA'TCHLESSLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be equalled.

MA'TCHLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *matchless*.] State of being without an equal.

MA'TCHLOCK.* *n. s.* [*match* and *lock*.] The lock of the musket in former times, holding the match or piece of twisted rope, prepared to retain fire.

MA'TCHMAKER. *n. s.* [*match* and *make*.]

1. One who contrives marriages.

You came to him to know
If you should carry me, or no;
And would have hir'd him and his imps,
To be your *matchmakers* and pimps. *Hudibras.*

2. One who makes matches to burn.

MATE.✝ *n. s.* [maca, Saxon, a match, an equal; *maet*, Dutch; *mate*, Icel. a friend: from the Su. Goth. *make*, an equal, Wachter: from *mota*, to meet, to come together; and thus the Icel. *motamant*, a guest. Lye, and Serenius.]

1. A husband or wife.

I that am frail flesh and earthly wight,
Unworthy match for such immortal *mate*,
Myself well wote, and mine unequal fate. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. A companion, male or female.

Go, base intruder! over-weening slave!
Bestow thy fawning smiles on equal *mates*. *Shakspeare.*

My competitor
In top of all design, my *mate* in empire,
Friend and companion in the front of war. *Shakspeare.*

You knew me once no *mate*
For you; there sitting where you durst not soar. *Milton, P. L.*

Damon, behold yon breaking purple cloud;
Hear'st thou not hymns and songs divinely loud:
There mounts Amyntas, the young cherubs play
About their godlike *mate*, and sing him on his way. *Dryden.*

Leave thy bride alone:
Go, leave her with her maiden *mates* to play
At sports more harmless, till the break of day. *Dryden.*

3. The male or female of animals.

Part single, or with *mate*;
Graze the sea-weed their pasture, and through groves
Of coral stray. *Milton, P. L.*

Pliny tells us, that elephants know no copulation with any other than their own proper *mate*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

4. One that sails in the same ship.

What vengeance on the passing fleet she pour'd
The master frighted, and the *mates* devour'd. *Roscommon.*

5. One that eats at the same table.

6. The second in subordination in a ship: as, the master's *mate*; the chirurgeon's *mate*.

7. [*mat*, French. See CHECKMATE.] At the game of chess, the term used when the king is reduced to such a pass that there is no way for him to escape, and so the game is ended.

In bashfulness, the spirits do a little go and come; but with bold men, upon like occasion, they stand at stay; like a stale at chess, where it is no *mate*, but yet the game cannot stir.
Bacon, Ess. Of Boldness.

To MATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To match; to marry.

Ensample make of him, your hapless joy,
And of myself now *mated* as you see,
Whose prouder vaunt, that proud avenging boy,
Did soon pluck down, and curb'd my liberty. *Spenser, F. Q.*
The hind that would be *mated* by the lion,
Must die for love. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

2. To be equal to.

Some from seeds inclos'd on earth arise,
For thus the mastful chesnut *mates* the skies. *Dryden.*
Parnassus is its name; whose forky rise
Mounts through the clouds, and *mates* the lofty skies:
High on the summit of this dubious cliff,
Deucalion wafting moor'd his little skiff. *Dryden.*

3. To oppose; to equal.

I, i' the way of loyalty and truth,
Dare *mate* a sounder man than Surrey can be,
And all that love his follies. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

4. [*mater*, French; *matar*, Spanish.] To subdue; to confound; to crush. Not in use.

That is good deceit
Which *mates* him first, that first intends deceit. *Shakspeare.*
My sense she has *mated*, and amaz'd my sight. *Shakspeare.*
Why this is strange; go call the abbess hither;
I think you are all *mated*, or stark mad. *Shakspeare.*

The great effects that may come of industry and perseverance who knoweth not? For audacity doth almost bind and *mate* the weaker sort of minds. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MA'TELESS.* *adj.* [*mate* and *less*.] Without a companion; wanting a mate.

Here Philomel doth her shrill treble sing;
The thrush a tenor; off a little space,
Some *mateless* dove doth murmur out the base.
Peacham, Minerv. Britan. (1612.)

MATE'RIAL. *adj.* [*materiel*, French, *materialis*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual.

When we judge, our minds we mirrors make,
And as those glasses which *material* be,
Forms of *material* things do only take,
For thoughts or minds in them we cannot see. *Davies.*

That these trees of life and knowledge were *material* trees, though figures of the law and the gospel, it is not doubted by the most religious and learned writers. *Ralegh.*

2. Important; momentous; essential: with *to* before the thing to which relation is noted.

We must propose unto all men certain petitions, incident and very *material* in causes of this nature. *Hooker.*

Hold them for catholicks or hereticks, it is not a thing either one way or another, in this question, *material*. *Hooker.*

What part of the world soever we fall into, the ordinary use of this very prayer hath, with equal continuance, accompanied the same, as one of the principal and most *material* duties of honour done to Christ. *Hooker.*

It may discover some secret meaning and intent therein, very *material to* the state of that government. *Spenser.*

The question is not, whether you allow or disallow that book, neither is it *material*. *Whitgift.*

He would not stay at your petitions made;
His business more *material*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Neither is this a question of words, but infinitely *material* in nature. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I pass the rest, whose every race and name,
And kinds, are less *material to* my theme. *Dryden, Virg.*

As for the more *material* faults of writing, though I see many of them, I want leisure to amend them. *Dryden.*

I shall, in the account of simple ideas, set down only such as are most *material to* our present purpose. *Locke.*

In this *material* point, the constitution of the English government far exceeds all others. *Swift.*

3. Not formal: as, though the *material* action was the same, it was formally different.

MATE'RIALS. *n. s.* [this word is scarcely used in the singular; *materiaux*, French.] The substance of which any thing is made.

The West-Indians, and many nations of the Africans, finding means and *materials*, have been taught, by their own necessities, to pass rivers in a boat of one tree. *Ralegh.*

Intending an accurate enumeration of medical *materials*, the omission hereof affords some probability it was not used by the ancients. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

David, who made such rich provision of *materials* for the building of the temple, because he had dipt his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a stone in that sacred pile. *South.*

That lamp in one of the heathen temples the art of man might make of some such *material* as the stone asbestus, which being once enkindled, will burn without being consumed. *Wilkins.*

The *materials* of that building very fortunately ranged themselves into that delicate order, that it must be a very great chance that parts them. *Tillotson.*

Simple ideas, the *materials* of all our knowledge, are suggested to the mind only by sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

Such a fool was never found,
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,
Only to have the ruins made
Materials for an house decay'd. *Swift.*

MATE'RIALISM.* *n. s.* [from *material*.] The opinions of a materialist.

I am sorry as you seem to be, that our acquaintance harped so much on the subject of *materialism*.
Gray, Lett. to Stonehewer.

MATE'RIALIST.† *n. s.* [from *material*.] One who denies spiritual substances.

He was bent upon making Memmius a *materialist*. *Dryden.*

The *materialists*, among modern philosophers, have maintained, that the soul is, like the body, mortal; that when the body ceases to live, the whole man ceases to exist; but the general belief of mankind has, in all ages and countries, been, that the soul existed after death.
Bp. Watson, Charge, 1798, p. 26.

MATERIA'LITY. *n. s.* [*materialité*, Fr. from *material*.] Corporeity; material existence; not spirituality.

Considering that corporeity could not agree with this universal subsistent nature, abstracting from all *materiality* in his ideas, and giving them an actual subsistence in nature, he made them like angels, whose essences were to be the essence, and to give existence to corporeal individuals; and so each idea was embodied in every individual of its species. *Digby.*

To MATE'RIALIZE.* *v. a.* [from *material*.] To form into matter or substance.

Having with wonderful art and beauty *materialized*, if I may so call it, a scheme of abstracted notions, and clothed the most nice refined conceptions of philosophy in sensible images.
Tatler, No. 154.

By this means we *materialize* our ideas. *Guardian*, No. 172.

MATE'RIALLY. *adv.* [from *material*.]

1. In the state of matter.

I do not mean that any thing is separable from a body by fire that was not *materially* pre-existent in it. *Boyle.*

2. Not formally.

Though an ill intention is certainly sufficient to spoil and corrupt an act in itself *materially* good, yet no good intention whatsoever can rectify or infuse a moral goodness into an act otherwise evil. *South, Serm.*

3. Importantly; essentially.

All this concerneth the customs of the Irish very *materially*; as well to reform those which are evil, as to confirm and continue those which are good. *Spenser on Ireland.*

MATE'RIALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *material*.]

1. State of being material.
2. Importance.

This affidavit is not sufficient as to the inability or *materialness* of the witnesses.
State Tr. Couns. Strange, in Proc. against T. Bainbridge, 1729.

MATE'RIATE.† } *adj.* [*materiatus*, Latin.] Consisting
MATE'RIATED. } of matter.

After long inquiry of things immerse in matter, interpose some subject which is immateriate or less *materiate*, such as this of sounds, to the end that the intellect may be rectified, and become not partial. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Their *materiated* structure, and its rare composure.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl. p. 337.

MATERIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *materia*, Lat.] The act of forming matter.

Creation is the production of all things out of nothing; a formation not only of matter but of form, and a *materiation* even of matter itself. *Brown.*

MATE'RNAL. *adj.* [*maternel*, French; *maternus*, Latin.] Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother.

The babe had all that infant care beguiles,
And early knew his mother in her smiles:
At his first aptness the *maternal* love
Those rudiments of reason did improve. *Dryden.*

MATE'RNITY.† *n.s.* [*maternité*, French; from *maternus*, Latin.] The character or relation of a mother. *Bullokar.*

Her charity was the cause of her *maternity*.
Parthenеia Sacr. (1633,) p. 47.

MAT-FE'LON. *n. s.* [*matter*, to kill, and *felon*, a thief.] A species of knap-weed growing wild.

MATH.* *n. s.* [mæð, Saxon, from mapan.] A mowing. Used in composition; as, *aftermath*, *lattermath*.

MATHEMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*mathematicus*, Latin.]
MATHEMA'TICK. } Considered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians.

The east and west,
Upon the globe, a *mathematick* point
Only divides: thus happiness and misery,
And all extremes, are still contiguous. *Denham, Sophy.*

It is as impossible for an aggregate of finites to comprehend or exhaust one infinite, as it is for the greatest number of *mathematick* points to amount to or constitute a body. *Boyle.*

I suppose all the particles of matter to be situated in an exact and *mathematical* evenness. *Bentley.*

MATHEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *mathematick*.] According to the laws of the mathematical sciences.

We may be *mathematically* certain, that the heat of the sun is according to the density of the sun-beams, and is reciprocally proportional to the square of the distance from the body of the sun. *Bentley.*

MATHEMATI'CIAN. *n. s.* [*mathematicus*, Latin; *mathematicien*, French.] A man versed in the mathematicks.

One of the most eminent *mathematicians* of the age assured me, that the greatest pleasure he took in reading Virgil was in examining Æneas's voyage by the map. *Addison, Spect.*

MATHEMA'TICKS. *n. s.* [μαθηματική.] That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured; and it is either pure or mixt: pure considers abstracted quantity, without any relation to matter; mixt is interwoven with physical considerations. *Harris.*

The *mathematicks* and the metaphysicks
Fall to them, as you find your stomach serves you. *Shakspeare.*
See mystery to *mathematicks* fly. *Pope.*

MA'THER.* *n. s.*

Bran-liquors are used to mealy dying stuffs, such as *mather* is, being the powder or fecula of a root.
Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 193.

MA'THES. *n. s.* [*chamamælum sylvestre*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MA'THESIS. *n. s.* [μάθησις.] The doctrine of mathematicks.

Mad *mathesis* alone was unconfined. *Pope.*

MA'TIN. *adj.* [*matine*, French; *matutinus*, Latin.] Morning; used in the morning.

Up rose the victor angels, and to arms
The *matin* trumpet sung. *Milton, P. L.*

I waste the *matin* lamp in sighs for thee,;
Thy image steals between my God and me. *Pope.*

MA'TIN. *n. s.* Morning.

The glow-worm shews the *matin* to be near,
And gins to pale his uneffectual fire. *Shakspeare.*

MA'TINS. *n. s.* [*matines*, French.] Morning worship.

The winged choristers began
To chirp their *mattins*. *Cleaveland.*

By the pontifical, no altar is consecrated without reliques: the vigils are celebrated before them, and the nocturn and *mattins*, for the saints whose the reliques are. *Stillingfleet.*

That he should raise his mitred crest on high,
And clap his wings, and call his family
To sacred rites; and vex th' etherial powers
With midnight *mattins*, at uncivil hours. *Dryden.*

MA'TRASS. *n. s.* [*matrass*, French.]

Matrass is the name of a chemical glass vessel made for digestion or distillation, being sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually tapered into a conical figure. *Quincy.*

Protect from violent storms, and the too parching darts of the sun, your pennached tulips and ranunculus's, covering them with *matrasses*. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

MA'TRICE.† *n. s.* [*matrice*, Fr. Cotgrave; *matrix*, Latin.]

1. The womb; the cavity where the fœtus is formed.

If the time required in vivification be of any length, the spirit will exhale before the creature be mature, except it be enclosed in a place where it may have continuance of the heat, and closeness that may keep it from exhaling; and such places are the wombs and *matrices* of the females. *Bacon.*

2. A mould; that which gives form to something inclosed.

Erpenius's printed books are already sold; and his *matrices* of the oriental tongues are bought by Elzevir the printer.
Abp. Usher to Dr. Ward, (1626,) Lett. 99.

Stones that carry a resemblance of cockles, were formed in the cavities of shells; and these shells have served as *matrices* or moulds to them. *Woodward.*

MA'TRICIDE. *n. s.* [*matricidium*, Lat.]

1. Slaughter of a mother.

Nature compensates the death of the father by the *matricide* and murther of the mother. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. [*Matricida*, Latin; *matricide*, French.] A mother-killer. *Ainsworth.*

To MATRI'CULATE. *v. a.* [from *matricula*: "à matrix, quòd eâ velut matrice contineantur militum nomina." Ainsworth.] To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England; to enlist; to enter into any society, by setting down the name.

He, after some trial of his manners and learning, thought fit to enter himself of that college, and after to *matriculate* him in the university. *Walton, Life of Sanderson.*

MATRI'CULATE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A man matriculated.

Suffer me, in the name of the *matriculates* of that famous university, to ask them some plain questions. *Arbuthnot.*

MATRI'CULATE.* *adj.* Admitted into, or enrolled in, any society, by setting down the name.

Why should she take shame,
That her goodly name
Honourably reported,
Should be set and sorted
To be *matriculate* with ladies of estate? *Skelton, Poems*, p. 50.

Matricula'tion. *n. s.* [from *matriculate.*] The act of matriculating.

A scholar absent from the university for five years, is struck out of the *matriculation* book; and, upon his coming de novo to the university, ought to be again matriculated. *Ayliffe.*

Matrimo'nial. *adj.* [*matrimonial*, French; from *matrimonium*, Lat.] Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal.

If he relied upon that title, he could be but a king at curtesy, and have rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power, the right remaining in his queen. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

So spake domestick Adam in his care,
And *matrimonial* love. *Milton, P. L.*

Since I am turn'd the husband, you the wife;
The *matrimonial* victory is mine,
Which, having fairly gain'd, I will resign. *Dryden.*

Matrimo'nially. *adv.* [from *matrimonial.*] According to the manner or laws of marriage.

He is so *matrimonially* wedded unto his church, that he cannot quit the same, even on the score of going into a religious house. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Matrimo'nious.* *adj.* [from *matrimony.*] Pertaining to marriage. Not in use.

Moses, as if foreseeing the miserable work that man's ignorance and pusillanimity would make in this *matrimonious* business, and endeavouring his utmost to prevent it, condescends in this place to such a methodical and school-like way of defining and consequencing, as in no place of the whole law more. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

MA'TRIMONY. *n. s.* [*matrimonium*, Latin.] Marriage; the nuptial state; the contract of man and wife; nuptials.

If any of you know cause or just impediment why these two persons should not be joined together in holy *matrimony*, ye are to declare it. *Common Prayer.*

MA'TRIX. *n. s.* [Latin; *matrice*, French.] Womb, a place where any thing is generated or formed; matrice.

If they be not lodged in a convenient *matrix*, they are not excited by the efficacy of the sun. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

MA'TRON.† *n. s.* [*matrone*, French; *matrona*, Latin.]

1. A wife, simply. Dr. Johnson has taken no notice of this sense in our language, which is the primary one of the Latin word. Bacon uses *matronal* in reference to this meaning.

That this woman may be loving and obedient to her husband, and in all quietness, sobriety, and peace, be a follower of holy and godly *matrons*. *Comm. Pr. Form of Solemn. of Matrimony.*

Our first father — press'd her *matron* lip
With kisses pure. *Milton, P. L.*

2. An elderly lady.

Come, civil night,
Thou sober suited *matron*, all in black. *Shakspeare.*

Your wives your daughters,
Your *matrons* and your maids, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

She was in her early bloom, with a discretion very little inferior to the most experienced *matrons*. *Tatler.*

3. An old woman.

A *matron* sage
Supports with homely food his drooping age. *Pope, Odyss.*

4. A term for a nurse in hospitals.

Ma'tronal.† *adj.* [*matronal*, Fr. Cotgrave; *matronalis*, Latin.] Suitable to a matron; constituting a matron.

He had heard of the beauty and virtuous behaviour of the queen of Naples, the widow of Ferdinando the younger, being then of *matronal* years of seven-and-twenty. *Bacon.*

To **Ma'tronize.*** *v. a.* [from *matron.*] To render matronlike, or sedate.

Childbed *matronizes* the giddiest spirits. *Richardson, Familiar Lett.* 187.

Ma'tronlike.* *adj.* [*matron* and *like.*] Becoming a wife or matron; sedate; modest; grave.

Now *matronlike* both manners and attire. *Sir J. Harington to his Wife, Epigr.* 50.

Whereas religion should go arrayed in a grave *matronlike* habit, they have clad her rather like a wanton courtisan in light dresses. *Howell, Instruct. For. Trav.* p. 17.

That ancient, serious, *matronlike* instrument, the virginal. *Tatler*, No. 157.

Ma'tronly.† *adj.* [*matron* and *like.*] Grave; serious; becoming a wife or matron.

Painting, polishing, and pruning, beyond a *matronly* comeliness or gravity. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 72.

Noted by all the neighbourhood for an absolute wife; a grave, solemn, *matronly* Christian. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 564.

The *matronly* wife plucked out all the brown hairs, and the younger the white. *L'Estrange.*

Matro'ss. *n. s.*

Matrosses, in the train of artillery, are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, spunging, firing, and loading them: they carry firelocks, and march along with the store-waggons as a guard, and as assistants, in case a waggon should break. *Bailey.*

MA'TTER. *n. s.* [*matiere*, French; *materia*, Lat.]

1. Body; substance extended.

It then the soul another soul do make,
Because her pow'r is kept within a bound,
She must some former stuff or *matter* take,
But in the soul there is no matter found. *Davies.*

It seems probable to me, that God in the beginning formed *matter* in solid, massy, hard, impenetrable, moveable particles, of such sizes and figures, and with such other properties, and in such proportion to space as most conduced to the end for which he formed them; and that those primitive particles being solids are incomparably harder than any porous bodies compounded of them, even so very hard as never to wear or break in pieces, no ordinary power being able to divide what God himself made one in the first creation. *Newton.*

Some have dimensions of length, breadth, and depth, and have also a power of resistance, or exclude every thing of the same kind from being in the same place: this is the proper character of *matter* or body. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Materials; that of which any thing is composed.

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the *matter* of tempests before the air here below. *Bacon.*

3. Subject; thing treated.

The subject or *matter* of laws in general is thus far forth constant, which *matter* is that for the ordering whereof laws were instituted. *Hooker.*

I have words to speak in thy ear will make thee dumb; yet are they much too light for the *matter*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Son of God, Saviour of men! Thy name
Shall be the copious *matter* of my song. *Milton, P. L.*

It is *matter* of the greatest astonishment to observe the common boldness of men. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

I shall turn
Full fraught with joyful tiding of these works,
New *matter* of his praise and of our songs. *Dryden.*

This is so certain in true philosophy, that it is *matter* of astonishment to me how it came to be doubted. *Cheyne.*

4. The whole; the very thing supposed.

He grants the deluge to have come so very near the *matter*, that but very few escaped. *Tillotson.*

5. Affair; business: in a familiar sense.

To help the *matter*, the alchemists call in many vanities out of astrology. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Matters succeeded so well with him, that every body was in admiration to see how mighty rich he was grown. *L'Estrange.*

Never was any thing gotten by sensuality and sloth in *matter* of profit or reputation. *L'Estrange.*

A fawn was reasoning the *matter* with a stag, why he should run away from the dogs. *L'Estrange.*

Some young female seems to have carried *matters* so far, that she is ripe for asking advice. *Spectator.*

If chance herself should vary,
Observe how *matters* would miscarry. *Prior.*

6. Cause of disturbance.

Where art thou? What's the *matter* with thee? *Shakspeare.*

What's the *matter*, you dissentious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves scabs. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

7. Subject of suit or complaint.

Slender, I broke your head; what *matter* have you against me? — Marry, Sir, I have *matter* in my head against you. *Shakspeare.*

If the craftsman have a *matter* against any man, the law is open; let them implead one another. *Acts*, xix. 38.

In armies, if the *matter* should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory should go on the one side; and yet if tried by the gross, it would go on the other. *Bacon.*

8. Import; consequence; importance; moment.

If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have bestowed the thousand I borrowed of you: but it is no *matter*, this poor shew doth better. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

And please yourselves this day;
No *matter* from what hands you have the play. *Dryden.*

A prophet some, and some a poet cry,
No *matter* which, so neither of them lye,
From steepy Othrys' top to Pilus drove
His herd. *Dryden.*

Pleas'd or displeas'd, no *matter* now 'tis past;
The first who dares be angry breathes his last. *Granville.*

9. Thing; object; that which has some particular relation, or is subject to particular consideration.

The king of Armenia had in his company three of the most famous men for *matters* of arms. *Sidney.*

Plato reprehended a young man for entering into a dissolute house; the young man said, Why for so small a *matter*? Plato replied, But custom is no small *matter*. *Bacon.*

Many times the things deduced to judgement may be meum and tuum, when the reason and consequence thereof may trench to point of estate. I call *matter* of estate not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent. *Bacon, Ess.*

It is a maxim in state, that all countries of new acquest, till they be settled, are rather *matters* of burden than of strength. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

10. Question considered.

Upon the whole *matter*, it is absurd to think that conscience can be kept in order without frequent examination. *South.*

11. Space or quantity nearly computed.

Away he goes to the market-town, a *matter* of seven miles off, to enquire if any had seen his ass. *L'Estrange.*

I have thoughts to tarry a small *matter* in town, to learn Somewhat of your lingo. *Congreve, Way of the World.*

12. Purulent running; that which is formed by suppuration.

In an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, the *matter* being suppurated, I opened it. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

13. *Upon the* MATTER. A low phrase now out of use. Considering the whole; with respect to the main; nearly.

In their superiors it quencheth jealousy, and layeth their competitors asleep; so that *upon the matter*, in a great wit deformity is an advantge to rising. *Bacon, Ess.*

Upon the matter, in these prayers I do the same thing I did before, save only that what before I spake without book I now read. *Bp. Sanderson.*

The elder, having consumed his whole fortune, when forced to leave his title to his younger brother, left *upon the matter* nothing to support it. *Clarendon.*

Waller, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in horse, but were, *upon the matter*, equal in foot. *Clarendon.*

If on one side there are fair proofs, and no pretence of proof on the other, and that the difficulties are most pressing on that side which is destitute of proof, I desire to know, whether this be not *upon the matter* as satisfactory to a wise man as a demonstration. *Tillotson.*

MATTER-OF-FACT *Man.** *n. s.* A term of modern times for a grave and precise narrator, remarker, or enquirer; one who sticks to the matter of any fact.

There was besides a sort of flying squadron of plain, sensible, *matter-of-fact men*, confined to no club. *Graves, Recollect. of Shenstone*, p. 17.

One of our company, a doctor of divinity, and a plain *matter-of-fact man*. *Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

To MA'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be of importance; to import. It is used with only *it*, *this*, *that*, or *what* before it.

It matters not, so they deny it all;
And can but carry the lye constantly. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

It matters not how they were called, so we know who they are. *Locke.*

If Petrarch's muse did Laura's wit rehearse;
And Cowley flatter'd dear Orinda's verse;
She hopes from you — Pox take her hopes and fears,
I plead her sex's claim: *what matters* hers? *Prior.*

2. To generate matter by suppuration.

Deadly wounds inward bleed, each slight sore *mattereth*. *Sidney.*

The herpes beneath *mattered*, and were dried up with common epuloticks. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To MA'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard; not to neglect: as, I *matter* not that calumny.

Laws my Pindarick parents *matter'd* not. *Bramston.*

MA'TTERLESS.* *adj.* [*matter* and *less.*] Void of matter.

All fine noise
Of verse, mere *matterless* and tinkling toys. *B. Jonson, Horace.*

MA'TTERY.† *adj.* [from *matter.*]

1. Important; full of matter.

Away with your *mattery* senses, Momus; they are too grave and wise for this meeting. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

2. Purulent; generating matter. *Huloet.*

The putrid vapours colliquate the phlegmatick humours of the body, which transcending to the lungs, causes their *mattery* cough. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

MA'TTOCK.† *n. s.* [mattuc, Saxon.] An instrument of husbandry, used in digging; a kind of pickaxe, having the ends of the iron part broad instead of pointed.

Give me that *mattock*, and the wrenching iron. *Shakspeare.*

You must dig with *mattock* and with spade,
And pierce the inmost centre of the earth. *Shakspeare.*

The Turks laboured with *mattocks* and pick-axes to dig up the foundation of the wall. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

To destroy mountains was more to be expected from earthquakes than corrosive waters, and condemneth the judgement of Xerxes, that wrought through mount Athos with *mattocks*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

MA'TTRESS.† *n. s.* [*matras*, French; *mattras*, Welsh. Dr. Johnson. — Sir J. Chardin, describing the manner of travelling in *Persia*, says that when they are about to remove from the inn where they have slept, — the valet de chambre puts up the *masras*, which is a kind of portmantle where the bed and bed cloathes are put up with as much convenience as in a chest; of which one horse will carry two. See his Travels, vol. i. p. 385.] A kind of quilt made to lie upon.

Content with a trucklebed, or a *mattress* in the garret.
Howell, Instr. For. Trav. (1642,) p. 199.

Their *mattresses* were made of feathers and straw, and sometimes of furs from Gaul. *Arbuthnot.*

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate,
With golden canopies and beds of state;
But the poor patient will as soon be found
On the hard *mattress*, or the mother ground. *Dryden.*

To MA'TURATE.* *v. a.* [*maturatus*, Lat. from *maturo.*] To ripen; to bring to perfection.

Such is the last product of a tree, perfectly *maturated* by time and sun. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris,* § 38.

MATURA'TION.† *n. s.* [*maturation*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *maturo*, Lat.]

1. The state of growing ripe.

One of the causes why grains and fruits are more nourishing than leaves is, the length of time in which they grow to *maturation.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

There is the *maturation* of fruits, the *maturation* of drinks, and the *maturation* of imposthumes; as also other *maturations* of metals. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Maturation is especially observed in the fruits of trees, which are then said to be ripe, when the seeds are fit to be sown again. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 21.

2. The act of ripening.

Transplanting, meliorating the tastes, smells, &c. of plants; accelerating of germination and *maturation* in them.
Sir W. Petty, Adv. to Hartlib, p. 14.

The temperate zones have no heat to spare in Summer; it is very well if it be sufficient for the *maturation* of fruits.
Bentley, Serm. 8.

3. [In physick.] *Maturation*, by some physical writers, is applied to the suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter, and differs from concoction or digestion, which is the raising to a greater perfection the alimentary and natural juices in their proper canals. *Quincy.*

MA'TURATIVE.† *adj.* [*maturatif*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *maturo*, Lat.]

1. Ripening; conducive to ripeness.

Between the tropicks and equator their second Summer is hotter, and more *maturative* of fruits than the former. *Brown.*

2. Conducive to the suppuration of a sore.

Butter is *maturative*, and is profitably mixed with anodynes and suppuratives. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

MATU'RE. *adj.* [*maturus*, Lat.]

1. Ripe; perfected by time.

When once he was *mature* for man:
In Britain where was he,
That could stand up his parallel,
Or rival object be? *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Their prince is a man of learning and virtue, *mature* in years and experience, who has seldom vanity to gratify. *Addison.*

Mature the virgin was of Egypt's race,
Grace shap'd her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior.*

How shall I meet, or how accost the sage,
Unskill'd in speech, nor yet *mature* of age. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. Brought near to completion.

This lies glowing, and is *mature* for the violent breaking out.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

Here i' the sands
Thee I'll rake up; and in the *mature* time,
With this ungracious paper strike the sight
Of the death-practis'd duke. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. Well-disposed; fit for execution; well-digested.

To MATU'RE. *v. a.* [*maturo.* Lat.]

1. To ripen; to advance to ripeness.

Prick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it a little with sack, to see if the virtual heat of the wine will not *mature* it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To advance towards perfection.

Love indulg'd my labours past,
Matures my present, and shall bound my last. *Pope.*

To MATU'RE.* *v. n.* To become ripe; to be perfected.

Go on "sowing the seed with measur'd step" and unabating care. It may take root, where you least expect; and grow and *mature*, where you see it not.
Napleton, Adv. to a Student, p. 55.

MATU'RELY.† *adv.* [from mature.]

1. Ripely; completely.

2. With counsel well-digested.

Consult before thou enterprise any thing; and, after thou hast taken counsel, it is expedient to do it *maturely.*
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 72.

A prince ought *maturely* to consider, when he enters on a war, whether his coffers be full, and his revenues clear of debts.
Swift.

3. Early; soon. A latinism.

We are so far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the antediluvians; that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial, and receiving us more *maturely* into those everlasting habitations above. *Bentley.*

MATU'RITY.† *n. s.* [*maturité*, French; *maturitas*, Lat.] Ripeness; completion.

Maturity is a meane betweene two extremities, wherein nothing lacketh or exceedeth; and is in such estate, that it may neither increase nor minish without losing the denomination of *maturity.* The Greeks in a proverb do express it properly in two words, which I can none otherwise interpret in English but *Speede thee slowly.* *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 71. b.

It may not be unfit to call some of young years to train up for those weighty affairs, against the time of greater *maturity.*
Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.

Impatient nature had taught motion
To start from time, and cheerfully to fly
Before, and seize upon *maturity.* *Crashaw.*

Various mortifications must be undergone, many difficulties and obstructions conquered, before we can arrive at a just *maturity* in religion. *Rogers, Serm.*

MA'TUTINAL.* } *adj.* [*matutinel*, French; *matutinus*,
MA'TUTINE. } Latin.] Relating to the morning.

Their [the stars'] *matutine* and vespertine motions.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 227.

Another *matutinal* expression in ancient use was, Give you good day. *Pegge, Anecd. of the Eng. Language.*

MA'UDLIN. *adj.* [*Maudlin* is the corrupt appellation of *Magdalen*, who is drawn by painters with swoln eyes, and disordered look; a drunken countenance, seems to have been so named from a ludicrous resemblance to the picture of *Magdalen.*] Drunk; fuddled; approaching to ebriety.

And the kind *maudling* crowd melts in her praise.
Southerne, Spartan Dame.

She largely, what she wants in words, supplies
With *maudlin* eloquence of trickling eyes. *Roscommon.*

MA'UDLIN. *n. s.* [*ageratum*, Lat.] A plant.

The flowers of the *maudlin* are digested into loose umbels. *Miller.*

MA'UGRE. *adv.* [*malgré*, Fr.] In spite of; notwithstanding. It is now out of use.

This, *maugre* all the world, will I keep safe;
Or some of you shall smoke for it in Rome. *Shakspeare.*

Maugre thy strength, place, youth, and eminence;
Thy valour, and thy heart; thou art a traitor. *Shakspeare.*

I through the ample air, in triumph high
Shall lead hell captive; *maugre* hell! and show
The pow'rs of darkness bound. *Milton, P. L.*

Maugre all which, 'twas to stand fast,
As long as monarchy should last. *Hudibras.*

He prophesied of the success of his gospel; which, after his death, immediately took root, and spread itself every-where, *maugre* all opposition or persecution. *Burnet.*

MA'VIS. *n. s.* [*mauvis*, French.] A thrush, or bird like a thrush. An old word.

The world that cannot deem of worthy things,
When I do praise her, say I do but flatter;
So doth the cuckow, when the *mavis* sings,
Begins his witless note apace to clear. *Spenser, Sonn.*

In birds, kites have a resemblance with hawks, and blackbirds with thrushes and *mavises*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MA'UKIN.* *n. s.* [See MALKIN.] A dishclout; a drag to sweep an oven. Cotgrave. Used still in some parts of England for a scarecrow; a figure made up of clouts or patches: hence a coarse or dirty wench; called also vulgarly a *mawks*.

A crooked carcass, a *maukin*, a witch, a rotten post, an hedge-stake, may be so set out and tricked up, that it shall make as fair a shew, as much enamour as the rest: many a silly fellow is so taken. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 478.

MAUL.† *n. s.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A heavy hammer; commonly written *mall*.

A man that beareth false witness is a *maul*, a sword, and sharp arrow. *Prov.* xxv. 18.

The prelates, as they would have it thought, are the only *mauls* of schism. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 1.

To MAUL.† *v. a.* [*mauljan*, Goth. *mola*, Icel. to beat, to bruise; from *malleus*, Latin.] To beat; to bruise; to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner.

We do *maul* and vex one another. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 103.

Some other obscure prince, not as yet come to play in the world, shall have the lustre from God to *maul* this great empire. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 286.

The most direct and efficacious way to ruin any man, is to misrepresent him; and it often so falls out, that it wounds on both sides, and not only *mauls* the person misrepresented, but him also to whom he is misrepresented. *South, Serm.* ii. 349.

Will he who saw the soldier's mutton fist,
And saw thee *maul'd*, appear within the list,
To witness truth? *Dryden, Juv.*

Once every week poor Hannibal is *maul'd*,
The theme is given, and strait the council's call'd,
Whether he should to Rome directly go. *Dryden, Juv.*

I had some repute for prose;
And, till they drove me out of date,
Could *maul* a minister of state. *Swift, Miscel.*

But fate with butchers plac'd thy priestly stall,
Meek modern faith, to murder, hack and *maul*. *Pope.*

MAUL-STICK.* *n. s.* [from the Germ, *mahlen*, Su. Goth. *maela*, to paint.] The stick by which painters keep their hand steady in working.

MAULGRE.* *adv.* So Spenser has written *maugre*.

MAUNCH.* *n. s.* [See MANCHE.] A sort of loose sleeve.

Long vests in large plats or folds, and ample sleeves like unto the ancient *maunch* or surplice. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 141.

MAUND.† *n. s.* [manđ, Saxon; *mande*, and *menne*, French; from *manus*, Lat. the hand.] A handbasket.

A thousand favours from a *maund* she drew,
Of amber, crystal, and of bedded jet. *Shakspeare, Lover's Complaint.*

A *maund* charg'd with household merchandize. *Bp. Hall. Sat.* iv. 2.

Or many *maunds* full of his mellow fruit. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* v. 1.

There filling *maunds* with cowslips. *Herrick, Hesperides.*

To MAUND.* *v. n.* [*mandagh*, Gael. a stutterer; *maundier*, French, to beg; *mendians*, Norm. Fr. beggars.] To mutter, as beggars do; to mumble; to use unintelligible terms. *Maunding*, in the Canting Dictionary, is begging. See *To* MAUNDER.

A rogue,
A very canter, Sir, one that *maunds*
Upon the pad. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

To MA'UNDER.† *v. n.* [Dr. Johnson derives this word from *maudire*, Fr. to curse; Serenius, from the Su. Goth. *mana*, provocare, exorcizare. But see the etymology in *To* MAUND. This word is also written and pronounced *mander*.] To grumble; to murmur.

He made me many visits, *maundering* as if I had done him a discourtesy in leaving such an opening. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

MA'UNDER.* *n. s.* [from *To maund*.] A beggar. Gloucestershire. *Pegge.*

Springlove, the great commander of the *maunders*. *Broome, Jovial Crew.*

MA'UNDERER. *n. s.* [from *maunder*.] A murmurer; a grumbler.

MA'UNDERING.* *n. s.* [from *maunder*.] Complaint.

The *maunderings* of discontent are like the voice and behaviour of a swine, who, when he feels it rain, runs grumbling about, and by that indeed discovers his nature, but does not avoid the storm. *South. Serm.* ii. 604.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY.† *n. s.* [derived by Spelman from *mande*, a handbasket, in which the king was accustomed to give alms to the poor: by others from dies *mandati*, the day on which our Saviour gave his great *mandate*, That we should love one another.] The Thursday before Good-friday.

He treateth, in his secunde parte, the *maundye* of Chryste with his apostles upon Shere Thursday. *More, Answ. to Tyndal on the Souper of our Lord*, Pref.

Here the monks their *maundie* make, with sundrie solemne rights
And signs of great humilitie: ———
Each one the other's feete doth wash, &c. *Tr. of Naogeorgus's Popish Kingdome*, fol. 51.

This day is called [dies mandati] *mandate* or *maundy Thursday*, from the commandment which our Saviour gave his apostles to commemorate the sacrament of his supper, which he this day instituted after the celebration of the passover; — or from that new commandment which he gave them, to love one another, after he had washed their feet, in token of the love he bore to them. *Wheatly on the Comm. Pr.* ch. 5. § 14.

MAUSOLE'AN.* *adj.* [from *mausoleum*.] Monumental.

Herses, heralds, black mourners, solemnities, obelisks, and *mausolean* tombs. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 330.

MAUSOLE'UM.† *n. s.* [Latin; *mausolée*, French. A name which was first given to a stately monument erected by his queen Artemisia, to her husband Mausolus, king of Caria.] A pompous funeral monument.

Erect no *mausoleums*; for his best
Monument is his spouse's marbled breast. *Dryden on the Death of Ld. Hastings.*

MA'UTHER.* *n. s.* [*moer*, Danish, a girl; or rather from the Goth. *mawi*, the same.] A foolish young girl. Dr. Johnson notices *mother* as thus used, under the eighth sense of that word. It is a Norfolk word.

Kas. Away, you talk like a foolish *mauther*.
Sur. Sir, all is truth she says. *B. Johnson, Alchemist.*

MAW.† *n. s.* [maga, Sax.; *mag*, Su. Goth.]

1. The stomach of animals, and of human beings in contempt. Dr. Johnson. — Why Dr. Johnson should have said "in contempt," is difficult to guess. The word is very old in our language; and the citations which I add from Chaucer, Sackville, Bishop Hall, Purchas, Beaumont and Fletcher, and an admirable Discourse in 1644, as well as those before given, will shew that no particular contempt is implied in the usage of the word.

There is but litel Latin in my *mawe*. *Chaucer, Shipm. Prol.*

Satisfied from hunger of her *maw*. *Sackville, Induct, Mir. for Mag.*

So oft in feasts with costly changes clad,
To crammed *maws* a sprat new stomach brings. *Sidney.*

We have heats of dungs and of bellies and *mawes* of living creatures, and of their bloods. *Bacon.*

To be jovial when God calls to mourning, to glut our *maw*, when he calls to fasting, to glitter when he would have us sack-clothed and squalid, he hates it to the death.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 69.

The remainder, by consuming one another, were (a strange remedy) preserved from consumption; every tenth man being by lot tythed to the shambles, and more returning to their fellows' *mawes*, than on their own legs.
Purchas, Pilgrim. (1617,) p. 403.

I have no *maw* to marriage, yet this rascal,
Tempts me extremely. *Beaum. and Fl. Mons. Thomas.*

Drinesse of bones, blackness of skin, wringing of *mawes*.
Seasonable Serm. (1644,) p. 17.

Though plenteous, all too little seems,
To stuff this *maw*, this vast unhidebound corps. *Milton, P. L.*

The serpent, who his *maw* obscene had fill'd,
The branches in his curl'd embraces held. *Dryden.*

2. The craw of birds.

Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill; their *maw* is the hopper which holds and softens the grain, letting it down by degrees into the stomach, where it is ground by two strong muscles; in which action they are assisted by small stones, which they swallow for the purpose. *Arbuthnot.*

3. An old game at cards.

The king being at the game of *maw*.
Sir A. Weldon, Court of K. James, p. 111.

They respect not him, except it be to play a game at chess, primero, saunt, *maw*, or such like. *Brewer, Com. of Ling.* iii. 2.

MAWK.* *n. s.* [*matk*, Su. Goth. *maddick*, Dan. a worm and a maggot.]

1. A maggot. North. See also MAD. *Grose.*

2. A slattern. See MAUKIN. Called vulgarly, in several parts of England, a *mawks*.

MA'WKIN.* See MAUKIN.

MA'WKINGLY.* *adj.* [from *mawk*.] Slatternly; slovenly; like a mawks.

Some silly souls are prone to place much piety in their *mawkingly* plainness, and in their censoriousness of others who use more comely and costly curiosities.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 87.

MA'WKISH.† *adj.* [perhaps from *maw*.] Apt to give satiety; apt to cause loathing.

The same *mawkish* joys in the same track are found.
Dryden, Lucret.

Like a faint traveller, whose dusty mouth
Grows dry with heat, and spits a *mawkish* froth. *Addison, Georg.*

Flow, Welsted, flow, like thine inspirer, beer,
So sweetly *mawkish*, and so smoothly dull. *Pope.*

MA'WKISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *mawkish*.] Aptness to cause loathing.

MA'WKY.* *adj.* [from *mawk*.] Maggotty; full of maggots. North. *Yorksh. Gloss. and Grose.*

MA'WMET.† *n. s.* [or *mammet*; from *mam* or *mother*. Dr. Johnson. — It is a corruption of *Mahomet*; and *mawmet*, in contempt of that person, was first an idol, (then a puppet,) as *mawmetry* was the worship of idols. This word was also written *mawment*.] A puppet, anciently an idol.

Unleful worschipping of *mawmetis*. *Wicliffe*, 1 *Pet.* iv.

In all their temples the *mawments* shall fall down.
Parfre, Myst. of Candlemas-Day, (1512.)

Suche a *mawment*,
Carried in a tent. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 84.

There you shall find in every corner a *maumet*, at every door a beggar, in every dish a priest. *Bp. Hall, Epist.* D. 1. Ep. 5.

MA'WMETRY.* *n. s.* [from *mawmet*.] The religion of Mahomet: and thence employed for idolatry. Obsolete.

In destruction of *Maumetrie*,
And in encrease of Christes law dere,
They ben accorded so as ye may here.
Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale.

In his coffre is his maumet. And certes the sin of *maumetrie* is the first that God defended in the ten commandments, as bereth witnesse Exod. ch. 20. Thou shalt have no false goddes, &c. *Chaucer, Pars. Tale.*

Throwing away the rags of *mawmetry*.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 39.

MA'WMISH.† *adj.* [apparently from *maw*.] Provoking disgust; nauseous. The word is perhaps peculiar to L'Estrange.

It is one of the most nauseous, *mawmish* mortifications, for a man to have to do with a punctual, finical fop. *L'Estrange.*

The flesh was *mawmish* and rotten. *L'Estrange.*

MAW-WORM. *n. s.* [*maw* and *worm*.]

Ordinary gut-worms loosen, and slide off from, the intern tunick of the guts, and frequently creep into the stomach for nutriment, being attracted thither by the sweet chyle; whence they are called stomach or *maw-worms*. *Harvey on Consumpt.*

MA'XILLAR. } *adj.* [*maxillaris*, Latin.] Belonging
MA'XILLARY. } to the jaw-bone.

The greatest quantity of hard substance continued is towards the head; there is the skull, the teeth, and the *maxillary* bones. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MA'XIM. *n. s.* [*maxime*, French; *maximum*, Lat.] An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth.

This *maxim* out of love I teach. *Shakspeare.*

It is a maxim in state, that all countries of new acquest, till settled, are rather matters of burden than strength. *Bacon.*

Yet, as in duty bound, they serve him on;
Nor ease, nor wealth, nor life itself regard,
For 'tis their *maxim*, love is love's reward. *Dryden.*

That the temper, the sentiments, the morality of men, is influenced by the example and disposition of those they converse with, is a reflexion which has long since passed into proverbs, and been ranked among the standing *maxims* of human wisdom. *Rogers.*

*MA'XIMUM.** *n. s.* [Latin.] In mathematicks, the greatest quantity attainable in any given case: opposed to *minimum*. Used also generally.

Good legislation is the art of conducting a nation to the *maximum* of happiness, and the minimum of misery.
Colquhoun on Indigence, p. 49.

MAY.† auxiliary verb, preterite *might*. [*magan*, Gothick; *magan*, Saxon; *mogen*, Dutch; *maa*, Danish.]

1. To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed: as, you *may* do for me [*per me licet*] all you can.

He that is sent out to travel with the thoughts of a man, designing to improve himself, *may* get into the conversation of persons of condition. *Locke on Education.*

2. To be possible; in the words *may be*.

It *may be*, I shall otherwise bethink me. *Shakspeare.*

3. To be by chance.

Be the workmen what they *may be*, let us speak of the work.
Bacon, Essays.

How old *may* Phillis *be*, you ask,
Whose beauty thus all hearts engages?
To answer is no easy task,
For she has really two ages. *Prior.*

4. To have power.

This also tendeth to no more but what the king *may* do: for what he *may* do is of two kinds; what he *may* do as just, and what he *may* do as possible. *Bacon.*

Make the most of life you *may*. *Bourne.*

5. A word expressing desire.

May you live happily and long for the service of your country. *Dryden, Ded. to the Æn.*

6. Formerly used for *can*.

Their exceeding mirth *may* not be told. *Spenser, F. Q.*

From thence it comes, that this babe's bloody hand
May not be cleans'd with water of this well. *Spenser, F. Q.*

MAY-*be*.† } Perhaps; *it* may be *that*; it *may happen*.
MAY-*hap*. } In the north of England, particularly in Cumberland and Westmoreland, the expression is *mappen*.

May-be, that better reason will assuage
The rash revenger's heart, words well dispos'd
Have secret power to appease inflamed rage. *Spenser, F. Q.*
May-be the amorous count solicits her
In the unlawful purpose. *Shakspeare, All's well that ends well.*
'Tis nothing yet, yet all thou hast to give;
Then add those *may-be* years thou hast to live.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.
What they offer is bare *may-be* and shift, and scarce ever amounts to a tolerable reason. *Creech.*

MAY.† *n. s.* [*Maius*, Lat.]

1. The fifth month of the year; the confine of Spring and Summer.
May must be drawn with a sweet and amiable countenance, clad in a robe of white and green, embroidered with daffidils, hawthorns, and blue-bottles. *Peacham.*
Hail! bounteous *May*, that dost inspire
Mirth and youth, and warm desire;
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing. *Milton, Ode.*

2. The early or gay part of life.
If now the *May* of my years much decline.
Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.
On a day, alack the day!
Love, whose month is ever *May*,
'Spied a blossom passing fair,
Playing in the wanton air. *Shakspeare, Lov. Lab. Lost.*
Maids are *May* when they are maids,
But the sky changes when they are wives. *Shakspeare.*
My liege
Is in the very *May*-morn of his youth,
Ripe for exploits. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
I'll prove it on his body, if he dare;
Despight his nice fence, and his active practice,
His *May* of youth, and bloom of lustihood.
Shakspeare, Much Ado.
You met me
With equal ardour in your *May* of blood.
Beaum. and Fl. Span. Curate.
I am in the *May* of my abilities,
And you in your December. *Massinger, Guardian.*

3. A virgin; a maid; a young woman. [*mawi*, Goth. mai, maý, Sax.] Obsolete.
Now, lady bright, to whom all woful crien,
Thou glory of womanhed, thou faire *may*.
Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale.
Truly Creseide, swete *maie*,
Whom I have ay with all my might yserved.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. v. 1719.
His daughter sheene;
The fayrest *may* she was that ever went.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Nov.

To MAY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather flowers on May morning.
When merry May first early calls the morn,
With merry maids a *maying* they do go. *Sidney.*
Cupid with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a *maying*. *Milton, L'All.*

MAY-BLOOM.* *n. s.* [*May* and *bloom.*] The hawthorn.

MAY-BUG. *n. s.* [*May* and *bug.*] A chafer. *Ainsworth.*

MAY-DAY. *n. s.* [*May* and *day.*] The first of May.
'Tis as much impossible,
Unless we sweep them from the door with cannons,
To scatter 'em, as 'tis to make 'em sleep
On *May-day* morning. *Shakspeare.*

MAY-FLOWER. *n. s.* [*May* and *flower.*] A plant.
The plague, they report, hath a scent of the *May-flower*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

MAY-FLY. *n. s.* [*May* and *fly.*] An insect.
He loves the *May-fly*, which is bred of the cod-worm or caddis. *Walton, Angler.*

MAY-GAME. *n. s.* [*May* and *game.*] Diversion; sport; such as are used on the first of May.
The king this while, though he seemed to account of the designs of Perkin but as a *May-game*, yet had given order for the watching of beacons upon the coasts. *Bacon.*
Like early lovers, whose unpractis'd hearts
Were long the *May-game* of malicious arts,
When once they find their jealousies were vain,
With double heat renew their fires again. *Dryden.*

MAY-LADY.* *n. s.* [*May* and *lady.*] The queen or lady of the May, in the old May-games.
A choir of bright beauties in spring did appear,
To choose a *May-lady* to govern the year.
Dryden, Lady's Song.

MAY-LILY. *n. s.* [*ephemeron.*] The same with lily of the valley.

MAY-POLE. *n. s.* [*May* and *pole.*] Pole to be danced round in May.
Amid the area wide she took her stand,
Where the tall *May-pole* once o'er-look'd the strand. *Pope.*

MAY-WEED. *n. s.* [*May* and *weed.*] A species of chamomile, called also stinking chamomile, which grows wild. *Miller.*
The *Maie-weed* doth burne, and the thistle doth freat,
The fitches pull downward both rie and the wheat. *Tusser.*

MA'YHEM.* *n. s.* An old law term: the act of maiming. See *To* MAIM.

MA'YOR.† *n. s.* [*maieur*, old French; *major*, Lat.] The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called *Lord Mayor*.
When the king once heard it; out of anger,
He sent command to the lord *mayor* strait
To stop the rumour. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
The *mayor* locked up the gates of the city. *Knolles.*
Wou'dst thou not rather chuse a small renown,
To be the *mayor* of some poor paltry town. *Dryden.*

MA'YORALTY. *n. s.* [from *mayor.*] The office of a mayor.
It is incorporated with a *mayoralty*, and nameth the burgesses to the parliament. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*
There was a sharp prosecution against Sir William Capel, for misgoverning in his *mayoralty*. *Bacon, Hen VII.*

MA'YORESS.† *n. s.* [from *mayor.*] The wife of the mayor.
Old Mrs. Petulant desired both her daughters to mind the moral; then whispered Mrs. *Mayoress*, This is very proper for young people to see. *Tatler*, No. 16.

MA'ZARD. *n. s.* [*maschoire*, Fr.] A jaw. *Hanmer.*
Now my lady Worm's chapless, and knockt about the *mazard* with a sexton's spade. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Where thou might'st stickle without hazard
Of outrage to thy hide and *mazard*. *Hudibras*

To MA'ZARD.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knock on the head. A low expression.
I heard some talk of the carpenters' way, and I attempted that; but there the wooden rogues let a huge trap-door fall o' my head: If I had not been a spirit, I had been *mazarded*.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

MAZE. *n. s.* [*missen*, Dutch, to mistake; mase, a whirlpool. Skinner.]

1. A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding passages.
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a surging *maze*. *Milton, P. L.*
The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled with *mazes* and perplex'd with errour;
Our understanding searches them in vain. *Addison.*
He, like a copious river, pour'd his song
O'er all the *mazes* of enchanted ground. *Thomson.*

2. Confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity.
He left in himself nothing but a *maze* of longing, and a dungeon of sorrow. *Sidney.*
While they study how to bring to pass that religion may seem but a matter made, they lose themselves in the very *maze*

of their own discourses, as if reason did even purposely forsake them, who of purpose forsake God, the author thereof. *Hooker.*

I have thrust myself into this *maze*,
Haply to wive and thrive as best I may. *Shakspeare.*

Others apart sat on a hill retir'd,
In thoughts more elevate, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate,
Fix'd fate, free-will, foreknowledge absolute,
And found no end, in wandering *mazes* lost. *Milton, P. L.*

To MAZE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewilder; to confuse.

I foryete all that I can,
And stonde like a *mased* man. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 6.

Much was I *maz'd* to see this monster kind,
In hundred forms to change his fearful hue. *Spenser.*

I'm *maz'd.* *B. Jonson, Fox.*

Indeed! so late! the sluggard *maz'd* replies,
Brushing the dews of slumber from his eyes.
Neville, Imit. of Juv. (1769,) p. 78.

To MAZE.* *v. n.* To be bewildered; to be confounded. Obsolete.

Ye *mase*, ye *masen*, good sire, quoth she.
Chaucer, March. Tale.

MA'ZEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *maze.*] Confusion; astonishment. Obsolete.

She ferde as she had stert out of a slepe,
Til she out of her *masednesse* abraid. *Chaucer, Cl. Tale.*

MA'ZER. *n. s.* [*maeser*, Dutch, a knot of maple.] A maple cup.

Then, lo! Perigot, the pledge which I plight,
A *mazer* ywrought of the maple ware,
Wherein is enchased many a fair sight
Of bears and tygers that make fierce war. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Virgil observes, like Theocritus, a just decorum both of the subject and the persons, as in the third pastoral, where one of his shepherds describes a bowl, or *mazer*, curiously carved. *Dryden.*

MA'ZY.† *adj.* [from *maze.*] Perplexed with windings; confused.

I wont to raunge amid the *mazie* thicket.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Dec.

How from that saphire fount the crisped brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
With *mazy* errour, under pendant shades,
Ran nectar. *Milton, P. L.*

The Lapithæ to chariots add the state
Of bits and bridles, taught the steed to bound,
To run the ring, and trace the *mazy* round. *Dryden.*

M. D. *Medicinæ doctor*, doctor of physick.

ME.†

1. The oblique case of *I.*

Me, only *me*, the hand of fortune bore,
Unblest to tread an interdicted shore. *Pope, Odyss.*

For *me* the fates severely kind, ordain
A cool suspense. *Pope.*

2. *Me* is sometimes a kind of ludicrous expletive.

He thrusts *me* himself into the company of three or four gentlemanlike dogs, under the duke's table. *Shakspeare.*

He presently, as greatness knows itself,
Steps *me* a little higher than his vow
Made to my father, while his blood was poor. *Shakspeare.*

I, acquainted with the smell before, knew it was Crab, and goes *me* to the fellow that whips the dogs. *Shakspeare.*

I followed *me* close, came in foot and hand, and, with a thought, seven of the eleven I paid. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

3. It is sometimes used ungrammatically for *I;* as *methinks.*

Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,
Than my unpleas'd eye see your courtesy. *Shakspeare.*

4. A colloquial expression without *for;* as, do *me* such a thing; spell *me* such a word.

ME'ACOCK.† *n. s.* [*mes coq*, Fr. Skinner; others from *meek.*] An uxorious or effeminate man; a coward.

As stout as a stockfish, as meek as a *meacock.*
Apius and Virginia, (1575.)

A *meacocke* is he, who dread'th to see bloudshed.
Mir. for Mag. p. 418.

They are like my husband; mere *meacocks*, verily.
Glapthorne, Hollander.

ME'ACOCK. *adj.* Tame; timorous; cowardly.

'Tis a world to see,
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A *meacock* wretch can make the curstest shrew. *Shakspeare.*

MEAD.† *n. s.* [*miæd*, Icel. meðo, meðu, Saxon; *mede*, *meth*, Germ. *meethe*, Dutch; *meddeglyn*, *metheglin*, Welsh; *hydromeli*, Lat.] A kind of drink made of water and honey.

Though not so solutive a drink as *mead*, yet it will be more grateful to the stomach. *Bacon.*

He sheers his over-burden'd sheep;
Or *mead* for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the jars. *Dryden.*

MEAD.† } MEA'DOW. } *n. s.* [mæð, mæðepe, Saxon; *madte*, *matte*, Teut. from *meida*, Icel. to mow, Serenius; from mæpan, Sax. the same, Mr. H. Tooke.] Ground somewhat watery, not plowed, but covered with grass and flowers; pasture, or grass land, annually mown for hay. *Mead* is a word chiefly poetical.

Where all things in common do rest,
Corne feild with the pasture and *mead*,
Yet what doth it stand you in stead? *Tusser, Husb.*

A band select from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat *meadow* ground. *Milton, P. L.*

Paints her, 'tis true, with the same hand which spreads,
Like glorious colours, through the flow'ry *meads*,
When lavish nature with her best attire
Cloaths the gay spring, the season of desire. *Waller.*

Yet ere to-morrow's sun shall shew his head,
The dewy paths of *meadows* we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy bed. *Dryden.*

MEADOW-SAFFRON. *n. s.* [*colchicum*, Latin.] A plant.

The *meadow-saffron* hath a flower consisting of one leaf, shaped like a lily, rising in form of a small tube, and is gradually widened into six segments; it has likewise a solid, bulbous root, covered with a membranous skin. *Miller.*

MEADOW-SWEET. *n. s.* [*ulmaria*, Latin.] A plant.

MEADOW-WORT.* *n. s.* A plant; another name for the meadow-sweet.

Some other wild that grow;
As burnet all abroad, and *meadow-wort.*
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 15.

ME'AGER.† *adj.* [*maigre*, French: *macer*, Latin. Dr. Johnson.—The Sax. language has both mæᵹep and mæᵹpe; the writers, therefore, of *meager* or *meagre* are both justifiable.]

1. Lean; wanting flesh; starven.

[Thou] art so lean and *meagre* waxen late,
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble gate.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Now will the canker sorrow eat my bud,
And chase the native beauty from his cheek,
And he will look as hollow as a ghost,
As dim and *meagre* as an ague's fit. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Meagre were his looks,
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones. *Shakspeare.*

Whatsoever their neighbour gets, they lose, and the very bread that one eats makes t'other *meager.* *L'Estrange.*

Fierce famine with her *meagre* face,
And fevers of the fiery race,

In swarms th' offending wretch surround,
All brooding on the blasted ground:
And limping death, lash'd on by fate,
Comes up to shorten half our date. *Dryden.*

2. Poor; hungry.

Canaan's happy land, when worn with toil,
Requir'd a sabbath year to mend the *meagre* soil. *Dryden.*

To ME'AGER.† *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make lean.

A man *meagred* with long watching and painful labour. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

His ceaseless sorrow for the unhappy maid
Meagred his look, and on his spirits prey'd. *Dryden, Ovid.*

ME'AGERLY.* *adv.* [from *meager.*] Poorly; barrenly. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

O physick's power, which (some say) hath restrain'd
Approach of death, alas! thou helpest *meagerly.* *Sidney, Arcad.* b. 4.

ME'AGERNESS.† *n. s.* [from *meager.*]

1. Leanness; want of flesh.

It produces—restless thoughts, paleness, *meagerness*, neglect of business, and the like. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 612.

They were famished into such a *meagerness.* *Hammond, Works*, iv. 647.

2. Scantness; bareness.

Poynings, the better to make compensation of the *meagerness* of his service in the wars by acts of peace, called a parliament. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

MEAK. *n. s.* A hook with a long handle.

A *meake* for the pease, and to swing up the brake. *Tusser, Husb.*

MEAL. *n. s.* [mæl, Saxon, repast or portion.]

1. The act of eating at a certain time.

Boaz said unto her, at *meal* time, Come eat, and dip thy morsel. *Ruth*, ii. 14.

The quantity of aliment necessary to keep the animal in a due state of vigour, ought to be divided into *meals* at proper intervals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A repast; the food eaten.

What strange fish
Hath made his *meal* on thee? *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Give them great *meals* of beef, and iron and steel, they will eat like wolves, and fight like devils. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

They made me a miser's feast of happiness,
And cou'd not furnish out another *meal.* *Dryden.*

3. A part; a fragment.

That yearly rent is still paid into the hanaper, even as the former casualty itself was wont to be, in parcel *meal*, brought in and answered there. *Bacon.*

4. [mælepe, Saxon; *meel*, Dutch; *mahlen*, to grind, German.] The flower or edible part of corn.

In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years of such power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine *meal*, but must have a mixture of padar and bran in this lower age of human fragility. *Wotton.*

An old weasel conveys himself into a *meal*-tub for the mice to come to her, since she could not go to them. *L'Estrange.*

To MEAL. *v. a.* [*meler*, French.] To sprinkle; to mingle.

Were he *meal'd*
With that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous. *Shakspeare.*

ME'ALMAN. *n. s.* [*meal* and *man.*] One that deals in meal.

ME'ALY. *adj.* [from *meal.*]

1. Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal; having the qualities of meal.

The *mealy* parts of plants dissolved in water make too viscid an aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Besprinkled; as with meal.

With four wings, as all farinaceous and *mealy*-winged animals, as butterflies and moths. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Like a gay insect, in his summer shine,
The fop light fluttering spreads his *mealy* wings. *Thomson.*

MEALY-MOUTHED.† *adj.* [imagined by Skinner to be corrupted from *mild-mouthed* or *mellow-mouthed*: but perhaps from the sore mouths of animals, that, when they are unable to comminute their grain, must be fed with meal. Dr. Johnson. — This is not very probable. Our word at first was *meal-mouthed*: "Ye hypocrits, ye whited walls and painted sepulchres, ye *meal-mouthed* counterfeits, ye devourers of widows." Harmar, Transl. of Beza's Serm. 1587, p. 315. Again, in a very spirited description by Marston in his second satire, 1598.

" Who would imagine yonder sober man,
" That same devout *meale-mouth'd* precisian,
" That cries *good brother, kind sister*, makes a duck,
" After the antique grace; can always pluck
" A sacred booke out of his civil hose; —
" Says with a turn'd-up eye a solemne grace
" Of halfe an houre; then, with a silken face,
" Smiles on the holy crew; and then doth cry,
" O manners!"

These extracts serve to shew that *meal-mouthed* denoted one who employed soft, insinuating, artful, hypocritical language. And so Minsheu defines *meal-mouthed*, " fair spoken; cujus verba blanda sunt, et mollia, *instar farinæ*," i. e. whose words are as soft and as fine as *meal.*] Using soft words, concealing the real intention; speaking hypocritically.

He cannot away with tobacco; for he is persuaded (and not much amiss) that 'tis a sparer of bread-corn; which he could find in his heart to transport without licence; but, weighing the penalty, he grows *mealy-mouthed*, and dares not. *Overbury, Charact.* (1627,) sign. N.

The truth is, Clayton was false, *meale-mouthed*, and poor spirited. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 165.

She was a fool to be *mealy-mouthed*, where nature speaks so plain. *L'Estrange.*

MEALYMO'UTHEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Hypocrisy in speaking.

MEAN.† *adj.* [mæne, Sax. common; *minne*, Icel. inferiour, less, Serenius; *gemein*, Germ. vile, from *man*, a multitude, a rabble, Wachter.]

1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth.

She was stricken with most obstinate love to a young man but of *mean* parentage, in her father's court, named Antiphilus; so *mean*, as that he was but the son of her nurse, and by that means, without other desert, became known of her. *Sidney.*

This fairest maid of fairer mind;
By fortune *mean*, in nature born a queen. *Sidney.*

Let pale fac'd fear keep with the *mean*-born man,
And find no harbour in a royal heart. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

True hope is swift, and flies with swallow wings:
Kings it makes gods, and *meaner* creatures kings. *Shakspeare.*

2. Low-minded; base; ungenerous; spiritless.

The shepherd knows not thunder from a tabor,
More than I know the sound of Marcius' tongue
From every *meaner* man. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Can you imagine I so *mean* could prove,
To save my life by changing of my love? *Dryden.*

We fast not to please men, nor to promote any *mean*, worldly interest. *Smalridge, Serm.*

3. Contemptible; despicable.

The Roman legions, and great Cæsar found
Our fathers no *mean* foes. *Philips.*

4. Low in the degree of any good quality; low in worth; low in power.

Some things are good, yet in so *mean* a degree of goodness, that many are only not disproved nor disallowed of God for them. *Hooker.*

French wheat is bearded, and requireth the best soil, recompensing the same with a profitable plenty; and not wheat, so termed because it is unbearded, is contented with a *meaner* earth, and contenting with a suitable gain. *Carew.*

The lands be not holden of her majesty, but by a *mean* tenure in soccage, or by knight's service at the most. *Bacon.*

By this extortion he suddenly grew from a *mean* to a mighty estate, insomuch that his ancient inheritance being not one thousand marks yearly, he became able to dispend ten thousand pounds. *Davies on Ireland.*

To peaceful Rome new laws ordain;
Call'd from his *mean* abode his sceptre to sustain. *Dryden.*

I have sacrificed much of my own self-love, in preventing not only many *mean* things from seeing the light, but many which I thought tolerable. *Pope.*

5. [*moyen*, French.] Middle; moderate; without excess.

He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and best-graced men that ever I saw, being of middle age and a *mean* stature. *Sidney.*

Now read with them those organick arts which enable men to discourse and write, and according to the fittest style of lofty, *mean*, or lowly. *Milton on Education.*

6. Intervening; intermediate.

In the *mean* while the heaven was black with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain. *1 Kings*, xviii. 45.

MEAN.† *n. s.* [*moyen*, French.]

1. Mediocrity; middle rate; medium.

He tempering goodly well
Their contrary dislikes with loved *means*;
Did place them all in order, and compell
To keep themselves within their sundry reigns,
Together link'd with adamantine chains. *Spenser.*

Oft 'tis seen
Our *mean* secures us; and our mere defects
Prove our commodities. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Temperance with golden square,
Betwixt them both can measure out a *mean*. *Shakspeare.*

There is a *mean* in all things, and a certain measure wherein the good and the beautiful consist, and out of which they never can depart. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

But no authority of gods or men
Allow of any *mean* in poesie. *Roscommon.*

Against her then her forces prudence joins,
And to the golden *mean* herself confines. *Denham.*

2. Measure; regulation. Not used, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the following passage from Spenser, in which the word signifies (as it was formerly much used, and is not yet entirely out of use,) the tenor part of a musical composition; and not measure, or regulation.

The rolling sea resounding soft,
In his big base them fitly answered,
And on the rock the waves, breaking aloft,
A solemn *mean* unto them measured. *Spenser, F. Q.*

A new voluntary descant, so farre out of tune, that it agreeth neither with the tenour, nor *meane*.
Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 105.

The treble cutteth the air so sharp, as it returneth too swift to make the sound equal; and therefore a *mean* or tenor is the sweetest. *Bacon.*

Now you are too flat,
And mar the concord with too harsh a descant;
There wanteth but a *mean* to fill your song.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. Ver.

The base and treble married to the *mean*.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, C. 3.

3. Interval; interim; mean time.

But sith this wretched woman overcome,
Of anguish rather than of crime hath been,
Reserve her cause to her eternal doom,
And in the *mean* vouchsafe her honourable tomb. *Spenser.*

In the *mean*, (turning to the officer who scourged him,) while he and I dispute this matter, mind you your business on his back. *Dryden, Life of Plutarch.*

4. Instrument; measure; that which is used in order to any end.

Pamela's noble heart would needs gratefully make known the valiant *mean* of her safety. *Sidney.*

As long as that which Christians did was good, and no way subject to just reproof, their virtuous conversation was a *mean* to work the heathens' conversion unto Christ. *Hooker.*

It is no excuse unto him who, being drunk, committeth incest, and alledgeth that his wits were not his own; in as much as himself might have chosen whether his wits should by that *mean* have been taken from him. *Hooker.*

I'll devise a *mean* to draw the Moor
Out of the way, that your converse and business
May be more free. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

No place will please me so, no *mean* of death,
As here by Cæsar and by you cut off. *Shakspeare.*

Nature is made better by no *mean*,
But nature makes that *mean*; so over that art
Which, you say, adds to nature, is an art
That nature makes. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The *mean* might be the easier attained.
Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.

5. It is often used in the plural, and by some not very grammatically with an adjective singular: the singular is in this sense now rarely used. Dr. Johnson. — The use of the word *means*, in English, is remarkable, and may be thought capricious. It seems to be of French extraction. The French have *le moyen* frequently, but seldom *les moyens*. We, on the contrary, prefer the plural termination, *means*; yet still for the most part, though not always, we use it as a noun of the singular number, or as the French *le moyen*. It is one of those anomalies, which use hath introduced and established, in spite of analogy. We should not be allowed to say — a *mean* of making men happy. Bp. Hurd, Notes on Addison, Freehold. No. 24.

The more base art thou,
To make such *means* for her as thou hast done,
And leave her on such slight conditions. *Shakspeare.*

By this *means* he had them the more at vantage, being tired and harrassed with a long march. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Because he wanted *means* to perform any great action, he made *means* to return the sooner. *Davies on Ireland.*

Strong was their plot,
Their parties great, *means* good, the season fit,
Their practice close, their faith suspected not. *Daniel.*

By this *means* not only many helpless persons will be provided for, but a generation will be bred up not perverted by any other hopes. *Sprat, Serm.*

Who is there that hath the leisure and *means* to collect all the proofs concerning most of the opinions he has, so as safely to conclude that he hath a clear and full view. *Locke.*

A good character, when established, should not be rested in as an end, but only employed as a *means* of doing still farther good. *Atterbury.*

It renders us careless of approving ourselves to God by religious duties, and, by that *means*, securing the continuance of his goodness. *Atterbury.*

6. *By all* MEANS. Without doubt; without hesitation; without fail.

7. *By no* MEANS. Not in any degree; not at all.

The wine on this side of the lake is *by no means* so good as that on the other. *Addison on Italy.*

8. *Means* are likewise used for revenue; fortune; probably from *desmenes*.

Your *means* are slender, your waste is great. *Shakspeare.*

For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of *means* enforce you not to evil;
And, as we hear you do reform yourselves,
Give you advancement. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Essex did not build or adorn any house; the queen perchance spending his time, and himself his *means*. *Wotton.*

9. Mean-time. } In the intervening time: sometimes
Mean-while. } an adverbial mode of speech.

Mean-while
The world shall burn, and from her ashes spring
New heav'n and earth. *Milton, P. L.*

Mean-time the rapid heavens roll'd down the light,
And on the shaded ocean rush'd the night. *Dryden.*

Mean-time her warlike brother on the seas,
His waving streamers to the winds displays. *Dryden.*

Mean-time, in shades of night Æneas lies;
Care seiz'd his soul, and sleep forsook his eyes. *Dryden.*

Mean-while I'll draw up my Numidian troops,
And, as I see occasion, favour thee. *Addison, Cato.*

The Roman legions were all recalled to help their country against the Goths; *mean-time* the Britons, left to shift for themselves, and harrassed by inroads from the Picts, were forced to call in the Saxons for their defence. *Swift.*

To Mean.† *v. n.* [menan, Saxon.]

1. To have in the mind; to purpose.

These delights if thou canst give,
Mirth, with thee I *mean* to live. *Milton, L'All.*

2. To think; to have the power of thought.

And he who now to sense, now nonsense leaning,
Means not, but blunders round about a meaning. *Pope.*

To Mean. *v. a.*

1. To purpose; to intend; to design.

Ye thought evil against me; but God *meant* it unto good, to save much people alive. *Gen.* l. 20.

And life more perfect have attain'd than fate
Meant me, by venturing higher than my lot. *Milton, P. L.*

I practis'd it to make you taste your cheer
With double pleasure, first prepar'd by fear;
So loyal subjects often seize their prince,
Yet *mean* his sacred person not the least offence. *Dryden.*

2. To intend; to hint covertly; to understand.

When your children shall say, What *mean* you by this service? ye shall say, It is the passover. *Exod.* xii. 26.

I forsake an argument on which I could delight to dwell; I *mean* your judgement in your choice of friends. *Dryden.*

Whatever was *meant* by them, it could not be that Cain, as elder, had a natural dominion over Abel. *Locke.*

MEA'NDER. *n. s.* [*Meander* is a river in Phrygia remarkable for its winding course.] Maze; labyrinth; flexuous passage; serpentine winding; winding course.

Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have searched into those various *meanders* of the veins, arteries, and integrals of the body. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

'Tis well, that while mankind
Through fate's perverse *meander* errs,
He can imagin'd pleasures find,
To combat against real cares. *Prior.*

While ling'ring rivers in *meanders* glide,
They scatter verdant life on either side;
The vallies smile, and with their flowery face,
And wealthy births confess the floods embrace. *Blackmore.*

Law is a bottomless pit: John Bull was flattered by the lawyers, that his suit would not last above a year; yet ten long years did Hocus steer his cause through all the *meanders* of the law, and all the courts. *Arbuthnot.*

To Mea'nder.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wind; to turn round; to make flexuous.

By their *meander'd* creeks. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 1.

Meander'd ways,
And labyrinth-like turnings. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 12.

A waving glow the bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright diversities of day,
With silver-quivering rills *meander'd* o'er.
Pope, Mor. Ess. Ep. 4.

2. Be Wit 'nder.* *v. n.* To run with a serpentine mals, a: to be winding, or intricate.

Whether we fringe the sloping hill,
Or smoothe below the verdant mead;
Whether we break the falling rill,
Or through *meandering* mazes lead. *Shenstone.*

Conducting them, as the ground naturally *meanders*, amidst a few forest trees. *Graves, Recoll. of Shenstône*, p. 59.

Thou only know'st
That dark *meandering* maze,
Where wayward Falsehood strays. *Mason, Caractacus.*

Mea'ndrian.* } *adj.* [from *meander.*] Winding;
Mea'ndry. } flexuous.

This serpent, surrepent generation, with their *meandrian* turnings and windings, their mental reservations.
Dean King, Serm. Nov. 5. 1608, p. 27.

The river Styx, with crooked and *meandry* turnings, encircleth the palace of the infernal Dis. *Bacon.*

Mea'ndrous. *adj.* [from *meander.*] Winding; flexuous.

Me'aning. *n. s.* [from *mean.*]

1. Purpose; intention.

I am no honest man, if there be any good *meaning* toward you. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. Habitual intention.

Some whose *meaning* hath at first been fair,
Grow knaves by use, and rebels by despair. *Roscommon.*

3. The sense; the thing understood.

The *meaning*, not the name, I call: for thou,
Not of the muses nine. *Milton, P. L.*

These lost the sense their learning to display,
And those explain'd the *meaning* quite away. *Pope.*

No word more frequently in the mouths of men than conscience; and the *meaning* of it is, in some measure, understood: however, it is a word extremely abused by many, who apply other *meanings* to it which God Almighty never intended. *Swift.*

4. Sense; power of thinking.

He was not spiteful though he wrote a satyr,
For still there goes some *meaning* to ill-nature. *Dryden.*
—True no *meaning* puzzles more than wit. *Pope.*

Me'anly.† *adv.* [from *mean.* Sax. mænelice.]

1. Moderately; not in a great degree.

Dr. Metcalfe, master of St. John's College, a man *meanly* learned himself, but not *meanly* affectioned to set forward learning in others. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

In the reign of Domitian, poetry was but *meanly* cultivated, but painting eminently flourished. *Dryden, Dufresnoy*

2. Without dignity; poorly.

It was the winter wild,
While the heaven-born child,
All *meanly* wrapt in the rude manger lies. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

The Persian state will not endure a king
So *meanly* born. *Denham, Sophy.*

3. Without greatness of mind; ungenerously.

Would you *meanly* thus rely
On power, you know, I must obey. *Prior.*

4. Without respect.

Our kindred, and our very names, seem to have something desirable in them: we cannot bear to have others think *meanly* of them. *Watts, Logick.*

Me'anness. *n. s.* [from *mean.*]

1. Want of excellence.

The minister's greatness or *meanness* of knowledge to do other things, standeth in this place as a stranger, with whom our form of Common Prayer hath nothing to do. *Hooker.*

This figure is of a later date by the *meanness* of the workmanship. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Want of dignity; low rank; poverty.

No other nymphs have title to men's arts,
But as their *meanness* larger hopes imparts. *Waller.*

Poverty, and *meanness* of condition, expose the wisest to scorn, it being natural for men to place their esteem rather upon things great than good. *South.*

3. Lowness of mind.

The name of servants has been reckoned to imply a certain *meanness* of mind, as well as lowness of condition. *South.*

MEA

4. Sordidness; niggardliness.

MEANT. perf. and part. pass. of *To mean.*

By Silvia if thy charming self be *meant;*
If friendship be thy virgin vows extent:
O let me in Aminta's praises join;
Her's my esteem shall be, my passion thine. *Prior.*

MEASE.† *n. s.* Probably a corruption of *measure:* as, a *mease* of herrings is five hundred. Dr. Johnson from Ainsworth. — Serenius, however, rightly cites the German *mass*, a measure, as the etymon of this word. See MESS.

ME'ASLE.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson takes no notice of the etymology of this word, merely mentioning the Latin expression of *morbilli* for the disorder called the *measles*, and has confined the word to the plural number, with no other signification than that of disease. And, in the first of them, the citation from Shakspeare belongs to the leper, and not to the disease. It is one of our oldest words, applied to a leper, as by Wicliffe, and in P. Plowman; and thus the adjective in the Ort. Vocab. 1514. "*Mesell*, full of lepre, leprosus; which is the modern *measly*. The old French has the same term *mesel*, a leper. Kelham. But it is from the Germ. *mas*, *masel*, a spot; whence *masel*, Su. pustules; *maselen*, Teut.]

1. A leper. Obsolete.

Rase ye dede men, cleanse ye *mesels*. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* x.
Blind men seen, crokide goen, *mesels* be made clene. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* xi.

So shall my lungs
Coin words till their decay, against those *meazels*
Which we disdain should tetter us, yet sought
The very way to catch them. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. In the plural, a critical eruption in a fever, well known in the common practice. *Quincy.*

Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs were rife and mortal, as likewise the *measles*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A disease of swine.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old grange, would needs sell it, and proclaimed the virtues of it: — nothing ever thrived on it, no owner of it ever died in his bed;—the swine died of the *measles*, the sheep of the rot. *B. Johnson, Discoveries.*

4. A disease of trees.

Fruit-bearers are often infected with the *measles*, by being scorched with the sun. *Mortimer, Husb.*

ME'ASLED. *adj.* [from *measle.*] Infected with the measles.

Thou vermin wretched,
As e'er in *measled* pork was hatched;
Thou tail of worship that dost grow
On rump of justice as of cow. *Hudibras*, i. ii.

ME'ASLEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *measled.*] Diseased state of swine. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

ME'ASLY. *adj.* [from *measles.*] Scabbed with the measles.

Last trotted forth the gentle swine
To ease her against the stump,
And dismally was heard to whine,
All as she scrubb'd her *measly* rump. *Swift.*

ME'ASURABLE.† *adj.* [from *measure.*]

1. Such as may be measured; such as may admit of computation.

God's eternal duration is permanent and invisible, not *measurable* by time and motion, nor to be computed by number of successive moments. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. Moderate; in small quantity.

A *measurable* mildness or mean in all things. *North, Tr. of Philosopher at Court,* (1575,) p. 91.

ME'ASURABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *measurable.*] Quality of admitting to be measured.

ME'ASURABLY. *adv.* [from *measurable.*] Moderately.

Wine *measurably* drunk, and in season, bringeth gladness of the heart. *Ecclus*, xxxi. 28.

ME'ASURE. *n. s.* [*mesure*, French; *mensura*, Lat.]

1. That by which any thing is measured.

A taylor's news,
Who stood with shears and *measure* in his hand,
Standing on slippers, which his nimble haste
Had falsely thrust upon contrary feet,
Told of many a thousand. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

A concave *measure*, of known and denominated capacity, serves to measure the capaciousness of any other vessel. *Holder.*

All magnitudes are capable of being measured; but it is the application of one to another which makes actual *measure*. *Holder on Time.*

When Moses speaks of *measures*, for example, of an ephah, he presumes they knew what *measure* he meant: that he himself was skilled in weights and *measures*, arithmetick, and geometry, there is no reason to doubt. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. The rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned.

He lived according to nature, the other by ill customs, and *measures* taken by other men's eyes and tongues. *Bp. Taylor.*

God's goodness is the *measure* of his providence. *More.*

I expect, from those that judge by first sight and rash *measures*, to be thought fond or insolent. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

3. Proportion; quantity settled.

Measure is that which perfecteth all things, because every thing is for some end; neither can that thing be available to any end, which is not proportionable thereunto: and to proportion as well excesses as defects are opposite. *Hooker.*

I enter not into the particulars of the law of nature, or its *measures* of punishment, yet there is such a law. *Locke.*

4. A stated quantity: as, a *measure* of wine.

Be large in mirth, anon we'll drink a *measure*
The table round. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

5. Sufficient quantity.

I'll never pause again,
Till either death hath clos'd these eyes of mine,
Or fortune given me *measure* of revenge. *Shakspeare.*

6. Allotment; portion allotted.

Good Kent, how shall I live and work
To match thy goodness? life will be too short,
And every *measure* fail me. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

We will not boast of things without our *measure*, but according to the measure of the rule which God hath distributed to us, a *measure* to reach even unto you. *2 Cor.* x. 13.

If else thou seek'st
Aught, not surpassing human *measure*, say. *Milton, P. L.*

Our religion sets before us, not the example of a stupid stoick, who had, by obstinate principles, hardened himself against all pain beyond the common *measures* of humanity, but an example of a man like ourselves. *Tillotson.*

7. Degree; quantity.

I have laid down, in some *measure*, the description of the old world. *Abbot, Descript. of the World.*

There is a great *measure* of discretion to be used in the performance of confession, so that you neither omit it when your own heart may tell you that there is something amiss, nor over-scrupulously pursue it when you are not conscious to yourself of notable failings. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to a Penitent.*

The rains were but preparatory in some *measure*, and the violence and consummation of the deluge depended upon the disruption of the great abyss. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

8. Proportionate time; musical time.

Amaryllis breathes thy secret pains,
And thy fond heart beats *measure* to thy strains. *Prior.*

9. Motion harmonically regulated.

My legs can keep no *measure* in delight,
When my poor heart no measure keeps in grief:
Therefore no dancing, girl, some other sport. *Shakspeare.*

As when the stars in their æthereal race,
At length have roll'd around their liquid space,

From the same point of heav'n their course advance,
And move in measures of their former dance. *Dryden.*

10. A stately dance. This sense is, I believe, obsolete.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jig, a *measure*, and a cinque pace; the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding mannerly, modest as a *measure*, full of state and anchentry. *Shakspeare.*

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our stern alarms chang'd to merry meetings,
Our dreadful marches to delightful *measures*. *Shakspeare.*

11. Moderation; not excess.

O love, be moderate, allay thy extacy;
In *measure* reign thy joy, scant this excess;
I feel too much thy blessing, make it less,
For fear I surfeit. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth without *measure*. *Isa.* vi. 14.

12. Limit; boundary. In the same sense is the Greek Μέτρον.

Τρεῖς ἐτίων δεκάδας τριάδας δύο, μέτρον ἔθηκαν
Ἡμετέρες Βιοτῆς μάντιες αἰθέριοι·
Ἀρκῦμαι τύτοισιν.

Lord make me to know mine end, and the *measure* of my days, what it is, that I may know how frail I am. *Psal.* xxxix. 4.

13. Any thing adjusted.

Christ reveals to us the *measures* according to which God will proceed in dispensing his rewards. *Smalridge, Serm.*

14. Syllables metrically numbered; metre.

I addressed them to a lady, and affected the softness of expression, and the smoothness of *measure*, rather than the height of thought. *Dryden.*

The numbers themselves, though of the heroick *measure*, should be the smoothest imaginable. *Pope.*

15. Tune; proportionate notes.

The joyous nymphs, and light-foot fairies,
Which thither came to hear their musick sweet,
And to the *measures* of their melodies
Did learn to move their nimble-shifting feet. *Spenser.*

16. Mean of action; mean to an end. The original of this phrase refers to the necessity of *measuring* the ground upon which any structure is to be raised, or any distant effect to be produced, as in shooting at a mark. Hence he that proportioned his means to his end was said to *take right measures*. By degrees *measures* and *means* were confounded, and any thing done for an end, and sometimes any transaction absolutely, is calld a *measure*, with no more propriety than if, because an archer might be said to have taken wrong *measures* when his mark was beyond his reach, we should say that it was a bad *measure* to use a heavy arrow.

His majesty found what wrong *measures* he had taken in the conferring that trust, and lamented his error. *Clarendon.*

17. To have hard *measure*; to be hardly treated.

To MEˊASURE. *v. a.* [*mesurer*, French; *mensuro*, Latin.]

1. To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule.

Archidamus having received from Philip, after the victory of Cheronea, proud letters, writ back, that if he *measured* his own shadow, he would find it no longer than it was before his victory. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

2. To pass through; to judge of extent by marching over.

A true devoted pilgrim is not weary
To *measure* kingdoms with his feeble steps. *Shakspeare.*
I'll tell thee all my whole device
At the park gate; and therefore haste away,
For we must *measure* twenty miles to-day. *Shakspeare.*

The vessel ploughs the sea,
And *measures* back with speed her former way. *Dryden.*

3. To judge of quantity or extent, or greatness.

Great are thy works, Jehovah; infinite
Thy pow'r! What thought can *measure* thee, or tongue
Relate thee? *Milton, P. L.*

4. To adjust; to proportion.

To secure a contented spirit, *measure* your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires. *Bp. Taylor.*

Silver is the instrument as well as measure of commerce; and 'tis by the quantity of silver he gets for any commodity in exchange that he *measures* the value of the commodity he sells. *Locke.*

5. To mark out in stated quantities.

What thou seest is that portion of eternity which is called time, *measured* out by the sun, and reaching from the beginning of the world to its consummation. *Addison, Spect.*

6. To allot or distribute by measure.

With what measure you mete, it shall be *measured* to you again. *St. Matt.* vii. 2.

MEˊASURELESS.† *adj.* [from *measure*.] Immense; immeasurable.

He shut up in *measureless* content. *Shakspeare.*
Compar'd with *measureless* eternity.
J. Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 71.

MEˊASUREMENT.† *n. s.* [from *measure*.] Mensuration; act of measuring; result of measuring.

Accurate *measurements* of all sorts of beautiful animals.
Burke on the Subl. and Beautiful, P. iii. § 4.

MEˊASURER.† *n. s.* [from *measure*.] One that measures.

The world's bright eye, time's *measurer*, begun
Through watery Capricorn his course to run.
Howell, Poem to K. Ch. I. (1641.)

MEˊASURING. *adj.* [from *measure*.] It is applied to a cast not to be distinguished in its length from another but by measuring.

When lusty shepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the rest out-go
So far, but that the best are *measuring* casts,
Their emulation and their pastime lasts. *Waller.*

MEAR.* *n. s.* A bound. See MERE.

To MEAR.* *v. a.* To divide. See *To* MERE.

MEAT.† *n. s.* [mæte, mete, food, Sax. *mats*, Goth. the same; the past participle, Mr. H. Tooke observes, of *matjan*, metian, to eat.]

1. Flesh to be eaten.

To his father he sent ten she asses laden with corn, and bread, and *meat* for his father by the way. *Gen.* xlv. 23.

Carnivoræ, and birds of prey, are no good *meat*; but the reason is, rather the cholerick nature of those birds than their feeding upon flesh; for pewets and ducks feed upon flesh, and yet are good *meat*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

There was a multitude of excises; as, the vectigal macelli, a tax upon *meat*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Food in general.

Never words were musick to thine ear,
And never *meat* sweet-savour'd in thy taste,
Unless I spake or carv'd. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

Meats for the belly, and the belly for *meats*; but God shall destroy both. *1 Cor.* vi. 13.

MEˊATED. *adj.* [from *meat*.] Fed; foddered.

Strong oxen and horses, wel shod and wel clad,
Wel *meated* and used. *Tusser, Husb.*

MEATH.† *n. s.* [See the etymology of MEAD.]

1. A drink, like mead; or probably the same.

Meath made of honey, or liquorice sodden in water.
Robinson, Tr. of More's Utopia, (1551,) ii. 1.

For drink the grape
She crushes, inoffensive must, and *meaths*
From many a berry. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Option; preference. [what one *mayeth*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 421.] Used in Lincoln-

shire. Skinner, and Grose. As, "I give thee the *meath* of buying."

Me'aty.* *adj.* [from *meat.*] Fleshy, but not fat. Norfolk. *Grose.*

To Meaw.* } *v. n.* [*miaua*, Icel. *miauler*, French.]
To Meawl. } To cry as a cat. See *To* Mew. It is vulgarly pronounced, as it was thus formerly written, instead of *mewl.* See Sherwood's Dict. And thus *quack* was written *quaake*, to represent the sound better.

Me'azling. *part.* generally called *mizzling.*

The air feels more moist when the water is in small than in great drops; in *meazling* and soaking rain, than in great showers. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

MECHA'NICAL. } *adj.* [*mechanicus*, Latin; *mecha-*
MECHA'NICK. } *nique*, French; from μηχανή.]

1. Constructed by the laws of mechanicks.

Many a fair precept in poetry, is like a seeming demonstration in mathematicks, very specious in the diagram, but failing in the *mechanick* operation. *Dryden.*

The main business of natural philosophy, is to argue from phenomena without feigning hypotheses, and to deduce causes from effects till we come to the very first cause, which certainly is not *mechanical;* and not only to unfold the mechanism of the world, but chiefly to resolve these, and such like questions. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Skilled in mechanicks; bred to manual labour.

3. Mean; servile; of mean occupation.

Know you not, being *mechanical*, you ought not walk upon a labouring day, without the sign of your profession? *Shakspeare.*

Hang him, *mechanical* salt-butter rogue; I will stare him out of his wits; I will hew him with my cudgel. *Shakspeare.*

Mechanick slaves,
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the view. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To make a god, a hero, or a king,
Descend to a *mechanick* dialect. *Roscommon.*

Mecha'nick. *n. s.* A manufacturer; a low workman.

Do not bid me
Dismiss my soldiers, or capitulate
Again with Rome's *mechanicks.* *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

A third proves a very heavy philosopher, who possibly would have made a good *mechanick*, and have done well enough at the useful philosophy of the spade or the anvil. *South.*

Mecha'nicks. *n. s.* [*mechanica*, Latin.]

Dr. Wallis defines *mechanicks* to be the geometry of motion, a mathematical science, which shews the effects of powers, or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion. *Harris.*

The rudiments of geography, with something of *mechanicks*, may be easily conveyed into the minds of acute young persons. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

Salmoneus was a great proficient in *mechanicks;* and inventor of a vessel which imitated thunder. *Broome.*

To Mecha'nicalize.* *v. a.* [from *mechanical.*] To render mean or low. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Mecha'nically. *adv.* [from *mechanick.*] According to the laws of mechanism.

They suppose even the common animals that are in being, to have been formed *mechanically*, among the rest. *Ray.*

Later philosophers feign hypotheses for explaining all things *mechanically*, and refer other causes to metaphysicks. *Newton.*

Mecha'nicalness.† *n. s.* [from *mechanick.*]

1. Agreeableness to the laws of mechanism.

2. Meanness. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Mechani'cian.† *n. s.* [*mechanicien*, French.] A man professing or studying the construction of machines.

I appeal to painters, *mechanicians*, mathematicians. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 92.*

Some were figured like male, others like female screws, as *mechanicians* speak. *Boyle.*

Me'chanism. *n. s.* [*mechanisme*, French.]

1. Action according to mechanick laws.

After the chyle has passed through the lungs, nature continues her usual *mechanism*, to convert it into animal substances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

He acknowledges nothing besides matter and motion; so that all must be performed either by *mechanism* or accident, either of which is wholly unaccountable. *Bentley.*

2. Construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.

Me'chanist.* *n. s.* [from *mechanism.*] A mechanician.

The *mechanist* will be afraid to assert before hardy contradiction, the possibility of tearing down bulwarks with a silkworm's thread; and the astronomer of relating the rapidity of light, the distance of the fixed stars, and the height of the lunar mountains. *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 117.

Me'chlin.* *adj.* The epithet given to lace made at Mechlin.

With eager beats his *mechlin* cravat moves. *Town Eclogues.*

Mecho'acan. *n. s.* [from the place.]

Mechoacan is a large root, twelve or fourteen inches long: the plant which affords it is a species of bindweed, and its stalks are angular: the root in powder is a gentle and mild purgative. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

Meco'nium. *n. s.* [μηκώνιον.]

1. Expressed juice of poppy.

2. The first excrement of children.

Infants new-born have a *meconium*, or sort of dark-coloured excrement in the bowels. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ME'DAL. *n. s.* [*medaille*, Fr. probably from *metallum*, Lat.]

1. An ancient coin.

The Roman *medals* were their current money: when an action deserved to be recorded on a coin, it was stampt and issued out of the mint. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. A piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.

Meda'lick. *adj.* [from *medal.*] Pertaining to medals.

You will never, with all your *medallick* eloquence, persuade Eugenius, that it is better to have a pocketful of Otho's than of Jacobus's. *Addison on Medals.*

Meda'llion. *n. s.* [*medaillon*, Fr.] A large antique stamp or medal.

Medallions, in respect of the other coins, were the same as modern medals in respect of modern money. *Addison.*

Me'dallist. *n. s.* [*medailliste*, Fr.] A man skilled or curious in medals.

As a *medallist*, you are not to look upon a cabinet of medals as a treasure of money, but of knowledge. *Addison.*

To ME'DDLE.† *v. n.* [*middelen*, Teut. *medla*, Su.]

1. To have to do: in this sense it is always followed by *with.*

It is reported that cassia, when gathered, is put into the skins of beasts newly flayed, which breeding worms, they devour the pith and marrow, and so make it hollow; but *meddle* not *with* the bark, because it is bitter. *Bacon.*

With the power of it upon the spirits of men we will only *meddle.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I have thus far been an upright judge, not *meddling with* the design nor disposition. *Dryden.*

2. To interpose; to act in any thing.

For my part, I'll not *meddle* nor make any further. *Shakspeare.*

In every turn of state, without *meddling* on either side, he has always been favourable to merit. *Dryden.*

The civil lawyers have pretended to determine concerning the succession of princes; but, by our author's principles, have *meddled* in a matter that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

What hast thou to do to *meddle* with the affairs of my family? to dispose of my estate, old boy? *Arbuthnot.*

3. To interpose or intervene importunely or officiously.

Why should'st thou *meddle* to thy hurt. 2 *Kings*, xiv. 10.

It is an honour for a man to cease from strife: but every fool will be *meddling*. *Prov.* xx. 3.

This *meddling* priest longs to be found a fool. *Rowe.*

Let me shake off th' intrusive cares of day,
And lay the *meddling* senses all aside. *Thomson, Winter.*

To ME'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *mesler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. Obsolete.

He that had well ycon'd his lere,
Thus *medled* his talk with many a teare. *Spenser.*

A *meddled* state of the orders of the gospel, and ceremonies of popery, is not the best way to banish popery. *Hooker.*

ME'DDLER. *n. s.* [from *meddle.*] One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern.

Do not drive away such as bring thee information, as *meddlers*, but accept of them in good part. *Bacon.*

This may be applied to those that assume to themselves the merits of other men's services, *meddlers*, boasters, and impertinents. *L'Estrange.*

ME'DDLESOME.† *adj.* Intermeddling: as, a *meddlesome, busy body*. *Ainsworth.*

Christendom could not have been so long, if there had been so *meddlesome* a body in it as the pope now is. *Barrow, on the Pope's Supremacy.*

ME'DDLESOMENESS.* *n. s.* [from *meddlesome.*] Officiousness; forwardness to busy one's self, where one has no concern.

I shall propound some general rules, according to which such *meddlesomeness* is commonly blamable. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 21.

ME'DDLING.* *n. s.* [from *To meddle.*] Officious and impertinent interposition.

Let them read over their catechism, and lay aside spite and virulence, gossiping and *meddling*, calumny and detraction. *South*, vol. ii. S. 8.

ME'DIA.* See MEDIUM.

MEDIA'STINE. n. s. [French; *mediastinum*, Latin.] The fimbriated body about which the guts are convolved.

None of the membranes which invest the inside of the breast but may be the seat of this disease, the *mediastine* as well as the pleura. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To ME'DIATE.† *v. n.* [from *medius*, Latin.]

1. To interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to act indifferently between contending parties; to intercede.

It would become his love to interpose
For my access, at such a needful hour,
And *mediate* for my blessing. *Shirley, The Brothers.*

The corruption of manners in the world, we shall find owing to some *mediating* schemes that offer to comprehend the different interests of sin and religion. *Rogers.*

2. To be between two.

By being crowded, they exclude all other bodies that before *mediated* between the parts of their body. *Digby.*

To ME'DIATE. *v. a.*

1. To effect by mediation.

The earl made many professions of his desire to interpose and *mediate* a good peace between the nations. *Clarendon.*

I possess chemists and corpuscularians of advantages by the confederacy I am *mediating* between them. *Boyle.*

2. To limit by something in the middle.

They styled a double step, the space from the elevation of one foot to the same foot set down again, *mediated* by a step of the other foot, a pace, equal to five feet. *Holder.*

ME'DIATE. *adj.* [*mediat*, French; *medius*, Lat.]

1. Interposed; intervening.

Soon the *mediate* clouds shall be dispell'd;
The sun shall soon be face to face beheld. *Prior.*

2. Middle; between two extremes.

Anxious we hover in a *mediate* state,
Betwixt infinity and nothing. *Prior.*

3. Acting as a means. Unusual.

The most important care of a new king, was his marriage for *mediate* establishment of the royal line. *Wotton.*

ME'DIATELY. *adv.* [from *mediate.*] By a secondary cause; in such a manner that something acts between the first cause and the last effect.

God worketh all things amongst us *mediately* by secondary means; the which means of our safety being shipping and sea-forces, are to be esteemed as his gifts, and then only available and beneficial when he vouchsafeth his grace to use them aright. *Ralegh, Essays.*

Pestilent contagion is propagated immediately by conversing with infected persons, and *mediately* by pestilent seminaries propagated through the air. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

MEDIA'TION. *n. s.* [*mediation*, French; from *medius*, Lat.]

1. Interposition; intervention; agency between two parties, practised by a common friend.

Some nobler token I have kept apart
For Livia and Octavia, to induce
Their *mediation*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Noble offices thou may'st effect
Of *mediation* after I am dead,
Between his greatness and thy other brethren. *Shakspeare.*

The king sought unto them to compose those troubles between him and his subjects; they accordingly interposed their *mediation* in a round and princely manner. *Bacon.*

2. Agency interposed; intervenient power.

The passions have their residence in the sensitive appetite: for inasmuch as man is a compound of flesh as well as spirit, the soul, during its abode in the body, does all things by the *mediation* of these passions. *South, Serm.*

It is utterly unconceivable, that inanimate brute matter, without the *mediation* of some immaterial being, should operate upon other matter without mutual contact. *Bentley.*

3. Intercession; entreaty for another.

MEDIA'TOR. *n. s.* [*mediateur*, French.]

1. One that intervenes between two parties.

You had found by experience the trouble of all men's confluence, and for all matters to yourself, as a *mediator* between them and their sovereign. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

2. An intercessor; an entreater for another; one who uses his influence in favour of another.

It is against the sense of the law, to make saints or angels to be *mediators* between God and them. *Stillingfleet.*

3. One of the characters of our blessed Saviour.

A *mediator* is considered two ways, by nature or by office, as the fathers distinguish. He is a *mediator* by nature, as partaking of both natures divine and human; and *mediator* by office, as transacting matters between God and man. *Waterland.*

Man's friend, his *mediator*, his design'd,
Both ransom and redeemer voluntary. *Milton, P. L.*

MEDIATO'RIAL.† ME'DIATORY. } *adj.* [from *mediator.*] Belonging to a mediator.

This every true Christian longs and breathes after, that these days of sin and misery may be shortened, that Christ would come in his glory, that his *mediatory* kingdom being fulfilled, it might be delivered up unto the Father. *Bp. Hopkins, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer*, p. 47.

All other effects of Christ's *mediatorial* office are accounted for from the truth of his resurrection. *Fiddes, Serm.*

Media'torship.✝ *n. s.* [from *mediator.*] The office of a mediator.

The necessity of this part of the article is evident, in that the death of Christ is the most intimate and essential part of the *mediatorship*. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 4.

Media'tress.* *n. s.* [*mediatrice*, Fr. Cotgrave.] A female mediator.

Neither dare we associate her as a secondary *mediatress* with her son. *Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, (1616,) p. 125.

Media'trix.✝ *n. s.* [*mediatrice*, French.] A female mediator. *Sherwood.*

Knights — invoking them [ladies] as so many advocates and *mediatrixes* in their conflicts and encounters.
Ozell, Tr. of the Life of Cervantes, (1738,) p. 9.

This stately coquet, [Q. Elizabeth,] the guardian of the protestant faith, the terrour of the sea, the *mediatrix* of the factions of Europe. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 493.

Me'decin.* See the second sense of Medicine.

Me'dicable.* *adj.* [*medicabilis*, Latin.] That may be healed.

ME'DICAL. *adj.* [*medicus*, Lat.] Physical; relating to the art of healing; medicinal.

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being composed by snatches of time, as *medical* vacation would permit. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Me'dically. *adv.* [from *medical.*] Physically; medicinally.

That which promoted this consideration, and *medically* advanced the same, was the doctrine of Hippocrates. *Brown.*

Me'dicament. *n. s.* [*medicament*, French; *medicamentum*, Lat.] Any thing used in healing; generally topical applications.

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then publick reprehensions; and, upon the unsuccessfulness of these milder *medicaments*, the use of stronger physick, the censures. *Hammond.*

A cruel wound was cured by scalding *medicaments*, after it was putrified; and the violent swelling and bruise of another was taken away by scalding it with milk. *Temple, Miscell.*

Medicame'ntal. *adj.* [*medicamenteux*, French; from *medicament.*] Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

Medicame'ntally. *adv.* [from *medicamental.*] After the manner of medicine; with the power of medicine.

The substance of gold is invincible by the powerfullest action of natural heat; and that not only alimentally in a substantial mutation, but also *medicamentally* in any corporeal conversion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Me'dicaster.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *medicastre*, charlatan.] One who brags of medicines; a quack.

Many *medicasters*, pretenders to physick, buy the degree of doctor abroad. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* (1654,) p. 107.

To **Me'dicate**.✝ *v. a.* [*medico*, Lat.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

If some infrequent passenger crossed our streets, it was not without his *medicated* posie at his nose, and his zedoary or angelica in his mouth. *Bp. Hall, Thanksgiv. Serm.* (1625.)

The fumes, steams, and stenches of London, do so *medicate* and impregnate the air about it, that it becomes capable of little more. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

To this may be ascribed the great effects of *medicated* waters. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Medica'tion. *n. s.* [from *medicate.*]

1. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients.

The watering of the plant with an infusion of the medicine may have more force than the rest, because the *medication* is oft renewed. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. The use of physick.

He adviseth to observe the equinoxes and solstices, and to decline *medication* ten days before and after. *Brown.*

Medi'cinable.✝ *adj.* [*medecinable*, Fr. Cotgrave; *medicinalis*, Lat.] Having the power of physick; able to heal; salutary.

A *medicinable* moral, that is, the two bookes of Horace his satyres englished, according to the prescription of saint Hierome. *Drant, Tr. of Hor.* (1566.)

God, from whom men's several degrees and preeminences do proceed, hath appointed them in his church, at whose hands his pleasure is, that we should receive both baptism, and all other publick *medicinable* helps of soul.
Hooker, Eccl. Pol. v. § 62.

Any impediment will be *medicinable* to me.
Shakspeare, Much Ado.

Old oil is more clear and hot in *medicinable* use. *Bacon.*

Accept a bottle made of a serpentine stone, which gives any wine infused therein for four-and-twenty hours the taste and operation of the Spaw water, and is very *medicinable* for the cure of the spleen. *Wotton.*

The hearts and galls of pikes are *medicinable*. *Walton.*

Medici'nal.✝ *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Latin: this word is now commonly pronounced *medícinal*, with the accent on the second syllable; but more properly, and more agreeably to the best authorities, *medicínal*, on the third. Dr. Johnson. — This is not strictly the case. For Dr. Johnson has introduced an example from Milton, as if the great poet had countenanced *medicínal*, where the true reading is *medcinal*, namely in Samson Agonistes; which Milton also had before employed in Comus; though Dr. Johnson has not noticed it. See the edition of Milton's Poetical Works, 1809, vol. v. p. 396. In like manner, two examples from Donne, now added, will shew that *medcinal* was the pronunciation, even though written *medicinal.*]

1. Having the power of healing; having physical virtue.

Come with words as *medicinal* as true
Honest as either; to purge him of that humour
That presses him from sleep. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Since herbs and roots by dying lose not all,
But they, yea ashes too, are *medicinal*. *Donne, Poems*, p. 215.
Of *medicinal* and aromatick twigs. *Ibid.* p. 263.

The *medicinal* bitterness hath its ingredients, truth and charity. *Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c.* p. 247.

And yet more *medcinal* is it than that Moly. *Milton, Comus.*

Thoughts my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts;
Exasperate, exulcerate, and raise,
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb
Nor *medcinal* liquor can assuage. *Milton, S. A.*

The second causes took the swift command,
The *medicinal* head, the ready hand;
All but eternal doom was conquer'd by their art. *Dryden.*

2. Belonging to physick.

Learn'd he was in *med'cinal* lore,
For by his side a pouch he wore,
Replete with strange hermetick powder,
That wounds nine miles point-blank with solder. *Butler.*

Such are called *medicinal* days by some writers, wherein no crisis or change is expected, so as to forbid the use of medicines: but it is most properly used for those days wherein purging, or any other evacuation, is more conveniently complied with. *Quincy.*

Medicinal hours are those wherein it is supposed that medicines may be taken, commonly reckoned in the morning fasting, about an hour before dinner, about four hours after dinner, and going to bed; but times are to be governed by the symptoms and aggravation of the distemper. *Quincy.*

Medi'cinally.✝ *adv.* [from *medicinal.*] Physically.

Philosophically, *medicinally*, to shew the causes, symptoms, and several cures of it, [melancholy,] that it may be the better avoided. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.*

The witnesses that leech-like liv'd on blood,
Sucking for them were med'cinally good. *Dryden.*

ME'DICINE.† *n. s.* [*medicine*, French; *medicina*, Lat. It is generally pronounced as if only of two syllables, *med'cine.*]

1. Physick; any remedy administered by a physician.

O, my dear father! restoration, hang
Thy *medicine* on my lips; and let this kiss
Repair those violent harms. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

A merry heart doth good like a *medicine*; but a broken spirit drieth the bones. *Prov.* xvii. 22.

I wish to die, yet dare not death endure;
Detest the *medicine*, yet desire the cure. *Dryden.*

2. A physician. [*medecin*, Fr.] Not in use.

Meet we the *medecin* of the sickly weal;
And with him pour we, in our country's purge,
Each drop of us. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To **ME'DICINE.**† *v. a.* [*medeciner*, old French; from the noun.] To restore or cure by medicine: to apply medicine to. Not now perhaps in use.

Not all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever *medicine* thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou ow'dst yesterday. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Thus *medicining* our eyes, we need not doubt to see more into the meaning. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

ME'DICK.† *n. s.*

1. A plant; a kind of trefoil. [*medica*, Latin; *medique*, Fr.]

2. In the plural, the science of medicine.

In *medicks*, we have some confident undertakers to rescue the science from all its reproaches and dishonours, to cure all diseases, &c. *Spencer on Prodigies*, (1665,) p. 402.

MEDI'ETY. *n. s.* [*medieté*, French; *medietas*, Lat.] Middle state; participation of two extremes; half.

They contained no fishy composure, but were made up of man and bird; the human *mediety* variously placed not only above but below. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

MEDIOCRE.* *adj.* [French; from *mediocris*, Lat.] Of moderate degree; of middle rate; middling. A word of recent adoption into our language. In the French, it is old. *Mediocrist* is used by Swift.

MEDI'OCRIST.* *n. s.* [from *mediocre*, Fr.] One of middling abilities.

He [Hughes] is too grave a poet for me; and I think among the *mediocrists* in prose as well as verse. *Swift, Lett. to Pope.*

MEDIO'CRITY. *n. s.* [*mediocrité*, French; *mediocritas*, Latin.]

1. Moderate degree; middle rate.

Men of age seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a *mediocrity* of success. *Bacon.*

There appeared a sudden and marvellous conversion in the duke's case, from the most exalted to the most depressed, as if his expedition had been capable of no *mediocrities*. *Wotton.*

He likens the *mediocrity* of wit to one of a mean fortune, who manages his store with great parsimony; but who, with fear of running into profuseness, never arrives to the magnificence of living. *Dryden, State of Innocence.*

Getting and improving our knowledge in substances only by experience and history, is all that the weakness of our faculties in this state of *mediocrity*, while we are in this world, can attain to. *Locke.*

2. Moderation; temperance.

Lest appetite, in the use of food, should lead us beyond that which is meet, we owe obedience to that law of reason which teacheth *mediocrity* in meats and drinks. *Hooker.*

When they urge us to extreme opposition against the church of Rome, do they mean we should be drawn unto it only for a time, and afterwards return to a *mediocrity*. *Hooker.*

To **ME'DITATE.** *v. a.* [*mediter*, French; *meditor*, Latin.]

1. To plan; to scheme; to contrive.

Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war; God knows, I did not then think of war. *King Charles.*

Like a lion that unheeded lay,
Dissembling sleep, and watchful to betray,
With inward rage he *meditates* his prey. *Dryden.*

Before the memory of the flood was lost, men *meditated* the setting up a false religion at Babel. *Forbes.*

2. To think on; to revolve in the mind.

Them among
There set a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them *meditate* all his life long. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Blessed is the man that doth *meditate* good things in wisdom, and that reasoneth of holy things. *Ecclus.* xiv. 20.

To **ME'DITATE.** *v. n.* To think; to muse; to contemplate: to dwell on with intense thought. It is commonly used of pious contemplation.

His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he *meditate* night and day. *Psal.* i. 2.

I will *meditate* also of all thy work, and talk of all thy doings. *Psal.* lxxvii. 12.

Meditate till you make some act of piety upon the occasion of what you *meditate*; either get some new arguments against a sin, or some new encouragements to virtue. *Bp. Taylor.*

To worship God, to study his will, to *meditate* upon him, and to love him; all these being pleasure and peace. *Tillotson.*

MEDITA'TION. *n. s.* [*meditation*, French; *meditatio*, Latin.]

1. Deep thought; close attention; contrivance; contemplation.

I left the *meditations* wherein I was, and spake to her in anger. 2 *Esd.* x. 5.

'Tis most true,
That musing *meditation* most affects
The pensive secresy of desert cell. *Milton, Comus.*

Some thought and *meditation* are necessary; and a man may possibly be so stupid as not to have God in all his thoughts, or to say in his heart, there is none. *Bentley.*

2. Thought employed upon sacred objects.

His name was heavenly contemplation;
Of God and goodness was his *meditation*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Thy thoughts to nobler *meditations* give,
And study how to die, not how to live. *Granville.*

3. A series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence. In this sense are books of *meditations*.

ME'DITATIVE.† *adj.* [from *meditate*.]

1. Addicted to meditation. *Ainsworth.*

Abeillard was pious, reserved, and *meditative*.
Berington, Hist. of Abeillard.

2. Expressing intention or design.

MEDITERRA'NE.
MEDITERRA'NEAN. *adj.* [*medius* and *terra*, *mediterranée*, Fr.]
MEDITERRA'NEOUS.

1. Encircled with land.

In all that part that lieth on the north side of the *mediterrane* sea, it is thought not to be the vulgar tongue. *Brerewood.*

2. Inland; remote from the sea.

It is found in mountains and *mediterraneous* parts; and so it is a fat and unctuous sublimation of the earth. *Brown.*

We have taken a less height of the mountains than is requisite, if we respect the *mediterraneous* mountains, or those that are at a great distance from the sea. *Burnet.*

ME'DIUM.† *n. s.* [*medium*, Latin. Sometimes the Latin plural *media* is used, instead of the English *mediums.*]

1. Any thing intervening.

Whether any other liquors, being made *mediums*, cause a diversity of sound from water, it may be tried. *Bacon.*

The most barbarous nations, and unpolite people, who knew no arts or sciences, and consequently no artificial *media*, have known, acknowledged, and worshipped a God.
Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 547.

I must bring together
All these extremes; and must remove all *mediums*,
That each may be the other's object. *Denham.*

Seeing requires light and a free *medium*, and a right line to the objects; we can hear in the dark, immured, and by curve lines. *Holder.*

He, who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, often sees it through a deceitful *medium*, which is apt to discolour the object. *Addison, Spect.*

The parts of bodies on which their colours depend, are denser than the *medium* which pervades their interstices. *Newton, Opticks.*

Against filling the heavens with fluid *mediums*, unless they be exceeding rare, a great objection arises from the regular and very lasting motions of the planets and comets in all manner of courses through the heavens. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Any thing used in ratiocination, in order to a conclusion; the middle term in an argument, by which propositions are connected.

This cannot be answered by those *mediums* which have been used. *Dryden, Juv.*

We, whose understandings are short, are forced to collect one thing from another, and in that process we seek out proper *mediums*. *Baker on Learning.*

3. The middle place or degree; the just temperature between extremes.

The just *medium* of this case lies betwixt the pride and the abjection, the two extremes. *L'Estrange.*

ME'DLAR.† *n. s.* [from mæð, Saxon; *mespilus*, Lat.]

1. A tree.

The leaves of the *medlar* are either whole, and shaped like those of the laurel, as in the manured sorts; or laciniated, as in the wild sorts: the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the fruits are umbilicated, and are not eatable till they decay; and have, for the most part, five hard seeds in each. *Miller.*

Now will he sit under a *medlar* tree,
And wish his mistress were that kind of fruit,
Which maids call *medlars*. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

2. The fruit of that tree.

You'll be rotten ere you be half ripe,
And that's the right virtue of the *medlar*. *Shakspeare.*

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; with a basket of services, *medlars*, and chesnuts. *Peacham.*

No rotten *medlars*, whilst there be
Whole orchards in virginity. *Cleaveland.*

Men have gather'd from the hawthorn's branch
Large *medlars*, imitating regal crowns. *Philips.*

ME'DLEY. *n. s.* [from *meddle* for *mingle*.] A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled mass. It is commonly used with some degree of contempt.

Some imagined that the powder in the armory had taken fire; others, that troops of horsemen approached: in which *medly* of conceits they bare down one upon another, and jostled many into the tower ditch. *Hayward.*

Love is a *medley* of endearments, jars,
Suspicions, quarrels, reconcilements, wars;
Then peace again. *Walsh.*

They count their toilsome marches, long fatigues,
Unusual fastings, and will bear no more
This *medley* of philosophy and war. *Addison, Cato.*

Mahomet began to knock down his fellow citizens, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural *medley* of religion and bloodshed. *Addison.*

There are that a compounded fluid drain
From different mixtures: and the blended streams,
Each mutually correcting each, create
A pleasurable *medley*. *Philips.*

ME'DLEY.† *adj.* Mingled; confused. Originally applied to mixed colours. "*Medle* coloure, mixtura." Prompt. Parv.

He rode but homely in a *medlee* cote. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

I'm strangely discompos'd;
Qualms at my heart, convulsions in my nerves,
Within my little world make *medley* war. *Dryden.*

To ME'DLE.† }
To ME'DLY. } *v. a.* To mingle. See *To* MEDDLE.

The things taught by Mahumed are so mixt and confused, that it is no easy task to range them under distinct heads: And yet they are not more *medly'd* in themselves, than disadvantageously represented by writers. *L. Addison, Life of Mah.* p. 83.

MEDU'LLAR. }
MEDU'LLARY. } *adj.* [*medullaire*, French; from *medulla*, Latin.] Pertaining to the marrow.

These little emissaries, united together at the cortical part of the brain, make the *medullar* part, being a bundle of very small, thread-like chanels or fibres. *Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*

The back, for the security of that *medullary* substance that runs down its cavity, is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve. *Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*

MEED.† *n. s.* [með, Saxon; *miete*, Teutonick; from the Su. Goth. *maeta*, to recompense. Serenius.]

1. Reward; recompence. Now rarely used.

He knows his *meed* if he be spide,
To be a thousand deaths and shame beside. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Whether in beauties glory did exceed,
A rosy garland was the victor's *meede*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Thanks to men
Of noble minds is honourable *meed*. *Shakspeare.*

He must not float upon his watery bier
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the *meed* of some melodious tear. *Milton, Lycidas.*

If so, a cloak and vesture be my *meed*,
Till his return no title shall I plead. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. Present; gift.

Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his steward, no *meed* but he repays
Seven-fold above itself. *Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.*

To MEED.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To merit; to deserve. Not in use.

And yet thy body *meeds* a better grave. *Heywood, Silver Age,* (1613.)

MEEK.† *adj.* [*miukr*, *miuk*, soft, Icel. and Su. Goth. See *To* MEEK.]

1. Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; not easily provoked: soft: gentle.

Moses was very *meek* above all men. *Numb.* xii. 3.

But he her fears to cease,
Sent down the *meek*-ey'd peace. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

We ought to be very cautious and *meek*-spirited, till we are assured of the honesty of our ancestors. *Collier.*

2. Expressing humility and gentleness.

Both confess'd
Humbly their faults, and pardon begg'd, with tears
Watering the ground, and with their sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation *meek*. *Milton, P. L.*

To MEEK.* *v. a.* [*moeka*, Su. Goth. *mykia*, Icel. from *miuk*.] To humble.

He that higheth himself schall be *mekid*; and he that *mekith* himself schal be enhaunsid. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* xxiii.

Shall not God spare weyk and feble creatures *mekyng* themselfe, and knowynge theyr owne infyrmyte? *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* p. 19.

To ME'EKEN.† *v. a.* [from *meek*.] To make meek; to soften. This word I have found no where else, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the last of the passages from Thomson. It had been in use more than a century before Thomson's time, and Thomson seems to have been fond of the word.

A journey tedious for a strength so young
I undertook;—
Climb'd mountains where the wanton kidling dallies,
Then with soft steps enseal'd the *meeken'd* vallies,
In quest of memory. *Browne, Brit. Past.* ii. 1.

Where *meeken'd* sense, and amiable grace,
And lively sweetness dwell. *Thomson, Spring.*

His sweetest beams
The sun sheds equal o'er the *meeken'd* day. *Thomson, Autumn.*
The glaring lion saw, his horrid heart
Was *meeken'd*, and he join'd his sullen joy. *Thomson.*

ME'EKLY. *adv.* [from *meek*.] Mildly; gently; not ruggedly; not proudly.

Be therefore, O my dear lords, pacify'd,
And this mis-seeming discord *meekly* lay aside. *Spenser, F. Q.*
No pride does with your rising honours grow,
You *meekly* look on suppliant crowds below. *Stepney.*

ME'EKNESS. *n. s.* [from *meek*.] Gentleness; mildness; softness of temper.

That pride and *meekness* mixt by equal part,
Do both appear t'adorn her beauty's grace. *Spenser.*
You sign your place and calling, in full seeming,
With *meekness* and humility; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy, spleen, and pride. *Shakspeare.*

When his distemper attacked him, he submitted to it with great *meekness* and resignation, as became a Christian. *Atterbury.*

MEER. *adj.* [See MERE.] Simple; unmixed.

MEER. *n. s.* [See MERE.] A lake; a boundary.

ME'ERED. *adj.* Relating to a boundary; *meer* being a boundary or mark of division. *Hanmer.*

What, although you fled — why should he follow?
The itch of his affection should not then
Have nickt his captainship; at such a point,
When half to half the world oppos'd, he being
The *meered* question. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

MEET.† *adj.* [of obscure etymology.]

1. Fit; proper; qualified: applied both to persons and things. Now rarely used.

Ah! my dear love, why do you sleep thus long,
When *meeter* were that you should now awake? *Spenser.*

If the election of the minister should be committed to every parish, would they chuse the *meetest*. *Whitgift.*

I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meetest for death. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
To be known shortens my laid intent,
My boon I make it, that you know me not,
Till time and I think *meet*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
What, at any time, have you heard her say?
— That, Sir, which I will not report after her.
— You may to me, and 'tis most *meet* you should. *Shakspeare.*
York is *meetest* man
To be your regent in the realm of France. *Shakspeare.*

The eye is very proper and *meet* for seeing. *Bentley.*

2. **MEET** *with*. Even with. [from *meet* the verb.] A very common expression in the midland counties, and signifies, *he'll be your match, he'll be even with you*. *Steevens.*

Niece, you tax Signior Benedick too much; but he'll be *meet with* you. *Shakspeare.*

To **MEET.**† *v. a.* pret. *I met*; *I have met*; particip. *met*. [metan, Saxon, to find; *moeten*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — It is from the Gothick *motjan*, to meet.]

1. To come face to face; to encounter, by travelling in opposite directions.

Met'st thou my posts? *Shakspeare.*

His daughter came out to *meet* him with timbrels and dances. *Judges*, xi. 34.

Meanwhile our primitive great sire, to *meet*
His godlike guest, walks forth. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To encounter in hostility.

To *meet* the noise
Of his almighty engine, he shall hear
Infernal thunder. *Milton, P. L.*
So match'd they stood;
For never but once more was either like
To *meet* so great a foe. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To encounter unexpectedly.

So judge thou still, presumptuous, till the wrath
Which thou incurr'st by flying, *meet* thy flight
Sevenfold, and scourge that wisdom back to hell. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To join another in the same place.

Chance may lead where I may *meet*
Some wandering spirit of Heaven by fountain side
Or in thick shade retired. *Milton, P. L.*
I knew not, till I met
My friends, at Ceres' now deserted seat. *Dryden.*
Not look back to see,
When what we love we ne'er must *meet* again. *Dryden.*

5. To close one with another.

The nearer you come to the end of the lake, the mountains on each side grow higher, till at last they *meet*. *Addison.*

6. To find; to be treated with; to light on.

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the punishments those crimes have *met*. *Dryden.*
Of vice or virtue, whether blest or curst,
Which *meets* contempt, or which compassion first. *Pope.*
To me no greater joy,
Than that your labours *meet* a prosperous end. *Granville.*

7. To assemble from different parts. This is the right place place for the example which follows from Milton, and which the folio editions partly exhibit. But in the quarto editions it is transferred to the third meaning of the neuter verb; and Mr. Malone says, that it surely belongs to the verb neuter. Such a mistake would not have been made, if the whole passage of the poet had been duly attended to: in which *met* is clearly the participle of the verb active *meet*, i. e. *having been assembled together from different parts*.

Those two massy pillars
With horrible convulsion to and fro
He tugg'd, he shook, till down they came and drew
The whole roof after them, with burst of thunder
Upon the heads of all who sat beneath,
Lords, ladies, captains, counsellors, or priests,
Their choice nobility and flower, not only
Of this but each Philistian city round,
Met from all parts to solemnize this feast. *Milton, S. A.*

To **MEET.** *v. n.*

1. To encounter; to close face to face.

2. To encounter in hostility.

Then born to distance by the tides of men,
Like adamant and steel they *meet* again. *Dryden.*

3. To assemble; to come together.

They appointed a day to *meet* in together. *2 Mac.*

The materials of that building happily *met* together, and very fortunately ranged themselves into that delicate order, that it must be a very great chance that parts them. *Tillotson.*

4. *To* **MEET** *with*. To light on; to find: it includes, sometimes obscurely, the idea of something unexpected.

When he cometh to experience of service abroad, he maketh as worthy a soldier as any nation he *meeteth with*. *Spenser.*

We *met with* many things worthy of observation. *Bacon.*

Hercules' *meeting with* pleasure and virtue, was invented by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates. *Addison.*

What a majesty and force does one *meet with* in these short inscriptions: are not you amazed to see so much history gathered into so small a compass? *Addison on Anc. Medals.*

5. *To* **MEET** *with*. To join.

Falstaff at that oak shall *meet with* us. *Shakspeare.*

6. *To* **MEET** *with*. To suffer unexpectedly.

He, that hath suffered this disordered spring,
Hath now himself *met with* the fall of leaf. *Shakspeare.*
A little sum you mourn, while most have *met*
With twice the loss, and by as vile a cheat. *Creech.*

7. *To* **MEET** *with*. To encounter; to engage.

Royal mistress,
Prepare to *meet with* more than brutal fury
From the fierce prince. *Rowe, Amb. Step-mother.*

8. *To* MEET *with.* A latinism. To obviate; *occurrere objecto.*

Before I proceed farther, it is good to *meet with* an objection, which if not removed, the conclusion of experience from the time past to the present will not be sound. *Bacon.*

9. To advance half way.

He yields himself to the man of business with reluctancy, but offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility, and all the *meeting* readiness of desire. *South.*

Our *meeting* hearts
Consented soon, and marriage made us one. *Rowe.*

10. To unite; to join: as, these rivers *meet* at such a place and join.

ME'ETER. *n. s.* [from *meet.*] One that accosts another.

There are beside
Lascivious *meeters*, to whose venom'd sound
The open ear of youth doth always listen. *Shakspeare.*

ME'ETING. *n. s.* [from *meet.*]

1. An assembly; a convention.

If the fathers and husbands of those, whose relief this your *meeting* intends, were of the household of faith, then their relicts and children ought not to be strangers to the good that is done in it, if they want it. *Spratt, Serm.*

Since the ladies have been left out of all *meetings* except parties at play, our conversation hath degenerated. *Swift.*

2. An interview.

Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a *meeting*, and lead him on with a fine baited delay. *Shakspeare.*

3. A conventicle; an assembly of Dissenters.

4. A conflux: as, the *meeting* of two rivers.

MEETING-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*meeting* and *house.*] Place where Dissenters assemble to worship.

His heart misgave him that the churches were so many *meeting-houses*; but I soon made him easy. *Addison.*

ME'ETLY.† *adv.* [from the adjective.] Fitly; properly.

You can do better yet; but this is *meetly.*
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

See then all this contrariety of sects *meetly* well reconciled. *Bp. Bedell, Cop. of Cert. Lett.* p. 323.

ME'ETNESS.† *n. s.* [from *meet.*] Fitness; propriety.

This worthiness of *meetness*, fitness, or due disposition for the heavenly glory, comprehends a deep and profound sense of our own utter unworthiness of it. *Bp. Bull, Works,* i. 384.

ME'GACOSM.* *n. s.* [μέγας, great, and κόσμος, the world, Gr.] The great world.

I desire him to give me leave to set forth our microcosm, man, in some such deformed way, as he doth the *megacosm*, or great world.
Bp. H. Croft, Animadv. on Burnet's Theory, (1685,) p. 138.

MEGA'POLIS.* *n. s.* [μέγας, great, and πόλις, a city.] A principal city; metropolis. Not in use.

Amadavad — is at this present the *megapolis* of Cambaya.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 64.

ME'GRIM.† *n. s.* [from *hemicrany*; Lat. *hemicrania*; Gr. ἡμικρανία; Fr. *migrain.* Our own word at first was *migrim.* See Huloet's Dict.] Disorder of the head.

In every *megrim* or vertigo there is an obtenebration joined with a semblance of turning round. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

There screen'd in shades from day's detested glare,
Spleen sighs for ever on her pensive bed,
Pain at her side, and *megrim* at her head. *Pope.*

He accused some of giving all their customers colicks and *megrims.* *Tatler,* No. 131.

To MEINE.† *v. a.* [Dr. Johnson merely introduces this word from Ainsworth, without etymology, and without example. It is one of our oldest; and is the Sax. menȝan, to mix.] To mingle. Obsolete. The participle, *meint* or *ment.*

Of love the sickenesse
Is *meint* with swete and bitternesse. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 2296.

The salt Medway, that trickling stremes
Adowne the dales of Kent,
Till with his elder brother Themes
His brackish waves be *meynt.* *Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

Amongst the woods and thickets *ment.*
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat.

ME'INY.† *n. s.* [*mesnie*, French. See the second sense of the substantive *many.* Wicliffe uses the adjective *meyneal*, "Greete ghe wel her *meyneal* chirche," which in our present version is "the church that is *in their house,*" Rom. xvi. 5.] A family; a retinue; domestick servants.

When Jacob came to a forde, he made all his *meyny* to goo before. *Lib. Festiv.* fol. 18. b.

Whilest all the world consisted of a few householders, the elder (or father of the family) exercised authoritie over his *meyney.* *Lambard, Arch.* p. 2.

They summon'd up their *meiny*; strait took horse;
Commanded me to follow, and attend. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

MEIO'SIS.* *n. s.* [μείωσις, Greek.] A rhetorical figure, of the species of hyperbole.

The words are a *meiosis*, and import much more than they express. *South,* vol. iv. S. 10.

ME'LAMPODE.* *n. s.* [*melampodium*, Lat.] The black hellebore.

Here grows *melampode* every where,
And terebinth, good for goats. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

ME'LANAGOGUES. *n. s.* [from μέλανος and ἄγω.] Such medicines as are supposed particularly to purge off black choler.

ME'LANCHOLICK.† *adj.* [from *melancholy.*]

1. Disordered with melancholy; fanciful; hypochondriacal; gloomy.

Our *melancholick* friend, Propertius,
Hath clos'd himself up in his Cynthia's tomb;
And will by no intreaties be drawn thence.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

If he be mad, or angry, or *melancholick*, or sprightly, he will paint whatsoever is proportionable to any one. *Dryden.*

The commentators on old Ari-
Stotle, tis urg'd, in judgement vary:
They to their own conceits have brought
The image of his general thought:
Just as the *melancholick* eye
Sees fleets and armies in the sky. *Prior.*

2. Unhappy; unfortunate: causing sorrow.

The king found himself at the head of his army, after so many accidents and *melancholick* perplexities. *Clarendon.*

3. Dismal. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

Like the black and *melancholick* yew-tree,
Dost think to root thyself in dead men's graves,
And yet to prosper? *Webster, Vittoria Corombona.*

I was tempted to it, by the *melancholique* prospect I had of it.
Dryden, Lett. ed. Malone, I. 8.

MELANCHO'LIAN.* } *n. s.*
ME'LANCHOLICK. }

1. A person diseased with melancholy.

We shall accordingly observe omens, the falling of salt, a dream of a funeral, an unlucky day or hour, the voice of the screech-owl, odd noises in the night, to command the most solemn regards of persons whose imagination is more active and busy than their reason; heathens, women, young persons, *melancholicks*, superstitious or infirm persons, the illiterate multitude. *Spencer on Prodigies,* (1665,) p. 75.

You may observe, in the modern stories of our religious *melancholians*, that they commonly pass out of one passion into another, without any manner of reasoning.
Scott, Works, (ed. 1718,) ii. 125.

2. A gloomy state of mind.

My condition is much worse than yours, and different I believe from any other man's; and will very well justify the *melancholick* that, I confess to you, possesses me.
Ld. Clarendon, Life, P. ii.

MEʹLANCHOLILY.* *adv.* [from *melancholy.*] In a melancholy manner.

On a pedestal — is set the statue of this young lady, reposing herself in a curious wrought osier chair, all of polished alabaster; *melancholily* inclining her cheek to her right hand.
Keepe, Monument. Westm. (1683,) p. 62.

MEʹLANCHOLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *melancholy.*] Disposition to gloominess; state of being melancholy.

When a boy, he was playsome enough; but withall he had then a contemplative *melancholiness.*
Aubrey, Acc. of Hobbes, Anecd. ii. 600.

This false persuasion in the quakers of being immediately inspired, arises from the *melancholiness* of their temper.
Hallywell, Acc. of Familism, (1673,) p. 105.

MELANCHOʹLIOUS.* *adj.* [*melancolieux*, old French.] Melancholy; gloomy; dismal. A word well authorized, but not now in use.

And am so *melancolious.* *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 3.

However flat and *melancholious* it be, and must serve, though to the eternal disturbance and languishing of him that complains.
Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. i. 3.

MEʹLANCHOLIST.* *n. s.* [from *melancholy.*] One disordered with melancholy; a fanciful or hypochondriacal person.

The *melancholist* was afraid to sit down for fear of being broken.
Glanville, Ess. iv.

As laughter is a faculty peculiar to the human species, the resolution of a religious *melancholist* entirely to discard it may be reckoned a little essay towards putting away the properties of a rational creature.
Bp. Lavington, Enthus. of Meth. and Pap. i. 20.

To MEʹLANCHOLIZE.* *v. n.* [from *melancholy.*] To become melancholy or gloomy.

They dare not come abroad all their lives after, but *melancholize* in corners, and keep in holes.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 99.

His phantasy is so restless, operative, and quick, that if it be not in perpetual action, ever employed, it will work upon itself, *melancholize*, and be carried away instantly with some fear, jealousy, discontent, suspicion, some vain conceit or other.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 290.

If we be not otherwise well employed, we shall be apt in our thoughts to *melancholize*, and doat upon our misfortunes; the sense of them will fasten upon our spirits, and gnaw our hearts.
Barrow, vol. iii. S. 5.

To MEʹLANCHOLIZE.* *v. a.* To make sad or melancholy. With the accent formerly on the second syllable, as it was also upon *melancholy.* See MELANCHOLY.

That thick cloud, you are now enveloped with, of *melancholized* old age, and undeserved adversity.
More, Song of the Soul, Dedicat. (1647.)

Like faithless wife, that by her frampared guise,
Peevish demeanour, sullen sad disdain,
Doth inly deep the spright *melancholize*
Of her aggrieved husband. *More, Song of the Soul*, i. iii. 40.

MEʹLANCHOLY.† *n. s.* [*melancolie*, Fr. from μέλανος and χολὴ, Greek.— This word was formerly accented on the second syllable by our poets, as by Spenser, B. Jonson, and Drayton; which Dr. Johnson has not noticed. Yet it was evidently poetick licence only; for Drayton thus uses the word, with the accent both on the first and second syllables:

" And, being rouz'd out of *melánchollý,*
" Fly, whirle-winde thoughts, unto the heavens, quoth he."
Drayton, Shepheard's Garland, (1593,) p. 4.

" But *mélancholie* grafted in thy braine."
Ibid. p. 5.

It may be added, that this word is rarely found in the plural number. An instance occurs in Lord Rivers's translation of the Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers, printed by Caxton in 1477. " The maistre of a grete house hath many *melancolyes*," sign. F. vi.]

1. A disease, supposed to proceed from a redundance of black bile; but it is better known to arise from too heavy and too viscid blood: its cure is in evacuation, nervous medicines, and powerful stimuli. *Quincy.*

2. A kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object.

I have neither the scholar's *melancholy*, which is emulation; nor the musician's, which is fantastical; nor the courtier's, which is proud; nor the soldier's, which is ambitious; nor the lawyer's, which is politick; nor the lady's, which is nice; nor the lover's, which is all these; but it is a *melancholy* of mine own, compounded of many simples, extracted from many objects, and, indeed, the sundry contemplation of my travels, in which my often rumination wraps me in a most humorous sadness. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Moonstruck madness, moping *melancholy.* *Milton, P. L.*

3. A gloomy, pensive, discontented temper.

He protested, that he had only been to seek solitary places by an extreme *melancholy* that had possessed him. *Sidney.*

All these gifts come from him; and if we murmur here, we may at the next *melancholy* be troubled that God did not make us angels. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

This *melancholy* flatters, but unmans you;
What is it else but penury of soul,
A lazy frost, a numbness of the mind. *Dryden.*

In those deep solitudes and awful cells,
Where heavenly-pensive contemplation dwells,
And ever-musing *melancholy* reigns. *Pope.*

MEʹLANCHOLY. *adj.* [*melancolique*, French.]

1. Gloomy; dismal.

Think of all our miseries
But as some *melancholy* dream, which has awak'd us
To the renewing of our joys. *Denham.*

If in the *melancholy* shades below,
The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow;
Yet mine shall sacred last, mine undecay'd,
Burn on through death, and animate my shade. *Pope.*

2. Diseased with melancholy; fanciful; habitually dejected.

How now, sweet Frank; art thou *melancholy*? *Shakspeare.*

He observes Lamech more *melancholy* than usual, and imagines it to be from a suspicion he has of his wife Adah, whom he loved. *Locke.*

*MELAʹNGE.** *n. s.* [French.] A mixture.

Our conversation was a strange *melange* of French and Italian. *Drummond, Trav. Lett.* 2. (1744.)

MELICEʹRIS. *n. s.* [μελικηρὶς.]

Meliceris is a tumour inclosed in a cystis, and consisting of matter like honey. If the matter resembles milk curds, the tumour is called atheroma; if like honey, *meliceris;* and if composed of fat, or a suety substance, steatomy. *Sharp.*

MEʹLILOT. *n. s.* [*melilot*, French; *melilotus*, Latin.] A plant.

To MEʹLIORATE. *v. a.* [*meliorer*, French; from *melior.*] To better; to improve.

Grafting *meliorates* the fruit; for that the nourishment is better prepared in the stock than in the crude earth. *Bacon.*

But when we graft, or buds inoculate,
Nature by art we nobly *meliorate.* *Denham.*

A man ought by no means to think that he should be able so much as to alter or *meliorate* the humour of an ungrateful person by any acts of kindness. *South.*

Castration serves to *meliorate* the flesh of those beasts that suffer it. *Graunt.*

Much labour is requir'd in trees,
Well must the ground be digg'd, and better dress'd,
New soil to make, and *meliorate* the rest. *Dryden, Virg.*

MELIORA'TION.† *n. s.* [*melioration*, French; from *meliorate.*] Improvement; act of bettering.

For the *melioration* of musick there is yet much left, in this point of exquisite consorts, to try. *Bacon.*

Which is found a notable way for *melioration* of the fruit. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 47.

A direct discouragement of *melioration*; as directly as if the law had said in express terms, Thou shalt not improve. *Burke, Tracts on the Popery Laws.*

MELIO'RITY. *n. s.* [from *melior.*] State of being better. A word very elegant, but not used.

Men incline unto them which are softest, and least in their way, in despight of them that hold them hardest to it; so that this colour of *meliority* and pre-eminence is a sign of weakness. *Bacon.*

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernable ends of them, the *meliority* above what was necessary to be, do evince, by a reflex argument, that it is the workmanship not of blind mechanism, but of an intelligent and benign agent. *Bentley.*

To MELL.† *v. n.* [*meler, se meler*, French.] To mix; to meddle. Obsolete.

Here is a great deal of good matter
Lost for lack of telling:
Now sicker I see thou dost but clatter,
Harm may come of *melling*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Hence, ye profane, *mell* not with holy things! *Bp. Hall, Sat.*

MELL.* *n. s.* [*mel*, Latin.] Honey.

Her smiles were sober, and her lookes were chearfull unto all;
Even such as neither wanton seeme, nor waiward; *mell*, nor gall. *Warner, Albion's England.*

MELLI'FEROUS. *adj.* Productive of honey. *Dict.*

MELLIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*mellifico*, Latin.] The art or practice of making honey; production of honey.

In judging of the air, many things besides the weather ought to be observed: in some countries, the silence of grasshoppers, and want of *mellification* in bees. *Arbuthnot.*

MELLI'FLUENCE.† *n. s.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Latin.] A honied flow; a flow of sweetness.

He was rather struck with the pastoral *mellifluence* of its lyric measures. *Warton, Milton's Sm. Poems, Pref.*

MELLI'FLUENT.† } *adj.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Latin.] Flowing with honey; flowing with sweetness.
MELLI'FLUOUS. }

A *mellifluous* voice, as I am a true knight. *Shakspeare.*

As all those things which are most *mellifluous* are soonest changed into choler and bitterness, so are our vanities and pleasures converted into the bitterest sorrows. *Ralegh.*

Innumerous songsters, in the freshening shade
Of new sprung leaves, their modulations mix
Mellifluous. *Thomson, Spring.*

The freely flowing verse
In thy immortal praise, O form divine,
Smooths her *mellifluent* stream. *Akenside, Pleas. of Imag.* B. 1.

And thus I construed the *mellifluent* strain. *Shenstone, Eleg.* 6.

ME'LLOW.† *adj.* [meappa, soft, Saxon, Skinner: more nearly from *mollis, molle, mollow, mellow*; though *r* is indeed easily changed into *l* in common speech. Dr. Johnson. — Su. Goth. *miell, miallr*, facilè solubilis; *miaellsoet*, prædulcis. Serenius.]

1. Soft with ripeness; full ripe.

A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my *mellow* hangings, nay, my leaves. *Shakspeare.*

An apple in my hand works different effects upon my senses: my eye tells me it is green; my nose, that it hath a *mellow* scent; and my taste, that it is sweet. *Digby.*

A little longer,
And nature drops him down without your sin,
Like *mellow* fruit, without a winter storm. *Dryden.*

2. Soft in sound.

Of seven smooth joints a *mellow* pipe I have,
Which with his dying breath Damætas gave. *Dryden.*

3. Soft; unctuous.

Camomile sheweth *mellow* grounds fit for wheat. *Bacon.*

4. Drunk; melted down with drink.

Greedy of physicians' frequent fees,
From female *mellow* praise he takes degrees. *Roscommon.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or *mellow*,
Thou'rt such a testy, touchy, pleasant fellow;
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Addison.*

To ME'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To ripen; to mature; to soften by ripeness; to ripen by age.

Lord Aubrey Vere
Was done to death, and more than so, my father;
Even in the downfall of his *mellow'd* years. *Shakspeare.*

The royal tree hath left us royal fruit,
Which *mellow'd* by the stealing hours of time,
Will well become the seat of majesty. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

On foreign mountains may the sun refine
The grape's soft juice, and *mellow* it to wine. *Addison.*

2. To soften.

They plow in the wheat stubble in December; and if the weather prove frosty to *mellow* it, they do not plow it again till April. *Mortimer, Husb.*

3. To mature to perfection.

This episode, now the most pleasing entertainment of the Æneis, was so accounted in his own age, and before it was *mellowed* into that reputation which time has given it. *Dryden.*

To ME'LLOW. *v. n.* To be matured; to ripen.

Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou
In my grave's inside see'st, what thou art now;
Yet thou'rt not yet so good, till us death lay
To ripe and *mellow* there; we're stubborn clay. *Donne.*

ME'LLOWNESS.† *n. s* [from *mellow.*]

1. Maturity of fruits; ripeness; softness by maturity.

My reason can consider greenness, *mellowness*, sweetness, or coldness, singly, and without relation to any other quality that is painted in me by the same apple. *Digby of Bodies.*

The Spring, like youth, fresh blossoms doth produce,
But Autumn makes them ripe, and fit for use:
So age a mature *mellowness* doth set
On the green promises of youthful heat. *Denham.*

2. Maturity; full age.

3. Softness of sound.

This is that "suaviloquentia," that *mellowness* and sweetness of speaking, so much praised in some of the Roman orators, in opposition to the rusticity of noisy declaimers. *Abp. Hort, Instruct. to the Clergy of Tuam.*

ME'LLOWY.* *adj.* [from *mellow.*] Soft; unctuous.

Whose *mellowy* gleabe doth bear
The yellow ripen'd sheaf. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 10.

MELOCO'TON *n. s.* [*melocotone*, Spanish; *malum, cotoneum*, Lat.] A quince. Obsolete.

In apricots, peaches, or *melocotones* upon a wall, the greatest fruits are towards the bottom. *Bacon.*

MELO'DIOUS.† *adj.* [*melodieux*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Musical; harmonious.

Fountains! and ye that warble, as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs; warbling tune his praise. *Milton, P. L.*

And oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears;
A musick more *melodious* than the spheres. *Dryden.*

Melo'diously.† *adv.* [from *melodious.*] Musically; harmoniously.

If Apollo will promise
Melodiously it to devise. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 239.

A voice, which, without being accompanied by any instrument, did resound so *melodiously.* *Shelton, D. Quix.* iii. 13.

He stopt to listen, and to see
Who sung there so *melodiouslie.*
Old Ballad, Percy's Rel. iii. i. 17.

Melo'diousness. *n. s.* [from *melodious.*] Harmoniousness; musicalness.

Me'lodrame.* *n. s.* [*melodrame*, French; from μέλος, a song, and δράμα, a drama, Greek.] A modern word for a dramatick performance, in which songs are intermixed.

MELODY.† *n. s.* [*melodie*, French; μελῳδία, Greek.] Musick; sweetness of sound.

Melody may be defined the means or method of ranging *single* musical sounds in a regular progression, either ascending or descending, according to the established principles. *Avison on Musical Expression.*

The prophet David having singular knowledge not in poetry alone but in musick also, judging them both to be things most necessary for the house of God, left behind him a number of divinely indited poems, and was farther the author of adding unto poetry *melody* in public prayer, *melody* both vocal and instrumental, for the raising up of men's hearts, and the sweetening of their affections towards God. *Hooker.*

Singing and making *melody* in your hearts to the Lord. *Ephesians.*

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,
And husht with buzzing night flies to thy slumber;
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest *melody.* *Shakspeare.*

Lend me your songs, ye nightingales: Oh pour
The mazy-running soul of *melody*
Into my varied verse. *Thomson, Spring.*

Me'lon. *n. s.* [*melon*, Fr. *melo*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

The flower of the *melon* consists of one leaf, which is of the expanded bell shape, cut into several segments, and exactly like those of the cucumber: some of these flowers are barren, not adhering to the embrio; others are fruitful, growing upon the embrio, which is afterwards changed into a fruit, for the most part of an oval shape, smooth or wrinkled, and divided into three seminal apartments, which seem to be cut into two parts, and contain many oblong seeds. *Miller.*

2. The fruit.

We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely; the cucumbers and the *melons.* *Num.* xi. 5.

Melon-thi'stle. *n. s.* [*melococtus*, Latin.]

The whole plant of the *melon-thistle* hath a singular appearance. *Miller.*

Me'lrose.* *n. s.* [*mell* and *rose.*]

What I used was a mixture of *mel-rose*, with sixteen drops of the muriatic acid. *Fordyce on the Mur. Acid*, p. 8.

To **MELT.** *v. a.* [meltan, Saxon.]

1. To dissolve; to make liquid; commonly by heat.

How they would *melt* me out of my fat drop by drop, and liquor fishermen's boots with me! *Shakspeare.*

When the *melting* fire burneth, the fire causeth the waters to boil. *Isa.* lxiv. 2.

This price, which is given above the value of the silver in our coin, is given only to preserve our coin from being *melted* down. *Locke.*

The rock's high summit in the temple's shade,
Nor heat could *melt*, nor beating storm invade. *Pope.*

If your butter when *melted* tastes of brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow you a silver saucepan. *Swift.*

2. To dissolve; to break in pieces.

To take in pieces this frame of nature, and *melt* it down into its first principles; and then to observe how the divine wisdom wrought all these things into that beautiful composition; is a kind of joy, which pierceth the mind. *Burnet.*

3. To soften to love or tenderness.

The mighty master smil'd to see
That love was in the next degree:
'Twas but a kindred sound to move,
For pity *melts* the mind to love. *Dryden, Alex. Feast.*

Alas! the story *melts* away my soul. *Addison, Cato.*

4. To waste away.

Thou would'st have plung'd thyself
In general riot, *melted* down thy youth
In different beds of lust. *Shakspeare, Timon of Athens.*

To **Melt.** *v. n.*

1. To become liquid; to dissolve; to be made fluid.

Let them *melt* away as waters which run continually. *Psalms.*

The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time;
The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime;
While lilies hang their heads and soon decay,
And whiter snow in minutes *melts* away. *Dryden.*

2. To be softened to pity, or any gentle passion; to grow tender, mild, or gentle.

I *melt*, and am not
Of stronger earth than others. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Dighton and Forrest;
Albeit, they were flesh'd villains, bloody dogs,
Melting with tenderness and mild compassion,
Wept like two children in their death's sad story. *Shakspeare.*

This said; the mov'd assistants *melt* in tears. *Dryden.*

Melting into tears, the pious man
Deplor'd so sad a sight. *Dryden.*

3. To be dissolved; to lose substance.

Whither are they vanish'd?
Into the air: and what seem'd corporal
Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Beauty is a witch,
Against whose charms faith *melteth* into blood. *Shakspeare.*

4. To be subdued by affliction.

My soul *melteth* for heaviness: strengthen thou me. *Psalms.*

Melt.* *n. s.* See **Milt.**

Me'lter. *n. s.* [from *melt.*] One that melts metals.

Miso and Mopsa, like a couple of foreswat *melters*, were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments. *Sidney.*

This the author attributes to the remissness of the former *melters*, in not exhausting the ore. *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

Me'ltingly. *adv.* [from *melting.*] Like something melting.

Me'lting.* *n. s.* [melꞇunᵹ, Sax.] Act of softening; inteneration.

With the same bowels, and *meltings* of affection, with which any tender mother hears and bemoans the groanings of her sick child. *South, Serm.* ii. 63.

Zelmane lay upon a bank, that her tears falling into the water, one might have thought she began *meltingly* to be metamorphosed to the running river. *Sidney.*

Me'ltingness.* *n. s.* [from *melting.*] Disposition to be softened by love or tenderness.

Give me, O thou Father of compassion, such a tenderness and *meltingness* of heart, that I may be deeply affected with all the miseries and calamities, outward and inward, of my brethren, and diligently employ all my abilities for their succour and relief. *Wh. Duty of Man, Coll. for Charity.*

Me'lwel.† *n. s.* [*mole, mialldr*, Icel. piscis marini species. Serenius.] A kind of fish.

ME'MBER. *n. s.* [*membre*, French; *membrum*, Latin.]

1. A limb; a part appendant to the body.

It is profitable for thee that one of thy *members* should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell. *Matth.*

The tongue is a little *member*, and boasteth great things. *Jam.* iii. 5.

If shape it might be call'd, that shape had none,
Distinguishable in *member*, joint, or limb. *Milton, P. L.*

2. A part of a discourse or period; a head; a clause.

Where the respondent limits or distinguishes any proposition, the opponent must prove his own proposition according to that *member* of the distinction in which the respondent denied it. *Watts, Improv. of the Mind.*

3. Any part of an integral.

In poetry as in architecture, not only the whole but the principal *members*, should be great. *Addison.*

4. One of a community.

My going to demand justice upon the five *members*, my enemies loaded with obloquies. *King Charles.*

Mean as I am, yet have the Muses made
Me free, a *member* of the tuneful trade. *Dryden.*

Sienna is adorned with many towers of brick, which, in the time of the commonwealth, were erected to such of the *members* as had done service to their country. *Addison.*

ME'MBERED.* *adj.* [from *member*, Fr. *membru.*] Having limbs: as, big-*membered*, big-limbed, strong. Cotgrave, and Sherwood. It is also a term of heraldry, applied to the beak and legs of a bird, when of a different tincture from the body.

ME'MBERSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *member.*] Community; society; union.

Men, whose mystick obligation
Of mutual *membership* doth them invite
To careful tenderness and free compassion.
Beaumont, Psyche, x. 245.

No advantages from external church *membership*, or profession of the true religion, can of themselves give a man confidence towards God. *South, Serm.* ii. 398.

ME'MBRANE. *n. s.* [*membrane*, Fr. *membrana*, Latin.] A *membrane* is a web of several sorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up some parts: the fibres of the *membranes* give them an elasticity, whereby they can contract, and closely grasp the parts they contain, and their nervous fibres give them an exquisite sense, which is the cause of their contraction; they can, therefore, scarcely suffer the sharpness of medicines, and are difficultly united when wounded. *Quincy.*

The chorion, a thick *membrane* obscuring the formation, the dam doth after tear asunder. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

They obstacle find none
Of *membrane*, joint, or limb, exclusive bars:
Easier than air with air, if spirits embrace,
Total they mix. *Milton, P. L.*

The inner *membrane* that involved the several liquors of the egg remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

MEMBRANA'CEOUS. MEMBRA'NEOUS. ME'MBRANOUS. } *adj.* [*membraneux*, Fr. from *membrana*, Lat.] Consisting of membranes.

Lute-strings, which are made of the *membraneous* parts of the guts strongly wreathed, swell so much as to break in wet weather. *Boyle.*

Great conceits are raised of the involution or *membranous* covering called the silly-how. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Such birds as are carnivorous have no gizzard, or musculous, but a *membranous* stomach; that kind of food being torn into small flakes by the beak, may be easily concocted by a *membranous* stomach. *Ray on Creation.*

Anodyne substances, which take off contractions of the *membranous* parts, are diuretick. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Birds of prey have *membranaceous*, not muscular stomachs.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

MEME'NTO. *n. s.* [Latin.] A memorial notice; a hint to awaken the memory.

Our master, for his learning and piety, is not only a precedent to his own subjects, but to foreign princes; yet he is but a man, and seasonable *memento*'s may be useful. *Bacon.*

Is not the frequent spectacle of other people's deaths a *memento* sufficient to make you think of your own? *L'Estrange.*

MEMO'IR.† *n. s.* [*memoire*, French. The accent perhaps is now usually upon the first syllable, rather than upon the last as Dr. Johnson places it, and as Prior's poetry gives it.]

1. An account of transactions familiarly written.

Be our great master's future charge
To write his own *memoirs*, and leave his heirs
High schemes of government and plans of wars. *Prior.*

2. Hint; notice; account of any thing.

I set this *memoire* down, because A. W. had acquaintance with both of them.
Life of A. Wood, (under the year 1657,) p. 100.

There is not in any author a computation of the revenues of the Roman empire, and hardly any *memoirs* from whence it might be collected. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

ME'MORABLE. *adj.* [*memorable*, Fr. *memorabilis*, Lat.] Worthy of memory; not to be forgotten.

Nothing I so much delight to recount, as the *memorable* friendship that grew betwixt the two princes. *Sidney.*

From this desire, that main desire proceeds,
Which all men have surviving fame to gain,
By tombs, by books, by *memorable* deeds,
For she that this desires doth still remain. *Davies.*

Dares Ulysses for the prize contend,
In sight of what he durst not once defend;
But basely fled that *memorable* day,
When I from Hector's hands redeem'd the flaming prey.
Dryden.

ME'MORABLY. *adv.* [from *memorable.*] In a manner worthy of memory.

MEMORA'NDUM.† *n. s.* [Latin. In the plural, *memoranda* and *memorandums.*] A note to help the memory.

I resolved to new pave every street, and entered a *memorandum* in my pocket-book accordingly. *Guardian.*

Nature's fair table-book, our tender souls,
We scrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,
Stale *memorandums* of the schools. *Swift.*

The advice here given to the curious traveller of making all his *memoranda* on the spot, and the reasons for it, deserve our notice. *Mason, Notes on Gray's Letters.*

To ME'MORATE.* *v. a.* [*memoro*, Lat.] To make mention of a thing. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

ME'MORATIVE.* *adj.* [*memoratif*, Fr.] Tending to preserve memory of any thing.

The story of God's appearing to Jacob at Luz, Gen. 28., is so known a passage, so remarkable even to children by that *memorative* topick, the ladder and the angels, that I shall not need assist your memories. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 496.

MEMO'RIAL. *adj.* [*memorial*, Fr. *memorialis*, Latin.]

1. Preservative of memory.

Thy master now lies thinking in his bed
Of thee and me, and sighs, and takes my glove,
And gives *memorial* dainty kisses to it. *Shakspeare.*

May I, at the conclusion of a work, which is a kind of monument of Pope's partiality to me, place the following lines as an inscription *memorial* of it. *Broome.*

The tomb with manly arms and trophies raise;
There high in air *memorial* of my name
Fix the smooth oar, and bid me live to fame. *Pope.*

2. Contained in memory.

The case is with the *memorial* possessions of the greatest part of mankind: a few useful things mixed with many trifles fill up their memories. *Watts.*

MEMO'RIAL. *n. s.*

1. A monument; something to preserve memory.

Churches have names; some as *memorials* of peace, some of wisdom, some in memory of the Trinity itself, some of Christ under sundry titles; of the blessed Virgin not a few; many of one apostle, saint, or martyr; many of all. *Hooker.*

A *memorial* unto Israel, that no stranger offer incense before the Lord. *Num.* xvi. 43.

All the laws of this kingdom have some monuments or *memorials* thereof in writing, yet all of them have not their original in writing; for some of those laws have obtained their force by immemorial usage. *Hale.*

In other parts like deeds deserv'd
Memorial, where the might of Gabriel fought. *Milton, P. L.*

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitting conscience, and feed upon the ineffable comforts of the *memorial* of a conquered temptation. *South, Serm.*

Medals are so many monuments consigned over to eternity, that may last when all other *memorials* of the same age are worn out or lost. *Addison on Medals.*

2. Hint to assist the memory.

He was a prince sad, serious, and full of thoughts and secret observations, and full of notes and *memorials* of his own hand touching persons. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Memorials written with king Edward's hand shall be the ground of this history. *Hayward.*

3. An address; reminding of services and soliciting reward.

MEMO'RIALIST. *n. s.* [from *memorial.*] One who writes memorials.

I must not omit a memorial setting forth, that the *memorialist* had, with great dispatch, carried a letter from a certain lord to a certain lord. *Spectator.*

ME'MORIST.* *n. s.* [from *memory.*] One that causes things to be remembered.

Conscience, the punctual *memorist* within us. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 21.

To ME'MORIZE. *v. a.* [from *memory.*]

1. To record; to commit to memory by writing.

They neglect to *memorize* their conquest of the Indians, especially in those times in which the same was supposed. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Let their names that were bravely lost be rather *memorized* in the full table of time; for my part, I love no ambitious pains in an eloquent description of miseries. *Wotton.*

2. To cause to be remembered.

Except they meant to bathe in reeking wounds,
Or *memorize* another Golgotha,
I cannot tell. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

ME'MORY.† *n. s.* [*memoire*, Fr. *memoria*, Latin.]

1. The power of retaining or recollecting things past; retention; reminiscence; recollection.

Memory is the power to revive again in our minds those ideas which after imprinting have disappeared, or have been laid aside out of sight. *Locke.*

The *memory* is perpetually looking back, when we have nothing present to entertain us: it is like those repositories in animals that are filled with stores of food, on which they may ruminate, when their present pasture fails. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Exemption from oblivion.

That ever-living man of *memory*,
Henry the Fifth! *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

3. Time of knowledge.

Thy request think now fulfill'd, that ask'd
How first this world, and face of things, began,
And what, before thy *memory*, was done. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Memorial; monumental record.

Be better suited;
These weeds are *memories* of those worser hours:
I pr'ythee put them off. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Christ—did institute, and in his holy Gospel command us to continue, a perpetual *memory* of that his precious death, until his coming again. *Communion Service.*

The *memory* and monuments of good men
Are more than lives. *Beaum. and Fl. Doub. Marriage.*

A swan in *memory* of Cycnus shines;
The mourning sisters weep in wat'ry signs. *Addison.*

5. Reflection; attention. Not in use.

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassel so convince,
That *memory*, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To ME'MORY.* *v. a.* To lay up in the memory. Obsolete.

Ful worthy ben thy wordes to *memorie*
To every wight, that wit and reson can. *Chaucer, March. Tale.*

MEN.† The plural of *man*. *Men's* is often used for the genitive plural; but is condemned by bishop Hurd. "It draws *men*'s minds off from the bitterness of party." Addison, Spect. No. 262. We say, a *man's* mind; but we can only say, the minds of *men*; as Addison should have done in the passage cited.

Wits live obscurely, *men* know not how; or die obscurely, *men* mark not when. *Ascham.*

For *men*, there are to be considered the valour and number: the old observation is not untrue, that the Spaniards valour lieth in the eye of the looker-on; but the English valour lieth about the soldier's heart. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

He thought fit that the king's affairs should entirely be conducted by the soldiers and *men* of war. *Clarendon.*

MEN-PLE'ASER. *n. s.* [*men* and *pleaser.*] One too careful to please others.

Servants be obedient to them that are your masters: not with eye-service, as *men-pleasers*; but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart. *Eph.* vi. 6.

To ME'NACE.† *v. a.* [*menacer*, Fr. from *minax*, *minacis*, Latin. At first our word was written *manace*, as by Wicliffe and Chaucer; but in 1486 Caxton writes it *menace.*] To threaten; to threat.

Who ever knew the heavens *menace* so? *Shakspeare.*
Your eyes do *menace* me: why look you pale? *Shakspeare.*
My master knows not but I am gone hence,
And fearfully did *menace* me with death,
If I did stay to look on his intents. *Shakspeare.*

From this league
Peep'd harms that *menac'd* him. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

What shou'd he do? 'Twas death to go away,
And the god *menac'd* if he dar'd to stay. *Dryden, Fab.*

ME'NACE. *n. s.* [*menace*, Fr. from the verb.] Threat.

He that would not believe the *menace* of God at first, it may be doubted whether, before an ocular example, he believed the curse at last. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The Trojans view the dusty cloud from far,
And the dark *menace* of the distant war. *Dryden, Æn.*

ME'NACER. *n. s.* [*menaceur*, Fr. from *menace.*] A threatener; one that threats.

Hence, *menacer*! nor tempt me into rage:
This roof protects thy rashness. But begone! *Philips.*

ME'NACING.* *n. s.* [from *menace.*] Threat.

These, many times, instead of convincing the judgements of sober persons, like learned divines and serious Christians, fall to cavillings and *menacings*. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 66.

MENA'GE.† *n. s.* [French.]

1. A collection of animals.

I saw here the largest *menage* that I ever met with. *Addison.*

2. Sometimes used for *manège*, and *manage*.

MENA'GERY.* *n. s.* [from *menage*, Fr.] A collection of foreign animals; the place in which they are kept.

In the *menagery* are some Peruvian sheep. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L.* 41.

The national *menagerie* is collected by the first physiologists of the times; and it is defective in no description of savage nature. *Burke, Lett.* 4.

ME'NAGOGUE. *n. s.* [μῆνες and ἄγω.] A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

ME'NALD, or ME'NILD.* *adj.* A term applied to deer, whose skins are beautifully variegated; and by Cotgrave to birds, under the Fr. *Maillé.* "Perdrix *maillée*, a maylde, *menild*, or spotted partridge." Perhaps it may be from the Sax. menᵹan, to mix.

To MEND. *v. a.* [*emendo*, Latin.]

1. To repair from breach or decay.

They gave the money to the workmen to repair and *mend* the house. *2 Chron.* xxxiv. 10.

2. To correct; to alter for the better.

The best service they could do to the state, was to *mend* the lives of the persons who composed it. *Temple.*

You need not despair, by the assistance of his growing reason, to *mend* the weakness of his constitution. *Locke.*

Name a new play and he's the poet's friend;
Nay, show'd his faults — but when would poets *mend?* *Pope.*

Their opinion of Wood, and his project, is not *mended.* *Swift.*

3. To help; to advance.

Whatever is new is unlooked for; and ever it *mends* some, and impairs others: and he that is holpen takes it for a fortune, and he that is hurt for a wrong. *Bacon.*

If, to avoid succession in eternal existence, they recur to the punctum stans of the schools, they will thereby very little *mend* the matter, or help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

Though in some lands the grass is but short, yet it *mends* garden herbs and fruit. *Mortimer, Husb.*

4. To improve; to increase.

Death comes not at call; Justice divine
Mends not her slowest pace, for prayer, or cries. *Milton, P. L.*

When upon the sands the traveller,
Sees the high sea come rolling from afar,
The land grow short, he *mends* his weary pace,
While death behind him covers all the place. *Dryden.*

He saw the monster *mend* his pace; he springs,
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings. *Dryden.*

To MEND.† *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good; to be changed for the better.

Mend, when thou canst; be better at thy leisure. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

ME'NDABLE.† *adj.* [from *mend.*] Capable of being mended. A low, but old, word. *Sherwood.*

MENDA'CIOUS.* *adj.* [from *mendax, mendacis*, Lat.] False; lying.

A *mendacious* legend of Ignatius's miracles. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist*, (1616,) p. 63.

They are called *mendacious*, lying, because many of them shall be counterfeit. *Ibid.* p. 245.

MENDA'CITY. *n. s.* [from *mendax*, Lat.] Falsehood.

In this delivery there were additional *mendacities;* for the commandment forbid not to touch the fruit, and positively said, Ye shall surely die; but she, extenuating, replied, Lest ye die. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ME'NDER. *n. s.* [from *mend.*] One who makes any change for the better.

What trade art thou? A trade that I may use with a safe conscience; a *mender* of bad soals. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

ME'NDICANCY.* *n. s.* [from *mendicant.*] Beggary.

Nothing, I am credibly informed, can exceed the shocking and disgusting spectacle of *mendicancy* displayed in that capital, [Paris.] *Burke.*

ME'NDICANT.† *adj.* [*mendicans*, Latin.] Begging; poor to a state of beggary; denoting one of a begging fraternity.

We are now come to the age, wherein the *mendicant* friars began first to set up in the world. *Bp. Cosin, Can. of Script.* p. 165.

Be not righteous over-much, is applicable to those who, out of an excess of zeal, practise mortifications, whereby they macerate their bodies; or to those who voluntarily reduce themselves to a poor and *mendicant* state. *Fiddes.*

ME'NDICANT.† *n. s.* [*mendicant*, Fr.] A beggar; one of some begging fraternity in the Romish church.

The sign of a *mendicant.* *Hammond, Works*, iv. 545.

Whether it be not of great advantage to the church of Rome, that she hath clergy suited to all ranks of men, in gradual subordination from cardinals down to *mendicants?* *Bp. Berkeley, Querist*, § 262.

What is station high?
'Tis a proud *mendicant;* it boasts, and begs. *Young, Night Th.* 6.

To ME'NDICATE.† *v. a.* [*mendico*, Latin; *mendier*, Fr.] To beg; to ask alms. *Cockeram.*

MENDI'CITY.† *n. s.* [*mendicitas*, Lat. *mendicité*, Fr.] The life of a beggar. *Bullokar, and Cotgrave.*

Some workhouses are rather seminaries of *mendicity*, than preservatives against it. *Report 13th of the Society for the Poor.*

MENDS for *amends.*

Let her be as she is: If she be fair, 'tis the better for her; and if she be not, she has the *mends* in her own hands. *Shakspeare.*

ME'NIAL.† *adj.* [from *meiny* or *many; mesnie*, old French.]

1. Belonging to the retinue, or train of servants.

Two *menial* dogs before their master press'd;
Thus clad, and guarded thus, he seeks his kingly guest. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Swift seems not to have known the meaning of this word, Dr. Johnson says; but surely, in the passage cited, it means belonging to the office of a servant, and is perfectly intelligible. Swift means the *lowest* offices.

The women attendants perform only the most *menial* offices. *Gulliver's Travels.*

ME'NIAL.† *n. s.* One of the train of servants.

Menials are those servants, which live within their master's walls. *Termes de la Ley.*

Surely the great Housekeeper of the world, whose charge we are, will never leave any of his *menials* without the bread of sufficiency. *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

ME'NDMENT.* *n. s.* [from *mend.*] Amendment.

Zealous he was, and would have all things mended;
But by that *mendment* nothing els he ment
But to be king; to that marke was his bent. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 355.

MENI'NGES. *n. s.* [μηνιγξ.] The *meninges* are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater; the latter being the exterior involucrum, is, from its thickness, so denominated.

The brain being exposed to the air groweth fluid, and is thrust forth by the contraction of the *meninges.* *Wiseman.*

ME'NIVER.* *n. s.* [*menu vair*, Fr.] The name of a small Muscovian beast, of a white colour, famous for the fineness of its fur; the fur itself. See MINEVER.

A burnette cote honge there withal,
Yfurrid with no *menivere*,
But with a furre rough of here. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 227.

MENO'LOGY. *n. s.* [μηνόλογιον, Gr.; *menologe*, Fr.] A register of months.

In the Roman martyrology we find, at one time, many thousand martyrs destroyed by Dioclesian: the *menology* saith they were twenty thousand. *Stillingfleet.*

ME'NOW. *n. s.* [*phoxinus:* commonly *minnow.*] A fish.

ME'NSAL. *adj.* [*mensalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the table; transacted at table. A word yet scarcely naturalised.

Conversation either mental or *mensal.* *Richardson, Clarissa.*

MENSE.* *n. s.* [mennesc, Sax. humanus; *menska*, Icel. humanitas.] Propriety; decency; manners. Much used in the north of England; as are its derivatives.

ME'NSEFUL.* *adj.* [from *mense.*] Graceful; mannerly.

ME'NSELESS.* *adj.* [from *mense.*] Without civility; void of decency or propriety; graceless.

ME'NSTRUAL. *adj.* [*menstrual*, Fr. *menstruus*, Lat.]

1. Monthly; happening once a month; lasting a month.

She turns all her globe to the sun, by moving in her *menstrual* orb, and enjoys night and day alternately, one day of her's being equal to fourteen days and nights of ours. *Bentley.*

2. Pertaining to a menstruum. [*menstrueux*, Fr.]

The dissents of the *menstrual* or strong waters hinder the incorporation, as well as those of the metal. *Bacon.*

ME'NSTRUOUS. *adj.* [*menstruus*, Lat.]

1. Having the catamenia.

O thou of late belov'd,
Now like a *menstruous* woman art remov'd. *Sandys.*

2. Happening to women at certain times.

Many, from being women, have proved men at the first point of their *menstruous* eruptions. *Brown.*

ME'NSTRUUM. *n. s.* [This name probably was derived from some notion of the old chymists, about the influence of the moon in the preparation of dissolvents.]

All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion, decoction. *Quincy.*

Enquire what is the proper *menstruum* to dissolve metal, what will touch upon the one and not upon the other, and what several *menstrua* will dissolve any metal. *Bacon.*

White metalline bodies must be excepted, which, by reason of their excessive density, seem to reflect almost all the light incident on their first superficies, unless by solution in *menstruums* they be reduced into very small particles, and then they become transparent. *Newton.*

MENSURABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*mensurabilité*, Fr.] Capacity of being measured.

ME'NSURABLE.† *adj.* [*mensurable*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *mensura*, Lat.] Measurable; that may be measured.

We measure our time by law and not by nature. The solar month is no periodical motion, and not easily *mensurable*, and the months unequal among themselves, and not to be measured by even weeks or days. *Holder.*

ME'NSURAL. *adj.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] Relating to measure.

To **ME'NSURATE.** *v. a.* [from *mensura*, Latin.] To measure; to take the dimension of any thing.

MENSURA'TION. *n. s.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] The act or practice of measuring; result of measuring.

After giving the *mensuration* and argumentation of Dr. Cumberland, it would not have been fair to have suppressed those of another prelate. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

ME'NTAL. *adj.* [*mentale*, French; *mentis*, Latin.] Intellectual; existing in the mind.

What a *mental* power
This eye shoots forth? How big imagination
Moves in this lip? To the dumbness of the gesture
One might interpret. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

So deep the power of these ingredients pierc'd,
Even to the inmost seat of *mental* sight,
That Adam, now enforc'd to close his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his spirits became entranc'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The metaphor of taste would not have been so general, had there not been a conformity between the *mental* taste and that sensitive taste that affects the palate. *Addison.*

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time when the mind was without those principles; for where the ideas are not, there can be no knowledge, no assent, no *mental* or verbal propositions about them. *Locke.*

She kindly talk'd, at least three hours,
Of plastick forms, and *mental* pow'rs. *Prior.*

Those inward representations of spirit, thought, love, and hatred, are pure and *mental* ideas, belonging to the mind, and carry nothing of shape or sense in them. *Watts.*

ME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *mental.*] Intellectually; in the mind; not practically or externally, but in thought or meditation.

If we consider the heart the first principle of life, and *mentally* divide it into its constituent parts, we find nothing but what is in any muscle of the body. *Bentley.*

ME'NTION. *n. s.* [*mention*, Fr. *mentio*, Lat.]

1. Oral or written expression, or recital of any thing.

Think on me when it shall be well with thee; and make *mention* of me unto Pharaoh. *Gen.* xl. 14.

The Almighty introduces the proposal of his laws rather with the *mention* of some particular acts of kindness, than by reminding mankind of his severity. *Rogers.*

2. Cursory or incidental nomination.

Haply *mention* may arise
Of something not unseasonable to ask. *Milton, P. L.*

To **ME'NTION.** *v. a.* [*mentionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To write or express in words or writing.

I will *mention* the loving kindnesses of the Lord, and the praises of the Lord. *Isa.* lxiii. 7.

These *mentioned* by their names were princes in their families. 1 *Chron.* iv. 38.

All his transgressions shall not be *mentioned.* *Ezek.* xviii.

Joys
Then sweet, now sad to *mention*, through dire change,
Befall'n us unforeseen, unthought of. *Milton, P. L.*

No more be *mentioned* then of violence
Against ourselves, and wilful barrenness. *Milton, P. L.*

MEPHI'TICAL.† } **MEPHI'TICK.** } *adj.* [*mephitis*, Lat. *Mephitick* is in the old vocabulary of Cockeram.] Ill savoured; stinking.

Mephitical exhalations are poisonous or noxious steams issuing out of the earth, from what cause soever. *Quincy.*

Such is the famous grotta del cani in Italy, called the poisonous mouth; the streams whereof are of a *mephitical* or noxious quality. *Bp. Lavington, Enth. of Meth. and Pap.* ii. 154.

These philosophers consider men in their experiments, no more than they do mice in an air pump, or in a recipient of *mephitick* gas. *Burke.*

MERA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*meracus*, Lat.] Strong; racy.

ME'RCABLE. *adj.* [*mercor*, Lat.] To be sold or bought. *Dict.*

MERCANTA'NTE. *n. s.* [Ital.] A foreign trader; a merchant.

What is he? ——
— Master, a *mercantante*, or a pedant,
I know not what but formal in apparel.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

ME'RCANTILE.† *adj.* Trading; commercial: relating to traders.

The only procede (that I may use the *mercantile* term) you can expect, is thanks. *Howell, Lett.* (*dat.* 1621,) i. i. 29.

Navigation and *mercantile* negotiation are the two poles whereon that state doth move.
Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 167.

The expedition of the Argonauts was partly *mercantile*, partly military. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Let him travel and fulfil the duties of the military or *mercantile* life; let prosperous or adverse fortune call him to the most distant parts of the globe, still let him carry on his knowledge, and the improvement of his soul. *Watts.*

ME'RCAT. *n. s.* [*mercatus*, Lat.] Market; trade.

With irresistible majesty and authority our Saviour removed the exchange, and drove the *mercat* out of the temple. *Sprat.*

ME'RCATURE. *n. s.* [*mercatura*, Lat.] The practice of buying and selling.

ME'RCENARINESS.† *n. s.* [from *mercenary.*] Venality; respect to hire or reward.

Charity casts out all other *mercenariness.*
Wh. Duty of Man, Sund. xvi.

To forego the pleasures of sense, and undergo the hardships that attend a holy life, is such a kind of *mercenariness*, as none but a resigned, believing soul is likely to be guilty of; if fear itself, and even the fear of hell, may be one justifiable motive of men's actions. *Boyle.*

ME'RCENARY. *adj.* [*mercenaire*, Fr. *mercenarius*, Lat.]

1. Venal; hired; sold for money.

Many of our princes, woe the while!
Lie drown'd, and soak'd in *mercenary* blood. *Shakspeare.*

Divers Almains, who served in the garrisons, being merely *mercenary*, did easily incline to the strongest. *Haywood.*

2. Too studious of profit; acting only for hire.

The appellation of servant imports a *mercenary* temper, and denotes such an one as makes his reward both the sole motive and measure of his obedience. *South, Serm.*

'Twas not for nothing I the crown resign'd;
I still must own a *mercenary* mind. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

ME'RCENARY.† *n. s.* [*mercenaire*, Fr.] A hireling; one retained or serving for pay.

There are but sixteen hundred *mercenaries*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

He a poor *mercenary* serves for bread;
For all his travel, only cloth'd and fed. *Sandys.*

ME'RCER.† *n. s.* [*mercier*, French. Dr. Johnson.— Originally a mercer was a dealer in various articles; a sort of pedlar, as Cotgrave renders *mercier*, "a mean haberdasher of small wares, a tradesman that retails all manner of small wares, and hath no better than a shed or booth for his shop." The Spanish *mercero* is much the same. Both are from the Latin *merx*, *mercis*, any kind of merchandise. See also MERCERY.] One who sells silks.

The draper and *mercer* may measure religion as they please, and the weaver cast her upon what loom he please. *Howell.*

ME'RCERSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *mercer*.] Business of a mercer.

He confesseth himself to be an egregious fool to leave his *mercership* and go to be a musqueteer. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 62.

ME'RCERY.† *n. s.* [*mercerie*, French; from *mercer*.]

1. Any ware to sell. *Huloet.*

The chapmen of such *mercerie*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 2.

2. Trade of mercers; traffick of silks.

The *mercery* is gone from out of Lombard-street and Cheapside into Paternoster-row and Fleet-street. *Graunt.*

To ME'RCHAND. *v. n.* [*marchander*, French.] To transact by traffick.

Ferdinando *merchanded* with France for the restoring Roussiglion and Perpignan, oppignorated to them. *Bacon.*

ME'RCHANDISE. *n. s.* [*marchandise*, French.]

1. Traffick; commerce; trade.

If a son, that is sent by his father about *merchandise*, fall into some lewd action, his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

If he pay thee to the utmost farthing, thou hast forgiven nothing; it is *merchandise*, and not forgiveness, to restore him that does as much as you can require. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Wares; any thing to be bought or sold.

Fair when her breast, like a rich laden bark
With precious *merchandise* she forth doth lay. *Spenser.*

Thou shalt not sell her at all for money; thou shalt not make *merchandise* of her. *Deut.* xxi. 14.

As for any *merchandise* ye have brought, ye shall have your return in *merchandise* or in gold. *Bacon.*

So active a people will always have money, whilst they can send what *merchandises* they please to Mexico. *Addison.*

To ME'RCHANDISE.† *v. n.* To trade; to traffick; to exercise commerce.

Others, in their shops, *marchandising* and traffiking. *Harmar, Transl. of Beza*, (1587,) p. 220.

Money would not lie still, but would in great part be employed upon *merchandizing*. *Bacon, Ess.* 41.

The Phœnicians, of whose exceeding *merchandising* we read so much in ancient histories, were Canaanites, whose very name signifies merchants. *Brerewood on Languages.*

ME'RCHANDRY.* *n. s.* [from *To merchand*.] Traffick; trade; commerce.

He may follow husbandry, and *merchandry*, upon his own choice. *Bp. Sanderson, Cases of Consc.* p. 44.

ME'RCHANT.† *n. s.* [*merchant*, old Fr. then *marchand;* from *mercans*, Latin.]

1. One who trafficks to remote countries.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath attach'd
Our *merchants'* goods at Bourdeaux. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The Lord hath given a commandment against the *merchant* city to destroy the strong holds thereof. *Isa.* xxiii. 11.

The most celebrated *merchants* in the world were situated in the island of Tyre. *Addison.*

2. A ship of trade.

Convoy ships accompany their *merchants*, till they may prosecute the rest of their voyage without danger. *Dryden, Parall. of Poetry and Painting.*

To ME'RCHANT.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to carry on the business of a merchant.

He died in the 63d year of his age, after he had *merchanted* 38, been two years in the cave, lived at Mecca 10, and 13 at Medina. *L. Addison, Life of Mahomet*, p. 80.

ME'RCHANTLY. } *adj.* [from *merchant*.] Like a
ME'RCHANTLIKE. } merchant. *Ainsworth.*

ME'RCHANT-MAN. *n. s.* [*merchant* and *man*.] A ship of trade.

Pirates have fair winds and a calm sea, when the just and peaceful *merchant-man* hath them. *Bp. Taylor.*

In the time of Augustus and Tiberius, the southern coasts of Spain sent great fleets of *merchant-men* to Italy. *Arbuthnot.*

ME'RCHANTABLE.† *adj.* [*mercabilis*, Latin; from *merchant*.] Fit to be bought or sold.

Verses are grown such *merchantable* ware,
That now for sonnets sellers are and buyers. *Sir J. Harrington, Epigr.* i. 40.

This [ware] of Simeon's he supposes will need very much washing and cleansing, before it be *merchantable*. *Mede, Apost. of the Latter Times*, p. 131.

Why they placed this invention upon the beaver, beside the medicable and *merchantable* commodity of castoreum, or parts conceived to be bitten away, might be the sagacity of that animal. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ME'RCIABLE.† *adj.* [from *mercy*.] This word in Spenser signifies *merciful*, Dr. Johnson says; and he might have supported the poet by numerous examples from older writers. It is now obsolete.

Him thinketh he is so far culpable,
That God will not be *merciable*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.

To make these ladies *merciable*. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* ver. 1864.

Not but well mought him betight:
He is so meek, wise, *merciable*,
And with his word his work is convenable. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

ME'RCIFUL. *adj.* [*mercy* and *full*.] Compassionate tender; kind; unwilling to punish; willing to pity and spare.

Be *merciful*, O Lord, unto thy people thou hast redeemed. *Deut.* xxi. 8.

Observe
His providence, and on him sole depend,
Merciful, over all his works; with good
Still overcoming evil. *Milton, P. L.*

ME'RCIFULLY. *adv.* [from *merciful*.] Tenderly; mildly; with pity; with compassion.

Make the true use of those afflictions which his hand, *mercifully* severe, hath been pleased to lay upon thee. *Atterbury.*

ME'RCIFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *merciful*.] Tenderness; willingness to spare.

The band that ought to knit all these excellencies together

is a kind *mercifulness* to such a one, as is in his soul devoted to such perfections. *Sidney.*

Use the means ordinary and lawful, among which *mercifulness* and liberality is one to which the promise of secular wealth is most frequently made. *Hammond.*

To ME'RCIFY.* *v. a.* [from *mercy.*] To pity.

But loe! the gods, that mortal follies vew,
Did worthily revenge this mayden's pride;
And, nought regarding her so goodly hew,
Did laugh at her that many did deride;
Whilest she did weepe, of no man *mercifide.*
Spenser, F. Q. vi. vii. 32.

ME'RCILESS. *adj.* [from *mercy.*] Void of mercy; pitiless; hard hearted; cruel; severe.

His mother *merciless*,
Most *merciless* of women Wyden hight,
Her other son fast sleeping did oppress,
And with most cruel hand him murdered pitiless. *Spenser.*

The foe is *merciless* and will not pity. *Shakspeare.*

Think not their rage so desperate to essay
An element more *merciless* than they. *Denham.*

What God so mean,
So *merciless* a tyrant to obey! *Dryden, Juv.*

Whatever ravages a *merciless* distemper may commit, she shall have one man as much her admirer as ever. *Pope.*

The torrent *merciless* imbibes
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes. *Swift.*

ME'RCILESSLY.† *adv.* [from *merciless.*] In a manner void of pity.

She has been *mercilessly* torn in pieces by the cruel teeth of those ravenous beasts, which pretended to watch and defend her. *Ellis, Gent. Sinner,* (1672,) p. 197.

ME'RCILESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *merciless.*] Want of pity.

MERCU'RIAL.† *adj.* [*mercurialis*, Lat. *mercurial*, Fr. Cotgrave.]

1. Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly.

I know the shape of 's leg: this is his hand,
His foot *mercurial*, his martial thigh,
The brawns of Hercules. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Tully considered the dispositions of a sincere, more ignorant, and less *mercurial* nation, by dwelling on the pathetick part. *Swift.*

2. Consisting of quicksilver: as, *mercurial* medicines.

3. Giving intelligence; directing. [from *Mercury*, the heathen guide of travellers.]

As the wise men were led by the star, or as the traveller is directed by a *mercurial* statue.
Chillingworth, Relig. of Protestants.

MERCU'RIAL.* *n. s.*

1. An active, sprightly, gay person.

This youth was such a *mercurial*, as could make his own part, if at any time he chanced to be out. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. In medicine, *mercurials* are preparations of mercury.

To MERCU'RIALIZE.* *v. n.* [*mercurializer*, French.] To be humorous, fantastical, new-fangled; to prattle overmuch. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

MERCU'RIALIST.* *n. s.* [from *mercurialise.*] One under the influence of Mercury; one resembling Mercury in variety of character.

The great *mercurialists* of the world for wit and devices, those πολυμήχανοι, that have a finger in the managing of all Christian states; I mean the Jesuits.
Dean King, Serm. 5 *Nov.* 1608, p. 26.

Mercurialists are solitary, much in contemplation, subtile.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 190.

MERCURIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *mercury.*] The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver.

I add the ways of *mercurification.* *Boyle.*

ME'RCURY.† *n. s.* [*Mercurius*, Latin.]

1. One of the planets.

Of all the planets *Mercury* is the least, at the same time it is that which is nearest the sun. *Adams.*

2. The chymist's name for quicksilver is *mercury.* *Hill.*

The gall of animals and *mercury* kill worms: and the water in which *mercury* is boiled has this effect. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Sprightly qualities.

Thus the *mercury* of man is fix'd,
Strong grows the virtue with his nature mix'd;
The dross cements what else were too refin'd,
And in one int'rest body acts with mind. *Pope.*

4. A news-paper; so called from Mercury, the intelligencer of the gods. *Ainsworth.*

5. It is now applied, in cant phrase, to the carriers of news and pamphlets. Dr. Johnson. — It had been a cant phrase more than a century before Dr. Johnson's time; and was used, generally, for a messenger.

We now call those hawkers that go up and down the streets crying news-books, and selling by retail; and those, who sell them by whole-sale from the press, are called *mercuries.*
Cowel, in V. Hawkers.

We give the winds wings, and the angels too; as being the swift messengers of God, the nimble *mercuries* of heaven.
Abp. Sancroft, Serm. p. 131.

ME'RCURY. *n. s.* [*mercurialis*, Latin.] A plant.

Herb *mercury* is of an emollient nature, and is eaten in the manner of spinach, which, when cultivated in a garden, it greatly excels. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

MERCURY'S *finger.* *n. s.* [*hermodactylus*, Lat.] Wild saffron.

To ME'RCURY.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wash with a preparation of mercury.

Your palms, (Jupiter knows,) they are as tender as the foot of a foundered nag, or a lady's face new *mercuried*; they'll touch nothing. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

ME'RCY. *n. s.* [*merci*, French; contracted from *misericordia*, Latin.]

1. Tenderness; goodness; pity; willingness to spare and save; clemency; mildness; unwillingness to punish.

Oh heaven have *mercy* on me!
— I say, amen.
And have you *mercy* too? *Shakspeare.*

Mercy is not strained;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath. It is twice bless'd;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.. *Shakspeare.*

Thou, O God, art gracious, long-suffering, and in *mercy* ordering all. *Wisd.* xv. 1.

Examples of justice must be made for terror to some; examples of *mercy* for comfort to others: the one procures fear, and the other love. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

Good heaven, whose darling attribute we find
Is boundless grace, and *mercy* to mankind,
Abhors the cruel. *Dryden.*

We adore his undeserved *mercy* towards us, that he made us the chief of the visible creation. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. Pardon.

'Twere a paper lost,
As offered *mercy* is. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Cry *mercy* lords,
That you have ta'en a tardy sluggard here. *Shakspeare.*

I cry thee *mercy* with all my heart, for suspecting a friar of the least good-nature. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

3. Discretion; power of acting at pleasure.

Condition!
What good condition can a treaty find
I' the part that is at *mercy*? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The most authentick record of so ancient a family should lie at the *mercy* of every infant who flings a stone. *Pope.*

A lover is ever complaining of cruelty while any thing is denied him; and when the lady ceases to be cruel, she is, from the next moment, at his *mercy.* *Swift.*

ME'RCY-SEAT. *n. s.* [*mercy* and *seat.*]

The *mercy-seat* was the covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited: it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed the two cherubims, of the same metal, which with their wings extended forwards, seemed to form a throne for the majesty of God, who in Scripture is represented as sitting between the cherubims, and the ark was his footstool; it was from hence that God gave his oracles to Moses, or to the high-priest that consulted him. *Calmet.*

Make a *mercy-seat* of pure gold. *Exod.* xxv. 17.

MERD.* *n. s.* [*merde*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *merda*, Lat.] Ordure; dung.

To dispute of gentry without wealth, is to discuss the original of a *merd*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 321.

Burnt clouts, chalk, *merds*, and clay,
Powder of bones, scalings of iron, glass,
And worlds of other strange ingredients,
Would burst a man to name. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

MERE.† *adj.* [*merus*, Latin.]

1. That or this only; such and nothing else; this only.

Scotland hath foisons to fill up your will
Of your *mere* own. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The *mere* Irish were not admitted to the benefit of the laws of England, until they had purchased charters of denization. *Davies on Ireland.*

From *mere* success nothing can be concluded in favour of any nation upon whom it is bestowed. *Atterbury.*

What if the head, the eye, or ear repin'd,
To serve *mere* engines to the ruling mind. *Pope.*

Let eastern tyrants from the light of heav'n
Seclude their bosom slaves, meanly possess'd
Of a *mere*, lifeless, violated form. *Thomson, Spring.*

2. Absolute; entire.

Great both by name, and great in power and might,
And meriting a *meere* triumphant seat. *Spenser, Sonnet.*

Upon his *mere* request,
(Being come to knowledge that there was complaint
Intended 'gainst Lord Angelo,) came I hither,
To speak, as from his mouth, what he doth know
Is true, and false. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

MERE or *mer*, in the beginning, middle, or end, signify the same with the Saxon mepe, a pool or lake. *Gibson.*

MERE.† *n. s.* [mepe, Saxon.]

1. A pool; commonly a large pool or lake: as, *Winander mere.* See MAR.

Meres stored both with fish and fowl. *Camden.*

O'er desert plains, and rushy *meers*,
And wither'd heaths, I rove. *Shenstone, Song.*

2. A boundary; a ridge of land. [μείρω, Greek, to divide.]

Hygate made the *meare* thereof by west. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. ix. 46.

The mislayer of a *mere* stone is to blame: but it is the unjust judge that is the capital remover of land-marks, who defineth amiss of lands. *Bacon.*

Doles and marks, which of ancient time were laid for the division of *meres* and balks in the fields, to bring the owners to their right. *Homilies*, ii. 235.

As it were a common *mear* between lands. *Abp. Usher, Answ. to the Jesuit Malone*, p. 309.

To **MERE.*** *v. a.* [from the noun; μείρω, to divide, Greek.] To limit; to bound; to divide.

That brave honour of the Latian name,
Which *mear'd* her rule with Africa. *Spenser, Ruins of Rome.*

ME'RELY.† *adv.* [from *mere.*]

1. Simply; only; thus and no other way; for this and for no other end or purpose.

Which thing we ourselves would grant, if the use thereof had been *merely* and only mystical. *Hooker.*

These external manners of laments
Are *merely* shadows to the unseen grief,
That swells with silence in the tortur'd soul. *Shakspeare.*

It is below reasonable creatures to be conversant in such diversions as are *merely* innocent, and have nothing else to recommend them. *Addison.*

Above a thousand bought his almanack *merely* to find what he said against me. *Swift.*

Prize not your life for other ends
Than *merely* to oblige your friends. *Swift.*

2. Absolutely.

The same benefice shall be oftsoons *merely* void. *Acts of Parl.* 31 *Eliz.* c. 6. § 10.

'Tis an unweeded garden,
That grows to seed; things rank and gross in nature
Possess it *merely*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

I am as happy
In my friend's good, as if 'twere *merely* mine. *Beaum. and Fl. Honest Man's Fortune.*

MERETRI'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*meretricius*, *meretrix*, Lat.] Whorish; such as is practised by prostitutes; alluring by false show.

The *meretricious* world claps our cheeks, and fondles us into failings. *Feltham, Res.* i. 26.

An enchanting *meretricious* tide
Of sweets and graces overflow'd them all. *Beaumont, Psyche*, iii. 148.

Jezebel, for all her paintings and fine *meretricious* pranking herself up, was to be thrown out at the window, and her flesh to be devoured by dogs. *More, on the Sev. Churches*, p. 101.

Our degenerate understandings having suffered a sad divorce from their dearest object, defile themselves with every *meretricious* semblance, that the variety of opinion presents them with. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Not by affected, *meretricious* arts,
But strict harmonious symmetry of parts. *Roscommon.*

MERETRI'CIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *meretricious.*] Whorishly; after the manner of whores.

Meretriciously to hunt abroad after foreign affections. *Burke, Tracts on the Popery Laws.*

MERETRI'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *meretricious.*] False allurement like those of strumpets.

To **MERGE.*** *v. a.* [*mergo*, Lat.] To immerse; to plunge.

Thomas Woolsie — wholly *merged* himself in secular offices and state affairs. *Prynne, Breviate of the Prelates, &c.* (1637,) p. 64.

The vulgar *merged* in sense from their earliest infancy, and never once dreaming any thing to be worthy of pursuit but what either pampers their appetite or fills their purse, imagine nothing to be real, but what may be tasted or touched. *Harris, Hermes*, iii. 4.

Whenever a greater estate and a less coincide in one and the same person, the less is annihilated, or in the law phrase, is said to be *merged*, that is, sunk or drowned in the greater. *Blackstone.*

To **MERGE.*** *v. n.* To be swallowed up; to be lost; to be sunk.

He is to take care, undoubtedly, that the ecclesiastick shall not *merge* in the farmer, but shall continue the presiding and predominating character. *Sir W. Scott, Speech in Apr.* 1802, p. 27.

MERI'DIAN. *n. s.* [*meridien*, French; *meridies*, Latin.]

1. Noon; mid-day.

He promis'd in his East a glorious race,
Now sunk from his *meridian*, sets apace. *Dryden.*

2. The line drawn from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon.

The true *meridian* is a circle passing through the poles of the world, and the zenith or vertex of any place, exactly dividing the east from the west. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The sun or moon, rising or setting, our idea represents bigger than when on the *meridian*. *Watts, Logick.*

3. **The particular place or state of any thing.**

All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the *meridian* thereof: they are such as will be of little use to a separate soul. *Hale.*

4. **The highest point of glory or power.**

I've touch'd the highest point of all my greatness,
And from that full *meridian* of my glory
I haste now to my setting. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
Your full majesty at once breaks forth
In the *meridian* of your reign. *Waller.*

MERI'DIAN. *adj.*

1. Being at the point of noon.

Sometimes tow'rds Eden, which now in his view
Lay pleasant, his griev'd look he fixes sad;
Sometimes tow'rds heaven, and the full blazing sun,
Which now sat high in his *meridian* tower. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Extended from north to south.

Compare the *meridian* line afforded by magnetical needles with one mathematically drawn, observe the variation of the needle, or its declination from the true *meridian* line. *Boyle.*

3. Raised to the highest point.

MERI'DIONAL. *adj.* [*meridional*, French.]

1. Southern.

In the southern coast of America or Africa, the southern point varieth toward the land, as being disposed that way by the *meridional* or proper hemisphere. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Southerly; having a southern aspect.

All offices that require heat, as kitchens, stillatories, and stoves, should be *meridional*. *Wotton, Architecture.*

MERIDIONA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *meridional*.] Position in the south, aspect towards the south.

MERI'DIONALLY. *adv.* [from *meridional*.] In the direction of the meridian.

The Jews, not willing to lie as their temple stood, do place their bed from north to south, and delight to sleep *meridionally*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ME'RILS.* *n. s.* [*merelles*, French.] A boyish game, called five-penny morris; played here most commonly with stones, but in France with pawns or men made of purpose. Cotgrave. It is better known by the corrupted name of *morris*. See MORRIS.

ME'RIT. *n. s.* [*meritum*, Latin; *merite*, French.]

1. Desert: excellence deserving honour or reward.

She deem'd I well deserv'd to die,
And made a *merit* of her cruelty. *Dryden.*
Roscommon, not more learn'd than good,
With manners generous as his noble blood;
To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,
And every author's *merit* but his own. *Pope.*
She valued nothing less
Than titles, figures, shape, and dress;
That *merit* should be chiefly pi[illegible]'d
In judgement, knowledge, wit, and taste. *Swift.*

2. Reward deserved.

Those laurel groves, the *merits* of thy youth,
Which thou from Mahomet didst greatly gain,
While bold assertor of resistless truth,
Thy sword did godlike liberty maintain. *Prior.*

3. Claim; right; character with respect to desert of good or evil.

You have the captives; use them
As we shall find their *merits* and our safety
May equally determine. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

As I am studious to promote the honour of my native country, I put Chaucer's *merits* to the trial, by turning some of the Canterbury tales into our language. *Dryden.*

When a point hath been well examined, and our own judgement settled, after a large survey of the *merits* of the cause, it would be a weakness to continue fluttering. *Watts.*

To ME'RIT. *v. a.* [*meriter*, French.]

1. To deserve; to have a right to claim any thing as deserved.

Amply have *merited* of me, of all
The infernal empire. *Milton, P. L.*

A man at best is uncapable of *meriting* any thing from God. *South, Serm.*

2. To deserve; to earn: it is used generally of good, but sometimes of ill.

Whatsoever jewels I have *merited*, I am sure I have received none, unless experience be a jewel; that I have purchased at an infinite rate. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

If such rewards to vanquish'd men are due,
What prize may Nisus from your bounty claim,
Who *merited* the first rewards, and fame? *Dryden.*

ME'RITABLE.* *adj.* [from *merit*.] Deserving of reward; fit to be rewarded.

The people generally are very acceptive, and apt to applaud any *meritable* work. *B. Jonson, Case is altered.*

MERITO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*meritoire*, French; from *merit*.] Deserving of reward; high in desert.

Instead of so great and *meritorious* a service, in bringing all the Irish to acknowledge the king for their liege, they did great hurt. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The war that hath such a foundation will not only be reputed just, but holy and *meritorious*. *Ralegh, Ess.*

Sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the satisfactory and *meritorious* death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever. *Sanderson.*

This is not only the most prudent, but the most *meritorious* charity, which we can practise. *Addison, Spect.*

MERITO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *meritorious*.] In such a manner as to deserve reward.

He carried himself *meritoriously* in foreign employments in time of the interdict, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Wotton.*

MERITO'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *meritorious*.] The act or state of deserving well.

There was a full persuasion of the high *meritoriousness* of what they did; but still there was no law of God to ground it upon, and consequently it was not conscience. *South.*

ME'RITORY.* *adj.* [*meritoire*, French.] Deserving of reward; meritorious.

How *meritory* is thilke deede
Of charitee to clothe and feede
The poore folke. *Gower, Conf. Am.* Prol.

It ys more *merytory* and bettir to have pytie upon the foole than upon the worldely wyse man.
Lord Rivers, Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers, (1477,) A.vi.

ME'RITOT.† *n. s.* [*oscillum*, Latin.] A kind of play used by children, in swinging themselves on ropes or the like, till they are giddy.
Speght, Gloss. to Chaucer.

MERLE.* *n. s.* [*merle*, Fr. *merula*, Latin.] A blackbird.

Upon his dulcet pype the *merle* doth only play.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.
To the mirthful *merle* the warbling mavis sings.
Drayton, Polyolb, S. 14.

ME'RLIN.† *n. s.* [*esmerillon*, French; *smerlin*, *merlin*, Teut. Serenius derives it from the Icel. *maer*. *Marleon* is an old way of writing our word.] A kind of hawk.

I wolde els have thought yt moche more than a myracle, the wolfe so to have left the shepe, the foxe the capon, and the *marleon* the poore byrde.
Bale, Yet a Course, (1543,) fol. 29.

Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was at that time following a *merlin*. *Sidney.*

Merlins and wild fowl come unto us with a north-west wind in the autumn. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 117.

Me'rmaid. *n. s.* [*mer*, the sea; and *maid*.] A sea woman; an animal with a woman's head and fish's tail.

I'll drown more sailors than the *mermaid* shall. *Shakspeare.*

Thou remembrest,
Since once I sat upon a promontory,
And heard a *mermaid* on a dolphin's back
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civil at her song. *Shakspeare.*

Did sense persuade Ulysses not to hear
The *mermaids'* songs, which so his men did please,
That they were all persuaded, through the ear,
To quit the ship and leap into the seas? *Davies.*

Few eyes have escaped the picture of a *mermaid*: Horace his monster, with woman's head above, and fishy extremity below, answers the shape of the ancient Syrens that attempted upon Ulysses. *Brown. Vulg. Err.*

Mermaid's trumpet. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

Me'rman.* *n. s.* The sea man; the male of the mermaid.

However naturalists may doubt of the reality of *mermen* or mermaids, if we might believe particular writers, there seems testimony enough to establish it. *Chambers.*

Me'rrily. *adv.* [from *merry*.] Gaily; airily; cheerfully; with mirth; with gaiety; with laughter.

Merrily, merrily, shall we live now,
Under the blossom that hangs on the bough. *Shakspeare.*

When men come to borrow of your masters, they approach sadly, and go away *merrily*. *Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.*

A paisan of France thinks of no more than his coarse bread and his onions, his canvas clothes and wooden shoes, labours contentedly on working days, and dances or plays *merrily* on holidays. *Temple, Miscell.*

Merrily sing, and sport, and play,
For 'tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*

Me'rrimake. *n. s.* [*merry* and *make*.] A festival; a meeting of mirth; merry pranks.

Thenot, now nis the time of *merrimake*,
Nor Pan to herie, nor with love to play;
Sike mirth in May is meetest for to make,
Or summer shade, under the cocked hay. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

The knight did not forbear,
Her honest mirth and pleasure to partake,
But when he saw her gibe, and toy, and geare,
And pass the bounds of modest *merrimake*,
Her dalliance he despised. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To **Me'rrimake.** *v. n.* To feast; to be jovial.

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To moil all day, and *merrimake* at night. *Gay, Pastorals.*

Me'rriment. *n. s.* [from *merry*.] Mirth; gaiety; cheerfulness; laughter.

Who when they heard that piteous strained voice,
In haste forsook their rural *merriment*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

A number of *merriments* and jests, wherewith they have pleasantly moved much laughter at our manner of serving God. *Hooker.*

Methought it was the sound
Of riot and ill-managed *merriment*. *Milton, Comus.*

Me'rriness. *n. s.* [from *merry*.] Mirth; merry disposition.

The stile shall give us cause to climb in the *merriness*. *Shakspeare.*

ME'RRY.† *adj.* [Dr. Johnson has offered no etymology; it is the Sax. mýriᵹ, miriᵹe, meriᵹ, merie; of which an ancient sense is *sweet, pleasant, agreeable*; and so *merry* is used by our old authors. In Gen. xiii. 10. miriᵹe is applied to the plain of Jordan, where our present translation uses the words, "as the garden of God;" and a more ancient one, "paradise;" to denote a pleasant and fruitful country: and thus some of the old commentators, "sicut locus *amœnissimus*."]

1. Pleasant; sweet; agreeable; delightful; charming. Dr. Johnson has given, as a third illustration of this word, a single example from Dryden, with the definition of prosperous; which belongs to the present meaning, hitherto overpassed in our dictionaries. Spenser thus applies *merry* to wind and weather; i. e. pleasant, or agreeable, not foul, not tempestuous, fair.

The nightingale with so *mery* a note
Answer'd him, that alle the wood rong. *Chaucer, Flower and Leaf.*

His vois was *merier* than the *mery* orgon,
On masse daies that in the churches gon. *Chaucer, Nonnes Pr. Tale.*

A citee—
That stood ful *mery* upon an haven side. *Chaucer, Nonnes Pr. Tale.*

At length they all to *merry* London came. *Spenser, Prothalamion.*

There eke my feeble bark awhile may stay,
Till *mery* wind and weather call her thence away. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. xii. 1.

The *merry* harp with the lute, [in the older version, *pleasant* harp.] *Psalm* lxxxi. 2.

In my small pinnace I can sail,
Contemning all the blustering roar;
And running with a *merry* gale,
With friendly stars my safety seek,
Within some little winding creek,
And see the storm ashore. *Dryden.*

2. Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart.

They drank and were *merry* with him. *Gen.* xliii. 34.

The vine languisheth, all the *merry*-hearted sigh. *Isa.* xxiv.

Some that are of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company into which they come to be sad and ill-disposed; and others that are of a jovial nature, do dispose the company to be *merry* and cheerful. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Man is the *merriest* species of the creation; all above and below him are serious. *Addison.*

3. Causing laughter.

You kill'd her husband, and for that vile fault
Two of her brothers were condemn'd to death;
My hand cut off, and made a *merry* jest. *Shakspeare.*

4. *To make* **Merry.** To junket; to be jovial.

They trod the grapes and *made merry*, and went into the house of their God. *Judges*, ix. 27.

A fox 'spy'd a bevy of jolly, gossiping wenches *making merry* over a dish of pullets. *L'Estrange.*

Merry-andrew.† *n. s.* [This term is traced to a facetious practitioner in physick of Henry the Eighth's time, and who is said to have been the physician of that monarch. His name was *Andrew Borde*. "Dr. Borde was an ingenious man, and knew how to humour and please his patients, readers, and auditors. In his travels and visits, he often appeared and spoke in publick: and would often frequent markets and fairs, where a conflux of people used to get together, to whom he prescribed: and to induce them to flock thither the more readily, he would make humorous speeches, couched in such language as caused mirth, and wonderfully propagated his fame!—'Twas from the Doctor's method of using such speeches at markets and fairs, that in aftertimes those that imitated the like humorous, jocose language, were styled *Merry Andrews*; a term much in vogue on our stages." Hearne. Benedict. Abb. ed. Ox. 1735, tom. i. Præf. p. 50.] A buffoon; a zany; a jack-pudding.

He would be a statesman because he is a buffoon; as if there went no more to the making of a counsellor, than the faculties of a *merry-andrew* or tumbler. *L'Estrange.*

The first who made the experiment was a *merry-andrew*. *Spectator.*

MERRYMEETING.* *n. s.* [*merry* and *meet*.] A meeting for mirth; a festival.

It struck their fancy luckily, and maintained the *merry-meeting*. *Bp. Taylor, House of Feasting.*

The studious man prefers a book before a revel, the rigors of contemplation before *merry-meetings* and jolly company. *South, Serm.* viii. 408.

ME'RRYTHOUGHT. *n. s.* [*merry* and *thought*.] A forked bone on the body of fowls; so called because boys and girls pull in play at the two sides, the longest part broken off betokening priority of marriage.

Let him not be breaking *merrythoughts* under the table with my cousin. *Echard, Contempt of the Clergy.*

ME'RSION.† *n. s.* [*mersio*, Lat.] The act of sinking, or dipping.

The *mersion* also in water, and the emersion thence, doth figure our death to the former, (to a natural and worldly defilement,) and receiving to a new life. *Barrow on Baptism.*

MESERA'ICK. *n. s.* [μεσάραιον: *mesaraique*, French: analogy requires it *mesaraick*.] Belonging to the mysentery.

It taketh leave of the permanent parts at the mouths of the *meseraicks*, and accompanieth the inconvertible portion into the siege. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The most subtile part of the chyle passeth immediately into the blood by the absorbent vessels of the guts, which discharge themselves into the *meseraick* veins. *Arbuthnot.*

MESE'EMS.† *impersonal verb.* [*me* and *seems*, or *it seems to me*: for this word it is now too common to use *methinks* or *methought*, an ungrammatical word. Dr. Johnson. — But see METHINKS.] I think; it appears to me; methinks.

Me semeth that the partye that forfayteth his maryage dooth ayenst the law of nature.

Boke of Good Maners, (Caxt. 1486,) f. iii. b.

Alas, of ghosts I hear the ghastly cries;
Yet there, *meseems*, I hear her singing loud. *Sidney.*

Meseemed by my side a royal maid,
Her dainty limbs full softly down did lay. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To that general subjection of the land *meseems* that the custom or tenure can be no bar nor impeachment.

Spenser on Ireland.

ME'SENTERY. *n. s.* [μεσεντέριον; *mesentere*, Fr.] That round which the guts are convolved.

When the chyle passeth through the *mesentery*, it is mixed with the lymph. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MESENTE'RICK. *adj.* [*mesenterique*, French; from *mesentery*.] Relating to the mesentery.

They are carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving a fine lymph from the lymphatick ducts, which dilutes this chylous fluid, and scours its containing vessels, which, from the *mesenterick* glands, unite in large channels, and pass directly into the common receptacle of the chyle. *Cheyne.*

MESH. *n. s.* [*maesche*, Dutch; *mache*, old French: it were therefore better written, as it is commonly pronounced, *mash*.] The interstice of a net; the space between the threads of a net.

The drovers hang square nets athwart the tide, thorough which the shoal of pilchard passing, leave many behind entangled in the *meshes*. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Such a hare is madness the youth, to skip o'er the *meshes* of good counsel the cripple. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

He spreads his subtle nets from sight,
With twinkling glasses to betray
The larks that in the *meshes* light. *Dryden.*

With all their mouths the nerves the spirits drink,
Which through the cells of the fine strainers sink:
These all the channell'd fibres every way,
For motion and sensation, still convey:
The greatest portion of the arterial blood,
By the close structure of the parts withstood,
Whose narrow *meshes* stop the grosser flood. *Blackmore.*

To MESH.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch in a net: to ensnare.

They were so *meshed* in this kynde of follie, that they knewe neither what they sayde, nor what they did.

North, Tr. of Philosoph. at Court, (1575,) p. 89.

The flies by chance *mesht* in her hair,
By the bright radiance thrown
From her clear eyes, rich jewels were,
They so like diamonds shone. *Drayton.*

ME'SHY. *adj.* [from *mesh*.] Reticulated; of network.

Some build his house, but thence his issue barre,
Some make his *meashy* bed, but reave his rest. *Carew.*

Caught in the *meshy* snare, in vain they beat
Their idle wings. *Thomson.*

ME'SLIN.† *n. s.* [from *mesler*, French, to mix; or rather corruptly pronounced for *miscellane*. See MASLIN. Dr Johnson. — It has been there observed, that the word is more probably of Goth. origin; *mastelluyn*, Teut. farrago; mỿſtlic, Sax. various.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

What reason is there which should but induce, and therefore much less enforce, us to think, that care of dissimilitude between the people of God and the heathen nations about them, was any more the cause of forbidding them to put on garments of sundry stuff, than of charging them withal not to sow their fields with *meslin*. *Hooker*, iv. § 7.

If worke for the thresher ye mind for to have,
Of wheat and of *mestlin* unthreshed go save. *Tusser.*

MESOLEU'CYS. *n. s.* [μεσόλευκος.] A precious stone, black, with a streak of white in the middle. *Dict.*

MESO'LOGARITHMS. *n. s.* [μέσος, λόγος, and αριθμος.] The logarithms of the cosines and tangents, so denominated by Kepler. *Harris.*

MESO'MELAS. *n. s.* [μεσομέλας.] A precious stone with a black vein parting every colour in the midst. *Bailey.*

MESPRI'SE.† *n. s.* [*mespris*, French. Dr. Johnson gives the word *mespise*, supposing it to be an errour of the press in the first passage from Spenser, which only he has cited. It is indeed an errour made in the second edition of the Fairy Queen, which some editions have followed. But *mesprise* is repeated by the poet.] Contempt; scorn.

Mammon was much displeas'd, yet note he chuse
But bear the rigour of his bold *mesprise*,
And thence him forward led, him further to entice.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. vii. 39.

Then, if all fayle, we will by force it win,
And eke reward the wretch for his *mesprise*,
As may be worthy of his hainous sin. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. ix. 9.

And Atè eke provokt him privily
With love of her, and shame of such *mesprize*.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. iv. 11.

MESS.† *n. s.* [*mes*, old French; *messo*, Italian; *missus*, Latin; *mes*, Gothick; meſe, Saxon, a dish. Dr. Johnson. — The past participle of the Sax. meſȳan, cibare, to furnish meat or food: in French *mets*; in Italian *messo*, from the same verb. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 327. — I differ both from Dr. Johnson and Mr. Tooke. Yet Dr. Johnson, in part of his etymology, is thus supported by bishop Patrick. "It was the ancient custom for great men to honour such as were in their favour, by sending dishes to them, which were first served up to themselves: from whence they were called *missa*, messes, *things sent*." Note on Genesis, xliii.

34. But I consider the word as denoting a *measure* or *portion*; and thus Sir John Chardin informs us that in Persia, Arabia, and the Indies a carver *parts* each dish, which is set before the master of the house, or the principal guest, or in the middle of the hall, into as many *portions*, put into different plates, as there are people to eat. And so Benjamin's *mess*, on which the learned bishop has made the preceding remark, is five *portions*, or five times as much of every thing as any of his brethren's. Our word, in this sense, is to be found in the Germ. *mass*, a measure: and thus, in our old lexicography, *mess* is explained "a *mease* of meat, a *mease* of pottage." Huloet's Dict. See also Mease.]

1. A dish; a quantity of food sent to table together.

The bounteous huswife, nature, on each bush
Lays her full *mess* before you. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Now your traveller,
And his toothpick at my worship's *mess.* *Shakspeare.*

I had as lief you should tell me of a *mess* of porridge. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Herbs and other country *messes*,
Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses. *Milton, L'All.*

Had either of the crimes been cooked to their palates, they might have changed *messes*. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

From him he next receives it thick or thin,
As pure a *mess* almost as it came in. *Pope.*

2. The ordinary of military men at a regulated price; the meal provided for a certain number. See *To* Mess.

To Mess.✝ *v. n.*

1. To eat; to feed. If this be the general sense of the word, of which however Dr. Johnson gives neither example nor etymon, it may be from the Saxon meꞅꞇian, to furnish meat or food.

2. To contribute to the common expence of the table in settled proportions; to eat and drink together at a regulated price. Chiefly a military phrase. [from the substantive.]

We will place them at an inn, where the officers of a regiment he had served in were *messing*. *Pye, Sketches on Var. Subjects*, (1796,) p. 10.

Me'ssage.✝ *n. s.* [*message*, Fr. q. d. *med-saegen*, à Suio-Goth. *med*, cum, with, and *saega*, dicere, to speak. Serenius.] An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

She doth display
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
Through which her words so wise do make their way,
To bear the *message* of her gentle spright. *Spenser.*

May one, that is a herald and a prince,
Do a fair *message* to his kingly ears! *Shakspeare.*

She is fair, and, fairer than that word,
Of wonderous virtues; sometimes from her eyes
I did receive fair speechless *messages*. *Shakspeare.*

Gently hast thou told
Thy *message*, which might else in telling wound,
And in performing end us. *Milton, P. L.*

Let the minister be low, his interest inconsiderable, the word will suffer for his sake; the *message* will still find reception according to the dignity of the messenger. *South.*

The welcome *message* made, was soon receiv'd;
'Twas to be wish'd and hop'd, but scarce believ'd. *Dryden.*

Me'ssenger.✝ *n. s.* [*messager*, French. Dr. Johnson. — And so our own word was at first written. "This *messager* turmented was, till he tellen plat and plain, &c." Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale.] One who carries an errand; one who comes from another to a third; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing; an harbinger; a forerunner.

Came running in, much like a man dismaid,
A *messenger* with letters, which his message said. *Spenser.*

Yon grey lines,
That fret the clouds, are *messengers* of day. *Shakspeare.*

The earl dispatched *messengers* one after another to the king, with an account of what he heard and believed he saw, and yet thought not fit to stay for an answer. *Clarendon.*

Joy touch'd the *messenger* of heav'n; he stay'd
Entranc'd, and all the blissful haunt survey'd. *Pope.*

MESSI'AH. *n. s.* [from the Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Christ; the Saviour of the world; the Prince of peace.

Great and publick opposition the magistrates made against Jesus, the man of Nazareth, when he appeared as the *Messiah*. *Watts on the Mind.*

Messi'ahship.* *n. s.* The office of the Messiah.

The *Messiahship* was pretended to by several imposters; but fallacy and falsehood being naturally weak, they still sunk and came to nothing. *South, Serm.* iii. 286.

Christ — gave as strong a proof of his *Messiahship*, as infinite power, joined with equal veracity, could give. *South, Serm.* iii. 382.

MESSI'EURS. *n. s.* [French, plural of *monsieur.*] Sirs; gentlemen.

Me'ssmate. *n. s.* [*mess* and *mate.*] One who eats at the same table.

Me'ssuage. *n. s.* [*messuagium*, law Latin; formed perhaps from *mesnage* by mistake of the *n* in court-hand for *u*, they being written alike, *mesnage* from *maison*, French.] The house and ground set apart for household uses.

Met, the preterite and part. of *meet.*

A set of well-meaning gentlemen in England, not to be *met* with in other countries, take it for granted they can never be wrong so long as they oppose ministers of state. *Addison, Freeholder.*

META'BASIS. *n. s.* [Greek.] In rhetorick, a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another. *Dict.*

Meta'bola. *n. s.* [μεταβολή.] In medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.

Metaca'rpal. *adj.* [from *metacarpus.*] Belonging to the metacarpus. *Dict.*

It will facilitate the separation in the joint, when you cut the finger from the *metacarpal* bone. *Sharp, Surgery.*

Metaca'rpus. *n. s.* [μεταχάρπιον.] In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers. *Dict.*

The conjunction is called synarthrosis; as in the joining of the carpus to the *metacarpus*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Meta'chronism.* *n. s.* [μετὰ and χρόνος, Gr.] A mistake in the computation of time.

Capellus laboureth to prove that it is a *metachronism* of six years, Kepler of five. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1650,) p. 165.

An error committed herein [the designation of time] is called anachronism: and either saith too much, and that is a prochronism, or too little, and that is a *metachronism*. *Ibid.* p. 174.

Me'tage.* *n. s.* [from *To mete.*] Measurement of coals.

Metagra'mmatism. *n. s.* [μετὰ and γράμμα.]

Anagrammatism, or *metagrammatism*, is a dissolution of a name into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any

letter into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Camden.*

METAL. *n. s.* [*metal*, French; *metallum*, Lat.]

1. We understand by the term *metal* a firm, heavy, and hard substance, opake, fusible by fire, and concreting again when cold into a solid body such as it was before, which is malleable under the hammer, and is of a bright, glossy, and glittering substance where newly cut or broken. The *metals* are six in number: 1. gold; 2. silver; 3. copper; 4. tin; 5. iron; 6. lead; of which gold is the heaviest, lead the second in weight, then silver, then copper, and iron is the lightest except tin: some have added mercury or quicksilver to the number of *metals*; but as it wants malleability, the criterion of *metals*, it is more properly ranked among the semi *metals*. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

Metallists use a kind of terrace in their vessels for fining *metals*, that the melted *metal* run not out. *Moxon.*

2. Courage; spirit. In this sense it is more frequently written *mettle*.

Being glad to find their companions had so much *metal*, after a long debate the major part carried it. *Clarendon.*

3. Upon this signification the following ambiguity is founded.

Both kinds of *metal* he prepar'd,
Either to give blows or to ward;
Courage and steel both of great force,
Prepar'd for better or for worse. *Hudibras.*

ME'TALLED.* See METTLED.

METALE'PSIS. *n. s.* [μεϊάληψις.] A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations. *Bailey.*

METALE'PTICALLY.* *adv.* [from *metalepsis.*] By transposition.

The name of promises may *metaleptically* be extended to comminations. *Bp. Sanderson, on Promiss. Oaths*, i. § 9.

META'LLICAL. } *adj.* [from *metallum*, Lat. *metallique*,
META'LLICK. } French.] Partaking of metal; containing metal; consisting of metal.

The antients observing in that material a kind of *metallical* nature, or fusibility, seem to have resolved it to nobler use; an art now utterly lost. *Wotton, Architecture.*

The lofty lines abound with endless store
Of min'ral treasure, and *metallick* oar. *Blackmore.*

METALLI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*metallum* and *fero*, Latin.] Producing metals. *Dict.*

META'LLINE. *adj.* [from *metal.*]

1. Impregnated with metal.

Metalline waters have virtual cold in them; put therefore wood or clay into smith's water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon.*

2. Consisting of metal.

Though the quicksilver were brought to a very close and lovely *metalline* cylinder, not interrupted by interspersed bubbles, yet having caused the air to be again drawn out of the receiver, several little bubbles disclosed themselves. *Boyle.*

ME'TALLIST. *n. s.* [from *metal*; *metalliste*, Fr.] A worker in metals; skilled in metals.

Metallists use a kind of terrace in their vessels for fining metals, that the melted metal run not out; it is made of quick lime and ox blood. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

METALLO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [*metallum* and γράφω.] An account or description of metals. *Dict.*

META'LLURGIST.† *n. s.* [*metallurgiste*, Fr. *metallum* and ἔργον.] A worker in metals.

META'LLURGY.† *n. s.* [*metallurgie*, French; *metallum* and ἔργον.] The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.

Drayton personifies the Peak in Derbyshire, which he makes a witch skilful in *metallurgy*. *Warton, Notes on Milton's Sm. Poems.*

ME'TALMAN.* *n. s.* [*metal* and *man.*] A coppersmith; a tinman.

A smith, or a *metalman*, the pot's never from his nose. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 110.

To METAMO'RPHOSE. *v. a.* [*metamorphoser*, Fr. μεϊαμοςφόω.] To change the form or shape of any thing.

Thou, Julia, thou hast *metamorphos'd* me;
Made me neglect my studies, lose my time. *Shakspeare.*

They became degenerate and *metamorphosed* like Nebuchadnezzar, who, though he had the face of a man, had the heart of a beast. *Davies on Ireland.*

The impossibility to conceive so great a prince and favourite so suddenly *metamorphosed* into travellers, with no train, was enough to make any man unbelieve his five senses. *Wotton.*

From such rude principles our form began;
And earth was *metamorphos'd* into man. *Dryden, Ovid.*

METAMO'RPHOSER.* *n. s.* [from *To metamorphose.*] One who changes the shape.

What shall I name this man but a beastly *metamorphoser* both of himself, and of others? *Gascoigne, Delic. Dict. for Drunkards*, (1576.)

METAMO'RPHOSICK.* *adj.* [from *metamorphosis.*] Transforming; changing the shape.

All the *metamorphosic* fables of the ancients, turning policied and commercial people into horrid and savage monsters, will, like clouds before the sun, dispel and evaporate before the light of truth. *Pownall on Antiq.* p. 69.

METAMO'RPHOSIS. *n. s.* [*metamorphose*, Fr. μεϊαμοςφωσις.]

1. Transformation; change of shape.

His whole oration stood upon a short narration, what was the causer of this *metamorphosis*. *Sidney.*

Obscene talk is grown so common, that one would think we were fallen into an age of *metamorphosis*, and that the brutes did not only poetically but really speak. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

What! my noble colonel in *metamorphosis*! On what occasion are you transformed? *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

There are probable machines in epick poems, where the gods are no less actors than the men; but the less credible sort, such as *metamorphoses*, are far more rare. *Broome.*

2. It is applied by Harvey to the changes an animal undergoes, both in its formation and growth; and by several to the various shapes some insects in particular pass through, as the silk-worm and the like. *Quincy.*

ME'TAPHOR. *n. s.* [*metaphore*, Fr. μεϊάφορα.] The application of a word to an use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the sound; the spring *awakes* the flowers. A metaphor is a simile comprized in a word; the spring putting in action the powers of vegetation, which were torpid in the winter, as the powers of a sleeping animal are excited by awaking him.

The work of tragedy is on the passions, and in a dialogue; both of them abhor strong *metaphors*, in which the epopœa delights. *Dryden, Ded. to Virg. Æn.*

One died in *metaphor*, and one in song. *Pope.*

METAPHO'RICAL. } *adj.* [*metaphorique*, Fr. from *meta-*
METAPHO'RICK. } *phor.*] Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative.

The words which were do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a literal, they now have a *metaphorical* use. *Hooker.*

METAPHO'RICALLY.* *adv.* [from *metaphorical.*] Figuratively; not literally.

Such as are improperly melancholy, or *metaphorically* mad, lightly mad. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.*

If strictly taken, it is not true; if *metaphorically* taken, though it be true, yet it is not pertinent. *Pearson on the Creed,* Art. 5.

META'PHORIST.* *n. s.* [from *metaphor.*] A maker of metaphors.

Let the poet send to the *metaphorist* for his allegories. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scriblerus.*

ME'TAPHRASE.† *n. s.* [μεῖάφρασις.] A mere verbal translation from one language into another; a close interpretation.

Where the English *metaphrase* readeth, Thou shalt accept, &c. the Hebrew saith, Thou shalt consume. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1650,) p. 224.

This translation is not so loose as paraphrase, nor so close as *metaphrase.* *Dryden.*

ME'TAPHRAST.† *n. s.* [*metaphraste,* Fr. μεῖάφραςης.] A literal translator; one who translates word for word from one language into another; an interpreter.

He [Symeon] obtained the distinguishing appellation of the *metaphrast,* because, at the command and under the auspices of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, he modernised the more ancient narratives of the miracles and martyrdoms of the most eminent eastern and western saints for the use of the Greek church; or rather digested from detached, imperfect, or obsolete books on the subject, a new and more commodious body of the sacred biography. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 190.

METAPHRA'STICK.* *adj.* [from *metaphrast.*] Close in interpretation; literal.

Maximus Planudes has the merit of having familiarised to his countrymen many Latin classicks of the lower empire, by *metaphrastick* versions. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 169.

METAPHY'SICAL.† } *adj.*
METAPHY'SICK. }

1. Versed in metaphysicks; relating to metaphysicks.

He knew what's what, and that's as high
As *metaphysick* wit can fly. *Hudibras,* i. 1.

His ideas on that subject were much more Platonic and *metaphysical.* *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 383.

2. In Shakspeare it means supernatural or preternatural. So *metaphysicks* were called "supernatural arts." Engl. Dict. by H. C. 1655.

Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear;
And chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round,
Which fate, and *metaphysical* aid, doth seem
To have crown'd thee withal. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

METAPHY'SICALLY.* *adv.* [from *metaphysical.*] In a metaphysical manner; with metaphysical distinction.

This argument seems *metaphysically* to conclude. *South, Serm.* viii. 261.

Supposing it were philosophically or *metaphysically* possible or conceivable. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 295.

METAPHYSI'CIAN.* *n. s.* [*metaphysicien,* Fr.] One versed in metaphysicks.

The pathetic or sublime strokes of Virgil would be but little relished by theologists and *metaphysicians.* *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 340.

METAPHY'SICK.† } *n. s.* [*metaphysique,* Fr. μεταφυσικὴ, Gr. μετὰ τα φυσικὰ, the opening of Aristotle's chapter after that on physicks.] Ontology; the doctrine of the general ffections of substances existing.
METAPHY'SICKS. }

The mathematicks and the *metaphysicks,*
Fall to them as you find your stomach serves you. *Shakspeare.*

Call her the *metaphysicks* of her sex,
And say she tortures wits as quartans vex
Physicians. *Cleaveland.*

If sight be caused by intromission, or receiving in, the form of contrary species should be received confusedly together, which how absurd it is, Aristotle shews in his *metaphysicks.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

See physick beg the Stagyrite's defence!
See *metaphysick* call for aid on sense! *Pope, Dunciad.*

The topicks of ontology or *metaphysick,* are cause, effect, action, passion, identity, opposition, subject, adjunct, and sign. *Watts, Logick.*

ME'TAPLASM. *n. s.* [μεῖαπλασμὸς.] A figure in rhetorick, wherein words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order. *Dict.*

METASTA'SIS. *n. s.* [μεῖαςάσις.] Translation or removal.

His disease was a dangerous asthma; the cause a *metastasis,* or translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

METATA'RSAL. *adj.* [from *metatarsus.*] Belonging to the metatarsus.

The bones of the toes, and part only of the *metatarsal* bones, may be carious; in which case cut off only so much of the foot as is disordered. *Sharp, Surgery.*

METATA'RSUS. *n. s.* [μέτα and ταρσὸς.] The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot. *Dict.*

The conjunction is called synarthrosis, as in the joining the tarsus to the *metatarsus.* *Wiseman, Surgery.*

META'THESIS.† *n. s.* [μεῖάθεσις.] A transposition.

What a *metathesis* is this, that he who perhaps was born of royal blood, and kept company with kings and princes, shall now cry out with Job "to corruption, thou art my father; to the worm, thou art my mother and sister!" *Greenhill, Art of Embalming,* p. 105.

To METE. *v. a.* [*metior,* Lat.] To measure; to reduce to measure.

I will divide Shechem, and *mete* the valley of Succoth. *Psalms.*

To measure any distance by a line, apply some known measure wherewith to *mete* it. *Holder.*

Though you many ways pursue
To find their length, you'll never *mete* the true,
But thus; take all that space the sun
Metes out, when every daily round is run. *Creech.*

ME'TEWAND. } *n. s.* [*mete* and *yard,* or *wand.*] A staff of a certain length wherewith measures are taken.
ME'TEYARD. }

A true touchstone, a sure *metewand* lieth before their eyes. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Ye shall do no unrighteousness in *meteyard,* weight, or measure. *Lev.* xix. 35.

To METEMPSY'CHOSE. *v. a.* [from *metempsychosis.*] To translate from body to body. A word not received.

The souls of usurers after their death, Lucian affirms to be *metempsychosed,* or translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain certain years, for poor men to take their pennyworth out of their bones. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

METEMPSYCHO'SIS.† *n. s.* [μεῖεμψύχωσις.] The transmigration of souls from body to body.

From the opinion of *metempsychosis,* or transmigration of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts, most suitable unto their human condition, after his death Orpheus the musician became a swan. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Here, Philemon, at parting with the subject of the sacred animals, I may observe to you, that the doctrine of the *metempsychosis,* supposed by the Greek writers a native of Egypt, is by many people believed to owe its birth to this article of her theology. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv.* 4.

ME'TEOR. *n. s.* [*meteore,* Fr. μεῖέωρα.] Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux and transitory nature.

Look'd he or red, or pale, or sad, or merrily?
What observation mad'st thou in this case,
Of his heart's *meteors* tilting in his face? *Shakspeare.*

She began to cast with herself from what coast this blazing star must rise upon the horizon of Ireland; for there had the like *meteor* strong influence before. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

These burning fits but *meteors* be,
Whose matter in thee soon is spent:
Thy beauty, and all parts which are in thee,
Are an unchangeable firmament. *Donne.*

Then flaming *meteors*, hung in air, were seen,
And thunders rattled through a sky serene. *Dryden, Æn.*

Why was I rais'd the *meteor* of the world,
Hung in the skies, and blazing as I travell'd,
Till all my fires were spent; and then cast downward
To be trod out by Cæsar? *Dryden, All for Love.*

O poet, thou hadst been discreeter,
Hanging the monarch's hat so high,
If thou hadst dubb'd thy star a *meteor*,
Which did but blaze, and rove, and die. *Prior.*

To ME'TEORIZE.* *v. n.* [from *meteor.*] To ascend in evaporation.

To the end the dews may *meteorize*, and emit their finer spirits. *Evelyn, Pomona*, ch. I.

METEOROLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *meteorology.*] Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

Others are considerable in *meteorological* divinity. *Brown.*

Make disquisition whether these unusual lights be new-come guests, or old inhabitants in heaven, or *meteorological* impressions not transcending the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies. *Howell, Voc. Forest.*

METEORO'LOGIST. *n. s.* [from *meteorology.*] A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them.

The *meteorologists* observe, that amongst the four elements which are the ingredients of all sublunary creatures, there is a notable correspondency. *Howell, Voc. Forest.*

METEORO'LOGY. *n. s.* [μετέωρα and λέγω.] The doctrine of meteors.

In animals we deny not a natural *meteorology*, or innate presentation of wind and weather. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

METE'OROUS. *adj.* [from *meteor.*] Having the nature of a meteor.

From the o'er hill
To their fixt station, all in bright array,
The cherubim descended, on the ground
Gliding *meteorous*, as evening mist,
Ris'n from a river. *Milton, P. L.*

ME'TER. *n. s.* [from *mete.*] A measurer: as, a coal-*meter*, a land-*meter*.

METHE'GLIN.† *n. s.* [*meddyglyn*, Welsh, from *medd* and *glyn*, to glue, Minsheu; or *meddyg*, a physician, and *llyn*, drink, because it is a medicinal drink. See MEAD, and MEATH.] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.
— Honey, and milk, and sugar, there is three.
— Nay then two treys; and if you grow so nice,
Metheglin, wort, and malmsey. *Shakspeare.*

To allay the strength and hardness of the wine,
And with old Bacchus new *metheglin* join. *Dryden.*

Beneath its aspect warm
O'er well-rang'd hives the bees shall swarm,
From which, ere long, of golden gleam
Metheglin's luscious juice shall stream.
Warton, Progr. of Discontent.

METHI'NKS.† *verb impersonal.* [*me* and *thinks.* This is imagined to be a Norman corruption, the French being apt to confound *me* and *I.* Dr. Johnson. — Here is no French corruption; it is the same as *meseems*, that is, it seems *to me;* so *me* is here the dative case, and the whole phrase means, *it appears to me;* as Lye repeatedly translates the Sax. me þincþ, *mihi videtur*, whence, he says, our *methinketh*, *methinks.* Our old language has also *him thinketh*, or *thought;* that is, he thinks or thought, it so appeared to him on consideration.] I think; it seems to me; meseems. See MESEEMS, which is more strictly grammatical, though less in use. *Methinks* was used even by those who used likewise *meseems.*

In all ages poets have been had in special reputation, and, *methinks*, not without great cause; for, besides their sweet inventions, and most witty lays, they have always used to set forth the praises of the good and virtuous. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If he choose out some expression which does not vitiate the sense, I suppose he may stretch his chain to such a latitude; but by innovation of thoughts, *methinks*, he breaks it. *Dryden.*

There is another circumstance, which, *methinks*, gives us a very high idea of the nature of the soul, in regard to what passes in dreams, that innumerable multitude and variety of ideas which then arise in her. *Addison, Spect.*

Methinks already I your tears survey. *Pope.*

ME'THOD. *n. s.* [*methode*, French; μέθοδος.]

Method, taken in the largest sense, implies the placing of several things, or performing several operations in such an order as is most convenient to attain some end. *Watts.*

To see wherein the harm which they feel consisteth, the seeds from which it sprang, and the *method* of curing it, belongeth to a skill the study whereof is full of toil, and the practice beset with difficulties. *Hooker.*

If you will jest with me know my aspect,
And fashion your demeanour to my looks,
Or I will beat this *method* in your sconce. *Shakspeare.*

It will be in vain to talk to you concerning the *method* I think best to be observed in schools. *Locke on Education.*

Notwithstanding a faculty be born with us, there are several *methods* for cultivating and improving it, and without which it will be very uncertain. *Addison, Spect.*

METHO'DICAL. *adj.* [*methodique*, Fr. from *method.*] Ranged or proceeding in due or just order.

The observations follow one another without that *methodical* regularity requisite in a prose author. *Addison, Spect.*

Let me appear, great Sir, I pray,
Methodical in what I say. *Addison, Rosamond.*

He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of them where he pleases; to us, perhaps, not without the appearance of irretrievable confusion; but, with respect to his own knowledge, into the most regular and *methodical* repositories. *Rogers.*

METHO'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *methodical.*] According to method and order.

To begin *methodically*, I should enjoin you travel; for absence doth remove the cause, removing the object. *Suckling.*

All the rules of painting are *methodically*, concisely, and clearly delivered in this treatise. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

METHO'DICK.* *adj.* [*methodique*, Fr.]

1. Ranged or proceeding in just and due order.

Some native and *methodick* powers, and springs of motion in things. *Spencer on Prod.* (1665,) p. 137.

Aristotle strict, *methodic*, and orderly.
Harris, Hermes, iii. ch. 5.

2. Denoting those who follow the method of the ancient school of physicians, known by the name of methodists.

Thessalus, head of the *methodick* sect in the reign of Nero, [used to] brag, that he could make physicians without the help either of astrology or musick. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

Every animal body, according to the *methodick* physicians, is, by the predominance of some exuberant quality, continually declining towards disease and death. *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 156.

ME'THODISM.* *n. s.* The religious opinions of those who are called *methodists.* See the last sense of METHODIST.

Nor is this pedigree, which makes *methodism* of the younger house to independency, invented, like heraldic fictions, to ennoble my subject. *Warburton, Doct. of Grace*, ii. 186.

METHODIST.† *n. s.* [from *method.*]

1. An observer of method, generally speaking, without reference either to physick or religion. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

I dance little after method, because no *methodist.*
Hermeticall Banquet, &c. (1652.)

2. A physician who practises by theory.

As many more,
As *methodist* Musus kill'd with hellebore
In autumne last. *Marston, Scourge of Vill.* (1599.)

[The] old sect of *methodists* resolved, that the laxum and strictum, the immoderate dissolution or constipation, were the principles and originals of all diseases in the world.
Hammond, Works, iv. 577.

Our wariest physicians, not only chemists but *methodists*, give it inwardly in several constitutions and distempers. *Boyle.*

3. One of a new kind of puritans lately arisen, so called from their profession to live by rules and in constant method. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson's *lately arisen* must be referred to the year 1729, when the term was applied to certain young men at Oxford of very methodical conduct; of whom it was said, in allusion to the ancient school of physicians, "there is a new sect of *methodists* sprung up;" and of which appellation it has since been with an absurd air of consequence pretended, that the word "being *new* and *quaint*, it took immediately, and the *methodists* were known all over the university." But we see that the word is at least nearly a century and a half older in our language, in the medical sense; and nearly a century, in a general sense. Mr. Wesley and Mr. Whitfield are those of this remarkable association, who are best known to fame; and who afterwards had their respective followers; those of Mr. Wesley being Arminians, those of Mr. Whitfield, Calvinists. The word is often vaguely and unjustly used of persons, who are no sectaries.

Mr. John Wesley, one among the present *methodists*, having already freed himself from the folly of Calvinism.
Whiston, Memoirs of Himself, (1749,) p. 138.

They, who now go under the name of *methodists*, were, in the days of our forefathers, called precisians.
Warburton, Doct. of Grace, ii 184.

When West's book was published, it was bought by some who did not know his change of opinion, in expectation of new objections against Christianity; and as infidels do not want malignity, they revenged the disappointment by calling him a *methodist.* *Johnson, Life of West.*

METHODI'STICAL.* *adj.* [from *methodist.*] Relating to the religious sect of methodists.

The precise number of *methodistical* marks you know best.
Bp. Lavington, Enth. of Meth. to Mr. Wesley, p. xii.

To ME'THODIZE. *v. a.* [from *method.*] To regulate; to dispose in order.

Resolv'd his unripe vengeance to defer,
The royal spy retir'd again unseen,
To brood in secret on his gather'd spleen,
And *methodize* revenge. *Dryden, Boccace.*

The man who does not know how to *methodise* his thoughts, has always a barren superfluity of words; the fruit is lost amidst the exuberance of leaves. *Spectator.*

One who brings with him any observations which he has made in his reading of the poets, will find his own reflections *methodized* and explained, in the works of a good critick.
Addison, Spect.

Those rules of old discover'd, not devis'd,
Are nature still, but nature *methodis'd.* *Pope.*

METHO'UGHT.† the preterite of *methinks.* See METHINKS and MESEEMS. I thought; it appeared to me. I know not that any author has *meseemed*, though it is more grammatical, and deduced analogically from *meseems.* Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson had forgotten *meseemed* in an example from Spenser, which he himself has cited under *meseems.* Addison has once used, improperly, *methoughts.* "*Methoughts* I returned to the great hall." Spect. No. 3.

Methought, a serpent eat my heart away,
And you sat smiling at his cruel prey. *Shakspeare.*

Since I sought
By prayer the offended deity to appease;
Kneel'd, and before him humbled all my heart.
Methought, I saw him placable, and mild,
Bending his ear: persuasion in me grew
That I was heard with favour; peace return'd
Home to my breast; and to my memory
His promise, 'That thy seed shall bruise our foe."
Milton, P. L.

Methought I stood on a wide river's bank,
Which I must needs o'erpass, but knew not how. *Dryden.*

METI'CULOUS.* *adj.* [*meticulosus*, Latin.] Fearful; timid. Not in use. *Coles.*

METI'CULOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *meticulous.*] Timidly.

Move circumspectly, not *meticulously.*
Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 33.

METONY'MICAL.† *adj.* [from *metonymy.*] Put by metonymy for something else.

The verbal signification of these words being *metonymical*, it will be best to leave them to their own place.
Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor, p. 61.

METONY'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *metonymical.*] By metonymy; not literally.

The disposition of the coloured body, as that modifies the light, may be called by the name of a colour *metonymically*, or efficiently; that is, in regard of its turning the light that rebounds from it, or passes through it, into this or that particular colour. *Boyle on Colours.*

ME'TONYMY. *n. s.* [*metonymie*, Fr. μετωνυμία.] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; *he died by steel*, that is, by a sword.

They differ only as cause and effect, which by a *metonymy* usual in all sorts of authors, are frequently put one for another.
Tillotson.

ME'TOPE.* *n. s.* [*metope*, Fr.] A square space between triglyphs in the frize of the Dorick order.
Sherwood.

The entablature and all its parts and ornaments, architrave, frieze, cornice, triglyphs, *metopes*, modiglions, and the rest, have each an use, or appearance of use, in giving firmness and union to the building, in protecting it from the weather, in casting off the rain, in representing the ends of the beams with their intervals, the production of the rafters, and so forth.
Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

METOPO'SCOPIST.* *n. s.* [from *metoposcopy.*] One versed in the study of physiognomy.

Among the whole tribe of *metoposcopists*, there is not so much as one who goes about to prove his assertions.
Philosoph. Letters on Physiognomy, (1751,) p. 206.

METOPO'SCOPY.† *n. s.* [*metoposcopie*, Fr. μέτωπον and σκέπτω.] The study of physiognomy; the art of knowing the characters of men by the countenance.

Signs of melancholy from physiognomy, *metoposcopy*, chiromancy. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 56

Fac. Doctor, how canst thou know this so soon?
I am amus'd at that!
Sub. By a rule, captain,
In *metaposcopy*, which I do work by;
A certain star i' the forehead, which you see not.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

There was a seam in the middle of his [K. Ch. I.] forehead, downwards; which is a very ill sign in *metoposcopie.*
Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 38.

METRE. *n. s.* [*metrum*, Latin; μέτρον.] Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick disposition of syllables; verse; measure; numbers.

For the *metre* sake, some words be driven awry which require a straighter placing in plain prose. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Abuse the city's best good men in *metre*,
To laugh at lords. *Pope.*

Me'trical.† *adj.* [*metricus*, Latin; *metrique*, French.]

1. Pertaining to metre or numbers.

Let any the best psalmist of them all compose a hymn in *metrical* form, and sing it to a new tune with perfect and true musick. *Bp. Taylor on Extemp. Prayer*, § 29.

2. Consisting of verses: as, *metrical* precepts.

A voluminous *metrical* translation of Guido de Colonna. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 119.

Most of the old *metrical* romances are, from their nature, supposed to be incoherent rhapsodies. *Ibid.* p. 182.

Metri'cian.* } *n. s.* [from *metre.*] A writer of
Me'trist. } verses. Two old and significant words.

Ye, that ben *metriciens*, me excuse. *Chaucer, Court of Love.*

Blind popish poetes, and dirtye *metristes*.
Bale on the Revel. P. ii. (1550,) sign. c. ii.

METRO'POLIS.† *n. s.* [*metropolis*, Latin; *metropole*, French; μήτηρ and πόλις, Gr. Very rarely found with a plural. Dr. Johnson has given no example. The learned Hammond affords one.] The mother city; the chief city of any country or district.

His eye discovers unaware
The goodly prospect of some foreign land,
First seen: or some renown'd *metropolis*,
With glistering spires and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton, P. R.*

Reduc'd in careful watch
Round their *metropolis*. *Milton, P. L.*

Many cities became *metropoles*, which formerly were not.
Hammond on the Ep. to the Philipp. i. 1.

We stopped at Pavia, that was once the *metropolis* of a kingdom, but at present a poor town. *Addison on Italy.*

Metropo'litan.† *n. s.* [*metropolitanus*, Latin.] A bishop of the mother church; an archbishop.

Gregorye — admitted him for the first *metropolytane* of all the whole realme, appointing his seate from thence forth at Canterbury. *Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot.* P. i. (1550,) p. 31.

He was promoted to Canterbury upon the death of Dr. Bancroft, that *metropolitan*, who understood the church excellently, and countenanced men of the greatest parts in learning. *Clarendon.*

Metropo'litan.† *adj.* Belonging to a metropolis.

Their patriarch, of a covetous desire to enrich himself, had forborn to institute *metropolitan* bishops. *Ralegh.*

Still to acknowledge God's ancient people their betters, and that language the *metropolitan* language.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

Metro'polite.* *n. s.* [from *metropolis.*] A metropolitan; an archbishop; a bishop of the mother church.

Other ancient synods style him *metropolite;* and to the *metropolites* of the principal cities they gave the title of archbishop. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

The patriarch of Constantinople is elected by the *metropolites*, or bishops, according to the plurality of voices.
Ricaut, State of the Greek Church, p. 95.

All the power he hath, is to constitute an archbishop over them, whose seat is at Careis, and another at Sidero-Copti, but subordinate to the *metropolite* of Thessalonica. *Ibid.* p. 250.

Metropoli'tical.† *adj.* [from *metropolis.*]

1. Chief or principal as applied to cities.

He fearing the power of the Christians was gone as far as Gratia, the *metropolitical* city of Stiria. *Knolles.*

2. Denoting archiepiscopal dignity or power.

Having at that time a lawful archbishop of their own, legally established in the *metropolitical* chair.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 91.

The erection of a power in the person of Titus, a *metropolitical* power over the whole island of Crete.
Abp. Sancroft, Serm. p. 4.

Metropo'litick.* *adj.* Archiepiscopal. Not in use.

Kent — had the first English king; in it was the first Christianity among the English, and Canterbury then honoured with the *metropolitique* see. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 18.

ME'TTLE. *n. s.* [corrupted from *metal*, but commonly written so when the metaphorical sense is used.]

1. Spirit; spriteliness; courage.

What a blunt fellow is this grown to be?
He was quick *mettle* when he went to school. *Shakspeare.*

I had rather go with sir priest than sir knight: I care not who knows so much of my *mettle*. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Upon this heaviness of the king's forces, interpreted to be fear and want of *mettle*, divers resorted to the seditious.
Hayward, Edw. VI.

He had given so frequent testimony of signal courage in several actions, that his *mettle* was never suspected. *Clarendon.*

'Tis more to guide than spur the muse's steed,
Restrain his fury, than provoke his speed;
The winged courser, like a gen'rous horse,
Shows most true *mettle* when you check his course. *Pope.*

2. Substance: this at least should be *metal*.

Oh thou! whose self-same *mettle*,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puft,
Engenders the black toad, and adder blue. *Shakspeare.*

Me'ttled.† *adj.* [from *mettle.*] Spritely; courageous; full of ardour; full of fire.

Such a light and *metall'd* dance
Saw you never. *B. Jonson.*

An ineffectual laziness is the seminary both of vice and infamy: it clouds the *metalled* mind, it mists the wit, and chokes up all the sciences. *Feltham, Res* ii. 49.

Nor would you find it easy to compose }
The *mettled* steeds, when from their nostrils flows }
The scorching fire that in their entrails glows. } *Addison.*

Me'ttlesome. *adj.* [from *mettle.*] Spritely; lively; gay; brisk; airy; fiery; courageous.

Their force differs from true spirit, as much as a vicious from a *mettlesome* horse. *Tatler*, No. 61.

Me'ttlesomely. *adv.* [from *mettlesome.*] With spriteliness.

Me'twand.* *n. s.* See Metewand.

The golden *metwand* of the law.
Burke, Speech on the Middlesex Elect.

MEW.† *n. s.* [*mue*, French. Dr. Johnson. — The word *mue* denotes a change; "hence any casting of the coat or skin, as the *muing* of a hawk." Cotgrave. Then it came to denote a cage, in which the hawk was kept till he had moulted; and lastly a cage in general.]

1. A cage for hawks. The king's *mews* at Charing Cross is the place where formerly the king's *hawks* were kept.

By her beddes head she made a *mew:* —
Thus lete I Canace her hauk keping. *Chaucer, Squ. Tale.*

2. A cage; an inclosure; a place where any thing is confined.

Forth-coming from her darksome *mew*,
Where she all day did hide her hated hew. *Spenser, F. Q.*

There then she does transform to monstruous hues,
And horribly mis-shapes with ugly sights,
Captiv'd eternally in iron *mews*,
And darksome dens, where Titan his face never shews.
Spenser, F. Q.

Her lofty hand would of itself refuse
To touch the dainty needle or nice thread;
She hated chambers, closets, secret *mews*,
And in broad fields preserv'd her maidenhead. *Fairfax.*

3. [Mæw, Saxon.] A sea-fowl.

Among the first sort we reckon coots, sanderlings, and *meawes*. *Carew.*

The vessel sticks, and shews her open'd side,
And on her shatter'd mast the *mews* in triumph ride. *Dryden.*

To MEW.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up; to confine; to imprison; to inclose.

He in dark corners *mew'd*,
Mutter'd of matters as their books them shew'd. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

Why should your fears, which, as they say, attend
The steps of wrong, then move you to *mew* up
Your tender kinsman. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Fair Hermia, question your desires;
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether if you yield not to your father's choice,
You can endure the livery of a nun;
For aye to be in shady cloister *mew'd*,
To live a barren sister all your life,
Chanting faint hymns to the cold, fruitless moon. *Shakspeare.*

More pity that the eagle should be *mew'd*,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shakspeare.*

Feign them sick,
Close *mew'd* in their sedans, for fear of air. *Dryden, Juv.*

It is not possible to keep a young gentleman from vice by a total ignorance of it, unless you will all his life *mew* him up in a closet, and never let him go into company. *Locke.*

2. To shed the feathers. It is, I believe, used in this sense, because birds are, by close confinement, brought to shed their feathers. Dr. Johnson.— It is rather, I should suppose, from the original meaning of *muer*, to change, from the Latin *mutare*; thence to change or cast the skin or feathers.

Stand forth, transform'd Antonio, fully *mew'd*
From brown soar feathers of dull yeomanry,
To the glorious bloom of gentry. *Albumazar*, (1614.)

The sun hath *mew'd* his beams from off his lamp,
And majesty defac'd the royal stamp. *Cleaveland.*

Nine times the moon had *mew'd* her horns, at length
With travel weary, unsupply'd with strength,
And with the burden of her womb opprest,
Sabean fields afford her needful rest. *Dryden.*

3. [*miauler*, French; *miaua*, Icel.] To cry as a cat.

Let Hercules himself do what he may,
The cat will *mew*, the dog will have his day. *Shakspeare.*

They are not improveable beyond their own genius: a dog will never learn to *mew*, nor a cat to bark. *Grew.*

To MEW.† *v. n.* [*muer*, Fr.] To change; to put on a new appearance.

The foules about the field do syng; now every thing doth *mewe*,
And shifts his rustic winter robe. *Turbervile, Ecl.*

ME'WING.* *n. s.* [from *mew*.] The act of moulting. *Cotgrave.*

I should discourse of hawks, then treat of their ayries, *mewings*, casting and renovation of their feathers. *Walton.*

To MEWL. *v. n.* [*miauler*, French.] To squall as a child.

The infant
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms. *Shakspeare.*

ME'WLER.* *n. s.* [from *mewl*; Fr. *miauleur*.] One who squalls or mewls. *Cotgrave.*

MEZE'REON. *n. s.* A species of spurge laurel.

Mezereon is common in our gardens, and on the Alps and Pyrenean mountains: every part of this shrub is acrid and pungent, and inflames the mouth and throat. *Hill.*

*MEZZO-RELIEVO.** *n. s.* [Italian.] Projection of figures between the proportion of those in *alto* and *basso relievo*; called also *demi-relievo*.

We saw antique figures of men, carved in the natural rock, in *mezzo-relievo*, and in bigness equal to the life. *Maundrell, Trav.* p. 37.

MEZZOTI'NTO. *n. s.* [Italian.] A kind of graving so named as nearly resembling paint, the word importing half-painted: It is done by beating the whole into asperity with a hammer, and then rubbing it down with a stone to the resemblance intended.

MEYNT.† *adj.* Mingled. See *To* MEINE. Obsolete.

MI'ASM. *n. s.* [from μιαίνω, inquino, to infect.] Such particles or atoms as are supposed to arise from distempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies, and to affect people at a distance.

The plague is a malignant fever, caused through pestilential *miasms* insinuating into the humoral and consistent parts of the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

*MI'CA.** *n. s.* [Latin.] In natural history, a genus of talcs.

Coloured *micas* generally contain some metallic matters, chiefly iron; and are much more fusible than those which are pure and colourless. *Chambers.*

MICA'CEOUS.* *adj.* [from *mica*.] Of the nature of mica; easily separable.

A reddish earth filled with friable *micaceous* nodules. *Pennant.*

MICE, the plural of *mouse*.

Mice that mar the land. 1 *Sam.* vi. 5.

MI'CHAELMASS. *n. s.* [*Michael* and *mass*.] The feast of the archangel *Michael*, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

They compounded to furnish ten oxen after *Michaelmass* for thirty pounds price. *Carew.*

To MICHE.† *v. n.* [a word of great age in our language, but of unknown etymology.]

1. To pilfer; to commit secret theft. " *Mychyn* or pryvely stelyn smale thyngs." Prompt. Parv.

What he may get of his *michynge*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.

Miching or nightie thieves. *Lambard, Eirenarch.* (1610,) p. 186.

2. To be secret or covered; to lie hid; to lurk out of sight; to play truant. See MICHER.

Lest any of them should straggle up and downe the countrey, or *mich* in corners amongst their friends idlely. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Wherefore thus vainely in land Lybye *mitche* you? *Stanyhurst, Virg.* (1582.)

Marry, this is *miching* mallecho; it means mischief. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

MI'CHER.† *n. s.* [from *miche*.]

1. A thief; a pilferer. So used in Norfolk. See also MICHERY.

A *micher* forsworne. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 6541.

Wanton wenches, and also *mychers*,
With many other of the devyll's officers. *Old Morality of Hycke-Scorner.*

2. A lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by-places, and keeps out of sight; a hedge-creeper. *Mich* or *mick* is still retained in the cant language for an indolent, lazy fellow. It is used in the western counties for a truant boy.

How tenderly her tender hands between
In ivory cage she did the *micher* bind. *Sidney.*

How like a *micher* he stands, as though he had truanted from honesty. *Lily, Moth. Bombie*, (1594.)

Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher*, and eat blackberries? a question not to be asked. Shall the son of England prove a thief, and take purses? a question to be asked. *Shakspeare, Hen IV.*

MI'CHERY.* *n. s.* [from *miche*.] Theft; cheating.

With covetise yet I finde
A servant of the same kinde,
Which stelth is hote; and *micherie*
With him is ever in companie. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.

Mi'ckle.† *adj.* [micel, Saxon; *mikil*, old Teut. *mikel*, Icel. μεγαλος, Greek. "Vox antiquissima," Serenius observes.] Much; great. Obsolete. In Scotland it is pronounced *muckle*.

This rede is rife, that oftentime
Great clymbers fall unsoft:
In humble dales is footing fast,
The trode is not so tickle,
And though one fall through heedless haste,
Yet is his misse not *mickle*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

Many a little makes a *mickle*. *Camden, Rem.*

If I to-day die don't with Frenchmen's rage,
To-morrow I shall die with *mickle* age. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

O, *mickle* is the pow'rful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities. *Shakspeare.*

All this tract that fronts the falling sun,
A noble peer, of *mickle* trust and power,
Has in his charge. *Milton, Comus.*

MI'CROCOSM. *n. s.* [μίκρ☉ and κόσμ☉.] The little world. Man is so called as being imagined, by some fanciful philosophers, to have in him something analogous to the four elements.

You see this in the map of my *microcosm*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

She to whom this world must itself refer,
As suburbs, or the *microcosm* of her;
She, she is dead; she's dead, when thou know'st this,
Thou know'st how lame a creeple this world is. *Donne.*

As in this our *microcosm*, the heart
Heat, spirit, motions gives to every part:
So Rome's victorious influence did disperse
All her own virtues through the universe. *Denham.*

Philosophers say, that man is a *microcosm*, or little world, resembling in miniature every part of the great; and the body natural may be compared to the body politick. *Swift.*

Microco'smical.* *adj.* [from *microcosm*.] Pertaining to the microcosm.

Calculate thyself within; seek not thyself in the moon, but in thine own orb or *microcosmical* circumference. *Brown, Chr. Mor.*

Mi'crography. *n. s.* [μικρὸς and γράφω.] The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernible only with a microscope.

The honey-bag is the stomach, which they always fill to satisfy and to spare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept against winter: a curious description and figure of the sting see in Mr. Hook's *micrography*. *Grew, Mus.*

MI'CROSCOPE. *n. s.* [μίκρ☉ and σκοπέω; *microscope*, French.] An optick instrument, contrived various ways to give to the eye a large appearance of many objects which could not otherwise be seen.

If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest *microscopes*, and to discern the smallest hair upon the leg of a gnat, it would be a curse, and not a blessing, to us; it would make all things appear rugged and deformed; the most finely polished crystal would be uneven and rough; the sight of our own selves would affright us; the smoothest skin would be beset all over with ragged scales and bristly hairs. *Bentley.*

The critick eye, that *microscope* of wit,
Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit. *Pope, Dunciad.*

Micro'meter. *n. s.* [μίκρ☉ and μέτρον; *micrometre*, French.] An instrument contrived to measure small spaces.

Microsco'pical. }
Microsco'pick. } *adj.* [from *microscope*.]

1. Made by a microscope.

Make *microscopical* observations of the figure and bulk of the constituent parts of all fluids. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Assisted by a microscope.

Evading even the *microscopic* eye!
Full nature swarms with life. *Thomson, Summer.*

3. Resembling a microscope.

Why has not man a *microscopick* eye?
For this plain reason, Man is not a fly.
Say what the use, were finer opticks given,
T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heaven? *Pope.*

MID.† *adj.* [contracted from *middle*, or derived from *mid*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Saxon mıdd.]

1. Middle; equally between two extremes.

No more the mounting larks, while Daphne sings,
Shall, lifting in *mid* air, suspend their wings. *Pope.*

Ere the *mid* hour of night, from tent to tent,
Unweary'd, through th' num'rous host he past. *Rowe.*

2. It is much used in composition.

Mid-age.* *n. s.* [*mid* and *age*.]

1. The middle age of life.
2. Persons in that state.

Virgins and boys, *mid-age*, and wrinkled eld. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Mid-course. *n. s.* [*mid* and *course*.] Middle of the way.

Why in the East
Darkness ere day's *mid-course*? and morning light,
More orient in yon western cloud, that draws
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white? *Milton, P. L.*

Mid-day. *adj.* [*mid* and *day*.] Meridional, being at noon.

Who shoots at the *mid-day* sun, though he be sure he shall never hit the mark, yet as sure he is he shall shoot higher than he who aims but at a bush. *Sidney.*

His sparkling eyes, replete with awful fire,
More dazzled and drove back his enemies,
Than *mid-day* sun fierce bent against their faces. *Shakspeare.*

Did he not lead you through the *mid-day* sun,
And clouds of dust? Did not his temples glow
In the same sultry winds and scorching heats? *Addison.*

Mid-day. *n. s.* Noon; meridian.

Who have before, or shall write after thee,
Their works, though toughly laboured, will be
Like infancy or age to man's firm stay,
Or early or late twilights to *mid-day*. *Donne.*

Mid-heaven. *n. s.* [*mid* and *heaven*.] The middle of the sky.

But the hot hell that always in him burns,
Though in *mid-heaven*, soon ended his delight. *Milton, P. L.*

Mid-sea. *n. s.* [*mid* and *sea*.] The Mediterranean sea.

Our Tyrrhene Pharos, that the *mid-sea* meets
With its embrace, and leaves the land behind. *Dryden.*

Mid-wood.* *adj.* [*mid* and *wood*.] In the middle of the wood.

Hence let me haste into the *mid-wood* shade. *Thomson, Sum.*

Mi'da.* *n. s.* [*midas*, Fr. μίδας, Greek.] A worm, or maggot, of which is produced the purple fly, found on bean-flowers, and thence called the bean-fly. *Chambers.*

Mi'dden.* }
Mi'dding. } *n. s.* [Sax. mıddınᵹ.] A dunghill. Used in the north of England.

A very *midden* or muckheape of all the grossest errors and heresies of the Romish church. *Favour, Antiquity Triumph. over Novelty*, (1619,) p. 518.

Mi'ddest. superl. of *mid*, *middest*, *midst*.

Yet the stout fairy 'mongst the *middest* crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view. *Spenser.*

MI'DDLE. *adj.* [mıddel, Saxon.]

1. Equally distant from the two extremes.

The lowest virtues draw praise from the common people; the *middle* virtues work in them astonishment; but of the highest virtues they have no sense. *Bacon, Ess.*

A *middle* station of life, within reach of those conveniencies which the lower orders of mankind must necessarily want, and yet without embarrassment of greatness. *Rogers.*

To deliver all his fleet to the Romans, except ten *middle-sized* brigantines. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

I like people of *middle* understanding and *middle* rank. *Swift.*

2. Intermediate; intervening.

Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends. *Davies.*

3. Middle finger; the long finger.

You first introduce the *middle* finger of the left-hand. *Sharp.*

Mi'ddle. *n. s.*

1. Part equally distant from two extremities; the part remote from the verge.

There come people down by the *middle* of the land. *Judges.*

With roof so low that under it
They never stand, but lie or sit;
And yet so foul, that whoso is in,
Is to the *middle* leg in prison. *Hudibras.*

2. The time that passes, or events that happen, between the beginning and end.

The causes and designs of an action are the beginning; the effects of these causes, and the difficulties met with in the execution of these designs, are the *middle*; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties are the end. *Dryden.*

Middle-aged. *adj.* [*middle* and *age.*] Placed about the middle of life.

A *middle-aged* man, that was half grey, half brown, took a fancy to marry two wives. *L'Estrange.*

The *middle-aged* support fasting the best, because of the oily parts abounding in the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

I found you a very young man, and left you a *middle-aged* one: you knew me a *middle-aged* man, and now I am an old one. *Swift.*

Middle-earth.* *n. s.* [Sax. middall-eaph.] The world; the place between the ethereal and lower regions.

[Fairies!] — I smell a man of *middle-earth.*
Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.

O monster of mankind, fitter for hell than *middle-earth.*
Watson, Quodlibets of Religion, &c. (1602.) p. 238.

Middle-witted.* *adj.* [*middle* and *wit.*] Of moderate abilities.

The women, the shopkeepers, and the *middle-witted* people.
Iz. Walton, Love and Truth, Lett. 2.

Mi'ddlemost. *adj.* [from *middle.*] Being in the middle.

Why have not some beasts more than four feet, suppose six, and the *middlemost* shorter than the rest. *More.*

The outmost fringe vanished first, and the *middlemost* next, and the innermost last. *Newton, Opticks.*

The outward stars, with their systems of planets, must necessarily have descended toward the *middlemost* system of the universe, whither all would be most strongly attracted from all parts of a finite space. *Bentley, Serm.*

Mi'ddling. *adj.* [from *middle.*]

1. Of middle rank; of condition equally remote from high and low.

A *middling* sort of a man, left well enough to pass by his father, could never think he had enough so long as any man had more. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

2. Of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind.

The bigness of a church ought to be no greater than that unto which the voice of a preacher of *middling* lungs will easily extend. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

Longinus preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs, to the *middling* or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to any excellence. *Dryden.*

Mi'ddlingly.* *adv.* [from *middling.*] Passably; indifferently. *Johnson, in V. Indifferently.*

Midge.† *n. s.* [mieȝe, Saxon.] A gnat.

Where there is no place
For the glow-worm to lye,
Where there is no space
For receipt of a fly,
Where the *midge* dares not venture. '
Old Ballad, Percy's Rel. iii. iii. 3.

Mi'dland. *adj.* [*mid* and *land.*]

1. Remote from the coast.

The same name is given to the inlanders or *midland* inhabitants of this island, by Cæsar. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The *midland* towns abounding in wealth, shews that her riches are intern and domestick. *Howell, Voc. Forest.*

The various dialects of the English in the North and West, render their expressions many times unintelligible to the other, and both scarce intelligible to the *midland.* *Hale.*

2. Surrounded by land; mediterranean.

There was the Plymouth squadron now come in,
Which twice on Biscay's working bay had been,
And on the *midland* sea the French had aw'd. *Dryden.*

Mi'dleg. *n. s.* [*mid* and *leg.*] Middle of the leg.

He had fifty attendants, young men all, in white satten, loose coats to the *midleg,* and stockings of white silk. *Bacon.*

Mi'dlent.* *n. s.* [mid-lencten, Sax.] The middle of lent.

The fourth [Sunday in Lent] is with us generally called *midlent* Sunday. *Wheatly on the Comm. Prayer,* p. 227.

Mi'dlenting.* *adj.* Going about to visit parents at midlent. See Mothering.

A custom still retained in many parts of England, and well known by the name of *midlenting* or mothering.
Wheatly on the Comm. Pr. p. 227.

Mi'dmost.† *adj.* [from *mid,* or contracted from *middlemost:* this is one of the words which have not a comparative, though they seem to have a superlative degree. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Saxon midmerta.] The middle. '

Now van to van the foremost squadrons meet,
The *midmost* battles hasting up behind. ' *Dryden.*

Hear himself repine
At fate's unequal laws, and at the clue,
Which, merciless in length, the *midmost* sister drew. *Dryden.*

What dulness dropt among her sons imprest,
Like motion, from one circle to the rest:
So from the *midmost* the nutation spreads
Round and more round o'er all the sea of heads. *Pope.*

Mi'dnight.† *n. s.* [*mid* and *night;* midniht, Sax.] Milton seems to have accented the last syllable, Dr. Johnson observes; which indeed was not peculiar to him. Shakspeare more than once has so accented it; and Mallet, in the first edition of his William and Margaret, thus gives it:

" When all was wrapt in dark *midni'ght,*
" And all were fast asleep:"

Which however he borrowed from elder poetry; and in a subsequent edition changed *midnight* and the two lines into the cold and quaint periphrasis of " the silent solemn hour, when night and morning meet."] The noon of night; the depth of night; twelve at night.

To be up after *midnight,* and to go to bed then, is early; so that to go to bed after *midnight,* is to go betimes. *Shakspeare.*

By night he fled, and at *midnight* return'd
From compassing the earth; cautious of day. *Milton, P. L.*

After this time came on the *midnight* of the church, wherein the very names of the councils were forgotten, and men did only dream of what had past. *Stillingfleet.*

In all that dark midnight of popery there were still some gleams of light, some witnesses that arose to give testimony to the truth. *Atterbury.*

They can tell what altitude the dog-star had at *midnight* or midnooon in Rome when Julius Cæsar was slain. *Watts.*

Mi'dnight. *adj.* Being in the middle of the night.

How now, you secret, black, and *midnight* hags?
What is't you do? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

I hope my *midnight* studies, to make our countries flourish in mysterious and beneficent arts, have not ungratefully affected your intellects. *Bacon.*

Some solitary cloister will I chuse,
Coarse my attire, and short shall be my sleep,
Broke by the melancholy *midnight* bell. *Dryden, Sp. Friar.*

Mi'driff. *n. s.* [mıȝhrıȝe, Saxon.] The diaphragm.

The *midriff* divides the trunk of the body into two cavities; the thorax and abdomen: it is composed of two muscles; the first and superior of these arises from the sternum, and the ends of the last ribs on each side. The second and inferior muscle comes from the vertebræ of the loins by two productions, of which that on the right side comes from the first, second, and third vertebræ of the loins; that on the left side is somewhat shorter, and both these productions join and make the lower part of the *midriff.* *Quincy.*

Whereat he inly rag'd, and as they talk'd
Smote him into the *midriff* with a stone
That beat out life. *Milton, P. L.*

In the gullet, where it perforateth the *midriff,* the carneous fibres of that muscular part are inflected. *Ray.*

Mi'dship.* *n. s.* [*mid* and *ship.*] A term of distinction, applied by shipwrights to several pieces of timber which lie in the broadest part of the vessel. *Chambers.*

Mi'dshipman. *n. s.* [from *mid, ship,* and *man.*]

Midshipmen are officers aboard a ship, whose station is some on the quarter-deck, others on the poop. Their business is to mind the braces, to look out, and to give about the word of command from the captain, and other superior officers: they also assist, on all occasions, both in sailing the ship, and in storing and rummaging the hold. *Harris.*

Midst. *n. s.* Middle.

All is well when nothing pleases but God, being thankful in the *midst* of his afflictions. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

Arise, ye subtle spirits that can spy
When love is enter'd in a female's eye;
You that can read it in the midst of doubt,
And in the *midst* of frowns can find it out. *Dryden.*

Midst. *adj.* [contracted from *middest,* the superlative of *mid.*] Midmost; being in the middle.

On earth join all ye creatures to extol
Him first, Him last, Him *midst,* and without end. *Milton, P. L.*

In the Slighted Maid, there is nothing in the first act but what might have been said or done in the fifth; nor any thing in the *midst* which might not have been placed in the beginning. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Midst.* *prep.* Sometimes poetically used for *amidst,* in all its senses.

Midstre'am. *n. s.* [*mid* and *stream.*] Middle of the stream.

The *midstream*'s his, I creeping by the side,
And shoulder'd off by his impetuous tide. *Dryden.*

Mi'dsummer.† *n. s.* [*mid* and *summer;* Sax. mıȝ-ſumeр.] The summer solstice, reckoned to fall on June the twenty-first.

However orthodox my sentiments relating to publick affairs may be while I am now writing, they may become criminal enough to bring me into trouble before *Midsummer.* *Swift.*

At eve last *Midsummer* no sleep I sought. *Gay, Past.*

Mi'dward.* *adj.* [mıȝȝeрearȝ, Sax.] Midst; being in the middle. *Prompt. Parv.*

Mi'dway. *n. s.* [*mid* and *way.*] The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end.

No *midway* 'twixt these extremes at all. *Shakspeare.*

He were an excellent man that were made in the *midway* between him and Benedick; the one is too like an image, and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldest son, evermore tattling. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

Pity and shame! that they, who to live well
Stood so fair, should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the *midway* faint! *Milton, P. L.*

The hare laid himself down about *midway,* and took a nap; for I can fetch up the tortoise when I please. *L'Estrange.*

How didst thou arrive at this place of darkness, when so many rivers of the ocean lie in the *midway.* *Broome.*

Mi'dway. *adj.* Being in the middle between two places.

How fearful
And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low!
The crows and choughs that wing the *midway* air,
Shew scarce so gross as beetles. *Shakspeare.*

Mi'dway. *adv.* In the middle of the passage.

With dry eyes, and with an open look,
She met his glance *midway.* *Dryden, Boccace.*

Mi'dwife.† *n. s.* [This is derived, both by Skinner and Junius, from mıȝ or *meed,* a reward, and pıf, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — The interpretation of this etymology, which Verstegan also gives, is, "a *woman of meed,* deserving recompence." But this seems a forced meaning. May not the word be more naturally derived from the Saxon preposition mıȝ, *with,* and pıf, *wife;* implying the *wife* or *woman* who is *attendant upon,* that is, *with* the woman in childbirth?] A woman who assists women in childbirth.

When man doth die, our body, as the womb,
And as a *midwife,* death directs it home. *Donne.*

Without a *midwife* these their throes sustain,
And, bowing, bring their issue forth with pain. *Sandys.*

There saw I how the secret felon wrought,
And treason lab'ring in the traitor's thought,
And *midwife* time the ripen'd plot to murder brought.
Dryden, Kn. Tale.

I had as clear a notion of the relation of brothers between them, as if I had all the skill of a *midwife.* *Locke.*

But no man, sure! e'er left his house
And saddled Ball with thoughts so wild,
To bring a *midwife* to his spouse,
Before he knew she was with child. *Prior.*

To **Mi'dwife.*** } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To **Mi'dwive.** }

1. To assist in childbirth.

Without this ubiquity, how could she be seen at harvest, wiping the faces of reaping monks, whilst she is elsewhere burning villages, or in a rich abby *midwiving* an abbess, whom her steward had unfortunately gotten with child?
Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor, (1674,) p. 86.

2. To produce.

This child of yours, born without spurious blot,
And fairly *midwiv'd,* as it was begot,
Doth so much of the parents' goodness bear,
You may be proud to own it for your heir.
Bp. H. King, Verses pref. to Sandys's Psalms, (1648.)

The soul, by the same strength, as opportunities do *midwife* them out, brings forth christian spiritual actions.
Hammond, Works, iv. 573.

Two severe fits of sickness did *midwive* them [two discourses] into the world.
Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor, (1680,) Intr.

Having been before only as an embryo, ready to be *midwifed* into the world. *Chancellor Geddes, Tracts,* iv. 80.

To **Mi'dwife.*** *v. n.* To perform the office of a midwife.

Where was the "genius loci" when this disaster happened? Perhaps in the office of Diana, when her temple was burning, gone a *midwifing.* *Warburton to Hurd,* Let. 21.

Mi'dwifery.† *n. s.* [from *midwife.*]

1. Assistance given at childbirth.

2. Trade of a midwife.

3. Act of production; help to production; co-operation in production.

Sharp inventions — begotten, or at least brought forth, by the *midwifery* of a pipe of good tobacco! *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 119.

As to mental *midwivery*, and communication of our notions. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* p. 478.

So hasty fruits, and too ambitious flowers,
Scorning the *midwifry* of rip'ning showers,
In spight of frosts spring from th' unwilling earth. *Stepney.*

There was never any thing propounded for public good, that did not meet with opposition; arising from the humour of such as would have nothing brought into the world but by their own *midwifry*. *Child, Disc. on Trade.*

Mi'dwinter.† *n. s.* [*mid* and *winter*; Sax. mıδpıncep. "Christmas-day is frequently called, in our old monuments, mıδpıncpa-δæʒ, *midwinter-day*, and mıδpınpep-mæsse, *midwinter-masse*: from whence, I suppose, it may reasonably be concluded, that, when that name was first applied to that day, the day whereon Christmas fell was in the calendar either coincident with, or not far removed from, the winter solstice." Hammond, Works, i. 651.] The winter solstice; December the twenty-first.

Begin when the slow waggoner descends,
Nor cease your sowing till *Midwinter* ends. *Dryden.*

Mien.† *n. s.* [*mine*, French. Dr. Johnson. — *Mynd*, Goth. the countenance. Serenius.] Air; look; manner.

[He] mark'd her rare demeanure, which him seemed
So farre the *meane* of shepheards to excell. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. ix. 11.

In her alone that owns this book is seen
Clorinda's spirit, and her lofty *mien*. *Waller.*

What can have more the figure and *mien* of a ruin, than craggs, rocks, and cliffs. *Burnet, The. of the Earth.*

One, in whom an outward *mien* appear'd,
And turn superior to the vulgar herd. *Prior.*

What winning graces, what majestick *mien*,
She moves a goddess, and she looks a queen. *Pope.*

Miff.* *n. s.* Displeasure; ill-humour: "he left me in a *miff*." North. *Pegge.*

Might.† the preterite of *may*. [what the A. Saxons wrote mæʒeδ or mæʒδe, i. e. what one *mayeth*; the third person singular of the indicative of maʒan, valere, posse. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 421.]

1. To have had power to; to have been possible.

Matters of such consequence should be in plain words, as little liable as *might* be to doubt. *Locke.*

2. Used by Spenser for *should*.

The thing that *might* not be, and yet was done. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. vi. 39.

Might. *n. s.* [mıʒhτ, Saxon.] Power; strength; force.

What so strong,
But wanting rest, will also want of *might*. *Spenser.*

Quoth she, great grief will not be told,
And can more easily be thought than said;
Right so, quoth he, but he that never would,
Could never; will to *might* gives greatest aid. *Spenser.*

An oath of mickle *might*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Wherefore should not strength and *might*
There fail, where virtue fails. *Milton, P. L.*

Might *and main*. Utmost force; highest degree of strength.

With *might and main* they chac'd the murd'rous fox,
With brazen trumpets and inflated box. *Dryden.*

This privilege the clergy in England formerly contended for with all *might and main*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Mi'ghtily.† *adv.* [mıhτılıce, Sax.]

1. With great power; powerfully; efficaciously; forcibly.

With whom ordinary means will prevail, surely the power of the word of God, even without the help of interpreters, in God's church worketh *mightily*, not unto their confirmation alone which are converted, but also to their conversion which are not. *Hooker.*

So *mightily* grew the Word of God, and prevailed. *Acts*, xix. 20.

2. Vehemently; vigorously; violently.

Do as adversaries do in law, strive *mightily*, but eat and drink as friends. *Shakspeare.*

Let man and beast be covered with sackcloth, and cry *mightily* unto God. *Jonah*, iii. 8.

3. In a great degree; very much. This is a sense scarcely to be admitted but in low language.

Therein thou wrong'st thy children *mightily*. *Shakspeare.*

There's ne'er a one of you but trusts a knave,
That *mightily* deceives you. *Titus Andronicus.*

An ass and an ape conferring grievances: the ass complained *mightily* for want of horns, and the ape for want of a tail. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

These happening nearer home made so lasting impressions upon their minds, that the tradition of the old deluge was *mightily* obscured, and the circumstances of it interwoven and confounded with those of these later deluges. *Woodward.*

I was *mightily* pleased with a story applicable to this piece of philosophy. *Spectator.*

Mi'ghtiness.† *n. s.* [mıhτıneppe, Sax.] Power; greatness; height of dignity.

Think you see them great,
And followed with general throng and sweat
Of thousand friends; then in a moment see,
How soon this *mightiness* meets misery. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Will't please your *mightiness* to wash your hands? *Shakspeare.*

Mi'ghty.† *adj.* [mıhτıʒ, Sax.]

1. Strong; valiant.

The shield of the *mighty* is vilely cast away. *Samuel.*

He is wise in heart, and *mighty* in strength. *Job.*

Amazement seiz'd
The rebel thrones, but greater rage to see
Thus foil'd their *mightiest*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Powerful; having great command.

Nimrod began to be a *mighty* one in the earth. *Genesis.*

The Creator, calling forth by name
His *mighty* angels, gave them sev'ral charge. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Powerful by influence.

Jove left the blissful realms above,
Such is the power of *mighty* love. *Dryden.*

4. Great in number.

He from him will raise
A *mighty* nation. *Milton, P. L.*

The dire event
Hath lost us heaven, and all this *mighty* host
In horrible destruction laid thus low. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Strong in corporeal or intellectual power.

Woe to them that are *mighty* to drink wine. *Isaiah.*

Thou fall'st where many *mightier* have been slain. *Broome*

6. Impetuous; violent.

A rushing like the rushing of *mighty* waters. *Isaiah.*

Intreat the Lord, for it is enough, that there be no more *mighty* thunderings and hail. *Exodus.*

7. Vast; enormous; bulky.

They sank as lead in the *mighty* waters. *Exodus.*

Giants of *mighty* bone and bold emprise. *Milton, P. L.*

8. Excellent; of superiour eminence.

Lydiate excell'd the *mighty* Scaliger and Selden. *Echard.*

The *mighty* master smil'd. *Dryden.*

9. Forcible; efficacious.

Great is truth, and *mighty* above all things. *Esdras.*

10. Expressing or implying power.

If the *mighty* works which have been done in thee had been done in Sodom, it would have remained. *St. Matthew.*

11. Important; momentous.

I'll sing of heroes and of kings,
In *mighty* numbers *mighty* things. *Cowley.*

12. It is often used to express power, bulk, or extent, in a sense of terror or censure.

There arose a *mighty* famine in the land. *St. Luke.*

The enemies of religion are but brass and iron, their mischiefs *mighty*, but their materials mean. *Delany.*

MI'GHTY. *adv.* In a great degree. Not to be used but in very low language.

Lord of his new hypothesis he reigns:
He reigns; How long? Till some usurper rise,
And he too *mighty* thoughtful, *mighty* wise:
Studies new lines. *Prior.*

MI'GNIARD.* *adj.* [*mignard*, Fr.] Soft; dainty; pretty. See *To* MINIARDIZE. *Cotgrave.*

Those soft *migniard* handlings. *B. Jonson, Dev. an Ass.*

MIGNONETTE.* *n. s.* [Fr. a species of *reseda.*] An annual flower, with a strong sweet scent like that of raspberries. *Mason.*

To **MI'GRATE.*** *v. n.* [*migro*, Lat.] To remove from one place to another; to change residence.

M. de Buffon says, that the swallow is not torpid in winter, and must therefore *migrate* to the coast of Senegal. *Barrington, Ess. 4.*

This territory was — newly peopled in the fourth century by a colony or army of the Welsh, who *migrated* thither. *Warton.*

If I grew better, I should not be willing, if much worse, not able to *migrate*. *Johnson, Lett. to Ld. Thurlow, Boswell's Life of J.*

MIGRA'TION. *n. s.* [*migratio*, *migro*, Lat.]

1. Act of changing residence; removal from one habitation to another.

Aristotle distinguisheth their times of generation, latitancy, and *migration*, sanity, and venation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Change of place; removal.

Although such alterations, transitions, *migrations* of the centre of gravity, and elevations of new islands, had actually happened, yet these shells could never have been reposed thereby in the manner we find them. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

MI'GRATORY.* *adj.* [from *migrate.*] Disposed to remove from one place to another; changing residence.

This purpose is sometimes carried on by a sort of *migratory* instinct; sometimes by the spirit of conquest; at one time avarice drives men from their homes, at another they are actuated by a thirst of knowledge. *Burke, Abr. of Eng. Hist.* ii. 2.

MILCH.† *adj.* [melce, Sax. milky.]

1. Giving milk.

Herne doth, at still of midnight,
Walk round about an oak, with ragged horns;
And then he blasts the tree, and takes the cattle,
And makes *milch* kine yield blood. *Shakspeare.*

The best mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more *milch*, fatten, or keep them from murrain, may be chalk and nitre. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Not above fifty-one have been starved, excepting infants at nurse, caused rather by carelessness and infirmity of the *milch* women. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

With the turneps they feed sheep, *milch* cows, or fatting cattle. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Soft; tender; merciful: "*milch*-hearted," Huloet. Obsolete.

The instant burst of clamour that she made, —
Would have made *milch* the burning eye of heaven,
And passion in the gods. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

MILD. *adj.* [milð, Sax.]

1. Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compassionate; clement; soft; not severe; not cruel.

The execution of justice is committed to his judges, which is the severer part; but the *milder* part, which is mercy, is wholly left in the king. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

If that *mild* and gentle god thou be,
Who dost mankind below with pity see. *Dryden.*

It teaches us to adore him as a *mild* and merciful being, of infinite love to his creatures. *Rogers, Serm.*

2. Soft; gentle; not violent.

The rosy morn resigns her light,
And *milder* glory to the noon. *Waller.*

Nothing reserv'd or sullen was to see,
But sweet regards, and pleasing sanctity;
Mild was his accent, and his action free. *Dryden.*

Sylvia's like autumn ripe, yet *mild* as May,
More bright than noon, yet fresh as early day. *Pope.*

The folding gates diffus'd a silver light,
And with a *milder* gleam refresh'd the sight. *Addison.*

3. Not acrid; not corrosive; not acrimonious; demulcent; assuasive; mollifying; lenitive.

Their qualities are changed by rendering them acrimonious or *mild*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. Not sharp; mellow; sweet; having no mixture of acidity.

The Irish were transplanted from the woods and mountains into the plains, that, like fruit trees, they might grow the *milder*, and bear the better and sweeter fruit. *Davies.*

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale,
Not knowing which was *mild* or stale. *Prior.*

MI'LDEW. *n. s.* [milðeape, Sax.]

Mildew is a disease in plants, caused by a dewy moisture which falls on them, and continuing, for want of the sun's heat to draw it up, by its acrimony corrodes, gnaws, and spoils the plant: or, *mildew* is rather a concrete substance, which exsudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call *mildew* is an insect, found in great plenty, preying upon this exsudation. Others say, that *mildew* is a thick, clammy vapour, exhaled in the Spring and Summer from the plants, blossoms, and even the earth itself, in close, still weather, where there is neither sun nor wind. Miller thinks the true cause of the *mildew* appearing most upon plants which are exposed to the East, is a dry temperature in the air when the wind blows from that point, which stops the pores of the plants, and prevents their perspiration; whereby the juices of the plants are concreted upon the surface of their leaves, which being of a sweetish nature, insects are inticed thereto. *Hill.*

Down fell the *mildew* of his sugared words. *Fairfax.*

The *mildew* cometh by closeness of air; and therefore in hills, or champaign grounds, it seldom cometh. *Bacon.*

Soon blasting *mildews* black'ned all the grain. *Dryden.*

To **MI'LDEW.** *v. a.* To taint with mildew.

Here is your husband, like a *mildew'd* ear,
Blasting his wholesome brother. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

He *mildews* the white wheat, and hurts the poor creatures of the earth. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Morals snatch from Plutarch's tatter'd page,
A *mildew'd* Bacon, or Stagyra's sage. *Gay, Trivia.*

MI'LDLY.† *adv.* [milðelice, Sax.]

1. Tenderly; not severely.

Prince, too *mildly* reigning,
Cease thy sorrow and complaining. *Dryden.*

2. Gently; not violently.

The air once heated maketh the flame burn more *mildly*, and so helpeth the continuance. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MI'LDNESS. *n. s.* [from *mild.*]

1. Gentleness; tenderness; mercy; clemency.

This milky gentleness and course of yours;
You are much more at task for want of wisdom,
Than prais'd for harmless *mildness*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The same majestic *mildness* held its place;
Nor lost the monarch in his dying face. *Dryden.*

I saw with what a brow you brav'd your fate;
Yet with what *mildness* bore your father's hate. *Dryden.*

His probity and *mildness* shows
His care of friends and scorn of foes. *Addison.*

2. Contrariety to acrimony.

MILE.† *n. s.* [mil, mila, Saxon; *mille passus*, Latin.] The usual measure of roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards, or, five thousand two hundred and eighty feet.

We must measure twenty *miles* to-day. *Shakspeare.*

Within this three *mile* may you see it coming,
A moving grove. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

When the enemy appeared, the foot and artillery was four *miles* behind. *Clarendon.*

Millions of *miles*, so rapid is their race,
To cheer the earth they in few moments pass. *Blackmore.*

MI'LESTONE. *n. s.* [*mile* and *stone.*] Stone set to mark the miles.

MI'LFOIL. *n. s.* [*millefolium*, Latin.] A plant, the same with yarrow.

Milfoil and honey-suckles pound,
With these alluring savours strew the ground. *Dryden.*

MI'LIARY. *adj.* [*milium*, Latin, millet; *miliare*, Fr.] Small; resembling a millet seed.

The scarf-skin is composed of small scales, between which the excretory ducts of the *miliary* glands open. *Cheyne.*

MI'LIARY *fever.* A fever that produces small eruptions.

MILI'CE. n. s. [French.] Standing force. A word innovated by Temple, but unworthy of reception.

The two-and-twentieth of the prince's age is the time assigned by their constitutions for his entering upon the publick charges of their *milice*. *Temple.*

MI'LITANCY.* *n. s.* [from *militant.*] Warfare. A word worthy of revival.

All human life, especially the active part, is constituted in a state of continual *militancy*.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648,) p. 122.

MI'LITANT. *adj.* [*militans*, Latin; *militante*, Fr.]

1. Fighting; prosecuting the business of a soldier.

Against foul fiends they aid us *militant*;
They for us fight; they watch and duly ward,
And their bright squadrons round about us plant. *Spenser.*

2. Engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the church triumphant.

Then are the publick duties of religion best ordered, when the *militant* church doth resemble, by sensible means, that hidden dignity and glory wherewith the church triumphant in heaven is beautified. *Hooker.*

The state of a Christian in this world is frequently compared to a warfare: and this allusion has appeared so just, that the character of *militant* has obtained as the common distinction of that part of Christ's church sojourning here in this world from that part of the family at rest. *Rogers.*

MI'LITAR. } *adj.* [*militaris*, Latin; *militaire*, Fr.
MI'LITARY. } *Militar* is now wholly out of use.]

1. Engaged in the life of a soldier; soldierly.

He will maintain his argument as well as any *military* man in the world. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

2. Suiting a soldier; pertaining to a soldier; warlike.

In the time of Severus and Antoninus, many, being soldiers, had been converted unto Christ, and notwithstanding continued still in that *military* course of life. *Hooker.*

Although he were a prince in *militar* virtue approved, yet his cruelties weighed down his virtues. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Numbers numberless
The city gates out-pour'd, light-armed troops
In coats of mail and *military* pride. *Milton, P. R.*

The wreaths his grandsire knew to reap
By active toil, and *military* sweat,
Pining incline their sickly leaves. *Prior.*

3. Effected by soldiers.

He was with general applause, and great cries of joy, in a kind of *militar* election or recognition, saluted king. *Bacon.*

MI'LITARY.* *n. s.* pl. The soldiery.

MI'LITARILY.* *adv.* [from *military.*] In a soldierly manner.

We were *militarily* affected.
Trial of the Regicides, (1660,) p. 135.

To MI'LITATE.* *v. n.* [*milito*, Lat.] To oppose; to operate against.

This consideration would *militate* with more effect against his hypothesis, than a thousand syllogisms.
Blackburn, Confessional.

MILI'TIA. n. s. [Latin.] The trainbands; the standing force of a nation.

Let any prince think soberly of his forces, except his *militia* be good and valiant soldiers. *Bacon, Ess.*

The *militia* was so settled by law, that a sudden army could be drawn together. *Clarendon.*

Unnumbered spirits round thee fly,
The light *militia* of the lower sky. *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

MILK.† *n. s.* [meolc, Saxon; *melck*, Dutch; *melk*, German; μέλκα, Gr. from ἀμέλγω, to milk; *mulgeo*, Latin; meolcian, melcan, Sax. We had formerly *emulct* for *milked*. See Cockeram's Vocab.]

1. The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breast.

Come to my woman's breasts,
And take my *milk* for gall. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

I fear thy nature,
It is too full o' the *milk* of human kindness
To catch the nearest way. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Milk is the occasion of tumours of divers kinds. *Wiseman.*

Illustrious robes of satin and of silk,
And wanton lawns more soft and white than *milk*.
Beaumont, Psyche.

When *milk* is dry'd with heat,
In vain the milkmaid tugs an empty teat. *Dryden.*

I concluded, if the gout continued, to confine myself wholly to the *milk* diet. *Temple, Miscel.*

Broths and *milk*-meats are windy to stomachs troubled with acid ferments. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. Emulsion made by contusion of seeds.

Pistachoes, so they be good and not musty, joined with almonds in almond *milk*, or made into a *milk* of themselves, like unto almond *milk*, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon.*

To MILK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To draw milk from the breast by the hand.

Capacious chargers all around were laid
Full pails, and vessels of the *milking* trade. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. To suck.

I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me. *Shakspeare.*

MI'LKEN. *adj.* [from *milk.*] Consisting of milk.

The remedies are to be proposed from a constant course of the *milken* diet, continued at least a year. *Temple.*

MI'LKER. *n. s.* [from *milk.*] One that milks animals.

His kine with swelling udders ready stand,
And lowing for the pail invite the *milker*'s hand. *Dryden.*

MI'LKINESS. *n. s.* [from *milky.*] Softness like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk.

Would I could share thy balmy, even temper,
And *milkiness* of blood. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

The saltness and oyliness of the blood absorbing the acid of the chyle, it loses its *milkiness*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

MI'LKLIVERED. *adj.* [*milk* and *liver.*] Cowardly; timorous; faint-hearted.

Milklivered man!
That bear'st a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs. *Shakspeare.*

MI'LKMAID. *n. s.* [*milk* and *maid.*] Woman employed in the dairy.

When milk is dry'd with heat,
In vain the *milkmaid* tugs an empty teat. *Dryden, Virg.*
A lovely *milkmaid* he began to regard with an eye of mercy. *Addison.*

MI'LKMAN. *n. s.* [*milk* and *man.*] A man who sells milk.

MI'LKPAIL. *n. s.* [*milk* and *pail.*] Vessel into which cows are milked.

That very substance which last week was grazing in the field, waving in the *milkpail*, or growing in the garden, is now become part of the man. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

MI'LKPAN. *n. s.* [*milk* and *pan.*] Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

Sir Fulke Grevil had much and private access to Queen Elizabeth, and did many men good; yet he would say merrily of himself, that he was like Robin Goodfellow; for when the maids spilt the *milkpans*, or kept any racket, they would lay it upon Robin: so what tales the ladies about the queen told her, or other bad offices that they did, they would put it upon him. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

MILKPO'TTAGE. *n. s.* [*milk* and *pottage.*] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

For breakfast and supper, milk and *milkpottage* are very fit for children. *Locke.*

MI'LKSCORE. *n. s.* [*milk* and *score.*] Account of milk owed for, scored on a board.

He is better acquainted with the *milkscore* than his steward's accounts. *Addison.*

MI'LKSOP.† *n. s.* [*milk* and *sop.*] A soft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man. This word of contempt is very old in our language.

Alas, she saith, that ever I was yshape
To wed a *milksop*, or a coward ape. *Chaucer, Monk's Prologue.*

Of a most notorious thief, which lived all his life-time of spoils, one of their bards will say, that he was none of the idle *milksops* that was brought up by the fire-side, but that most of his days he spent in arms, and that he did never eat his meat before he had won it with his sword. *Spenser.*

A *milksop*, one that never in his life
Felt so much cold as over shoes in snow. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

We have as good passions as yourself; and a woman was never designed to be a *milksop*. *Addison, Spect.*

But give him port and potent sack;
From *milksop* he starts up mohack. *Prior.*

MI'LKTOOTH. *n. s.* [*milk* and *tooth.*]

Milkteeth are those small teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old, and which he begins to cast about two years and a half after, in the same order as they grew. *Farrier's Dict.*

MI'LKTHISTLE. *n. s.* [*milk* and *thistle:* plants that have a white juice are named milky.] An herb.

MI'LKTREFOIL. *n. s.* [*cytisus.*] An herb.

MI'LKVETCH. *n. s.* [*astragalus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

MI'LKWEED. *n. s.* [*milk* and *weed.*] A plant.

MI'LKWHITE. *adj.* [*milk* and *white.*] White as milk.

She a black silk cap on him begun
To set, for foil of his *milkwhite* to serve. *Sidney.*

Then will I raise aloft the *milkwhite* rose,
With whose sweet smell the air shall be perfum'd. *Shakspeare.*

'The bolt of Cupid fell,
It fell upon a little western flower;
Before *milkwhite*, now purple with love's wound;
And maidens call it love in idleness. *Shakspeare.*

A *milkwhite* goat for you I did provide;
Two *milkwhite* kids run frisking by her side. *Dryden.*

MI'LKWORT. *n. s.* [*milk* and *wort.*] A bell-shaped flower.

MI'LKWOMAN. *n. s.* [*milk* and *woman.*] A woman whose business is to serve families with milk.

Even your *milkwoman* and your nursery-maid have a fellow-feeling. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

MI'LKY. *adj.* [from *milk.*]

1. Made of milk.

2. Resembling milk.

Not tasteful herbs that in these gardens rise,
Which the kind soil with *milky* sap supplies,
Can move the god. *Pope.*

Some plants upon breaking their vessels yield a *milky* juice. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Yielding milk.

Perhaps my passion he disdains,
And courts the *milky* mothers of the plains. *Roscommon.*

4. Soft; gentle; tender; timorous.

Has friendship such a faint and *milky* heart,
It turns in less than two nights. *Shakspeare.*

This *milky* gentleness and course of yours,
You are much more at task for want of wisdom,
Than prais'd for harmful mildness. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

MILKY-WAY. *n. s.* [*milky* and *way.*] The galaxy.

The *milky-way*, or via lactea, is a broad white path or track encompassing the whole heavens, and extending itself in some places with a double path, but for the most part with a single one. Some of the ancients, as Aristotle, imagined that this path consisted only of a certain exhalation hanging in the air; but, by the telescopical observations of this age, it hath been discovered to consist of an innumerable quantity of fixed stars, different in situation and magnitude, from the confused mixture of whose light its whole colour is supposed to be occasioned. *Harris.*

Nor need we with a prying eye survey
The distant skies to find the *milky-way:*
It forcibly intrudes upon our sight. *Creech, Manilius.*

How many stars there must be, a naked eye may give us some faint glimpse, but much more a good telescope, directed towards that region of the sky called the *milky-way.* *Cheyne.*

MILL.† *n. s.* [μύλη, Gr. *mola*, Lat. *melin*, Welsh; myln, miln, Saxon; *moulin*, Fr. *molen*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — Thus our word was formerly written *milne* or *mylne*, like the Saxon; and, in some parts of England, a *miller* is still called *milner*. Chaucer, " these *milnestones*," Tr. and Cress. ii. 1385. Serenius calls *mill* " vox antiquissima, multisque linguis communis;" and he deduces it from the Goth. *malan*, to grind.] An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted. In general an engine in which any operation is performed by means of wind or water; sometimes it is used of engines turned by the hand, or by animal force.

The table, and we about it, did all turn round by water which ran under, and carried it about as a *mill.* *Sidney.*

Olives ground in *mills* their fatness boast. *Dryden.*

A miller had his arm and scapula torn from his body by a rope twisted round his wrist, and suddenly drawn up by the *mill.* *Sharp, Surgery.*

To **MILL.**† *v. a.* [from the noun; μυλεῖν, Gr.; *melia*, to beat, *mala* to grind, Icelandick.]

1. To grind; to comminute.
2. To beat up chocolate.
3. To stamp coin in the mints.

It would be better for your *milled* medals, if they carried the whole legend on their edges; but at the same time that they are lettered on the edges, they have other inscriptions on the face and the reverse. *Addison.*

Wood's halfpence are not *milled*, and therefore more easily counterfeited. *Swift.*

MILL-COG. *n. s.* [*mill* and *cog.*] The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

The timber is useful for *mill-cogs*. *Mortimer, Husb.*

MILL-DAM. *n. s.* [*mill* and *dam.*] The mound by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill.

A layer of lime and of earth is a great advantage in the making heads of ponds and *mill-dams*. *Mortimer.*

MILL-HORSE. *n. s.* Horse that turns a mill.

A *mill-horse*, still bound to go in one circle. *Sidney.*

MILL-MOUNTAINS. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MILL-SIXPENCE.* *n. s.* One of the first milled pieces of money used in England, and coined in 1561. *Douce.*

Seven groats in *mill-sixpences*, and two Edward shovel-boards that cost me two shillings and two pence apiece. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

MILL-TEETH. *n. s.* [*mill* and *teeth.*] The grinders; *dentes molares*, double teeth.

The best instruments for cracking bones and nuts are grinders or *mill-teeth*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MILLENA'RIAN.† *n. s.* [from *millenarius*, Lat. *millenaire*, Fr.] One who expects the millennium. *Bullokar.*

MI'LLENARY.* *n. s.* [*millene*, Fr.]

1. The space of a thousand years.

After the full accomplishment of this *myllenary* of yeres. *Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot.* P. ii. (1550,) sign. B. 5.

In the sixth *millenarie* of the world. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1650,) p. 87.

2. One who expects the millennium.

The errour of the *millenaries* was very rife. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 499.

MI'LLENARY. *adj.* [*millenaire*, Fr. *millenarius*, Latin.] Consisting of a thousand.

The *millenary* sestertium, in good manuscripts, is marked with a line cross the top thus HS. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

MI'LLENIST. *n. s.* [from *mille*, Lat.] One that holds the millennium.

MILLE'NNIAL. *adj.* [from *millennium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the millennium.

To be kings and priests unto God, is the characteristick of those that are to enjoy the *millennial* happiness. *Burnet.*

MILLE'NNIUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] A thousand years; generally taken for the thousand years during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection, before the final completion of beatitude.

We must give a full account of that state called the *millennium*. *Burnet, The. of the Earth.*

MI'LLEPED.† *n. s.* [*millepieds*, French; *mille* and *pes*, Latin. This word is not commonly used in the singular number. Dr. Johnson has not even so noticed it. Other dictionaries have it.] A species of the wood-louse, so called from its numerous feet; the palmer-worm also has this name.

If pheasants and partridge are sick, give them *millepedes* and earwigs, which will cure them. *Mortimer, Husb.*

MI'LLER. *n. s.* [from *mill.*] One who attends a mill.

More water glideth by the mill
Than wots the *miller* of. *Shakspeare.*

Gillius, who made enquiry of *millers* who dwelt upon its shore, received answer, that the Euripus ebbed and flowed four times a day. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

MI'LLER. *n. s.* A fly. *Ainsworth.*

MI'LLER'S-THUMB. *n. s.* [*miller* and *thumb.* A small fish found in brooks, called likewise a bullhead.

MILLE'SIMAL. *adj.* [*millesimus*, Lat.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.

To give the square root of the number two, he laboured long in *millesimal* fractions, till he confessed there was no end. *Watts on the Mind.*

MI'LLET. *n. s.* [*milium*, Lat. *mil* and *millet*, Fr.]

1. A plant.

The *millet* hath a loose divided panicle, and each single flower hath a calyx, consisting of two leaves, which are instead of petals, to protect the stamina and pistillum of the flower, which afterwards becomes an oval, shining seed. This plant was originally brought from the eastern countries, where it is still greatly cultivated, from whence we are annually furnished with this grain, which is, by many persons much esteemed for puddings. *Miller.*

In two ranks of cavities is placed a roundish studd, about the bigness of a grain of *millet*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Millet is diarrhetick, cleansing, and useful, in diseases of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A kind of fish; unless it be misprinted for *mullet*.

Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle; as whiting, mackerel, *millet*. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

MI'LLINER.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson believes it to be *Milaner*, an inhabitant of Milan: others, *Maliniere* from Malines, as the French call Mechlin. Our lexicography defines the word, "a haberdasher of small wares."] One who sells ribbands and dresses for women.

He was perfumed like a *milliner*;
And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
A pouncet box, which ever and anon
He gave his nose. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Ask from your courtier to your inns-of-court man,
To your meer *milliner*. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

The mercers and *milliners* complain of her want of publick spirit. *Tatler.*

The *millener* must be thoroughly versed in physiognomy; in the choice of ribbons she must have a particular regard to the complexion. *Guardian*, No. 149.

If any one asks Flavia to do something in charity, she will toss him half a crown, or a crown, and tell him, if he knew what a long *milliner's* bill she had just received, he would think it a great deal for her to give. *Law.*

MI'LLION. *n. s.* [*million*, Fr. *milliogne*, Italian.]

1. The number of an hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand.

Within thine eyes, sat twenty thousand deaths,
In thy hands clutch'd as many *millions*, in
Thy lying tongue both numbers. *Shakspeare.*

2. A proverbial name for any very great number.

That the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones, is a truth more evident than many of those propositions that go for principles; and yet there are *millions* who know not this at all. *Locke.*

There are *millions* of truths that a man is not concerned to know. *Locke.*

She found the polish'd glass, whose small convex
Enlarges to ten *millions* of degrees
The mite, invisible else. *Philips.*

Midst thy own flock, great shepherd, be receiv'd;
And glad all heaven with *millions* thou hast sav'd. *Prior.*

MI'LLIONED.* *adj.* [from *million.*] Multiplied by millions.

Time, whose *million'd* accidents
Creep in 'twixt vows, and change decrees of ki[illegible] *Shakspeare.*

Dryden.

Mi'llionth. *adj.* [from *million.*] The ten hundred thousandth.

The first embrion of an ant is supposed to be as big as that of an elephant; which nevertheless can never arrive to the *millionth* part of the other's bulk. *Bentley.*

Mi'llstone. *n. s.* [*mill* and *stone.*] The stone by which corn is comminuted.

No man shall take the nether or the upper *millstone* to pledge. *Deut.* xxiv. 6.

Æsop's beasts saw farther into a *millstone* than our mobile. *L'Estrange.*

Milt.† *n. s.* [*mildt,* Dutch.]

1. The sperm of the male fish.

You shall scarce take a carp without a *melt,* or a female without a roe or spawn. *Walton, Angler.*

2. The spleen. [milt, Saxon; *milt,* Dan. *millte,* Icel.]

To **Milt.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.

Mi'lter. *n. s.* [from *milt.*] The he of any fish, the she being called spawner.

The spawner and *milter* labour to cover their spawn with sand. *Walton, Angler.*

Mi'ltwort. *n. s.* [*asplenon.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MIME.† *n. s.* [*mime,* French; μῖμος; *mimus,* Lat.]

1. A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth.

Think'st thou, *mime,* this is great? *B. Jonson.*

Let him go now, and brand another man injuriously with the name of *mime;* being himself the loosest and most extravagant *mime* that hath been heard of, whom no less than almost half the world could serve for stage-room to play the *mime* in. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

2. A ludicrous composition; a farce.

Scaliger defines a *mime* to be a poem intimating any action to stir up laughter. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

Our farces are really what the Romans called *mimes;* — the intended end and effect of which was excessive laughter. *Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet.* iii. 351.

To **Mime.**† *v. n.* To play the mime.

Acts old iniquity; and in the fit
Of *miming,* gets the opinion of a wit. *B. Jonson, Epigr.* 115.

In an ill hour hath this unfortunate rashness stumbled upon the mention of *miming.* *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

Mi'mer.† *n. s.* [from *mime.*] A mimick; a buffoon. Dr. Johnson here cites, for an example, a line from Milton's Samson Agonistes, in which the word is not *mimer,* but *mimick.* By an errour of the press, in the first edition of Milton's poem, the word was printed *mimirs;* but the table of errata directs us to read *mimics;* which, however, few editions have regarded, and which Dr. Johnson overlooked.

Jugglers, and dancers, anticks, mummers, *mimicks.* *S. A.* ver. 1325.

Mime'tical.* *adj.* [μιμητικος, Greek.] Imitative.

If I were composing a dialogue in the old *mimetical* or poetic form, I should tell you, perhaps, the occasion that led us into this track of conversation. *Hurd.*

Mi'mical. *adj.* [*mimicus,* Latin.] Imitative; befitting a mimick; acting the mimick.

Man is of all creatures the most *mimical* in gestures, styles, speech, fashion, or accents. *Wotton on Education.*

A *mimical* daw would needs try the same experiment; but his claws were shackled. *L'Estrange.*

Singers and dancers entertained the people with light songs and *mimical* gestures, that they might not go away melancholy from serious pieces of the theatre. *Dryden, Juv.*

Mi'lkwor.† *adv.* [from *mimical.*] In imitation; in flower. ...nner.

As the sacrifices offered up to the true God of [illegible] were federal rites, and those that did partake of them did thereby enter into a covenant with God to become his servants, and obey his laws; so the airy principality hath *mimically* observed the same thing; and those that offered sacrifices to demons were supposed, by partaking of those sacrifices, to enter into a stricter league and familiarity with those evil spirits. *Hallywell, Melampron,* (1681,) p. 58.

Mi'mick.† *n. s.* [*mimicus,* Latin.]

1. A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner so as to excite laughter: at first, simply an actor; a player.

No matter whether the scenes be good or no; the better they are, the worse do you distast them; and, being on your feete, sneke not away like a coward, but salute all your gentle acquaintance that are spred either on the rushes, or on stooles about you, and draw what troope you can from the stage after you: the *mimicks* are beholden to you, for allowing them elbow roome: their poet cries perhaps, a pox go with you; but care not you for that; there's no musick without frets. *Dekker, Guls Hornebooke,* (1609,) p. 31.

Juglers, and dancers, anticks, mummers, *mimicks.* *Milton, S. A.*

Like poor Andrew I advance,
False *mimick* of my master's dance:
Around the cord awhile I sprawl,
And thence, though slow, in earnest fall. *Prior.*

2. A mean or servile imitator.

Cunning is only the *mimick* of discretion; and may pass upon weak men, in the same manner as vivacity is often mistaken for wit, and gravity for wisdom. *Addison, Spect.* No. 225.

Mi'mick. *adj.* [*mimicus,* Latin.] Imitative.

In reason's absence *mimick* Fancy wakes
To imitate her; but, misjoining shapes,
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams. *Milton, P. L.*

The busy head with *mimick* art runs o'er
The scenes and actions of the day before. *Swift.*

To **Mi'mick.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.

Morpheus express'd
The shape of man, and imitated best;
The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply,
The habit *mimick,* and the mien belye. *Dryden.*

Who wou'd with care some happy fiction frame;
So *mimicks* truth, it looks the very same. *Granville.*

Mi'mickry. *n. s.* [from *mimick.*] Burlesque imitation.

By an excellent faculty in *mimickry,* my correspondent tells me he can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a slyness which diverts more than any thing I could say. *Spectator.*

Mimo'grapher.† *n. s.* [*mimus* and γράφω.] A writer of farces.

Some are poetasters or *mimographers.* *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 331.

MINA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*minax,* Latin.] Full of threats.

Mina'city. *n. s.* [from *minax,* Latin.] Disposition to use threats.

Mi'naret.* *n. s.* A kind of spire in Saracen architecture.

There are likewise the ruins of a mosque, which must have been built by the Saracens, because the inscriptions on the *minoret* and tombstones are in their character. *Drummond, Trav.* (Lett. dat. 1747,) p. 211.

The mosques and other buildings of the Arabians are rounded into domes, and coved roofs, with now and then a slender square *minaret* terminating in a ball or pine-apple. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain,* L. 44.

Mi'natory.† *adj.* [*minor,* Latin.] Threatening.

The king made a statute monitory and *minatory,* towards justices of peace, that they should duly execute their office, inviting complaints against them. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

There is another way of taking the words as plainly *minatory* or threatening. *Pococke on Hosea,* p. 209.

To MINCE.✝ *v. a.* [contracted, as it seems, from *minish*; or from *mincer*, Fr.; *mince*, French, small. Dr. Johnson. — Icel. *minka*, diminuere, à *minna*, minus. Serenius.]

1. To cut into very small parts.

She saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport,
In *mincing* with his sword her husband's limbs. *Shakspeare.*

With a good chopping-knife *mince* the two capons as small as ordinary *minced* meat. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

What means the service of the church so imperfectly, and by halves, read over? What makes them *mince* and mangle that in their practice, which they could swallow whole in their subscription? *South, Serm.*

Revive the wits;
But murder first, and *mince* them all to bits. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. To mention any thing scrupulously, by a little at a time; to palliate; to extenuate.

I know no ways to *mince* it in love, but directly to say I love you. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Iago,
Thy honesty and love doth *mince* this matter,
Making it light to Cassio. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

These gifts,
Saving your *mincing*, the capacity
Of your soft cheveril conscience would receive,
If you might please to stretch it. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

I'll try to force you to your duty:
For so it is, howe'er you *mince* it,
Ere we part, I shall evince it. *Hudibras.*

Siren; now *mince* the sin,
And mollify damnation with a phrase.
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

If, to *mince* his meaning, I had either omitted some part of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression, I certainly had wronged him. *Dryden.*

These, seeing no where water enough to effect a general deluge, were forced to *mince* the matter, and make only a partial one of it, restraining it to Asia. *Woodward.*

3. To speak with affected softness; to clip the words.

Behold yon simpering dame,
Whose face between her forks presageth snow;
That *minces* virtue, and does shake the head
To hear of pleasure's name. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To MINCE.✝ *v. n.*

1. To walk nicely by short steps; to act with appearance of scrupulousness and delicacy; to affect nicety.

Fast by her side did sit the bold Sansloy,
Fit mate for such a *mincing* minion,
Who in her looseness took exceeding joy. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I'll turn two *mincing* steps
Into a manly stride. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched-forth necks, and wanton eyes, walking, and *mincing* [in the margin, tripping nicely] as they go. *Isaiah*, iii. 16.

A harlot form soft sliding by,
With *mincing* step, small voice, and languid eye.
Pope, Dunciad.

2. To speak small and imperfectly.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are as much distinguished from each other, as the *mincing* lady prioress and the broad-speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden, Fab.*

MINCE-PIE.✱ } *n. s.* A pie made of meat minced or
MINCED-PIE. } cut into very small pieces, with other ingredients; called also a christmas-pie, as being mostly in use about the time of Christmas.

Your petitioner is remarkable in his county for having dared to treat Sir P. P. a cursed sequestrator, and three members of the assembly of divines, with brawn and *minced-pies* upon New Year's day. *Spect.* No. 629.

We have never been witnesses of animosities excited by the use of *mince-pies* and plumb-porridge. *Johnson, Life of Butler.*

MI'NCINGLY.✝ *adv.* [from *mince*.]

1. In small parts; not fully.

Justice requireth nothing *mincingly*, but all with pressed and heaped, and even over-enlarged, measure. *Hooker.*

2. Affectedly.

Caraffa, in his theses, more *mincingly* terming their now pope, Paul the fifth, vice-deus, vice-god.
Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, p. 278.

MIND.✝ *n. s.* [ȝemẏnd, Saxon; *minde*, Danish; from the Goth. *ga-munan*, to remember.]

1. The intelligent power.

I am a very foolish, fond old man;
I fear I am not in my perfect *mind*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

This word being often used for the soul giving life, is attributed abusively to madmen, when we say that they are of a distracted *mind*, instead of a broken understanding: which word, *mind*, we use also for opinion; as, I am of this or that *mind*: and sometimes for men's conditions or virtues; as, he is of an honest *mind*, or a man of a just *mind*: sometimes for affection; as, I do this for my *mind's* sake: sometimes for the knowledge of principles, which we have without discourse: oftentimes for spirits, angels, and intelligences: but as it is used in the proper signification, including both the understanding agent and passible, it is described to be a pure, simple, substantial act, not depending upon matter, but having relation to that which is intelligible, as to his first object: or more at large thus; a part or particle of the soul, whereby it doth understand, not depending upon matter, nor needing any organ, free from passion coming from without, and apt to be dissevered as eternal from that which is mortal. *Ralegh.*

I thought th' eternal *Mind*
Had made us masters. *Dryden.*

2. Intellectual capacity.

We say that learning's endless, and blame fate
For not allowing life a longer date,
He did the utmost bounds of knowledge find,
He found them not so large as was his *mind*. *Cowley.*

3. Liking; choice; inclination; propension; affection.

Our question is, Whether all be sin which is done without direction by Scripure, and not whether the Israelites did at any time amiss, by following their own *minds* without asking counsel of God. *Hooker.*

We will consider of your suit,
And come some other time to know our *mind*. *Shakspeare.*

Being so hard to me that brought your *mind*,
I fear she'll prove as hard to you in telling her *mind*.
Shakspeare.

I will have nothing else but only this;
And now methinks I have a *mind* to it. *Shakspeare.*

Be of the same *mind* one towards another. *Rom.* xii. 16.

Hast thou a wife after thy *mind*? forsake her not. *Ecclus.*

They had a *mind* to French Britain; but they have let fall their bit. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Sudden *mind* arose
In Adam, not to let the occasion pass,
Given him by this great conference, to know
Of things above this world. *Milton, P. L.*

Waller coasted on the other side of the river, but at such a distance that he had no *mind* to be engaged. *Clarendon.*

He had a great *mind* to do it. *Clarendon.*

All the arguments to a good life will be very insignificant to a man that hath a *mind* to be wicked, when remission of sins may be had upon such cheap terms. *Tillotson, Serm.*

Suppose that after eight years' peace he hath a *mind* to infringe any of his treaties, or invade a neighbouring state, what opposition can we make? *Addison.*

4. Quality; disposition. Not usual.

These trees, receiving grafts of other kind,
Or thence transplanted, change their savage *mind*.
Dryden, Georg. ii. 71.

Of vegetable woods are various kinds,
And the same species are of several *minds*.
Dryden, Georg. ii. 120.

5. Thoughts; sentiments.

The ambiguous god,
In these mysterious words, his *mind* exprest,
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest. *Dryden.*

6. Opinion.

The earth was not of my *mind*,
If you suppose as fearing you, it shook. *Shakspeare.*

These men are of the *mind*, that they have clearer ideas of infinite duration than of infinite space, because God has existed from all eternity; but there is no real matter coextended with infinite space. *Locke.*

The gods permitting traitors to succeed,
Become not parties in an impious deed;
And, by the tyrant's murder, we may find,
That Cato and the gods were of a *mind*. *Granville.*

7. Memory; remembrancy. "In all the proofs Johnson gives, a preposition is prefixed; *in* mind, *to* mind, *out of* mind. I question much if in English it is used, as with us." Dr. Jamieson. That is, in Scotland, without the preposition. But it appears to have been so used in old English: "As the bokes maken *minde*," i. e. remembrance. Gower, Conf. Am. See Tyrwhitt's Gloss. in V. MIND.

The king knows their disposition; a small touch will put him in *mind* of them. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

When he brings
Over the earth a cloud, will therein set
His triple-coloured bow, whereon to look,
And call to *mind* his covenant. *Milton, P. L.*

These, and more than I to *mind* can bring,
Menalcas has not yet forgot to sing. *Dryden.*

The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,
Because the path disus'd was out of *mind*. *Dryden.*

They will put him in *mind* of his own waking thoughts, ere these dreams had as yet made their impressions on his fancy. *Atterbury, Serm.*

A wholesome law, time out of *mind*;
Had been confirm'd by fate's decree. *Swift.*

To MIND.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark; to attend.

His mournful plight is swallow'd up unwares,
Forgetful of his own that *minds* another's cares. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Not then mistrust, but tender love enjoins,
That I should *mind* thee oft; and *mind* thou me! *Milton, P. L.*

If, in the raving of a frantick muse,
And *minding* more his verses than his way,
Any of these should drop into a well. *Roscommon.*

Cease to request me; let us *mind* our way;
Another song requires another day. *Dryden.*

He is daily called upon by the word, the ministers, and inward suggestions of the Holy Spirit, to attend to those prospects, and *mind* the things that belong to his peace. *Rogers.*

2. To put in mind; to remind.

Let me be punish'd, that have *minded* you
Of what you should forget. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

I desire to *mind* those persons of Saint Austin. *Burnet.*

This *minds* me of a cobbling colonel. *L'Estrange.*

I shall only *mind* him, that the contrary supposition, if it could be proved, is of little use. *Locke.*

3. To intend; to mean. Not in use.

As for me, be sure I *mind* no harme
To thy grave person. *Chapman, Il. 24.*

To MIND.† *v. n.* To incline; to be disposed.

When one of them *mindeth* to go into rebellion, he will convey away all his lordships to feoffees in trust. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Belike she *minds* to play the Amazon. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. III.*

MI'NDED. *adj.* [from *mind*.]

1. Disposed; inclined; affected.

We come to know
How you stand *minded* in the weighty diff'rence
Between the king and you. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Whose fellowship therefore unmeet for thee,
Good reason was thou freely should'st dislike,
And be so *minded* still. *Milton, P. L.*

If men were *minded* to live virtuously, to believe a God would be no hindrance to any such design, but very much for its advancement. *Tillotson.*

Pyrrhus is nobly *minded*; and I fain
Would live to thank him. *Philips.*

2. *Minded* is used in compounds: as, *high-minded*.

I am not *high-minded*, I have no proud looks. *Psalms.*

We say likewise *low-minded*.

MI'NDFUL. *adj.* [*mind* and *full*.] Attentive; heedful; having memory.

I acknowledge the usefulness of your directions, and I promise you to be *mindful* of your admonitions. *Hammond.*

MI'NDFULLY. *adv.* [from *mindful*.] Attentively; heedfully.

MI'NDFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *mindful*.] Attention; regard. *Sherwood.*

MI'NDLESS. *adj.* [from *mind*.]

1. Inattentive; regardless.

Cursed Athens, *mindless* of thy worth,
Forget now thy great deeds, when neighbour states,
But for thy sword and fortune, trod upon them. *Shakspeare.*

As the strong eagle in the silent wood,
Mindless of warlike rage, and hostile care,
Plays round the rocky cliff, or crystal flood. *Prior.*

2. Not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers.

God first made angels, bodiless, pure minds;
Then other things which *mindless* bodies be,
Last he made man. *Davies.*

3. Stupid; unthinking.

Pronounce thee a gross lowt, a *mindless* slave,
Or else a hovering temporizer. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

MIND-STRICKEN. *adj.* [*mind* and *stricken*.] Moved; affected in his mind.

He had been so *mind-stricken* by the beauty of virtue in that noble king, though not born his subject, he ever professed himself his servant. *Sidney.*

MINE. *pronoun possessive.* [mŷn, Saxon; *mein*, German; *mien*, French; *meus*, Latin. It was anciently the practice to use *my* before a consonant, and *mine* before a vowel, which euphony still requires to be observed. *Mine* is always used when the substantive precedes: as, this is *my* cat; this cat is *mine*.] Belonging to me.

Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire; that *mine* own tears
Do scald like molten lead. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

When a wise man gives thee better counsel, give me *mine* again. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

If thou be'st slain, and with no stroke of *mine*,
My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still. *Shakspeare.*

A friend of *mine* is come to me, and I have nothing to set before him. *St. Luke.*

That palm is *mine*. *Dryden.*

MINE. *n. s.* [*mine*, French; *mwyn* or *mwn*, Welsh, from *maen*, lapis, in the plural *meini*.]

1. A place or cavern in the earth, which contains metals or minerals.

Though streighter bounds your fortune did confine,
In your large heart was found a wealthy *mine*. *Waller.*

A workman, to avoid idleness, worked in a groove or *mine*-pit thereabouts, which was little esteemed. *Boyle.*

A *mine*-digger may meet with a gem, which he knows not what to make of. *Boyle.*

The heedless *mine*-man aims only at the obtaining a quantity of such a metal as may be vendible. *Boyle.*

2. A cavern dug under any fortification that it may sink for want of support; or, in modern war, that powder may be lodged in it, which being fired at a proper time, whatever is over it may be blown up and destroyed.

By what eclipse shall that sun be defac'd?
What *mine* hath erst thrown down so fair a tower?
What sacrilege hath such a saint disgrac'd? *Sidney.*

Build up the walls of Jerusalem, which you have broken down, and fill up the *mines* that you have digged. *Whitgift.*

Others to a city strong
Lay siege, encamp'd; by battery, scale, and *mine*,
Assaulting. *Milton, P. L.*

To MINE.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dig mines or burrows; to form any hollows under ground.

The ranging stork in stately beeches dwells;
The climbing goats on hills securely feed;
The *mining* conies shroud in rocky cells. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 386.

Of this various matter the terrestrial globe consists from its surface to the greatest depth we ever dig or *mine*. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. To practise secret means of injury.

Mining fraud shall find no way to creep
Into their fenced ears with grave advice. *Sackville, Gorboduc.*

To MINE.† *v. a.* To sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy by slow degrees, or secret means.

If an housebande man wiste in what hour the theef would come, sotheli he schulde wake, and not suffre his house to be *myned*. *Wicliffe, St. Luke*, xii.

It will but skin and film the ulcerous place,
While rank corruption, *mining* all within,
Infects unseen. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

They *mined* the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouth; but the citizens made a countermine. *Hayward.*

MI'NER. *n. s.* [*mineur*, French; from *mine.*]

1. One that digs for metals.

By me kings' palaces are push'd to ground,
And *miners* crush'd beneath their mines are found. *Dryden.*

2. One who makes military mines.

As the bombardeer levels his mischief at cities, the *miner* busies himself in ruining private houses. *Tatler.*

MI'NERAL. *n. s.* [*minerale*, Latin.] Fossile body; matter dug out of mines. All metals are minerals, but all minerals are not metals. Minerals in the restrained sense are bodies that may be melted, but not malleated.

She did confess, she had
For you a mortal *mineral*; which, being took,
Should by the minute feed on life, and ling'ring
By inches waste you. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

The *minerals* of the kingdom, of lead, iron, copper, and tin, are of great value. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

Part hidden veins digg'd up, nor hath this earth
Entrails unlike, of *mineral* and stone. *Milton, P. L.*

Minerals; nitre with vitriol; common salt with alum; and sulphur with vitriol. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

MINERAL. *adj.* Consisting of fossile bodies.

By experience upon bodies in any mine, a man may conjecture at the metallick or *mineral* ingredients of any mass found there. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

MI'NERALIST. *n. s.* [from *mineral.*] One skilled or employed in minerals.

A mine-digger may meet with a gem or a mineral, which he knows not what to make of till he shews it a jeweller or a *mineralist*. *Boyle.*

The metals and minerals which are lodged in the perpendicular intervals do still grow, to speak in the *mineralist's* phrase, or receive additional increase. *Woodward.*

MINERA'LOGIST. *n. s.* [*mineralogie*, French; from *mineral*, and λόγος.] One who discourses on minerals.

Many authors deny it, and the exactest *mineralogists* have rejected it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

MINERA'LOGY. *n. s.* [from *mineral* and λόγος.] The doctrine of minerals.

MI'NEVER.† *n. s.* [the orthography seems to be *meniver*. See MENIVER. Some write it *miniver.*] The skin of the meniver; white fur with specks of black.

To win some patched shreds of *minivere*. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iv. 2.

To MI'NGLE.† *v. a.* [mengan, Sax. *mengen*, Germ. *menga*, Su. Goth. from *maengd*, a multitude. Wicliffe and Chaucer use *meng* for *mingle.*]

1. To mix; to join; to compound; to unite with something so as to make one mass.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they *mingled*, and with subtle heart,
Concocted and adusted, they reduc'd
To blackest grain. *Milton, P. L.*

Lament with me! with me your sorrows join,
And *mingle* your united tears with mine! *Walsh.*

Our sex, our kindred, our houses, and our very names, we are ready to *mingle* with ourselves, and cannot bear to have others think meanly of them. *Watts, Logick.*

2. To contaminate; to make of dissimilar parts.

To confound the race
Of mankind in one root, and Earth with Hell
To *mingle* and involve. *Milton, P. L.*

The best of us appear contented with a *mingled*, imperfect virtue. *Rogers, Serm.*

3. To confuse.

There *mingle* broils. *Milton, P. L.*

To MI'NGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with.

Ourself will *mingle* with society,
And play the humble host. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Alcimus had defiled himself wilfully in the times of their *mingling* with the Gentiles. 2 *Mac.* xiv. 13.

Nor priests, nor statesmen,
Could have completed such an ill as that,
If women had not *mingled* in the mischief. *Rowe.*

She, when she saw her sister nymphs, suppress'd
Her rising fears, and *mingled* with the rest. *Addison.*

MI'NGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Mixture; medley; confused mass.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make *mingle* with our rattling tabourines. *Shakspeare.*

Neither can I defend my Spanish Friar; though the comical parts are diverting, and the serious moving, yet they are of an unnatural *mingle*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

MINGLE-MANGLE.* *n. s.* A medley; a hotch-potch.

He cannot love the Lord Jesus with his heart, which lendeth one ear to his apostles, and another to false apostles; which can brook to see a *mingle-mangle* of religion and superstition, ministers and *massing* priests, light and darkness, truth and errour, traditions and scriptures. *Hooker, Serm.* 1. *On St. Jude.*

Publishing some botcherly *mingle-mangle* of collections out of others. *Hartlib, Ref. of Schools*, (1642,) p. 30.

MI'NGLEDLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *mingled.*] Here and there; confusedly. *Barret, in V. Here.*

MI'NGLER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] He who mingles.

Such brewers, and *minglers* of this wine. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza*, (1587,) p. 230.

MI'NIARD.* *adj.* Soft; dainty. See MIGNIARD.

To MI'NIARDIZE.* *v. a.* [*mignardiser*, French.] To render soft, delicate, or dainty.

Choice of words, and softness of pronunciation, proceeding from such wanton spirits that did *miniardize* and make the language more dainty and feminine. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 19.

To MI'NIATE.* *v. a.* [*miniare*, Ital. from *minium.*] To paint or tinge with vermilion.

The initials are written or flourished in red and blue, and all the capitals in the body of the text are *miniated* with a pen. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. p. v.

MI'NIATURE.† *n. s.* [*miniature*, French; from *minimum*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Italian *miniatura*, from *miniare*; Lat. *miniatus*, from *minium*. See *To* MINIATE.]

1. Painting by powders mixed with gum and water. A mode of painting almost appropriated to small figures.

2. Representation in a small compass; representation less than the reality.

The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to have the picture of their face in large, would in each of these bubbles set forth the *miniature* of them. *Sidney.*

If the ladies should once take a liking to such a diminutive race, we should see mankind epitomized, and the whole species in *miniature*: in order to keep our posterity from dwindling, we have instituted a tall club. *Addison, Guardian.*

The hidden ways
Of nature would'st thou know? how first she frames
All things in *miniature*? thy specular orb
Apply to well dissected kernels: lo!
Strange forms arise, in each a little plant
Unfolds its boughs: observe the slender threads
Of first beginning trees, their roots, their leaves,
In narrow seeds describ'd. *Philips.*

3. Red letter: rubrick distinction.

If the names of other saints are distinguished with *miniature*, her's [the blessed Virgin's] ought to shine in gold. *Hickes, Serm.* ii. 72.

Mi'nikin.† *adj.* Small; diminutive. Used in slight contempt. Dr. Johnson. — In this case, the word may be from the Goth. *min*, little. But our old lexicography refers *minikin* to *elegant*. Barret's Alv. 1580. And, under *elegant*, combines "neat, pretty, minikin, trim, handsome, &c." It thus seems to have been adopted from the Fr. *mignon.*

Sleepest, or wakest thou, jolly shepherd,
Thy sheep be in the corn;
And for one blast of thy *minikin* mouth,
Thy sheep shall take no harm. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Mi'nikin.† *n. s.*

1. A darling; a favourite. *Cotgrave.*

Minnekin, now minx, is a nice trifling girl; minnock is apparently a word of contempt. *Johnson, Note on Mids. N. Dream.*

2. A small sort of pins.

Mi'nim.† *n. s.* [from *minimus*, Lat.]

1. A small being; a dwarf.

Not all
Minims of nature; some of serpent-kind,
Wonderous in length, and corpulence, involv'd
Their snaky folds, and added wings. *Milton, P. L.*

2. This word is applied, in the northern counties, to a small sort of fish, which they pronounce *mennim*. See Minnow.

3. One of an order of friars, called *minimi*, or the least of all, from affected humility.

4. Anciently, the shortest note in musick; now, equal to two crotchets. Dr. Johnson gives *minum* for this, and for the typographical sense. But *minim* is correct; though *minum* is not a false or unexisting word, as Mr. Mason insinuates in his hasty correction of Dr. Johnson. Cotgrave writes it *mirum*.

He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion; rests me his *minum* rest, one, two, and the third in your bosom. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

5. A little song or poem.

Pardon thy shepheard, mongst so many layes
As he hath sung of thee in all his dayes
To make one *minime* of thy poore handmayd. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. x. 28.

6. A small sort of printing letter.

Mi'niment.* *n. s.* [from *muniment.*]

1. *Miniments* are the evidences or writings, whereby a man is enabled to defend the title of his estate. This word *miniment* includes all manner of evidences. *Cowel.*

2. Proof; testimony.

By chance he certain *miniments* forth drew,
Which yet with him as relickes did abide,
Of all the bounty which Belphœbe threw
On him, whilst goodly grace she did him shew. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. viii. 6.

*MI'NIMUM.** *n. s.* [Latin.] The smallest quantity possible. See Maximum.

MI'NIMUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] A being of the least size.

Get you gone, you dwarf,
You *minimus* of hindering knot grass made;
You bead, you acorn. *Shakspeare.*

MI'NION.† *n. s.* [*mignon*, French; Goth. *minna*; Germ. *minnen*, to love. Our word was formerly written both *mignon*, and *mignion.*] A favourite; a darling; a low dependant; one who pleases rather than benefits. A word of contempt, or of slight and familiar kindness.

Minion, said she; indeed I was a pretty one in those days; I see a number of lads that love you. *Sidney.*

They were made great courtiers, and in the way of *minions* when advancement, the most mortal offence to envy, stirred up their former friend to overthrow them. *Sidney.*

One, who had been a special *minion* of Andromanas, hated us for having dispossessed him of her heart. *Sidney.*

Fast by her side did sit the bold Sansloy,
Fit mate for such a mincing *minion*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Go rate thy *minions*;
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms
Before thy sovereign. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

His company must do his *minions* grace,
Whilst I at home starve for a merry look. *Shakspeare.*

Edward sent one army into Ireland; not for conquest, but to guard the person of his *minion* Piers Gaveston. *Davies.*

The ruling corruption of his mind, the peculiar *minion* of his affections, was worldliness. *South, Serm.* viii. 167.

If a man should launch into the history of human nature, we should find the very *minions* of princes linked in conspiracies against their master. *L'Estrange.*

The drowsy tyrant by his *minions* led,
To regal rage devotes some patriot's head. *Swift.*

Mi'nion.* *adj.* [*mignon*, Fr.] Trim; feat; dainty; fine; elegant; also, pleasing; gentle. *Huloet, and Cotgrave.*

On his *minion* harpe full well playe he can. *Pleasaunte Pathewaye, &c. s. d.* sign. C. iiij.

Mi'nion.* *n. s.* [*minium*, Lat.] Vermilion.

Let them paint their faces with *minion* and ceruse. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 482.

Mi'nioning.* *n. s.* [from *minion.*] Kind treatment.

Sooner hard steel will melt with southern winds,
Than woman vow'd to blushless impudence,
With sweet behaviour and soft *minioning*,
Will turn from that where appetite is fixed. *Marston, Malcontent.*

Mi'nionlike.* } *adv.* [*minion* and *like.*] Finely;
Mi'nionly. } daintily; affectedly. Not in use. *Sherwood.*

Hitherto will our sparkful youth laugh at their great grandfathers' English, who had more care to do well, than to speak *minionlike*. *Camden, Rem. Languages.*

Mi'nionship.* *n. s.* [from *minion.*] State of a favourite. Not in use.

The favourite Luines strengtheneth himself more and more in his *minionship*; but he is much murmured at, in regard the access of suitors to him is so difficult. *Howell, Lett.* i. i. 17.

Mi'nious. *adj.* [from *minium*, Lat.] Of the colour of red lead or vermillion.

Some conceive, that the Red Sea receiveth a red and *minious* tincture from springs that fall into it. *Brown.*

To **Mi'nish.**† *v. a.* [from *diminish*; Lat. *minuo*, from *minus*; old Fr. *menuiser*, to diminish.] To lessen; to lop; to impair.

Ye shall not *minish* aught from your bricks of your daily task. *Exod.* v. 19.
They are *minished* and brought low through oppression. *Psal.* cvii. 39.
Another law was to bring in the silver of the realm to the mint, in making all clipt, *minished*, or impaired coins of silver, not to be current in payments. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

MI'NISTER. *n. s.* [*minister*, Latin; *ministre*, Fr.]

1. An agent; one who is employed to any end; one who acts not by any inherent authority, but under another.

You, whom virtue hath made the princess of felicity, be not the *minister* of ruin. *Sidney.*

Rumble thy belly full; spit fire, spout rain,
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire, are my daughters;
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness:
But yet I call you servile *ministers*,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd
Your high-engender'd battles, 'gainst a head
So old and white as this. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Th' infernal *minister* advanc'd,
Seiz'd the due victim. *Dryden, Theod. and Hon.*

Other spirits govern'd by the will,
Shoot through their tracks, and distant muscles fill;
This sovereign, by his arbitrary nod,
Restrains or sends his *ministers* abroad. *Blackmore.*

2. One who is employed in the administration of government.

Kings must be answerable to God, but the *ministers* to kings, whose eyes, ears, and hands they are, must be answerable to God and man. *Bacon.*

3. One who serves at the altar; one who performs sacerdotal functions.

Epaphras, a faithful *minister* of Christ. 1 *Col.* i. 7.
The *ministers* are always preaching, and the governors putting forth edicts against dancing and gaming. *Addison.*
The *ministers* of the gospel are especially required to shine as lights in the world, because the distinction of their station renders their conduct more observable; and the presumption of their knowledge, and the dignity of their office, gives a peculiar force and authority to their example. *Rogers.*
Calidus contents himself with thinking, that he never was a friend to hereticks and infidels; that he has always been civil to the *minister* of his parish, and very often given something to the charity-schools. *Law.*

4. A delegate; an official.

If wrongfully
Let God revenge; for I may never lift
An angry arm against his *minister*. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

5. An agent from a foreign power without the dignity of an ambassadour.

To MI'NISTER. *v. a.* [*ministro*, Lat.] To give; to supply; to afford.

All the customs of the Irish would *minister* occasion of a most ample discourse of the original and antiquity of that people. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Now he that *ministereth* seed to the sower, both *minister* bread for your food and multiply your seed sown. 2 *Cor.* ix.

The wounded patient bears
The artist's hand that *ministers* the cure. *Otway, Orphan.*

To MI'NISTER. *v. n.*

1. To attend; to serve in any office.

At table Eve
Minister'd naked, and their flowing cups
With pleasant liquors crown'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To give medicines.

Can'st thou not *minister* to a mind diseas'd,
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. To give supplies of things needful; to give assistance; to contribute; to afford.

Others *ministered* unto him of their substance. *Luke.*
He who has a soul wholly void of gratitude, should set his soul to learn of his body; for all the parts of that *minister* to one another. *South.*
There is no truth which a man may more evidently make out than the existence of a God; yet he that shall content himself with things as they *minister* to our pleasures and passions, and not make enquiry a little farther into their causes and ends, may live long without any notion of such a being. *Locke.*
Those good men, who take such pleasure in relieving the miserable for Christ's sake, would not have been less forward to *minister* unto Christ himself. *Atterbury.*
Fasting is not absolutely good, but relatively, and as it *ministers* to other virtues. *Smalridge, Serm.*

4. To attend on the service of God.

Whether prophesy, let us prophesy according to the proportion of faith; or ministry, let us wait on our *ministring*. *Rom.* xii. 7.

MINISTE'RIAL.✝ *adj.* [from *minister.*]

1. Attendant; acting at command.

Understanding is in a man; courage and vivacity in the lion; service, and *ministerial* officiousness, in the ox. *Brown.*

From essences unseen, celestial names,
Enlightening spirits, and *ministerial* flames,
Lift we our reason to that sovereign cause,
Who bless'd the whole with life. *Prior.*

2. Acting under superiour authority.

For the *ministerial* officers in court there must be an eye unto them. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

I but your recorder am in this,
Or mouth, and speaker of the universe,
A *ministerial* notary; for 'tis
Not I, but you and fame that make this verse. *Donne, Poems*, p. 167.

Abstinence, the apostle determines, is of no other real value in religion, than as a *ministerial* cause of moral effects; as it recalls us from the world, and gives a serious turn to our thoughts. *Rogers, Serm.*

3. Sacerdotal; belonging to the ecclesiasticks or their office.

These speeches of Jerom and Chrysóstom plainly allude unto such *ministerial* garments as were then in use. *Hooker.*

4. Pertaining to ministers of state, or persons in subordinate authority.

Very solid and very brilliant talents distinguish the *ministerial* benches. *Burke.*
The whole *ministerial* cant is quickly got by heart. *Burke.*

MINISTE'RIALLY. *adv.* In a ministerial manner.

Supremacy of office, by mutual agreement and voluntary œconomy, belongs to the father; while the son, out of voluntary condescension, submits to act *ministerially*, or in capacity of mediator. *Waterland.*

MI'NISTERY. *n. s.* [*ministerium*, Lat.] Office; service. This word is now contracted to *ministry*, but used by Milton as four syllables.

They that will have their chamber filled with a good scent, make some odoriferous water be blown about it by their servants' mouths that are dextrous in that *ministery*. *Digby.*

This high temple to frequent
With *ministeries* due, and solemn rites. *Milton, P. L.*

MI'NISTRAL. *adj.* [from *minister.*] Pertaining to a minister.

MI'NISTRANT. *adj.* [from *minister.*] Attendant; acting at command. Pope accents it, not according to analogy, on the second syllable.

Him thrones, and powers,
Princedoms, and dominations *ministrant*,
Accompany'd to heaven-gate. *Milton, P. L.*
Ministrant to their queen with busy care,
Four faithful handmaids the soft rites prepare. *Pope.*

MINISTRA'TION.✝ *n. s.* [old French *ministration*; from *ministro*, Latin.]

1. Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or commissioned by another.

God made him the instrument of his providence to me, as he hath made his own land to him, with this difference, that God, by his *ministration* to me, intends to do him a favour. *Bp. Taylor, Living Holy.*

Though sometimes effected by the immediate fiat of the divine will, yet I think they are most ordinarily done by the *ministration* of angels. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. Service; office; ecclesiastical function.

The profession of a clergyman is an holy profession, because it is a *ministration* in holy things, an attendance at the altar. *Law.*

If the present *ministration* be more glorious than the former, the minister is more holy. *Atterbury.*

MI'NISTRESS.* *n. s.* [from *minister.*] She who supplies or dispenses.

Thus was beauty sent from heaven,
The lovely *ministress* of truth and good
In this dark world. *Akenside, Pleas. of Imag.* B. I.

MI'NISTRY. *n. s.* [contracted from *ministery; ministerium*, Lat.]

1. Office; service.

So far is an indistinction of all persons, and, by consequence, an anarchy of all things, so far from being agreeable to the will of God, declared in his great household, the world, and especially in all the *ministries* of his proper household the church, that there was never yet any time, I believe, since it was a number, when some of its members were not more sacred than others. *Sprat, Serm.*

2. Office of one set apart to preach; ecclesiastical function.

Their *ministry* perform'd, and race well run,
Their doctrine and their story written left,
They die. *Milton, P. L.*

Saint Paul was miraculously called to the *ministry* of the gospel, and had the whole doctrine of the gospel from God by immediate revelation; and was appointed the apostle of the Gentiles for propagating it in the heathen world. *Locke.*

3. Agency; interposition.

The natural world he made after a miraculous manner; but directs the affairs of it ever since by standing rules, and the ordinary *ministry* of second causes. *Atterbury.*

To all but thee in fits he seem'd to go,
And 'twas my *ministry* to deal the blow. *Parnel.*

The poets introduced the *ministry* of the gods, and taught the separate existence of human souls. *Bentley.*

4. Business.

He safe from loud alarms,
Abhorr'd the wicked *ministry* of arms. *Dryden, Æn.*

5. Persons employed in the publick affairs of a state.

I converse in full freedom with many considerable men of both parties; and if not in equal number, it is purely accidental, as happening to have made acquaintance at court more under one *ministry* than another. *Swift.*

MI'NIUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] Red lead.

Melt lead in a broad earthen vessel unglazed, and stir it continually till it be calcined into a grey powder; this is called the calx of lead; continue the fire, stirring it in the same manner, and it becomes yellow; in this state it is used in painting, and is called masticot or massicot; after this put it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will calcine further, and become of a fine red, which is the common *minium* or red lead: among the ancients *minium* was the name for cinnabar: the modern *minium* is used externally, and is excellent in cleansing and healing old ulcers. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

This'NEKIN.* *n. s.* See MINIKIN.

dences. ~K.† *n. s.* Of this word I know not the

2. Proof; ı meaning. It is not unlikely that *minnock* and *minx* are originally the same word. Dr. Johnson. — This word is justly supposed by Mr. Malone to be an errour of the press; and that *mimick* is the true word. One of the old quarto editions of the comedy reads *minnick;* another *minnock;* and the folio *mimmick.* A player was called a *mimick,* in the poet's time. See MIMICK.

An ass's nowl I fixed on his head;
Anon, his Thisbe must be answered,
And forth my *minnock* comes. *Shakspeare.*

MI'NNOW.† *n. s.* [*menuise*, small fish, Fr. from *menu*, small; *min*, Goth. small; and Dr. Jamieson says, he has been informed that the Gaelick name of the fish, *meanan*, is traced to *meanle*, little.] A very small fish; a pink. See the second sense of MINIM.

Hear you this Triton of the *minnows*? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The *minnow*, when he is in perfect season, and not sick, which is only presently after spawning, hath a kind of dappled or waved colour, like a panther, on his sides, inclining to a greenish and sky colour, his belly being milk-white, and his back almost black or blackish: he is a sharp biter at a small worm in hot weather, and in the spring they make excellent *minnow* tansies; for being washed well in salt, and their heads and tails cut off, and their guts taken out, being fried with yolks of eggs, primroses, and tansy. *Walton, Angler.*

The nimble turning of the *minnow* is the perfection of *minnow*-fishing. *Walton, Angler*

MI'NOR.† *adj.* [Latin.]

1. Petty; inconsiderable.

If there are petty errours and *minor* lapses, not considerably injurious unto faith, yet is it not safe to contemn inferiour falsities. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Inferiour.

He wishes to take on board the eight secondaries, or *minor* canons, of his college. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 242.

3. Less; smaller.

They altered this custom from cases of high concernment to the most trivial debates, the *minor* part ordinarily entering their protest. *Clarendon.*

The difference of a third part in so large and collective an account is not strange, if we consider how differently they are set in *minor* and less mistakable numbers. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

MI'NOR.† *n. s.*

1. One under age; one whose youth cannot yet allow him to manage his own affairs.

King Richard the Second, the first ten years of his reign, was a *minor.* *Davies on Ireland.*

He and his muse might be *minors*, but the libertines are full grown. *Collier, View of the Stage.*

Long as the year's dull circle seems to run,
When the brisk *minor* pants for twenty-one. *Pope.*

The noblest blood of England having been shed in the grand rebellion, many great families became extinct, or supported only by *minors.* *Swift.*

A *minor* or infant cannot be said to be contumaceous, because he cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. The second or particular proposition in the syllogism.

The second or *minor* proposition was, that this kingdom hath cause of just fear of overthrow from Spain. *Bacon.*

He supposed that a philosopher's brain was like a forest, where ideas are ranged like animals of several kinds; that the major is the male, the *minor* the female, which copulate by the middle term, and engender the conclusion. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A Franciscan friar. [fratres *minores*, Lat. *fraticelli*, Ital.] A name adopted by the Franciscans to express their extraordinary humility. *Minorite* is another English term for these persons.

To MI'NORATE.† *v. a.* [from *minor*, Latin.] To lessen; to diminish. A word not yet admitted into the language, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the example from Glanville. The use of the word by others prior to, or contemporary with, Glanville, and those of no mean fame, may perhaps be allowed to establish it.

I could not in any charity believe, that he, who had been so often vice-chancellour, would any way seem to betray or *minorate* the authority and power of that place.
Hall, Lett. to Bp. Laud, (1631,) *Abp. Laud's Rem.* p. 48.

Forget not how assuefaction into a thing *minorates* the passion from it. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 10.

Imagination puts a double fallacy upon ancient men; first, it makes them undervalue themselves, and *minorate* their own abilities; and then it makes them overvalue the objects of fear, and make them far greater than they are.
Smith on Old Age, p. 155.

This it doth not only by the advantageous assistance of a tube, but by shewing in what degrees distance *minorates* the object. *Glanville, Sceps.*

MINORA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *minorate*.] The act of lessening; diminution; decrease. A word not in use.

His good pleasure was, by this willing *minoration* and exinanition of himself, to shew his greater condescension.
Walsall, Life of Christ, (1615,) sign. B. 7.

Bodies emit virtue without abatement of weight, as is most evident in the loadstone, whose efficiencies are communicable without a *minoration* of gravity. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

We hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated integrity unto some *minoration* of our offences. *Brown.*

MI'NORITE.* *n. s.* A Franciscan friar. See the third sense of MINOR.

The attendant *Minorites,* their chaplains.
Milton, Areopagitica.

MINO'RITY. *n. s.* [*minorité*, Fr. from *minor*, Lat.]

1. The state of being under age.

I mov'd the king, my master, to speak in the behalf of my daughter, in the *minority* of them both. *Shakspeare.*

He is young, and his *minority*
Is put into the trust of Richard Gloster. *Shakspeare.*

These changes in religion should be staid, until the king were of years to govern by himself: this the people apprehending worse than it was, a question was raised, whether, during the king's *minority*, such alterations might be made or no. *Hayward, Edw. VI.*

Henry the Eighth, doubting he might die in the *minority* of his son, procured an act to pass, that no statute made during the *minority* of the king should bind him or his successors, except it were confirmed by the king at his full age. But the first act that passed in king Edward the Sixth's time, was a repeal of that former act; at which time nevertheless the king was minor. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

If there be evidence, that it is not many ages since nature was in her *minority*, this may be taken for a good proof that she is not eternal. *Burnet, The. of the Earth.*

Their counsels are warlike and ambitious, though something tempered by the *minority* of their king. *Temple.*

2. The state of being less.

From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a *minority*, or smallness in the exclusion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. The smaller number: as, the *minority* held for that question in opposition to the majority.

MI'NOTAUR. *n. s.* [*minotaure*, French; *minos* and *taurus*.] A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull, kept in Dædalus's labyrinth.

Thou may'st not wander in that labyrinth,
There *minotaurs*, and ugly treasons lurk. *Shakspeare.*

MI'NSTER.† *n. s.* [mynster, Saxon.] A monastery; an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church. The word is yet retained at York and Lichfield.

Seynt Albone
Of that *mynstre* leyde the first stone. *Lydgate, Life of St. Alban.*

MI'NSTREL.† *n. s.* [the word *minstrel* does not appear to have been in use here before the Norman conquest; but at what particular period it was taken up I have not discovered, nor yet whether it was coined in England or France; though I am inclined to think the latter, where this character was called *menestrel*, *menestrier*, &c. which was latinized by the monks, &c. *ministellus*, *ministrellus*, *ministrallus*, *menesterellus*, &c. Vid. Gloss. Du Cange, et Suppl. Menage derives the French words from *ministerialis* or *ministeriarius*, barbarous Latin terms, used in the middle ages to express a workman or artificer, still called in Languedoc *ministral*; as if these men were styled *artificers* or performers by way of excellence. But the origin of the name is given perhaps more truly by Du Cange: "*Ministelli* — quos vulgò *menestreux* vel *menestriers* appellamus, quòd minoribus aulæ *ministris* accenserentur." Accordingly, he says, the word *minister* is sometimes used for *ministellus*. Although one of these I take to be the true etymology, yet Junius's conjecture deserves mention, who supposes the word *minstrel* to be of English origin, and deduces it from our old English or Saxon name for a cathedral, *minster*. Bp. Percy, Rel. of Anc. Poetry, Ess. on the Minstrels, Note A. Another writer thus subscribes to the conjecture of Junius. *Minstrel* was indiscriminately applied to the harper, the fiddler, or the player on the bagpipe. It appears to be derived from *minster*; and those, called *minstrels*, were employed in the public worship of the cathedrals as singers; in the same way the Welsh called musicians *cler*, as employed in the same manner. V. Junius in voce. Those minstrels, during the middle ages, united the arts of poetry, instrumental and vocal music, their songs being always accompanied with the harp. They seem to have been the genuine successors of the ancient bards. Callander, Two Anc. Scot. Poems, p. 118.] A musician; one who plays upon instruments; a singer.

Hark how the *minstrels* gin to shrill aloud
Their merry musick that resounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling croud,
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenser.*

Whether any *minstrelles*, or any other persons, doe use to sing any songs or ditties that be vile and uncleane.
Q. Elizabeth's Injunct. and Articles, 1559. Art. 54.

I will give you the *minstrel*.
— Then I will give you the serving creature. *Shakspeare.*

I to the vulgar am become a jest;
Esteemed as a *minstrel* at a feast. *Sandys, Paraph.*

Jesus came into the ruler's house, and saw the *minstrels*, and the people making a noise. *St. Matt.* ix. 23.

These fellows
Were once the *minstrels* of a country show;
Follow'd the prizes through each paltry town,
By trumpet-cheeks and bloated faces known. *Dryden.*

Often our seers and poets have confess'd,
That musick's force can tame the furious beast;
Can make the wolf, or foaming boar restrain
His rage; the lion drop his crested mane,
Attentive to the song; the lynx forget
His wrath to man, and lick the *minstrel's* feet. *Prior.*

MI'NSTRELSY. *n. s.* [from *minstrel*.]

1. Musick; instrumental harmony.

Apollo's self will envy at his play,
And all the world applaud his *minstrelsy*. *Davies.*

That loving wretch that swears,
'Tis not the bodies marry, but the minds,
Which he in her angelick finds,
Would swear as justly, that he hears,
In that day's rude hoarse *minstrelsy*, the spheres. *Donne.*

I began, —
Wrapt in a pleasing fit of melancholy,
To meditate my rural *minstrelsy*,
Till fancy had her fill. *Milton, Comus.*

2. A number of musicians.

Ministring spirits train'd up in feast, and song!
Such hast thou arm'd the *minstrelsy* of heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

MINT. *n. s.* [minte, Saxon; *menthe*, Fr. *mentha*, Lat.] A plant.

Then rubb'd it o'er with newly-gather'd *mint*,
A wholesome herb, that breath'd a grateful scent. *Dryden.*

MINT.† *n. s.* [*moneta*, Lat. mynet, Sax. money; mynetian, to coin.]

1. The place where money is coined.

What is a person's name or face, that receives all his reputation from the *mint*, and would never have been known had there not been medals. *Addison on Medals.*

2. Any place of invention.

A man in all the world's new fashion planted,
That hath a *mint* of phrases in his brain. *Shakspeare.*

As the *mints* of calumny are at work, a great number of curious inventions are issued out, which grow current among the party. *Addison, Freeholder.*

To MINT.† *v. a.* [mynetian, Saxon.]

1. To coin; to stamp money.

Another law was, to bring in the silver of the realm to the mint, in making all clipped coins of silver not to be current in payments, without giving any remedy of weight; and so to set the mint on work, and to give way to new coins of silver which should be then *minted.* *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. To invent; to forge.

Look into the titles whereby they hold these new portions of the crown, and you will find them of such natures as may be easily *minted.* *Bacon, War with Spain.*

3. To aim at; to wish for; to have a *mind* to. Used in the north of England. [gemynbian, gemynt, Sax.]

MI'NTAGE. *n. s.* [from *mint.*]

1. That which is coined or stamped.

[Its] pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, unmoulding reason's *mintage*
Character'd in the face. *Milton, Comus.*

2. The duty paid for coining. *Ainsworth.*

MI'NTER.† *n. s.* [from *mint.*]

1. A coiner.

Sterling ought to be of pure silver called leaf silver, the *minter* must add other weight, if the silver be not pure. *Camden.*

2. An inventer.

They say — that Apollo, when he is an archer, is not president of the company. O generations of fictitious *minters!* who knows not that Apollo is a deity errant? *Gayton on D. Quix.* p. 242.

MI'NTMAN. *n. s.* [*mint* and *man.*] One skilled in coinage.

He that thinketh Spain to be some great over-match for this estate, is no good *mintman;* but takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and not after their intrinsick value. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

MI'NTMASTER. *n. s.* [*mint* and *master.*]

1. One who presides in coinage.

That which is coined, as *mintmasters* confessed, is allayed with about a twelfth part of copper. *Boyle.*

2. One who invents.

The great *mintmasters* of these terms, the schoolmen and metaphysicians, have wherewithal to content him. *Locke.*

MI'NUET. *n. s.* [*menuet*, French.] A stately regular dance.

The tender creature could not see his fate,
With whom she'd danc'd a *minuet* so late. *Stepney.*

John has assurance to set up for a *minuet* dancer. *Spectator.*

MI'NUM.† *n. s.* See MINIM. This way of spelling *minim* is found in Cotgrave's dictionary. But it is a corruption.

1. [With printers.] A small sort of printing letter; called also *minion.*

2. [With musicians.] A note of slow time, two of which make a semibrief, as two crotchets make a minum; two quavers a crotchet, and two semiquavers a quaver. *Bailey.*

MINU'TE. *adj.* [*minutus*, Lat.] Small; little; slender; small in bulk; small in consequence.

Some *minute* philosophers pretend,
That with our days our pains and pleasures end. *Denham.*

Such an universal superintendency has the eye and hand of providence over all, even the most *minute* and inconsiderable things. *South, Serm.*

Into small parts the wonderous stone divide,
Ten thousand of *minutest* size express
The same propension which the large possess. *Blackmore.*

The serum is attenuated by circulation, so as to pass into the *minutest* channels, and become fit nutriment for the body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

In all divisions we should consider the larger and more immediate parts of the subject, and not divide it at once into the more *minute* and remote parts. *Watts, Logick.*

MI'NUTE.† *n. s.* [*minutum*, Latin.]

1. The sixtieth part of an hour.

This man so complete,
Who was enroll'd 'mongst wonders, and when we,
Almost with listening ravish'd, could not find
His hour of speech a *minute.* *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

2. Any small space of time.

They walk'd about me every *minute* while;
And if I did but stir out of my bed,
Ready they were to shoot me to the heart. *Shakspeare.*

The speed of gods
Time counts not, though with swiftest *minutes* wing'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Gods! that the world should turn
On *minutes* and on moments. *Denham, Sophy.*

Experience does every *minute* prove the sad truth of this assertion. *South, Serm.*

Tell her, that I some certainty may bring;
I go this *minute* to attend the king *Dryden, Aurengz.*

3. The first draught of any agreement in writing; this is common in the Scottish law: as, have you made a *minute* of that contract? Dr. Johnson — Neither such practice, nor this sense of the word, are by any means confined to Scotland. Its meaning, here recorded, is so general as to signify "a short note of any thing done or to be done." Mason. — It signifies "a minute detail of things singly enumerated;" and is old in this usage, though neither Dr. Johnson nor Mr. Mason could find any example.

His garments were parted, and lots cast upon his inward coat; they gave him vinegar and gall to drink; they brake not a bone of him, but they pierced his side with a spear, looking upon him whom they had pierced; according to the prophecies of him, which were so clear and descended to *minutes* and circumstances of his passion, that there was nothing left by which they could doubt whether this were he or no who was to come into the world.
Bp. Taylor, Dem. of the Tr. of the Chr. Rel. (*ed. Hurd,*) p. 41.

Till then there is a very fit place and season for the exercise of the other part of the passion here, that of indignation, the last *minute* of my last particular. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 580.

To MI'NUTE. *v. a.* [*minuter*, French.] To set down in short hints.

I no sooner heard this critick talk of my works, but I *minuted* what he had said, and resolved to enlarge the plan of my speculations. *Spectator.*

Mi'nute-book. *n. s.* [*minute* and *book.*] Book of short hints.

Mi'nute-glass. *n. s.* [*minute* and *glass.*] Glass of which the sand measures a minute.

Mi'nute-hand.* *n. s.* [*minute* and *hand.*] The hand that points to the minutes of a clock or watch.

We have no perception of the motion of the index or hour-hand of a clock; and yet this no perception, so many times repeated, becomes real perception, with respect to the *minute-hand.* *A. Baxter on the Soul*, ii. 304.

Mi'nute-jack.* *n. s.* Another name for *Jack of the Clockhouse;* which see.

Cap and knee slaves, vapours, and *minute-jacks!* *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Mi'nute-watch. *n. s.* [*minute* and *watch.*] A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.

Casting our eyes upon a *minute-watch*, we found that from the beginning of the pumping, about two minutes after the coals had been put in glowing, to the total disappearing of the fire, there had passed but three minutes. *Boyle.*

Mi'nutely.* *adj.* [from *minute.* Dr. Johnson, under the adverb *minutely*, has admitted that the following word in Shakspeare seems to be an adjective; as *hourly* is both the adverb and adjective. The adjective before us has good authority, besides that of Shakspeare.] Happening every minute.

Now *minutely* revolts upbraid his faith-breach;
Those he commands, move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

His *minutely* dread and expectation, the dream that so haunts and hounds him. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 580.

Those *minutely* preservations, whereby we are by God's gracious providence kept from danger. *Wh. Duty of Man, Sund.* v. § 10.

Mi'nutely. *adv.* [from *minute*, the substantive.] Every minute; with very little time intervening.

What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven, resounding for ever in our ears? As if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, no quiet from Christ's importunity till they arise from so mortiferous a state. *Hammond on Fund.*

Minu'tely. *adv.* [from *minúte.*] To a small point; exactly; to the least part; nicely.

In this posture of mind it was impossible for him to keep that slow pace, and observe *minutely* that order of ranging all he said, from which results an obvious perspicuity. *Locke.*

Change of night and day,
And of the seasons ever stealing round,
Minutely faithful. *Thomson, Summer.*

Minu'teness.† *n. s.* [from *minúte.*] Smallness; exility; inconsiderableness.

The animal spirit and insensible particles never fall under our senses by reason of their *minuteness.* *Bentley.*

Many other such *minutenesses*, abundance of variations beyond number. *Shuckford on the Creation*, Pref. p. lxx.

MINUTIÆ.* *n. s.* pl. [Latin.] The smallest particulars. A word of modern usage.

I will venture to transmit to you some anecdotes concerning him, [Dr. Johnson,] which fell under my own observation. The very *minutiæ* of such a character must be interesting, and may be compared to the filings of diamonds. *Dr. Maxwell, in Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

Minx.† *n. s.* [contracted, I suppose, from *minnock.* Dr. Johnson. — That is, if there be such a word really existing as *minnock.* But in another place Dr. Johnson calls a minx, "a *minneken.*" Now *minneken*, or *minikin* is probably from *mignon*, darling; and from that word *minx* may have been formed, being at first a word of endearment. And thus Burton gives it, with a spelling which countenances this etymology: "Some pretty *minkes.*" Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 604.] A young, pert, wanton girl.

Lewd *minx!*
Come, go with me apart. *Shakspeare.*

Some torches bore, some links,
Before the proud virago *minx.* *Hudibras.*

She, when but yet a tender *minx*, began
To hold the door, but now sets up for man. *Dryden.*

Mi'ny.* *adj.* [from *mine.*] Subterraneous; below the surface.

Bid Atlas, propping heaven, as poets feign,
His subterranean wonders spread! unveil
The *miny* caverns, blazing on the day,
Of Abyssinia's cloud-compelling cliffs. *Thomson, Autumn.*

Mi'rable.* *adj.* [*mirabilis*, Lat.] Wonderful; attracting admiration. Not in use.

Not Neoptolemus so *mirable*,
(On whose bright crest Fame with her loud'st O yes
Cries *This is he*) could promise to himself
A thought of added honour torn from Hector. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

MI'RACLE.† *n. s.* [mipacle, Saxon; *miracle*, Fr. *miraculum*, Latin.]

1. A wonder; something above human power.

Nothing almost sees *miracles*
But misery. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Virtuous and holy, chosen from above,
To work exceeding *miracles* on earth. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Be not offended, nature's *miracle*,
Thou art allotted to be ta'en by me. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

2. [In theology.] An effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth.

The *miracles* of our Lord are peculiarly eminent above the lying wonders of demons, in that they were not made out of vain ostentation of power, and to raise unprofitable amazement; but for the real benefit and advantage of men by feeding the hungry, healing all sorts of diseases, ejecting of devils, and reviving the dead. *Bentley, Serm.*

3. Anciently, a spectacle, or sort of dramatick entertainment, representing the lives of saints and the most eminent scriptural stories; known in England, according to Mr. Warton, for more than two centuries before the reign of Edward the Second. So, in France: "*Miracle*, pièce de notre ancien théâtre, qui, par suite, fut appelée *mystère*, parce qu' on y traitoit des sujets de religion." Roquefort, Gloss. Lang. Rom. See also Mystery.

Therfore made I my visitations
To vigilies, and to processions, —
To plays of *miracles*, and mariages. *Chaucer, Wyfe of Bath's Prol.*

We haunten no tavernes, ne hobelen abouten;
Att markets and *miracles* we medeley us never. *P. Pl. Creede.*

To **Mi'racle.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make wonderful. Not in use.

Who this should be,
Doth *miracle* itself, lov'd before me. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Miracle-monger.* *n. s.* A pretender to the performance of miracles; an impostor.

Direct the intention of these laws only against jugglers, *miracle-mongers*, or impostors. *Hallywell, Melampron.* p. 52.

The two *miracle-mongers* had not been above a minute in the holy sepulcher, when the glimmering of the holy fire was seen, or imagined to appear, through some chinks of the door; and certainly Bedlam itself never saw such an unruly transport, as was produced in the mob at this sight. *Maundrell, Trav.* p. 96.

MIRA'CULOUS. *adj.* [*miraculeux*, Fr. from *miracle*.] Done by miracle; produced by miracle; effected by power more than natural.

Arithmetical progression might easily demonstrate how fast mankind would increase, overpassing as *miraculous*, though indeed natural, that example of the Israelites, who were multiplied in two hundred and fifteen years from seventy unto six hundred thousand able men. *Ralegh, Essays.*

Restore this day, for thy great name,
Unto his ancient and *miraculous* right. *Herbert.*

Why this strength
Miraculous yet remaining in those locks?
His might continues in thee not for naught. *Milton. S. A.*

At the first planting of the Christian religion, God was pleased to accompany it with a *miraculous* power. *Tillotson.*

MIRA'CULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *miraculous*.] By miracle; by power above that of nature.

It was the singular providence of God, to draw those northern heathen nations down into those Christian parts, where they might receive Christianity, and to mingle nations so remote *miraculously* to make one blood and kindred of all people, and each to have knowledge of him. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Turnus was to be slain that very day; and Æneas, wounded as he was, could not have engaged him in single combat, unless his hurt had been *miraculously* healed. *Dryden.*

MIRA'CULOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *miraculous*.] The state of being effected by miracle; superiority to natural power.

I understand not how any hasty conclusions, concerning the *miraculousness* of any strange event, can reconcile themselves to counsel and sobriety. *Spencer on Prodigies*, (1665,) p. 242.

The *miraculousness* of such appearances will be no longer urged as an argument against their possibility. *West on the Resurrection*, § 13.

MIRADO'R. *n. s.* [Spanish, from *mirar*, to look.] A balcony; a gallery whence ladies see shews.

Mean time your valiant son, who had before
Gain'd fame, rode round to every *mirador*;
Beneath each lady's stand a stop he made,
And bowing, took th' applauses which they paid. *Dryden.*

MIRE. *n. s.* [*moer*, Dutch.] Mud; dirt at the bottom of water.

He his rider from her lofty steed
Would have cast down and trod in dirty *mire*. *Spenser.*

Here's that which is too weak to be a sinner, honest water, which ne'er left man i' th' *mire*. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

I'm Ralph himself, your trusty squire,
Wh' has dragg'd your donship out o'th' *mire*. *Hudibras.*

I appeal to any man's reason whether it be not better that there should be a distinction of land and sea, than that all should be *mire* and water. *More against Atheism.*

Now plung'd in *mire*, now by sharp brambles torn. *Roscommon.*

To **MIRE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To whelm in the mud; to soil with mud.

Why had I not, with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's issue at my gates?
Who smeered thus, and *mir'd* with infamy,
I might have said no part of it is mine. *Shakspeare.*

MIRE. *n. s.* [*myr*, Welsh; mýɲa, Saxon; *mier*, Dutch.] An ant; a pismire.

MI'RINESS. *n. s.* [from *miry*.] Dirtiness; fulness of mire.

MIRK.* *adj.* [*myrk*, Icel. *moerk*, Su. Goth. *morck*, Danish, dark, *morcker*, darkness; mirce, darkness, Saxon.] Dark; obscure. Used in the north of England.

The shadowe makith her [the moon's] bemes *merke*. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 5339.

Diggon, I praye thee, speake not so dirke;
Such myster saying me seemeth to-*mirke*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.*

A shadow blacker than the *mirkest* night,
Inviron'd all the place with darkness sad. *Fairfax, Tass.* xvi. 68.

MI'RKSOME.† *adj.* [*morck*, dark, Danish. In the derivatives of this set, no regular orthography is observed: it is common to write *murky*, to which the rest ought to conform. Dr. Johnson. — It seems more correct to write *mirky*, *mirk*, and *mirksome*, in conformity to the Sax. mirce.] Dark; obscure.

Through *mirksome* air her ready way she makes. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Into this *mirksome* source. *More, Immortal. of the Soul*, i. iv. 2.

MI'RKSOMENESS.* *n. s.* [from *mirksome*.] Obscurity.

You can easily ford over all the depths thereof, and clearly comprehend all the darkest *mirksomeness* therein. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* (1625,) p. 75.

MI'RKY.† *adj.* [from *mirk*.] Dark; wanting light. Dr. Johnson prefers *murky*, perhaps not justly; though certainly it was formerly so written. See MURKY and MIRK.

MI'RROR.† *n. s.* [*miroir*, French; *mirar*, Spanish, to look.]

1. A looking glass; any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection. This sense is very old in our language.

This schal be likened to a man that beholdith the cheer of his birthe in a *myrrour*. *Wicliffe, St. James*, i.

This *mirrour* and this ring that ye may see,
He hath sent to my lady Canace. *Chaucer, Squ. Tale.*

And in his waters, which your *mirror* make,
Behold your faces as the chrystal bright. *Spenser, Epithalam.*

That power which gave me eyes the world to view,
To view myself infus'd an inward light,
Whereby my soul, as by a *mirror* true,
Of her own form may take a perfect sight. *Davies.*

Less bright the moon,
But opposite in levell'd West was set
His *mirror*, with full face borrowing her light
From him. *Milton, P. L.*

Mirrour of poets, *mirroir* of our age,
Which her whole face beholding on thy stage,
Pleas'd and displeas'd with her own faults endures
A remedy like those whom musick cures. *Waller.*

By chance he spy'd a *mirror* while he spoke,
And gazing there beheld his alter'd look;
Wondering, he saw his features and his hue,
So much were chang'd, that scarce himself he knew. *Dryden.*

Late as I rang'd the crystal wilds of air,
In the clear *mirror* of thy ruling star,
I saw, alas! some dread event impend. *Pope.*

2. It is used for pattern; for that on which the eye ought to be fixed; as, men look in a glass to adjust their mien or dress; an exemplar; an archetype.

The works of nature are no less exact, than if she did both behold and study how to express some absolute shape or *mirror* always present before her. *Hooker.*

O goddess, heavenly bright,
Mirrour of grace and majesty divine. *Spenser, F. Q.*

How far'st thou, *mirror* of all martial men? *Shakspeare.*

Mirror of ancient faith in early youth. *Dryden.*

MI'RROR-STONE. *n. s.* [*selenites*, Lat.] A kind of transparent stone. *Ainsworth.*

MIRTH.† *n. s.* [mýɲð, Sax. mýɲıᵹ, merry.] Merriment; jollity; gaiety; laughter.

To give a kingdom for a *mirth*, to sit,
And keep the turn of tippling with a slave. *Shakspeare.*

His eye begets occasion for his wit;
For every object that the one doth catch,
The other turns to a *mirth*-moving jest. *Shakspeare.*

Most of the appearing *mirth* in the world is not *mirth* but art: the wounded spirit is not seen, but walks under a disguise. *South, Serm.*

I have always preferred cheerfulness to *mirth*. The latter I

consider as an act, the former as an habit, of the mind. *Mirth* is short and transient, cheerfulness fixed and permanent.
Addison, Spect. No. 381.

With genial joy to warm the soul,
Bright Helen mix'd a *mirth*-inspiring bowl. *Pope, Odyss.*

MI'RTHFUL. *adj.* [*mirth* and *full.*] Merry; gay; cheerful.

No simple word,
That shall be utter'd at our *mirthful* board,
Shall make us sad next morning. *B. Jonson.*

The feast was serv'd, the bowl was crown'd
To the king's pleasure went the *mirthful* round. *Prior.*

MI'RTHFULLY.* *adv.* [from *mirthful.*] In a merry manner.

This nephta is an oily or fat liquid substance, in colour not unlike soft white clay; of quality hot and dry, so as it is apt to inflame with the sunbeams, or heat that issues from fire; as was *mirthfully* experimented upon one of Alexander's pages, who, being anointed, with much ado escaped burning.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 182.

MI'RTHLESS.† *adj.* [from *mirth.*] Joyless; cheerless.

Who can a reason finde or wit in that
Dauncith he mery, that is *mirthelesse?*
Chaucer, Assembly of Foules.

Sion's doleful state,
Desolate;
Sacked, burned, and inthrall'd;
And the temple spoil'd, which we
Ne'er should see,
To our *mirthless* minds we call'd.
Donne, Ps. 137. *Poems,* p. 328.

MI'RY. *adj.* [from *mire.*]

1. Deep in mud; muddy.

Thou should'st have heard how her horse fell, and she under her horse: thou should'st have heard in how *miry* a place, how she was bemoiled. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

All men who lived lazy lives, and died natural deaths, by sickness or by age, went into vast caves under ground, all dark and *miry*, full of noisome creatures, and there grovelled in endless stench and misery. *Temple.*

Deep, through a *miry* lane she pick'd her way,
Above her ancle rose the chalky clay. *Gay, Trivia.*

So have I seen ill-coupled hounds
Drag different ways in *miry* grounds. *Swift.*

2. Consisting of mire.

Shall thou and I sit round about some fountain
Looking all downwards to behold our cheeks,
How they are stain'd like meadows, yet not dry,
With *miry* slime left on them by a flood? *Shakspeare.*

MIS.† An inseparable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or depravation of the meaning: as, *chance*, luck; *mischance*, ill luck; *computation*, reckoning; *miscomputation*, false reckoning; *to like*, to be pleased; *to mislike*, to be offended; from *mes* in Teutonick and French, used in the same sense. Of this it is difficult to give all the examples; but those that follow will sufficiently explain it. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Saxon miſ, from the Gothick *missa;* both which are often found in composition, denoting errour, defect, or dissimilitude.

MISACCEPTA'TION. *n. s.* [*mis* and *acceptation.*] The act of taking in a wrong sense.

MISADVE'NTURE. *n. s.* [*mesaventure*, Fr. *mis* and *adventure.*] Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; bad fortune.

Your looks are pale and wild, and do import
Some *misadventure.* *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

When a commander, either upon necessity or *misadventure*, falleth into danger, it much advanceth both his reputation and enterprize, if bravely he behaveth himself. *Hayward.*

The body consisted, after all the losses and *misadventures*, of no less than six thousand foot. *Clarendon.*

Distinguish betwixt *misadventure* and design. *L'Estrange.*

The trouble of a *misadventure* now and then, that reaches not his innocence or reputation, may not be an ill way to teach him more caution. *Locke on Education.*

MISADVE'NTURED. *adj.* [from *misadventure.*] Unfortunate.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes,
A pair of starcrost lovers take their life;
Whose *misadventur'd* piteous overthows
Do with their death bury their parents' strife. *Shakspeare.*

MISADVI'SED. *adj.* [*mis* and *advised.*] Ill directed.

To **MISAFFE'CT.*** *v. a.* [*mis* and *affect.*] To dislike; not to be fond of.

That peace which you have hitherto so perversely *misaffected.*
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

MISAFFE'CTED.* *adj.* Ill affected; ill disposed.

The whole body groans under such heads, and all the members must needs be *misaffected.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

To **MISAFFI'RM.*** *v. a.* [*mis* and *affirm.*] To state incorrectly; to affirm falsely.

I suppose it no injury to the dead, but a good deed rather to the living, if by better information given them, or, which is enough, by only remembering them the truth of what they themselves know to be here *misaffirmed*, they may be kept from entering the third time unadvisedly into war and bloodshed.
Milton, Eiconoclast. Pref.

MISA'IMED. *adj.* [*mis* and *aim.*] Not aimed rightly.

The idle stroke enforcing furious way,
Missing the mark of his *misaimed* sight,
Did fall to ground. *Spenser, F. Q.*

MISALLEGA'TION.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *allegation.*] False statement.

You have compelled me, who have charged me so unjustly with *misallegations.* *Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c.* p. 277.

To **MISALLE'GE.*** *v. a.* [*mis* and *allege.*] To cite falsely as a proof or argument.

[This] is all that Eusebius, by them mistranslated and *misalleged* by him, [my refuter,] requireth.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 135.

MISALLI'ANCE.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *alliance.*] Improper association.

Their purpose was to ally two things, in nature incompatible, the Gothic and the classic unity; the effect of which *misalliance* was to discover and expose the nakedness of the Gothic. *Hurd.*

MISALLI'ED.* *adj.* [*mis* and *ally.*] Ill associated.

They [the French revolutionists,] are a *misallied* and disparaged branch of the House of Nimrod. *Burke.*

MI'SANTHROPE.† } **MISA'NTHROPOS.** } *n. s.* [*misanthrope*, French; μισάνθρωπος, Gr. from μισω, to hate, and ανθρωπος, man. *Misanthropos*, or *misanthropous*, "one that hates man's company," is in the old vocabulary of Cockeram. It is now usual to say *misanthropist.*] A hater of mankind.

I am *misanthropos*, and hate mankind. *Shakspeare.*

Alas, poor dean! his only scope
Was to be held a *misanthrope;*
This into general odium drew him. *Swift.*

MISANTHRO'PICAL.* } **MISANTHRO'PICK.** } *adj.* [from *misanthropy.*] Hating mankind.

MISA'NTHROPIST.* *n. s.* [from *misanthropy.*] A hater of mankind. *Bailey.*

MISA'NTHROPY.† *n. s.* [*misanthropie*, Fr. from *misanthrope.*] Hatred of mankind.

In this last part of his imaginary travels, Swift has indulged a *misanthropy* that is intolerable. *Ld. Orrery on Swift,* p. 166.

MISAPPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [*mis* and *application.*] Application to a wrong purpose.

The indistinction of many in the community of name, or the *misapplication* of the act of one unto another, hath made some doubt thereof. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The vigilance of those who preside over these charities is so exemplary, that persons disposed to do good can entertain no suspicions of the *misapplication* of their bounty. *Atterbury.*

It is our duty to be provident for the future, and to guard against whatever may lead us into *misapplications* of it. *Rogers.*

To **Misapply'.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *apply.*] To apply to wrong purposes.

Virtue itself turns vice, being *misapplied*,
And vice sometime by action's dignified. *Shakspeare.*

The holy treasure was to be reserved, and issued for holy uses, and not *misapplied* to any other ends. *Howell.*

He that knows, that whiteness is the name of that colour he has observed in snow, will not *misapply* that word as long as he retains that idea. *Locke.*

To **Misapprehe'nd.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *apprehend.*] Not to understand rightly.

That your reasonings may lose none of their force by my *misapprehending* or misrepresenting them, I shall give the reader your arguments. *Locke.*

Misapprehe'nsion. *n. s.* [*mis* and *apprehension.*] Mistake; not right apprehension.

It is a degree of knowledge to be acquainted with the causes of our ignorance: what we have to say under this head, will equally concern our *misapprehensions* and errors. *Glanville.*

To **Misascri'be.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *ascribe.*] To ascribe falsely.

That may be *misascribed* to art which is the bare production of nature. *Boyle.*

To **Misassi'gn.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *assign.*] To assign erroneously.

We have not *misassigned* the cause of this phenomenon. *Boyle.*

To **Misatte'nd.*** *v. a.* [*mis* and *attend.*] To attend slightly; to disregard.

They shall recover the *misattended* words of Christ, to the sincerity of their true sense, from manifold contradictions. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* ii. 22.

To **Misbeco'me.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *become.*] Not to become; to be unseemly; not to suit.

Either she has a possibility in that which I think impossible, or else impossible loves needs not *misbecome* me. *Sidney.*

What to the dauphin from England?
— Scorn and defiance, slight regard, contempt,
And any thing that may not *misbecome*
The mighty sender. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

That boldness which lads get amongst play-fellows, has such a mixture of rudeness and ill-turn'd confidence, that those *misbecoming* and disingenuous ways of shifting in the world must be unlearned to make way for better principles. *Locke.*

Portius, thou may'st rely upon my conduct;
Thy father will not act what *misbecomes* him. *Addison.*

Misbeco'mingness.* *n. s.* [from *misbecome.*] Unbecomingness.

Moral failings, whose unfitness or *misbecomingness* makes all the guilt. *Boyle against Custom. Swearing*, p. 115.

Misbego't. } *adj.* [*begot* or *begotten* with *mis.*]
Misbego'tten. } Unlawfully or irregularly begotten.

Contaminated, base,
And *misbegotten* blood, I spill of thine. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Your words have taken such pains, as if they labour'd
To bring man-slaughter into form, set quarrelling
Upon the head of valour; which, indeed,
Is valour *misbegot*, and came into the world
When sects and factions were but newly born. *Shakspeare.*

The *misbegotten* infant grows,
And, ripe for birth, distends with deadly throes
The swelling rind with unavailing strife,
To leave the wooden womb, and pushes into life. *Dryden.*

To **Misbeha've.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *behave.*] To act ill or improperly.

To **Misbeha've.*** *v. a.* To conduct ill or improperly.

Spirits who have *misbehaved* themselves. *Jortin.*

Misbeha'ved. *adj.* [*mis* and *behaved.*] Untaught; ill-bred; uncivil.

Happiness courts thee in her best array;
But, like a *misbehav'd* and sullen wench,
Thou pout'st upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakspeare.*

Misbeha'viour. *n. s.* [*mis* and *behaviour.*] Ill conduct; bad practice.

The *misbehaviour* of particular persons does not at all affect their cause, since a man may act laudably in some respects, who does not so in others. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Misbeli'ef.† *n. s.* [*mis* and *belief.*] False religion; a wrong belief.

I, that have sold such as profess the faith
That I was born in to captivity,
Will make their number equal that I shall
Deliver from the oar; and win as many,
By the clearness of my actions, to look on
Their *misbelief*, and loath it. *Massinger, Renegado.*

To **Misbeli'eve.*** *v. n.* [*mis* and *believe.*] To hold a false religion; to believe wrongly.

Hither hale that *misbelieving* Moor. *Titus Andronicus.*

Misbeli'ever. *n. s.* [*mis* and *believer.*] One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.

Yes, if I drew it with a curst intent
To take a *misbeliever* to my bed,
It must be so. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

To **Misbese'em.*** *v. a.* [*mis* and *beseem.*] To suit ill; not to become.

One thinks it *misbeseeming* the author, because a poem; another, unlawful in itself, because a satire. *Bp. Hall, Postscript to his Satires.*

Neither can this action *misbeseem* the worthiness of so glorious a piece. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 104.

To **Misbesto'w.*** *v. a.* [*mis* and *bestow.*] To bestow improperly.

There cannot be a better way than to take the *misbestowed* wealth, which they were cheated of. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

Remember, dear, how loath and slow
I was to cast a look or smile,
Or one love-line to *mis-bestow*,
Till thou hadst chang'd both face and stile. *Carew's Poems*, p. 165.

Mi'sborn.* *adj.* [*mis* and *born.*] Born to misfortune; unluckily born.

Ah! *misborn* elf,
In evil hour thy foes thee hither sent. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. vi. 42.

To **Misca'lculate.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *calculate.*] To reckon wrong.

After all the care I have taken, there may be, in such a multitude of passages, several misquoted, misinterpreted, and *miscalculated.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Miscalcula'tion.* *n. s.* [from *miscalculate.*] Wrong computation.

Their want of intercalations, and their *miscalculations* of eclipses. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 73.

To **Misca'l.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *call.*] To name improperly.

My heart will sigh when I *miscal* it so. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

The third act, which connects propositions and deduceth conclusions from them, the schools call discourse; and we shall not *miscal* it if we name it reason. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

What you *miscal* their folly is their care. *Dryden.*

Misca'rriage.† *n. s.* [*mis* and *carriage.*]

1. Ill conduct.

Resolutions of reforming do not always satisfy justice, nor prevent vengeance for former *miscarriages.* *King Charles.*

How, alas! will he appear in that awful day, when even the failings and *miscarriages* of the righteous shall not be concealed, though the mercy of God be magnified in their pardon. *Rogers, Serm.*

2. Unhappy event of our undertakings; failure.

When a counsellor, to save himself,
Would lay *miscarriages* upon his prince,
Exposing him to publick rage and hate,
O, 'tis an act as infamously base,
As, should a common soldier sculk behind,
And thrust his general in the front of war.
Dryden, Span. Friar.

If the neglect or abuse of the liberty he had, to examine what would really make for his happiness, misleads him, the *miscarriages* that follow on it must be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*

A great part of that time which the inhabitants of the former earth had to spare, and whereof they made so ill use, was now employed in digging and plowing; and the excess of fertility which contributed so much to their *miscarriages*, was retracted and cut off. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Your cures aloud you tell,
But wisely your *miscarriages* conceal. *Garth, Dispensary.*

3. Abortion; act of bringing forth before the time.

There must be *miscarriages* and abortions; for there died many women with child. *Graunt.*

To MISCA'RRY. *v. n.* [*mis* and *carry.*]

1. To fail; not to have the intended event; not to succeed; to be lost in an enterprise; not to reach the effect intended.

Have you not heard of Frederick, the great soldier who *miscarried* at sea? *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Our sister's man is certainly *miscarried.* *Shakspeare.*

Is it concluded he shall be protector?
— It is determin'd, not concluded yet:
But so it must be if the king *miscarry.* *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

If you *miscarry,*
Your business of the world hath so an end,
And machination ceases. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Sweet Bassanio, my ships have all *miscarried*, my creditors grow cruel, my estate is very low. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

I could mention some projects which I have brought to maturity, and others which have *miscarried.* *Addison, Guardian.*

No wonder that this expedient should so often *miscarry*, which requires so much art and genius to arrive at any perfection in it. *Swift.*

2. To have an abortion.

Give them a *miscarrying* womb and dry breasts. *Hos.* ix. 14.

So many politick conceptions so elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for a delivery, do yet, in the issue, *miscarry* and prove abortive. *South, Serm.*

His wife *miscarried;* but the abortion proved a female fœtus. *Pope and Arbuthnot.*

You have proved yourself more tender of another's embrios, than the fondest mothers are of their own; for you have preserved every thing that I *miscarried* of. *Pope.*

To MISCA'ST. *v. a.* [*mis* and *cast.*] To take a wrong account of.

Men *miscast* their days; for in their age they deduce the account not from the day of their birth, but the year of our Lord wherein they were born. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

MISCELLA'NE.† *n. s.* [*miscellaneus*, Lat. This is corrupted into *mastlin* or *mestlin.* Dr. Johnson. — *Mastlin*, or *mestlin*, has been traced to a different origin. And as to the solitary instance of *miscellane* from Bacon, in the present sense, it may be remarked, that the old word is *missellane.*] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

It is thought to be of use to make some *missellane* in corn; as if you sow a few beans with wheat, your wheat will be the better. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.* (ed. 1658,) No. 670.

MISCELLA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*miscellaneus*, Lat.] Mingled; composed of various kinds.

Being *miscellaneous* in many things, he is to be received with suspicion; for such as amass all relations must err in some, and without offence be unbelieved in many. *Brown.*

And what the people but a herd confus'd,
A *miscellaneous* rubble, who extol
Things vulgar, and well weigh'd scarce worth the praise.
Milton, P. R.

MISCELLA'NEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *miscellaneous.*] Composition of various kinds.

MI'SCELLANY.† *adj.* [*miscellaneus*, Lat.] Mixed of various kinds.

The power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army, compounded of *miscellany* forces of all nations. *Bacon.*

By their *miscellany* deities at Rome, which grew together with their victories, they shewed no nation was without its god. *Pearson on the Creed, Art.* 1.

MI'SCELLANY.† *n. s.* A mass formed out of various kinds.

'Tis but a bundle or *miscellany* of sin; sins original, and sins actual. *Hewyt, Serm.* (1658,) p. 4.

I acquit myself of the presumption of having lent my name to recommend *miscellanies* or works of other men. *Pope.*

When they have join'd their pericranies,
Out skips a book of *miscellanies.* *Swift.*

To MISCE'NTRE.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *centre.*] To place amiss.

They were confounded, because they hoped, says thy servant Job; because they had misplaced, *miscentred* their hopes. *Donne, Devot.* p. 134.

MISCHA'NCE. *n. s.* [*mis* and *chance.*] Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap.

The lady Cecropia sent him to excuse the *mischance* of her beasts ranging in that dangerous sort. *Sidney.*

Extreme dealing had driven her to put herself with a great lady, by which occasion she had stumbled upon such *mischances* as were little for the honour of her family. *Sidney.*

View these letters, full of bad *mischance.*
France is revolted. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Sleep rock thy brain,
And never come *mischance* between us twain. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing can be a reasonable ground of despising a man but some fault chargeable upon him; and nothing can be a fault that is not naturally in a man's power to prevent; otherwise, it is a man's unhappiness, his *mischance* or calamity, but not his fault. *South, Serm.*

To MISCHA'RGE.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *charge.*] To charge amiss in an accompt.

The most of the rest of the complaints were touching particulars *mischarged.* *Hale, Sheriff's Accompts*, ch. 10.

MI'SCHIEF. *n. s.* [*meschef*, old French.]

1. Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injuriously done.

The law in that case punisheth the thought; for better is a *mischief* than an inconvenience. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Come you murdering ministers!
Wherever in your sightless substances
You wait on nature's *mischief.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Thy tongue deviseth *mischiefs.* *Psal.* lii. 2.

Was I the cause of *mischief*, or the man,
Whose lawless lust the fatal war began? *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Ill consequence; vexatious affair.

States call in foreigners to assist them against a common enemy; but the *mischief* was, these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued. *Swift.*

To MI'SCHIEF.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt; to harm; to injure.

That sad intelligencing tyrant, that *mischiefs* the world with his mines of Ophir. *Milton, Of Ref. in Engl.* B. 2.

As when Herod stretched forth his hand to *mischief* some of those, which were of the church. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

If the greatest inward heat be not sweetened by meekness, or not governed by prudence, can it bring to our souls any benefit? rather it *mischiefs* them. *Sprat, Serm.*

MI'SCHIEFMAKER. *n. s.* [from *mischief* and *make.*] One who causes mischief.

MISCHIEF-MAKING. *adj.* Causing harm.

Come not thou with *mischief-making* beauty,
To interpose between us, look not on him. *Rowe.*

MI'SCHIEVOUS.† *adj.* [from *mischief.* This word was formerly accented on the second syllable; as by Spenser repeatedly; and as, long after him, by

Cowley. It is even yet vulgarly so pronounced. But Shakspeare, Milton, and Dryden, confirm the accent on the first syllable.]

1. Harmful; hurtful; destructive; noxious; pernicious; injurious; wicked: used both of persons and things.

Think him as a serpent's egg,
Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow *mischievous*,
And kill him in the shell. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

This false, wily, doubling disposition is intolerably *mischievous* to society. *South, Serm.*

I'm but a half-strain'd villain yet;
But mongrel *mischievous*. *Dryden.*

He had corrupted or deluded most of his servants, telling them that their master was run mad; that he had disinherited his heir, and was going to settle his estate upon a parish-boy; that if he did not look after their master he would do some very *mischievous* thing. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

2. Spiteful; malicious. *Ainsworth.*

Thither full fraught with *mischievous* revenge,
Accurs'd, and in a cursed hour, he hies. *Milton, P. L.*

Mi'schievously. *adv.* [from *mischief.*] Noxiously; hurtfully; wickedly.

Nor was the cruel destiny content
To sweep at once her life and beauty too;
But like a harden'd felon took a pride
To work more *mischievously* slow,
And plundered first, and then destroy'd. *Dryden.*

Mi'schievousness. *n. s.* [from *mischievous.*] Hurtfulness; perniciousness; wickedness.

Compare the harmlessness, the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenuous pliableness, which is in youth, with the *mischievousness*, the slyness, the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed obstinacy found in an aged, long-practised sinner. *South, Serm.*

MI'SCHNA.* *n. s.* [Hebrew; signifying *repetition.*] A part of the Jewish Talmud.

The Jews affirm that the most remarkable copies of the *mischna*, written in the second age after Christ, were marked with points, that so there might no less dignity belong to the oral than to the written law.
Mather, Vindic. of the H. Bible, p. 300.

Mi'scible. *adj.* [from *misceo*, Lat.] Possible to be mingled.

Acid spirits are subtile liquors which come over in distillations, not inflammable, *miscible* with water. *Arbuthnot.*

Miscita'tion.† *n. s.* [*mis* and *citation.*] Unfair or false quotation.

What a *miscitation* is this? "Moses commanded." The law was God's, not Moses's. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

Being charged with *miscitation* and unfair dealing, it was requisite to say something; honesty is a tender point. *Collier.*

To **Misci'te.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *cite.*] To quote wrong.

Miscla'im. *n. s.* [*mis* and *claim.*] Mistaken claim.

Error, *misclaim* and forgetfulness, become suitors for some remission of extreme rigour. *Bacon.*

Miscomputa'tion. *n. s.* [*mis* and *computation.*] False reckoning.

It was a general misfortune and *miscomputation* of that time, that the party had so good an opinion of their own reputation and interest. *Clarendon.*

To **Misconce'ive.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *conceive.*] To misjudge; to have a false notion of.

Ne let false whispers, breeding hidden fears,
Break gentle sleep with *misconceived* doubt. *Spenser.*

Our endeavour is not so much to overthrow them with whom we contend, as to yield them just and reasonable causes of those things, which, for want of due consideration heretofore, they *misconceived*. *Hooker.*

Misconceived Joan of Arc hath been
A virgin from her tender infancy. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

To **Misconce'ive.*** *v. n.* To entertain a mistaken notion; to have a wrong idea.

The high priest, suspecting lest the king should *misconceive* that some treachery had been done to Heliodorus by the Jews, offered a sacrifice for the health of the man. *2 Macc.* iii. 32.

Misconce'it. } *n. s.* [*mis* and *conceit*, and *con-*
Misconce'ption. } *ception.*] False opinion; wrong notion.

The other which instead of it we are required to accept, is only by error and *misconceit* named the ordinance of Jesus Christ; no one proof being as yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be so in very deed. *Hooker.*

It cannot be that our knowledge should be other than an heap of *misconception* and errour. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Great errours and dangers result out of a *misconception* of the names of things. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

It will be a great satisfaction to see those pieces of most ancient history, which have been chiefly preserved in Scripture, confirmed anew, and freed from those *misconceptions* or misrepresentations which made them sit uneasy upon the spirits even of the best men. *Burnet, The. of the Earth.*

Misco'nduct. *n. s.* [*mis* and *conduct.*] Ill behaviour; ill management.

They are industriously proclaimed and aggravated by such as are guilty or innocent of the same slips or *misconducts* in their own behaviour. *Addison, Spect.*

It highly concerned them to reflect, how great obligations both the memory of their past *misconduct*, and their present advantages, laid on them, to walk with care and circumspection. *Rogers, Serm.*

To **Miscondu'ct.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *conduct.*] To manage amiss; to carry on wrong.

Misconje'cture. *n. s.* [*mis* and *conjecture.*] A wrong guess.

I hope they will plausibly receive our attempts, or candidly correct our *misconjectures*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To **Misconje'cture.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *conjecture.*] To guess wrong.

To **Misconje'cture.*** *v. n.* To make a wrong guess or conjecture.

I find it to be ordinary, that many pressing and fawning persons do *misconjecture* of the humours of men in authority.
Bacon, on the Controv. of the Ch. of England.

Misconstru'ction. *n. s.* [*mis* and *construction.*] Wrong interpretation of words or things.

It pleas'd the king his master very lately
To strike at me upon his *misconstruction*,
When he conjunct, and flattering his displeasure,
Tript me behind. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Others conceive the literal acceptation to be a *misconstruction* of the symbolical expression. *Brown.*

Those words were very weakly inserted where they are so liable to *misconstruction*. *Stillingfleet.*

To **Misco'nstrue.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *construe.*] To interpret wrong.

That which by right exposition buildeth up Christian faith, being *misconstrued* breedeth errour; between true and false construction the difference reason must shew. *Hooker.*

We would have had you heard
The manner and the purpose of his treasons;
That you might well have signified the same
Unto the citizens, who, haply, may
Misconstrue us in him. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Many of the unbelieving Israelites would have *misconstrued* this story of mankind. *Ralegh.*

Do not, great Sir, *misconstrue* his intent,
Nor call rebellion what was prudent care,
To guard himself by necessary war. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

A virtuous emperor was much afflicted to find his actions *misconstrued* and defamed by a party. *Addison.*

Misco'nstruer.* *n. s.* [from *misconstrue.*] One who makes a wrong interpretation.

Those *misconstruers* are fain to understand [it] of the distinct notifications. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 3. C. 10.

Miscontinuance. *n. s.* [*mis* and *continuance.*] Cessation; intermission.

To MISCO'UNSEL. *v. a.* [*mis* and *counsel.*] To advise wrong.

Every thing that is begun with reason
Will come by ready means unto his end,
But things *miscounselled* must needs miswend. *Spenser.*

To MISCO'UNT. *v. a.* [*mescounter*, French, *mis* and *count.*] To reckon wrong.

To MISCO'UNT.* *v. n.* To make a false reckoning.

Thus do all men generally *miscount* in the days of their health. *Bp. Patrick, Divine Arithmetick*, p. 6.

MI'SCREANCE. } *n. s.* [from *mescreance* or *mescroiance*,
MI'SCREANCY. } French.] Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion.

If thou wilt renounce thy *miscreance*,
And my true liegeman yield thyself for ay,
Life will I grant thee for thy valiance. *Spenser.*

The more usual causes of deprivation are murther, manslaughter, heresy, *miscreancy*, atheism, simony. *Ayliffe.*

MI'SCREANT.† *n. s.* [*mescreant*, Fr.]

1. One that holds a false faith; one who believes in false gods.

Thou oughtest not to be slowthfull to the distruction of the *myscreaunts*, but to constreyne them to obeye our Lord God. *Ld. Rivers, Dictes and Sayngs of the Philos.* (1477,) A. viii.

If the unbeliever or *miscroyaunte* doe departe, let him departe. *Martin, Marr. of Priests*, (1554,) sign. B b. iii. b.

Their prophets justly condemned them as an adulterous seed, and a wicked generation of *miscreants*, which had forsaken the living God. *Hooker.*

2. A vile wretch.

Now by Apollo, king,
Thou swear'st thy gods in vain.
— O vassal! *miscreant!* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

If extraordinary lenity proves ineffectual, those *miscreants* ought to be made sensible that our constitution is armed with force. *Addison, Freeholder.*

MI'SCREATE. } *adj.* [*mis* and *created.*] Formed un-
MI'SCREATED. } naturally or illegitimately; made as by a blunder of nature.

Then made he head against his enemies,
And Ymner slew or Logris *miscreate*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Eftsoons he took that *miscreated* fair,
And that false other sprite, on whom he spread
A seeming body of the subtile air. *Spenser, F. Q.*

God forbid, my lord,
That you should fashion, wrest, or bow your reading;
With opening titles *miscreate*, whose right
Suits not in native colours with the truth. *Shakspeare.*

To MISDA'TE.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *date.*] To mark with untrue time.

In hoary youth Methusalems may die;
O, how *misdated* on their flattering tombs!
Young, Night Th. 5.

MISDE'ED.† *n. s.* [*mis* and *deed*; mıſdæd, Saxon; *missadedins*, Gothick.] Evil action.

The more to augment
The memory of his *misdeed* that bred her woe.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Aug.

O God,
If thou wilt be aveng'd on my *misdeeds*,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Evils, which our own *misdeeds* have wrought. *Milton, P. L.*

Chas'd from a throne, abandon'd, and exil'd
For foul *misdeeds* were punishments too mild. *Dryden.*

To MISDE'EM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *deem.*] To judge ill of; to mistake.

All unweeting an enchanter bad
His sense abus'd, and made him to *misdeem*
My loyalty, not such as it did seem. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Besides, were we unchangeable in will,
And of a wit that nothing could *misdeem*;
Equal to God, whose wisdom shineth still
And never errs, we might ourselves esteem. *Davies.*

To MISDEME'AN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *demean.*] To behave ill.

From frailty
And want of wisdom, you, that best should teach us,
Have *misdemean'd* yourself. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

MISDEME'ANOUR.† *n. s.* [*mis* and *demeanour*. Formerly written also *misdemeanure*.]

1. Offence; ill behaviour; something less than an atrocious crime.

The house of commons have only power to censure the members of their own house, in point of election or *misdemeanours*, in or towards that house. *Bacon.*

It is no real disgrace to the church merely to lose her privileges, but to forfeit them by her fault or *misdemeanour*. *South.*

These could never have touched the head, or stopped the source of these unhappy *misdemeanours*, for which the punishment was sent. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Mismanagement. Not in use.

Never was there any sterility, whereof there may not be a cause given; either — some naturall fault in the soil, or *misdemeanure* of the owners. *Seasonable Serm.* (1644,) p. 25.

To MISDERI'VE.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *derive.*] To turn or apply improperly.

Misderiving the well meant devotions of charitable and pious souls into a wrong channel. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 3. C. 7.

MISDESE'RT.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *desert.*] Ill deserving.

My hapless case
Is not occasioned through my *misdesert*.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. i. 12.

MISDEVO'TION.† *n. s.* [*mis* and *devotion.*] Mistaken piety.

A place, where *misdevotion* frames
A thousand prayers to saints, whose very names
The church knew not, heav'n knows not yet. *Donne.*

The vanity, superstition, and *misdevotion* of which place, was a scandal far and near. *Milton, Eicon.* ch. 24.

MISDI'ET. *n. s.* [*mis* and *diet.*] Improper food.

A dropsy through his flesh did flow,
Which by *misdiet* daily greater grew. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To MISDIRE'CT.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *direct.*] To lead or guide amiss.

His temper takes some froward course,
Till passion, *misdirected*, sighs
For weeds, or shells, or grubs, or flies.
Shenstone, Progress of Taste, P. 4.

The vanity of *misdirected* reason.
Burgess on the Div. of Christ, p. 17.

To MISDISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *distinguish.*] To make wrong distinctions.

If we imagine a difference where there is none, because we distinguish where we should not, it may not be denied that we *misdistinguish*. *Hooker.*

MISDISPOSI'TION.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *disposition.*] Inclination to evil.

Let him bewail his sinfull *misdisposition*, and not dare to put forth his hand to this passover till he have gathered the bitter herbs of a sorrowful remorse for his hated offences.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 197.

To MISDO'.† *v. a.* [*mis* and *do*; Sax. mıſdoen.] To do wrong; to commit.

Pray for us there,
That what they have *misdone*,
Or missaid, we to that may not adhere. *Donne, Poems*, p. 341.

Afford me place to shew what recompence
Towards thee I intend for what I have *misdone*. *Milton, S. A.*

To MISDO'. *v. n.* To commit faults.

Try the erring soul
Not wilfully *misdoing*, but unaware
Misled. *Milton, P. R.*

I have *misdone*, and I endure the smart,
Loth to acknowledge, but more loth to part. *Dryden.*

MISDO'ER. *n. s.* [from *misdo.*] An offender; a criminal; a malefactor.

Were they not contained in duty with a fear of law, which inflicteth sharp punishments to *misdoers*, no man should enjoy any thing. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Misdo'ing. *n. s.* [from *misdo.*] Offence; deviation from right.

The worst is, to think ourselves safe so long as we keep our injuries from the knowledge of men, and out of our own view, without any awe of that all-seeing eye that observes all our *misdoings*. *L'Estrange.*

To **Misdo'ubt.** *v. a* [*mis* and *doubt.*] To suspect of deceit or danger.

If she only *misdoubted* me, I were in heaven; for quickly I would bring sufficient assurance. *Sidney.*

I do not *misdoubt* my wife, but I would be loth to turn them both together; a man may be too confident. *Shakspeare.*

The bird that hath been limed in a bush,
With trembling wings *misdoubteth* every bush;
And I, the hapless male to one sweet bird,
Have now the fatal object in my eye,
Where my poor young was lim'd, was caught, and kill'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

If you *misdoubt* me that I am not she,
I know not how I shall assure you farther. *Shakspeare.*

To believe his wiles my truth can move,
Is to *misdoubt* my reason or my love. *Dryden.*

Misdo'ubt. *n. s.* [*mis* and *doubt.*]

1. Suspicion of crime or danger.

He cannot so precisely weed this land,
As his *misdoubts* present occasion;
His foes are so enrooted with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. Irresolution; hesitation.

York, steel thy fearful thoughts,
And change *misdoubt* to resolution. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Misdou'btful.* *adj.* [from *misdoubt.*] Misgiving.

She gan to cast in her *misdoubtful* mynde
A thousand feares. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. vi. 3.

Misdre'ad.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *dread.*] Dread of evil.

Needs me then hope, or doth me need *misdread?*
Hope for that honour, dread that wrongful spite. *Bp. Hall, Defiance to Envy.*

***MISE.*†** *n. s.* [French.] A law term. The French word signifies as much as *expensum* in Latin; and hence *mise* was used for disbursement, costs; and also for taxes; and then for point or issue. See Cowel. In Cheshire *mise* still signifies a *levy*.

Mise'ase.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *ease.*] Uneasiness; want of ease. Obsolete.

The lond of *misese* and derknesse, wheras is the shadowe of deth. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

Misedi'tion.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *edition.*] Not a genuine edition.

Following a *misedition* of the Vulgar, which perverts the sense, by making a wrong stop in the sentence. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Cons.* D. 3. C. 10.

To **Misemplo'y.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *employ.*] To use to wrong purposes.

Their frugal fathers' gains they *misemploy*,
And turn to point and pearl, and ev'ry female toy. *Dryden.*

Some taking things upon trust, *misemploy* their power by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates of others. *Locke.*

That vain and foolish hope, which is *misemployed* on temporal objects, produces many sorrows. *Addison, Spect.*

They grew dissolute and prophane: and by *misemploying* the advantages which God had thrown into their lap, provoked him to withdraw them. *Atterbury.*

Misemplo'yment. *n. s.* [*mis* and *employment.*] Improper application.

An improvident expence, and *misemployment* of their time and faculties. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Mise'ntry.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *entry.*] A wrong entry.

If a clerk had made a *misentry* of record, the judge, before whom it was, might *ore tenus* rectify the *mis-entry*, though a considerable time after. *Hale, H. P. C.* ch. 62.

MI'SER. *n. s.* [*miser*, Latin.]

1. A wretched person; one overwhelmed with calamity.

Do not disdain to carry with you the woful words of a *miser* now despairing; neither be afraid to appear before her, bearing the base title of the sender. *Sidney.*

I wish that it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune to have met with such a *miser* as I am. *Sidney.*

Fair son of Mars, that seek with warlike spoil
And great atchievements, great yourself to make,
Vouchsafe to stay your steed for humble *miser's* sake. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. A wretch; a mean fellow.

Decrepit *miser!* base ignoble wretch!
I am descended of a gentler blood. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

3. A wretch covetous to extremity; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty. This is the only sense now in use.

Though she be dearer to my soul than rest
To weary pilgrims, or to *misers'* gold,
Rather than wrong Castalio I'd forget her. *Otway, Orphan.*

No silver saints by dying *misers* given,
Here brib'd the rage of ill-requited heaven;
But such plain roofs as piety could raise,
And only vocal with the Maker's praise. *Pope.*

Mi'serable.† *adj.* [*miserable*, French; *miser*, Lat.]

1. Unhappy; calamitous; wretched.

O nation *miserable*,
With an untitled tyrant, bloody scepter'd!
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again? *Shakspeare.*

Most *miserable* is the desire that's glorious. *Shakspeare.*

What's more *miserable* than discontent? *Shakspeare.*

There will be a future state, and then how *miserable* is the voluptuous unbeliever left in the lurch. *South.*

What hopes delude thee, *miserable* man? *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Wretched; worthless.

Miserable comforters are ye all. *Job*, xvi. 2.

3. Culpably parsimonious; stingy. In low language. Dr. Johnson. — South was of a different opinion from Dr. Johnson, and thus powerfully shews the propriety of the adjective in the present sense.

Reason tells me, that it is more misery to be covetous than to be poor, as our language, by a peculiar significance of dialect, calls the covetous man the *miserable* man. *South, Serm.* viii. 155.

4. Despicable; wretched; mean: as, a *miserable* person.

Mi'serableness.† *n. s.* [from *miserable.*] State of misery.

You may see the *miserableness* of your cause, which must be supported by such frauds and falsehoods. *Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c.* p. 199.

Mentioning happiness and *miserableness* after death. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 642.

His prosperity either shrivels him into *miserableness*, or melts him into luxury. *Scott, Christian Life*, P. ii. ch. 4.

Mi'serably. *adv.* [from *miserable.*]

1. Unhappily; calamitously.

Of the five employed by him, two of them quarrelled, one of which was slain, and the other hanged for it; the third drowned himself; the fourth, though rich, came to beg his bread; and the fifth was *miserably* stabbed to death. *South.*

2. Wretchedly; meanly.

As the love I bear you makes me thus invite you, so the same love makes me ashamed to bring you to a place, where you shall be so, not spoken by ceremony but by truth, *miserably* entertained. *Sidney.*

3. Covetously. *Ainsworth.*

Mi'sery. *n. s.* [*miseria*, Latin; *misere*, French.]

1. Wretchedness; unhappiness.

My heart is drown'd with grief,
My body round engirt with *misery*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Happiness, in its full extent, is the utmost pleasure we are capable of, and *misery* the utmost pain. *Locke.*

Perhaps it may be found more easy to forget the language than to part entirely with those tempers which we learnt in *misery*. *Law.*

2. Calamity; misfortune; cause of misery.

When we our betters see bearing our woes,
We scarcely think our *miseries* our foes. *Shakspeare.*
The gods from heav'n survey the fatal strife,
And mourn the *miseries* of human life. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. [From *miser.*] Covetousness; avarice. Not in use. *Miser* now signifies not an *unhappy*, but a *covetous* man; yet *misery* now signifies not *covetousness* but *unhappiness*.

He look'd upon things precious, as they were
The common muck o' th' world: he covets less
Than *misery* itself would give. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

In a fabrick of forty thousand pounds' charge, I wish thirty pounds laid out before in an exact model; for a little *misery* may easily breed some absurdity of greater charge. *Wotton.*

MISESTE'EM. *n. s.* [*mis* and *esteem.*] Disregard; slight.

To MISFA'LL.* *v. n.* [*mis* and *fall.*] To befall unluckily.

Thereat she gan to triumph with great boast,
And to upbrayd that chaunce which him *misfell*.
Spenser, F. Q. v. v. 10.

To MISFA'RE.* *v. n.* [*mis* and *fare*, Sax. mıꞅꝼaꞃan.] To be in an ill state.

Ere thou so with thyself *misfare*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.

MISFA'RE.* *n. s.* Ill state; misfortune.

Of whom Sir Arthegall gan then enquire
The whole occasion of his late *misfare*.
Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 48.

To MISFA'SHION. *v. a.* [*mis* and *fashion.*] To form wrong.

A thing in reason impossible, thorough their *misfashioned* preconceit, appeared unto them no less certain, than if nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures of God.
Hakewill on Providence.

To MISFE'IGN.* *v. n.* [*mis* and *feign.*] To feign with an ill design.

Who all this while
Amazed stands herselfe so mockt to see
By him, who has the guerdon of his guile
For so *misfeigning* her true knight to bee.
Spenser, F. Q. i. iii. 40.

To MISFO'RM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *form.*] To put in an ill form.

His monstrous scalp down to his teeth it tore,
And that *misformed* shape misshaped more. *Spenser.*

MISFO'RTUNE. *n. s.* [*mis* and *fortune.*] Calamity; ill luck; want of good fortune.

Fortune thus gan say, misery and *misfortune* is all one,
And of *misfortune*, fortune hath only the gift. *Sidney.*
What world's delight, or joy of living speech,
Can heart so plung'd in sea of sorrows deep,
And heaped with so huge *misfortunes* reach? *Spenser.*
Consider why the change was wrought,
You'll find it his *misfortune*, not his fault. *Addison.*

MISFO'RTUNED.* *adj.* [from *misfortune.*] Unfortunate; attended with misfortune.

Charity hath the judging of so many private grievances in a *misfortuned* wedlock. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

To MISGI'VE.† *v. a.* [*mis* and *give.*]

1. To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence. It is used always with the reciprocal pronoun.

As Henry's late presaging prophesy
Did glad my heart with hope of this young Richmond;
So doth my heart *misgive me* in these conflicts
What may befal him, to his harm or ours. *Shakspeare.*
This is strange! Who hath got the right Anne?
My heart *misgives me*. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*
Yet oft his heart, divine of something ill,
Misgave him. *Milton, P. L.*

His heart *misgave him*, that these were so many meeting-houses; but, upon communicating his suspicions, I soon made him easy. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. To grant or give improperly or amiss. Not usual.

I knew nothing of any of their liberty *misgiven* or misused, till about a fortnight since.
Abp. Laud, Hist. of his Chancell. of Ox. Rem. p. 192.

MISGI'VING. *n. s.* [from *misgive.*] Doubt; distrust.

If a conscience thus qualified and informed, be not the measure by which a man may take a true estimate of his absolution, the sinner is left in the plunge of infinite doubts, suspicions, and *misgivings*, both as to the measures of his present duty, and the final issues of his future reward. *South.*

MISGO'TTEN.* *adj.* [*mis* and *gotten.*] Unjustly obtained.

Leave, faytor, quickly that *misgotten* weft.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. i. 18.

The surreption of secretly *misgotten* dispensations.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

To MISGO'VERN.† *v. a.* [*mis* and *govern.*] To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.

Misgovern'd both my kingdome and my life,
I gave my selfe to ease, to sleepe, and sinne.
Mir. for Mag. p. 73.

Solyman charged him bitterly, that he had *misgoverned* the state, and inverted his treasures to his own use. *Knolles.*

MISGO'VERNED. *adj.* [from *misgovern.*] Rude; uncivilised.

Rude *misgovern'd* hands, from window tops,
Threw dust and rubbish on King Richard's head. *Shakspeare.*

MISGO'VERNANCE. *n. s.* [*mis* and *governance.*] Irregularity.

Thy muse too long slumbereth in sorrowing,
Lulled asleep through love's *misgovernance*. *Spenser.*

MISGO'VERNMENT. *n. s.* [*mis* and *government.*]

1. Ill administration of publick affairs.

Men lay the blame of those evils whereof they know not the ground, upon publick *misgovernment*. *Ralegh, Ess.*

2. Ill management.

Men are miserable, if their education hath been so undisciplined, as to leave them unfurnished of skill to spend their time; but most miserable, if such *misgovernment* and unskilfulness make them fall into vicious company. *Bp. Taylor.*

3. Irregularity; inordinate behaviour.

There is not chastity enough in language
Without offence to utter them: thus, pretty lady,
I am sorry for thy much *misgovernment*. *Shakspeare.*

To MISGRA'FF.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *graff.*] To graft amiss.

The course of true love never did run smooth;
But either it was different in blood,
Or else *misgraffed*, in respect of years.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

To MISGRO'UND.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *ground.*] To found falsely.

Otherwise this *misgrounded* conceit shall pass with us as a gloss of Burdeaux, that mars the text.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 104.

From me no pulpit, no *misgrounded* law,
Nor scandal taken, shall this cross withdraw.
Donne, Poems, p. 325.

MISGUI'DANCE. *n. s.* [*mis* and *guidance.*] False direction.

The Nicene council fixed the equinox the twenty-first of March for the finding out of Easter: which has caused the *misguidance* from the sun which we lie under in respect of Easter, and the moveable feasts. *Holder on Time.*

Whosoever deceives a man, makes him ruin himself; and by causing an errour in the great guide of his actions, his judgement, he causes an errour in his choice, the *misguidance* of which must naturally engage him to his destruction. *South.*

To MISGUI'DE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *guide.*] To direct ill; to lead the wrong way.

Hunting after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to neglect those which favour the other, is wilfully to *misguide* the understanding; and is so far from giving truth its due value, that it wholly debases it. *Locke.*

Misguided prince! no longer urge thy fate,
Nor tempt the hero to unequal war. *Prior.*

Of all the causes which conspire to blind
Man's erring judgement, and *misguide* the mind,
What the weak head with strongest bias rules,
Is pride, the never-failing vice of fools. *Pope.*

MISHA'P. *n. s.* [*mis* and *hap.*] Ill chance; ill luck; calamity.

To tell you what miserable *mishaps* fell to the young prince of Macedon his cousin, I should too much fill your ears with strange horrours. *Sidney.*

Since we are thus far entered into the consideration of her *mishaps*, tell me, have there been any more such tempests wherein she hath thus wretchedly been wrecked. *Spenser.*

Sir knight, take to you wonted strength,
And master these *mishaps* with patient might. *Spenser.*

Rome's readiest champions, repose you here,
Secure from worldly chances and *mishaps.* *Shakspeare.*

It cannot be
But that success attends him: if *mishap*,
Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n
By his avengers; since no place like this
Can fit his punishment, or your revenge. *Milton, P. L.*

If the worst of all *mishaps* hath fallen,
Speak; for he could not die unlike himself. *Denham.*

To MISHA'PPEN.* *v. n.* [*mis* and *happen.*] To happen ill.

Affraid least to themselves the like *mishappen* might.
Spenser, F. Q. i. iii. 20.

To MISHE'AR.* *v. n.* [*mis* and *hear.*] To hear imperfectly.

It is not so: thou hast misspoke, *mishear'd*;
Be well advis'd, tell o'er thy tale again. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

MI'SHMASH.† *n. s.* A low word. A mingle or hotchpotch. Dr. Johnson from Ainsworth. It seems, however, not to have been so contemptible as is insinuated. It is the Su. Goth *misk-mask*; Teut. *misch-masch*, chaos; *mischen*, to mix. Nor is our language without good examples of the word, though Dr. Johnson could find none.

Their language—[is] a *mish-mash* of Arabick and Portuguese.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 27.

I know the ingredients just that make them up
All to loose grains, the subtlest volatile atoms,
With the whole *mish-mash* of their composition.
Lee, Princess of Cleves.

To MISINFE'R. *v. a.* [*mis* and *infer.*] To infer wrong.

Nestorius teaching rightly, that God and man are distinct natures, did thereupon *misinfer*, that in Christ those natures can by no conjunction make one person. *Hooker.*

To MISINFO'RM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *inform.*] To deceive by false accounts.

Some belonged to a man of great dignity, and not as that wicked Simon had *misinformed.* 2 *Mac.* iii. 11.

By no means trust to your servants, who mislead you, or *misinform* you; the reproach will lie upon yourself. *Bacon.*

Bid her well beware,
Lest, by some fair-appearing good surpriz'd,
She dictate false; and *misinform* the will
To do what God expressly hath forbid. *Milton, P. L.*

To MISINFO'RM.* *v. n.* To make false information.

You *misinform* against him for concluding with the papists; you find it not in him. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 256.

MISINFORMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *misinform.*] False intelligence; false accounts.

Let not such be discouraged as deserve well, by *misinformation* of others, perhaps out of envy or treachery. *Bacon.*

The vengeance of God, and the indignatiou of men, will join forces against an insulting baseness, when backed with greatness, and set on by *misinformation.* *South, Serm.*

MISINFO'RMER.* *n. s.* [from *misinform.*] One who spreads false information.

I plainly told the lord archbishop of Canterbury, that rather than I would be obnoxious to those slanderous tongues of his *misinformers*, I would cast up my rochet.
Bp. Hall, Specialties of his Life.

To MISINSTRU'CT.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *instruct.*] To instruct improperly; to teach to a wrong purpose.

Touching them for whom we crave that mercy which is not to be obtained, let us not think that our Saviour did *misinstruct* his disciples, willing them to pray for the peace even of such as should be uncapable of so great a blessing.
Hooker, Eccl. Pol. v. § 49.

MISINSTRU'CTION.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *instruction.*] Instruction to an evil purpose.

They include the idolatries, and all other miscarriages, which they know not themselves guilty of, by reason of the blind *misinstructions* of their church.
More, Antid. against Idolatry, ch. 10.

MISINTE'LLIGENCE.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *intelligence.*]

1. Misunderstanding; disagreement.

He lamented the *misintelligence* he observed to be between their majesties. *Ld. Clarendon, Life*, ii. 329.

2. Misinformation; false accounts.

To MISINTE'RPRET. *v. a.* [*mis* and *interpret.*] To explain to a wrong sense, or wrong intention.

The gentle reader rests happy to hear the worthiest works *misinterpreted*, the clearest actions obscured, and the innocentest life traduced. *B. Jonson.*

After all the care I have taken, there may be several passages misquoted and *misinterpreted.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

MISINTERPRETA'TION.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *interpretation.*] Wrong explanation.

Their *misinterpretation* of the law, alluded unto, argues no less. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 4. C. 2.

MISINTE'RPRETER.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *interpreter.*] One who explains to a wrong sense, or wrong intention.

Whom as a *misinterpreter* of Christ I openly protest against, and provoke him to the trial of this truth before all the world.
Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce, Ded.

To MISJO'IN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *join.*] To join unfitly or improperly.

In Reason's absence mimick Fancy wakes
To imitate her; but *misjoining* shapes,
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams;
Ill-matching words, and deeds, long past, or late.
Milton, P. L.

Luther, more mistaking what he read,
Misjoins the sacred body with the bread. *Dryden.*

To MISJU'DGE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *judge.*] To form false opinions; to judge ill.

You *misjudge*;
You see through love, and that deludes your sight:
As, what is straight, seems crooked through the water.
Dryden, All for Love.

By allowing himself in what is innocent, he breeds offence to his weak and *misjudging* neighbour. *Atterbury.*

Insensate!
Too long *misjudging* have I thought thee wise,
But sure relentless folly steels thy breast. *Pope.*

To MISJU'DGE. *v. a.* To mistake; to judge ill of.

Where we *misjudge* the matter, a miscarriage draws pity after it; but when we are transported by pride, our ruin lies at our own door. *L'Estrange.*

MISJU'DGEMENT.✻ *n. s.* [*mis* and *judgement.*] Unjust judgement; unjust determination.

His third reason, that the *misjudgement* in case of a pecuniary damage or banishment, may be afterwards capable of being reversed. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Nobody will dare to censure that popular part of the tribunal, whose only restraint on *misjudgment* is the censure of the publick. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

To MISKE'N.✻ *v. a.* [*mis* and *ken.*] To be ignorant of; to misunderstand; not to know. Used in some parts of the north of England.

MI'SKIN.✻ *n. s.* A little bagpipe. Obsolete. *Bailey.*

Now would I tune my *miskins* on this green. *Drayton, Shep. Garl.* (1593,) p. 5.

To MISKI'NDLE.✻ *v. a.* [*mis* and *kindle.*] To inflame rashly; to animate to an ill purpose.

Such is the *miskindled* heat of some unruly spirits. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 70.

To MISKNO'W.✻ *v. a.* [*mis* and *know.*] Not to know; to be ignorant of.

There is nothing in the world that they do more *misknow* than themselves. *Seasonable Serm.* (1644,) p. 39.

To MISLA'Y. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lay.*] To lay in a wrong place.

Mean time my worthy wife our arms *mislay'd*,
And from beneath my head my sword convey'd. *Dryden.*

The fault is generally *mislaid* upon nature; and there is often a complaint of want of parts, when the fault lies in want of a due improvement. *Locke.*

If the butler be the tell-tale, *mislay* a spoon, so as he may never find it. *Swift, Rules to Servants.*

MISLA'YER. *n. s.* [from *mislay.*] One that puts in the wrong place.

The *mislayer* of a mere-stone is to blame: but it is the unjust judge that is the capital remover of land-marks, when he defineth amiss of lands and property. *Bacon, Essays.*

To MI'SLE. *v. n.* [from *mist.*] To rain in imperceptible drops, like a thick mist: properly *mistle.*

Ynough, thou mourned hast,
Now ginnes to *mizzle*, hie we homeward fast. *Spenser.*

The very small drops of a *misling* rain descending through a freezing air, do each of them shoot into one of those figured icicles. *Grew, Cosmol.*

This cold precipitates the vapours either in dews, or, if the vapours more copiously ascend, they are condensed into *misling*, or into showers of small rain, falling in numerous, thick, small drops. *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

In *misling* days, when I my thresher heard,
With nappy beer I to the barn repair'd. *Gay, Pastorals.*

To MISLE'AD. *v. a.* preterite and part. passive, *misled.* [*mis* and *lead.*] To guide a wrong way; to betray to mischief or mistake.

Take, oh take those lips away,
That so sweetly were forsworn;
And those eyes, the break of day,
Lights that do *mislead* the morn. *Shakspeare.*

Poor *misled* men: your states are yet worthy pity,
If you would hear, and change your savage minds,
Leave to be mad. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Trust not servants who *mislead* or misinform you. *Bacon.*

Oh thievish night,
Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars,
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the *misled* and lonely traveller? *Milton, Comus.*

What can they teach and not *mislead*;
Ignorant of themselves, of God much more? *Milton, P. R.*

Thou who hast taught me to forgive the ill,
And recompence, as friends, the good *misled*;
If mercy be a precept of thy will,
Return that mercy on thy servant's head. *Dryden.*

The imagination, which is of simple perception, doth never of itself, and directly, *mislead* us; yet it is the almost fatal means of our deception. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of real bliss, the same necessity establishes suspence, and scrutiny of each successive desire, whether the satisfaction of it does not interfere with our true happiness, and *mislead* us from it. *Locke.*

'Tis hard to say, if greater want of skill
Appear in writing or in judging ill:
But of the two less dangerous is th' offence
To tire our patience, than *mislead* our sense. *Pope.*

MISLE'ADER. *n. s.* [from *mislead.*] One that leads to ill.

When thou dost hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast,
The tutor and the feeder of my riots;
Till then I banish thee on pain of death,
As I have done the rest of my *misleaders.* *Shakspeare.*

They have disclaimed and abandoned those heretical phantasies touching our Saviour, wherein by their *misleaders* they had been anciently plunged. *Brerewood on Languages.*

MISLE'ARNED.✻ *adj.* [*mis* and *learned.*] Not really or properly learned.

Such is this which you have here propounded on the behalf of your friend, whom it seems a *mislearned* advocate would fain bear up in a course altogether unjustifiable. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. Add.*

MI'SLETOE.✻ See MISTLETOE.

To MISLI'KE.† *v. a.* [*mis* and *like*; Sax. mıſlıcıan.] To disapprove; to be not pleased with; to dislike.

It was hard to say, whether he more liked his doings, or *misliked* the effect of his doings. *Sidney.*

Tertullian was not deceived in the place; but Aquinas, who *misliked* this opinion, followed a worse. *Ralegh.*

Judge not the preacher, for he is thy judge:
If thou *mislike* him, thou conceiv'st him not. *Herbert.*

To MISLI'KE.✻ *v. n.* Not to be pleased with.

They made sport, and I laughed; they mispronounced, and I *misliked.* *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

MISLI'KE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Disapprobation; dislike.

Setting your scorns and your *mislike* aside,
Tell me some reason, why the lady Gray
Should not become my wife. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Their angry gestures with *mislike* disclose,
How much his speech offends their noble ears. *Fairfax.*

MISLI'KER. *n. s.* [from *mislike.*] One that disapproves.

Open flatterers of great men, privy *mislikers* of good men, fair speakers with smiling countenances. *Ascham.*

MI'SLEN.† *n. s.* [See MASTLIN.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

They commonly sow those lands with wheat, *mislen*, and barley. *Mortimer, Husb.*

To MISLI'VE.† *v. n.* [*mis* and *live.*] To live ill.

Should not thilke God, that gave him that good,
Eke cherish his child, if in his ways he stood?
For if he *mislive* in leudness and lust,
Little boots all the wealth and the trust. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.*

The *misliving* Christian crucifies Christ again. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 16.

MISLU'CK.✻ *n. s.* [*mis* and *luck.*] Misfortune; bad luck.

Poor man! it was his *misluck* to marry that wicked wife. *Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gr.* (1623,) p. 301.

To MISMA'NAGE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *manage.*] To manage ill.

The debates of princes' councils would be in danger to be *mismanaged*, since those who have a great stroke in them are not always perfectly knowing in the forms of syllogism. *Locke.*

MISMA'NAGEMENT. *n. s.* [*mis* and *management.*] Ill management; ill conduct.

It is *mismanagement* more than want of abilities, that men have reason to complain of in those that differ. *Locke.*

The falls of favourites, projects of the great,
Of old *mismanagements*, taxations new
All neither wholly false, nor wholly true. *Pope.*

To MISMA'RK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *mark.*] To mark with the wrong token.

Things are *mismarked* in contemplation and life, for want of application or integrity. *Collier on Human Reason.*

To MISMA'TCH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *match.*] To match unsuitably.

What at my years forsaken! had I been
Ugly, or old, *mismatch'd* to my desires,
My natural defects had taught me,
To sit me down contented. *Southern, Spart. Dame.*

To MISNA'ME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *name.*] To call by the wrong name.

They make one man's fancies, or perhaps failings, confining laws to others, and convey them as such to their succeeders, who are bold to *misname* all unobsequiousness to their incogitancy, presumption. *Boyle on Colours.*

MISNO'MER.† *n. s.* [French.] In law, a wrong name; by which an indictment, or any other act, may be vacated.

To MISOBSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *observe.*] Not to observe accurately.

They understand it as early as they do language; and, if I *misobserve* not, they love to be treated as rational creatures sooner than is imagined. *Locke on Education.*

MISO'GAMIST. *n. s.* [μισῶ, and γάμος.] A marriage-hater.

MISO'GYNIST.* *n. s.* [μισῶ, to hate, and γυνὴ, a woman.] A woman-hater.

Junius, at the first, little better than a *misogynist*, was afterwards so altered from himself, that he successively married four wives. *Fuller, Holy State*, (1648,) p. 34.

The hardest task is to persuade the erroneous obstinate *misogynist*, or woman-hater, that any discourse acknowledging their worth can go beyond poetry. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* p. 322.

MISO'GYNY. *n. s.* [μισῶ, and γυνὴ, Gr.] Hatred of women.

MISOPI'NION.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *opinion.*] Erroneous notion.

We are as apt as those, that see through a mist, to think them greater than they are: every fault is a crime, where *misopinion* is an heresy. *Bp. Hall, Peacemaker.*

To MISO'RDER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *order.*] To conduct ill; to manage irregularly.

If the child miss either in forgetting a word, or *misordering* the sentence, I would not have the master frown. *Ascham.*

Yet few of them come to any great age, by reason of their *misordered* life when they were young. *Ascham.*

The time *misorder'd* doth in common sense
Crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form,
To hold our safety up. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

MISO'RDER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Irregularity; disorderly proceedings.

When news was brought to Richard the Second, that his uncles, who sought to reform the *misorders* of his counsellors, were assembled in a wood near unto the court, merrily demanded of one Sir Hugh a Linne, who had been a good military man, but was then somewhat distraught of his wits, what he would advise him to do? Issue out, quoth Sir Hugh, and slay them every mother's son; and when thou hast so done, thou hast killed all the faithful friends thou hast in England. *Camden, Remains.*

MISO'RDERLY.† *adj.* [from *misorder.*] Irregular; unlawful.

His overmuch fearing of you drives him to seek some *misorderly* shift, to be helped by some other book, or to be prompted by some other scholar. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Their own unruly and *misorderly* affections. *Hales, Rem.* p. 83.

To MISPE'L. *v. a.* [*mis* and *spell.*] To spell wrong.

She became a profest enemy to the arts and sciences, and scarce ever wrote a letter to him without wilfully *mispelling* his name. *Spectator.*

To MISPE'ND. *v. a.* preterite and part. passive, *mispent.* [*mis* and *spend.*]

1. To spend ill; to waste; to consume to no purpose; to throw away.

What a deal of cold business doth a man *mispend* the better part of life in! In scattering compliments, tendering visits, gathering and venting news. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Let him now endeavour to redeem what he hath *mispent* by employing more of that leisure in this duty for the future. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

First guilty conscience does the mirrour bring,
Then sharp remorse shoots out her angry sting;
And anxious thoughts, within themselves at strife,
Upbraid the long *mispent* luxurious life. *Dryden.*

If this writer's want of sense arraign,
Treat all his empty pages with disdain,
And think a grave reply *mispent* and vain. *Blackmore.*

He who has lived with the greatest care will find, upon a review of his time, that he has something to redeem; but he who has *mispent* much has still a greater concern. *Rogers.*

Wise men retrieve, as far as they are able, every *mispent* or unprofitable hour which has slipped from them. *Rogers.*

2. To waste, with the reciprocal pronoun.

Now let the arched knife their thirsty limbs
Dissever, for the genial moisture due
To apples, otherwise *mispends itself*
In barren twigs. *Philips.*

MISPE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *mispend.*] One who spends ill or prodigally.

I suspect the excellency of those men's parts who are dissolute, and careless *mispenders* of their time. *Norris.*

MISPE'NSE.* *n. s.* [from *mispend.*] Waste; loss; ill employment.

Your riotous *mispence* had empaired your estate. *Bp. Hall, Epist.* (1608,) D 2. Ep. 10.

Since we find ourselves guilty of the sinfull *mispense* of our good hours, let us, whiles we have space, obtain of ourselves to be carefull of redeeming that precious time which we have lost. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 207.

To engage now in contest about them, may be reasonably deemed nothing more than a wilful *mispense* of our time, labour, and good humour, by vainly reciprocating the saw of endless contention. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 29.

The *mispence* of our time, the wasting our talents, and the neglect of that immediate duty and worship we owe to Almighty God, are, I fear, matters which are seldom accounted for by us. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 178.

To MISPERSU'ADE.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *persuade.*] To bring to a wrong notion.

Shall we give sentence of death inevitable against all those fathers of the Greek church, which, being *mispersuaded*, died in the errour of free-will? *Hooker, Disc. on Justification*, p. 41.

So true we find it, by experience of all ages in the church of God, that the teacher's errour is the people's trial, harder and heavier so much to bear, as he is in worth and regard greater that *mispersuadeth* them. *Hooker, Eccl. Pol.* v. § 62.

The world's misbelieving or *mispersuaded* magnificoes. *Loe, Bl. of Br. Beauty*, p. 39.

MISPERSU'ASION.† *n. s.* [*mis* and *persuasion.*] Wrong notion; false opinion.

They looked upon us as men in *mispersuasion* and errour. *Bp. Taylor, Epist. Pref. to his* Συμβολον, (1657.)

Some *mispersuasions* concerning the Divine Attributes tend to the corrupting men's manners. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

To MISPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *place.*] To put in a wrong place.

I'll have this crown of mine cut from my shoulders,
Before I'll see the crown so foul *misplac'd.* *Shakspeare.*

What little arts govern the world! we need not
An armed enemy or corrupted friend,
When service but *misplac'd*, or love mistaken,
Performs the work. *Denham, Sophy.*

Is a man betrayed by such agents as he employs? He *misplaced* his confidence, took hypocrisy for fidelity, and so relied upon the services of a pack of villains. *South.*

Shall we repine at a little *misplaced* charity; we, who could no way foresee the effect! *Atterbury, Serm.*

To MISPO'INT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *point.*] To confuse sentences by wrong punctuation.

To MISPRI'NT.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *print.*] To print wrong.

The case is *mis-printed.* *Hale, H. P. C.* P. ii. ch. 8.

MISPRI'NT.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] An errour of the press.

To MISPRI'SE. *v. a.* Sometimes it signifies mistaken, from the French verb *mesprendre;* sometimes undervalued or disdained, from the French verb *mepriser.* Hanmer. It is in both senses wholly obsolete.

1. To mistake.

You spend your passion on a *mispris'd* mood;
I am not guilty of Lysander's blood.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

2. To slight; to scorn; to despise.

He's so much in the heart of the world, and especially of my own people who best know him, that I am altogether *misprised.* *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Pluck indignation on thy head;
By the *misprising* of a maid, too virtuous
For the contempt of empire. *Shakspeare.*

MISPRI'SION. *n. s.* [from *misprise.*]

1. Scorn; contempt. Not in use.

Here take her hand,
Proud scornful boy, unworthy this good gift!
That doth in vile *misprision* shackle up
My love, and her desert. *Shakspeare.*

2. Mistake; misconception. Not in use.

Thou hast mistaken quite,
And laid thy love juice on some true love's sight;
Of thy *misprision* must perforce ensue
Some true love turn'd, and not a false turn'd true. *Shakspeare.*

We feel such or such a sentiment within us, and herein is no cheat or *misprision;* it is truly so, and our sense concludes nothing of its rise. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

3. [In common law.] It signifies neglect, negligence, or oversight. *Misprision* of treason is the concealment, or not disclosing, of known treason; for the which the offenders are to suffer imprisonment during the king's pleasure, lose their goods and the profits of their lands during their lives. *Misprision* of felony, is the letting any person, committed for treason or felony, or suspicion of either, to go before he be indicted. *Cowel.*

MISPROCE'EDING.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *proceed.*] Irregular proceeding.

All which errours and *misproceedings* they do fortify, and intrench, by an addicted respect to their own opinions.
Bacon on the Controv. of the Ch. of England.

To MISPROFE'SS.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *profess.*] To announce unjustly or falsely one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment.

Keep me back, O Lord, from them who *misprofess* arts of healing the soul, or the body, by means not imprinted by Thee in the church, or not in nature for the body.
Donne, Devot. (1624,) p. 86.

To MISPRONO'UNCE.* *v. n.* [*mis* and *pronounce.*] To speak inaccurately.

They made sport, and I laughed; they *mispronounced,* and I misliked; and, to make up the atticism, they were out, and I hissed. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

To MISPRONO'UNCE.* *v. a.* To pronounce improperly.

The Greeks, who knew little of this people who lived a great way from the sea, might easily *mispronounce* their name.
Patrick on Gen. x. 26.

To MISPROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [*mis* and *proportion.*] To join without due proportion.

MISPRO'UD. *adj.* [*mis* and *proud.*] Viciously proud. Obsolete.

Now I fall, thy tough commixtures melt,
Impairing Henry, strength'ning *misproud* York. *Shakspeare.*

To MISQUO'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *quote.*] To quote falsly.

Look how we can, or sad, or merrily,
Interpretation will *misquote* our looks. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

After all the care I have taken, there may be several passages *misquoted.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To MISRA'TE.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *rate.*] To make a false estimate.

There is no way, in which we do not thus impose on ourselves, either assuming false, or *misrating* true advantages.
Barrow, vol. iii. S. 29.

MISRECI'TAL.* *n. s.* [from *misrecite.*] A wrong recital.

The court will take notice of the true statute, and will reject the *misrecital* as surplusage. *Hale, H. P. C.* P. ii. ch. 24.

To MISRECI'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *recite.*] To recite not according to the truth.

He *misrecites* the argument, and denies the consequence, which is clear. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.*

To MISRE'CKON. *v. a.* [*mis* and *reckon.*] To reckon wrong; to compute wrong.

Whoever finds a mistake in the sum total, must allow himself out, though after repeated trials he may not see in which article he has *misreckoned.* *Swift.*

To MISRELA'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *relate.*] To relate inaccurately or falsly.

To satisfy me that he *misrelated* not the experiment, he brought two or three small pipes of glass, which gave me the opportunity of trying it. *Boyle.*

MISRELA'TION. *n. s.* [from *misrelate.*] False or inaccurate narrative.

Mine aim was only to press home those things in writing, which had been agitated between us by word of mouth; a course much to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being less subject to mistakes and *misrelations,* and wherein paralogisms are more quickly detected. *Bp. Bramhall.*

To MISREME'MBER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *remember.*] To mistake by trusting to memory.

If I much *misremember* not, I had such a spirit from peas kept long enough to lose their verdure. *Boyle.*

To MISREPO'RT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *report.*] To give a false account of; to give an account disadvantageous and false.

His doctrine was *misreported,* as though he had every where preached this, not only concerning the Gentiles, but also touching the Jews. *Hooker.*

A man that never yet
Did, as he vouches, *misreport* your grace. *Shakspeare.*

The wrong judgment that misleads us, and makes the will often fasten on the worst side, lies in *misreporting* upon the various comparisons of these. *Locke.*

MISREPO'RT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] False account; false and malicious representation.

We defend him not,
Only desire to know his crime; 'tis possible
It may be some mistake or *misreport,*
Some false suggestion, or malicious scandal. *Denham.*

As by flattery a man is usually brought to open his bosom to his mortal enemy, so by detraction, and a slanderous *misreport* of persons, he is often brought to shut the same even to his best and truest friends. *South, Serm.*

To MISREPRESE'NT.† *v. a.* [*mis* and *represent.*] To represent not as it is; to falsify to disadvantage: *mis* often signifies not only errour, but malice or mischief.

See how he lies at random, carelessly diffus'd, —
In slavish habit, ill-fitted weeds
O'er-worn and soil'd;
Or do my eyes *misrepresent?* *Milton, S. A.*

Two qualities necessary to a reader before his judgment should be allowed are, common honesty and common sense; and that no man could have *misrepresented* that paragraph, unless he were utterly destitute of one or both. *Swift.*

While it is so difficult to learn the springs of some facts, and so easy to forget the circumstances of others, it is no wonder they should be so grossly *misrepresented* to the publick by curious and inquisitive heads, who proceed altogether upon conjectures. *Swift.*

MISREPRESENTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *misrepresent.*]

1. The act of misrepresenting.

They have prevailed by *misrepresentations*, and other artifices, to make the successor look upon them as the only persons he can trust. *Swift.*

2. Account maliciously false.

Since I have shewn him his foul mistakes and injurious *misrepresentations*, it will become him publickly to own and retract them. *Atterbury.*

MISREPRESE'NTER.* *n. s.* [from *misrepresent.*] One who represents things not as they are.

An empty *misrepresenter* of our antiquities, histories, and records. *Bp. Nicolson to Dr. Kennet, Ep. Corr.* i. 262.

MISRU'LE.† *n. s.* [*mis* and *rule.*] Tumult; confusion; revel; unjust domination.

The wilde heades of the parishe, conventynge together, chuse them a grand capitaine (of mischeef) whom they innoble with the title of my lorde of *misserule*.
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses, (1585,) fol. 92. b.

This lord of *misrule* in their compotations, or drunken meetings, was called " modiperator."
Hakewill on Providence, p. 363.

In the portal plac'd, the heav'n-born maid,
Enormous riot and *misrule* survey'd. *Pope.*
And through his airy hall the loud *misrule*
Of driving tempest, is for ever heard. *Thomson.*

MISRU'LY.* *adj.* [from *misrule.*] Unruly; turbulent.

And curb the raunge of his *misruly* tongue.
Bp. Hall, Sat. vi. 1.

MISS.† *n. s.* [contracted from *mistress.* Bailey, and Dr. Johnson. — It may perhaps be a contraction of the Teut. *meyssen*, i. e. *meydsen*, a girl.]

1. The term of honour to a young girl. Dr. Johnson. — *Miss*, at the beginning of the last century, was appropriated to the daughters of gentlemen under the age of ten, or given opprobriously to young gentlewomen reproachable for the giddiness or irregularity of their conduct. See Notes on Steele's Ep. Correspond. i. 92. *Mistress* was then the style of grown up unmarried ladies, though the mother was living; and, for a considerable part of the century, maintained its ground against the infantine term of *miss*.

Where there are little masters and *misses* in a house, they are great impediments to the diversions of the servants. *Swift.*

2. A strumpet; a concubine; a whore; a prostitute.

All women would be of one piece,
The virtuous matron and the *miss*. *Hudibras.*
This gentle cock, for solace of his life,
Six *misses* had besides his lawful wife. *Dryden.*

To MISS. *v. a.* [*missen*, Dutch and German.] *Missed* preter. *missed* or *mist* part.

1. Not to hit by the mind; to mistake.

To heaven their prayers
Flew up, nor *miss'd* the way. *Milton, P. L.*
Nor can I *miss* the way, so strongly drawn
By this new-felt attraction, and instinct. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Not to hit by manual aim.

The life you boasted to your javelin given,
Prince, you have *miss'd*. *Pope.*

3. To fail of obtaining.

If she desired above all things to have Orgalus, Orgalus feared nothing but to *miss* Parthenia. *Sidney.*

So may I, blind fortune leading me,
Miss that, which one unworthier may attain;
And die with grieving. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
Where shall a maid's distracted heart find rest,
If she can *miss* it in her lover's breast? *Dryden.*

When a man *misses* his great end, happiness, he will acknowledge he judged not right. *Locke.*

4. To discover something to be unexpectedly wanting.

Without him I found a weakness, and a mistrustfulness of myself, as one strayed from his best strength, when at any time I *missed* him. *Sidney.*

In vain have I kept all that this fellow hath in the wilderness, so that nothing was *missed*. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 21.

5. To be without.

We cannot *miss* him; he does make our fire,
Fetch in our wood. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

6. To omit.

He that is so tender of himself, that he can never find in his heart so much as to *miss* a meal, by way of punishment for his faults, shews he is not much fallen out with himself.
Wh. Duty of Man.

She would never *miss* one day,
A walk so fine, a sight so gay. *Prior.*

7. To perceive want of.

My redoubl'd love and care,
May ever tend about thee to old age
With all things grateful cheer'd, and so supply'd,
That what by me thou hast lost thou least shalt *miss*.
Milton, S. A.

He who has a firm, sincere friend, may want all the rest without *missing* them. *South.*

To MISS.† *v. n.*

1. To fly wide; not to hit.

Flying bullets now
To execute his rage, appear too slow,
They *miss* or sweep but common souls away. *Waller.*

2. Not to succeed.

The general root of superstition is, that men observe when things *hit*, and not when they *miss*; and commit to memory the one, and forget and pass over the other. *Bacon.*

3. To fail; to mistake.

Emongst the angels, a whole legione
Of wicked sprites did fall from happy blis;
What wonder then if one, of women all, did *mis?*
Spenser, F. Q. iii. ix. 2.

4. To be lost; to be wanting.

My lord,
Upon my lady's *missing*, came to me
With his sword drawn. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Thy shepherds we hurt not, neither was there ought *missing* unto them. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 7.

For a time caught up to God, as once
Moses was in the mount, and *missing* long,
And the great Thisbite, who on fiery wheels
Rode up to heaven, yet once again to come. *Milton, P. R.*

5. To miscarry; to fail; as by accident.

The invention all admir'd, and each, how he
To be the inventor *miss'd*, so easy it seem'd,
Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought
Impossible. *Milton, P. L.*

Grittus *missing* of the Moldavian fell upon Maylat. *Knolles.*

6. To fail to obtain, learn, or find: sometimes with *of* before the object.

The moral and relative perfections of the Deity are easy to be understood by us; upon the least reflection we cannot *miss* of them. *Atterbury, Serm.*

Miss.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Loss; want.

> I could have better spar'd a better man.
> Oh, I should have a heavy *miss* of thee,
> If I were much in love with vanity. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

If these papers have that evidence in them, there will be no great *miss* of those which are lost, and my reader may be satisfied without them. *Locke.*

2. Mistake; errour. [*missa*, Gothick; miſ, Sax.]

O rakel hond, to do so foule a *mis!* *Chaucer, Mancip. Tale.*

He did without any great *miss* in the hardest points of grammar. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

> Amends for *misse* he now will make.
> *Preston, Trag. of K. Cambises.*

> I found my *miss*, struck hands, and pray'd him tell
> (To hold acquaintance still) where he did dwell.
> *Donne, Poems*, p. 95.

3. Hurt; harm. Obsolete.

> In humble dales is footing fast,
> The trode is not so tickle,
> And though one fall through heedless haste,
> Yet is his *misse* not mickle. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

Mi'ssal. *n. s.* [*missale*, Lat. *missel*, Fr.] The mass book.

By the rubrick of the *missal*, in every solemn mass, the priest is to go up to the middle of the altar. *Stillingfleet.*

To **Missa'y.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *say.*]

1. To speak ill of; to censure. Obsolete.

> Their ill haviour garres men *missay*,
> Both of their doctrine and their fay. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.*

2. To say wrong.

> Diggon Davie, I bid her god day,
> Or diggon her is, or I *missay*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.*

We are not dwarfs, but of equal stature, if Vives *missay* not. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To **Missa'y.*** *v. a.*

1. To censure; to slander; to speak ill of.

> Was never wight *missaid* of here.
> *Chaucer, Rom. R.* ver. 1260.

2. To utter amiss.

> Pray for us there,
> That what they have misdone,
> Or *missaid*, we to that may not adhere. *Donne, Poems*, p. 341.

Missa'ying.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *saying.*] Improper expression; bad words.

It being the proper scope of this work in hand, not to rip up and relate the misdoings of his whole life, but to answer only and refute the *missayings* of his book *Milton, Eicon.* Pref.

To **Misse'em.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *seem.*]

1. To make false appearance.

> Foul Duessa meet,
> Who with her witchcraft and *misseeming* sweet
> Inveigled her to follow her desires unmeet. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To misbecome. Obsolete both.

Never knight I saw in such *misseeming* plight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Mi'ssel-bird.* *n. s.* A kind of thrush; the misseldine thrush.

Mi'sseldine.* *n. s.* Another name of the misseltoe or mistletoe. *Phillips.*

They bruise the berries of *misselden* first, and then wash them, and afterwards seeth them in water; whereof birdlime is made. *Barret, Alv.* (1580.)

Mi'sseltoe.* See Mistletoe.

To **Misse'rve.**† *v. a.* [*mis* and *serve.*] To serve unfaithfully; to serve dishonestly.

You shall enquire whether the good statute be observed, whereby a man may have that he thinketh he hath, and not be abused or *misserved* in that he buys.
Bacon, Charge at the Sessions of the Verge.

Great men, who *misserved* their country, were fined very highly. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **Missha'pe.** *v. a.* part. *misshaped* and *misshapen.* [*mis* and *shape.*]

1. To shape ill; to form ill; to deform.

A rude *misshapen*, monstruous rabblement. *Spenser, F. Q.*

> His monstruous scalp down to his teeth it tore,
> And that misformed shape, *misshaped* more. *Spenser, F. Q.*

> Whom then she does transform to monstrous [illegible]
> And horribly *misshapes* with ugly sights,
> Captiv'd eternally in iron mews. *Spenser, F. Q.*

> Let the *misshaped* trunk that bears this head
> Be round impaled with a glorious crown. *Shakspeare.*

Pride will have a fall: the beautiful trees go all to the wreck here, and only the *misshapen* and despicable dwarf is left standing. *L'[illegible]*

> Pluto hates his own *misshapen* race,
> Her sister furies fly her hideous face.

They make bold to destroy ill-formed and [illegible] tions. *Locke.*

The Alps broken into so many steps and precipices, form one of the most irregular, *misshapen* scenes in the world. *Addison.*

We ought not to believe that the banks of the ocean are really deformed, because they have not the form of a regular bulwark; nor that the mountains are *misshapen*, because they are not exact pyramids or cones. *Bentley, Serm.*

> Some figures monstrous and *misshap'd* appear
> Consider'd singly, or beheld too near,
> Which but proportion'd to their site or place,
> Due distance reconciles to form and grace. *Pope.*

2. In Shakspeare, perhaps, it once signifies ill directed: as, *to shape a course.*

> Thy wit, that ornament to shape and love,
> *Misshapen* in the conduct of them both,
> Like powder in a skill-less soldier's flask,
> I set on fire. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Mi'ssile. *adj.* [*missilis*, Latin.] Thrown by the hand; striking at distance.

We bend the bow, or wing the *missile* dart. *Pope.*

MI'SSION. *n. s.* [*missio*, Latin.]

1. Commission; the state of being sent by supreme authority.

> Her son tracing the desart wild,
> All his great work to come before him set,
> How to begin, how to accomplish best,
> His end of being on earth, and *mission* high. *Milton, P. R.*

The divine authority of our *mission*, and the powers vested in us by the high-priest of our profession, Christ Jesus, are publickly disputed and denied. *Atterbury.*

2. Persons sent on any account, usually to propagate religion.

In these ships there should be a *mission* of three of the brethren of Solomon's house, to give us knowledge of the sciences, manufactures, and inventions of all the world, and bring us books and patterns; and that the brethren should stay abroad till the new *mission.* *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

3. Dismission; discharge. Not in use.

In Cæsar's army, somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet only demanded a *mission* or discharge, though with no intention it should be granted, but thought to wrench him to their other desires; whereupon with one cry they asked *mission.*
Bacon, Apophthegms.

4. Faction; party. Not in use.

> Glorious deeds, in these fields of late,
> Made emulous *missions* 'mongst the gods themselves,
> And drove great Mars to faction. *Shakspeare.*

Mi'ssionary.† } **Mi'ssioner.** } *n. s.* [*missionaire*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Our word at first was *missioner*; of which the earliest example, given by Dr. Johnson, is from Dryden. Dryden, however, adopted also the French form *missionaire*; and thus, in the original edition of the Hind and Panther, writes, "these the *missionaires* our zeal has made," 4to. 1687, p. 63. Soon afterwards *missionary* became the word.] One sent to propagate religion.

The *missioners* of [illegible] seek to establish this practice in all places where they [illegible]. *W. Montague, Dev. Ess.* P. ii. (1654,) p. 94.

You mention the presbyterian *missionary*, who hath been persecuted for his religion. *Swift.*

I desire our young *missionaries* from the university to consider where they are, and not dress, and look, and move, like young officers. *Tatler*, No. 270.

Like mighty *missioner* you come,
Ad partes infidelium. *Dryden, Ep. to Sir G. Etheredge.*

MI'SSIVE.† *adj.* [*missive*, French.]

1. Such as is sent.

The king grants a licence under the great seal called a congé d'elire, to elect the person he has nominated by his letters *missive*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. Used at distance.

In vain with darts a distant war they try,
Short, and more short, the *missive* weapons fly. *Dryden.*

Ink is the great *missive* weapon in all battles of the learned. *Swift, Battle of the Books.*

MI'SSIVE. *n. s.* [French.]

1. A letter sent: it is retained in Scotland in that sense.

Great aids came in to him; partly upon *missives*, and partly voluntary from many parts. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. A messenger. Both obsolete.

Rioting in Alexandria, you
Did pocket up my letters; and with taunts
Did gibe my *missive* out of audience. *Shakspeare.*

Whiles I stood wrapt in the wonder of it, came *missives* from the king, who all-hailed me thane of Cawder. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To MISSPE'AK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *speak.*] To speak wrong.

Then as a mother which delights to hear
Her early child *misspeak* half-utter'd words.
Donne, Poems, p. 177.

To MISSPE'AK. *v. n.* To blunder in speaking.

It is not so; thou hast *misspoke*, misheard.
Be well advis'd, tell o'er thy tale again. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

MIST.† *n. s.* [mıꞅꞇ, Saxon; *mist*, Icel. caligo; mıꞅꞇıan, caligare, Saxon.]

1. A low thin cloud; a small thin rain not perceived in single drops.

Old Chaucer, like the morning star,
To us discovers day from far;
His light those *mists* and clouds dissolv'd,
Which our dark nation long involv'd. *Denham.*

And *mists* condens'd to clouds obscure the sky,
And clouds dissolv'd, the thirsty ground supply. *Roscommon.*

As a *mist* is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend; so a vapour, and therefore a watry cloud, is nothing else but a congeries of very small and concave globules, which therefore ascend to that height, in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain suspended, till by some motion in the air, being broken, they descend in solid drops; either small, as in a *mist*, or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain. *Grew.*

But hovering *mists* around his brows are spread,
And night with sable shades involves his head. *Dryden.*

A cloud is nothing but a *mist* flying high in the air, as a *mist* is nothing but a cloud here below. *Locke.*

2. Any thing that dims or darkens.

My people's eyes once blinded with such *mists* of suspicion, they are misled into the most desperate actions. *King Charles.*

His passion cast a *mist* before his sense,
And either made or magnify'd th' offence. *Dryden.*

To MIST.† *v. a.* [mıꞅꞇıan, Saxon.] To cloud; to cover with a vapour or steam.

Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will *mist* or stain the stone,
Why then she lives. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

An ineffectual laziness is the seminary both of vice and ignorance; it clouds the metalled mind, it *mists* the wit, and choaks pretence to science. *Felltham, Res.* ii. 49.

To MISTA'KE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *take.*]

1. To conceive wrong; to take something for that which it is not.

These did apprehend a great affinity between their invocation of saints and the heathen idolatry, or else there was no danger one should be *mistaken* for the other. *Stillingfleet.*

This will make the reader very much *mistake* and misunderstand his meaning. *Locke.*

Fancy passes for knowledge, and what is prettily said is *mistaken* for solid. *Locke.*

Fools into the notion fall,
That vice or virtue there is none at all:
Ask your own heart, and nothing is so plain,
'Tis to *mistake* them costs the time and pain. *Pope.*

To MISTA'KE. *v. n.* To err; not to judge right.

Seeing God found folly in his angels; men's judgements, which inhabit these houses of clay, cannot be without their *mistakings*. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Seldom any one *mistakes* in his names of simple ideas, or applies the name red to the idea green. *Locke.*

Servants *mistake*, and sometimes occasion misunderstanding, among friends. *Swift.*

MISTA'EN. pret. and part. pass. of *mistake* for *mistaken*, and so retained in Scotland.

This dagger hath *mista'en*, for lo! the sheath
Lies empty on the back of Mountague,
The point missheathed in my daughter's bosom. *Shakspeare.*

To be MISTA'KEN. To err. [*To mistake* has a kind of reciprocal sense; *I mistake*, "je me trompe." *I am mistaken*, means *I misconceive*, *I am in an errour*; more frequently than *I am ill understood*; but, *my opinion is mistaken*, means *my opinion is not rightly understood.*]

The towns, neither of the one side nor the other, willingly opening their gates to strangers, nor strangers willingly entering, for fear of being *mistaken*. *Sidney.*

England is so idly king'd:
— You are too much *mistaken* in this king:
Question, your grace, the late ambassadors,
How modest in exception, and withal
How terrible in constant resolution. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Mistaken Brutus thought to break their yoke,
But cut the bond of union with that stroke. *Waller.*

MISTA'KE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Misconception; errour.

He never shall find out fit mate; but such
As some misfortune brings him, or *mistake*. *Milton, S. A.*

Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of *mistake* in what it believes. *Tillotson.*

Those terrors are not to be charged upon religion, which proceed either from the want of religion, or superstitious *mistakes* about it. *Bentley.*

MISTA'KEABLE. *adj.* [from *mistake.*] Liable to be conceived wrong.

It is not strange to see the difference of a third part in so large an account, if we consider how differently they are set forth in minor and less *mistakeable* numbers. *Brown.*

MISTA'KENLY.* *adv.* [from *mistake.*] In a mistaken sense.

We find the studious animated with a strong passion for the great virtues, as they are *mistakenly* called, and utterly forgetful of the ordinary ones. *Goldsmith, Ess.* 6.

MISTA'KER.* *n. s.* [from *mistake.*] One who conceives wrong; one who judges not right.

I know there is ill use made of our charity this way, by those willing *mistakers* who turn it to our disadvantage. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 408.

MISTA'KING.* *n. s.* Errour.

I have done thee worthy service,
Told thee no lies, made no *mistakings*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

The perils of these *mistakings*. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 280.

MISTA'KINGLY. *adv.* [from *mistaking.*] Erroneously; falsely.

The error is not in the eye, but in the estimative faculty, which *mistakingly* concludes that colour to belong to the wall which does indeed belong to the object. *Boyle on Colours.*

To MISTA'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *state.*] To state wrong.

They *mistate* the question when they talk of pressing ceremonies. *Bp. Sanderson.*

MISTA'TEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *mistate.*] A wrong statement.

There is in this passage a *mistatement* of important circumstances. *Burgess on the Div. of Christ*, p. 39.

To MISTE'ACH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *teach.*] To teach wrong.

Such guides shall be set over the several congregations as will be sure to *misteach* them. *Bp. Sanderson.*

The extravagances of the lewdest life are the more consummate disorders of a mistaught or neglected youth. *L'Estrange.*

To MISTE'LL. *v. a.* [*mis* and *tell.*] To tell unfaithfully, or inaccurately.

To MISTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *temper.*] To temper ill; to disorder.

This inundation of *mistemper'd* humour,
Rests by you only to be qualified. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

MI'STER.† *adj.* [from *mestier*, trade, Fr.] What *mister*, what *kind* of. Obsolete.

The redcross knight toward him crossed fast,
To weet what *mister* white was so dismay'd,
There him he finds all senseless and aghast. *Spenser.*
These *mister* arts been better fitting thee,
Whose drooping days are drawing tow'rds the earth.
Drayton, Shep. Garl. (1593,) p. 47.

To MIS'TER.* *v. n.* [*mista*, Su. Goth. to lose.] To occasion loss. Obsolete.

As for my name, it *mistreth* not to tell.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii 51.

To MISTE'RM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *term.*] To term erroneously.

Hence banished, is banish'd from the world;
And world exil'd is death. That banished
Is death *misterm'd.* *Shakspeare, Rom and Jul.*

MI'STFUL.* *adj.* [*mist* and *full.*] Clouded as with a mist; dim, as if in a mist. *Warburton.*

Hearing this, I must perforce compound
With *mistful* eyes, or they will issue too. *Shakspeare, Hen. V*

To MISTHI'NK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *think.*] To think ill; to think wrong.

How will the country, for these woeful chances,
Misthink the king, and not be satisfy'd. *Shakspeare.*
We the greatest are *misthought*
For things that others do. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
Thoughts! which how found they harbour in thy breast,
Adam! *Misthought* of her to thee so dear. *Milton, P. L.*

MISTHO'UGHT.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *thought.*] Wrong notion; false opinion.

And shew'd him how through errour and *misthought*
Of our like persons eath to be disguis'd
Or his exchange or freedome might be wrought.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. viii. 58.

MI'STILY.* *adv.* [from *misty.*] Darkly; obscurely; not plainly.

These philosophers speke so *mistily*,
In this craft, that men cannot come thereby.
Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.

To MISTI'ME.† *v. a.* [*mis* and *time.*] Not to time right; not to adapt properly with regard to time.

How often is a hasty and unguarded expression, an incautious and *mistimed* reproof, or an inconsiderable and accidental trespass, aggravated and blown up into a lasting variance and hatred! *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 63.

To MISTI'ME.* *v. n.* To neglect proper time.

Idleness; ill husbandry, in *mis-timing*; neglect of meet helps. *Remarkable Sermons* (1644,) p. 25.

MI'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *misty.*] Cloudiness; state of being overcast.

The speedy depredation of air upon watry moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in the sudden vanishing of vapours from glass, or the blade of a sword, which doth not at all detain or imbibe the moisture, for the mistiness scattereth immediately. *Bacon.*

MI'STION.† *n. s.* [*mistion*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *mistus*, Latin.] The state of being mingled.

In animals many actions are mixt, and depend upon their living form as well as that of *mistion*; and, though they wholly seem to retain unto the body, depart upon disunion. *Brown.*

Both bodies do, by the new texture resulting from their *mistion*, produce colour. *Boyle on Colours.*

To MI'STLE.* See *To* MISLE.

MISTLETO'E *n. s.* [mıꞅteltan, Saxon; *mistil*, Danish, birdlime, and tan, a twig.] A plant.

The flower of the *mistletoe* consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a bason, divided into four parts, and beset with warts; the ovary which is produced in the female flowers is placed in a remote part of the plant from the male flowers, and consists of four shorter leaves; this becomes a round berry, full of a glutinous substance, including a plain heart-shaped seed; this plant is always produced from seed, and is not to be cultivated in the earth, but will always grow upon trees; from whence the ancients accounted it a super-plant, who thought it to be an excrescence on the tree without seed. The manner of its propagation is as follows: the *mistletoe* thrush, which feeds upon the berries of this plant in winter when it is ripe, doth open the seed from tree to tree; for the viscous part of the berry, which immediately surrounds the seed, doth sometimes fasten it to the outward part of the bird's beak, which, to get disengaged of, he strikes his beak at the branches of a neighbouring tree, and so leaves the seed sticking by this viscous matter to the bark, which, if it lights upon a smooth part of the tree, will fasten itself, and the following winter put out and grow: the trees which this plant doth most readily take upon are the apple, the ash, and some other smooth rind trees: whenever a branch of an oak tree hath any of these plants growing upon it, it is cut off, and preserved by the curious in their collections of natural curiosities. *Miller.*

If snowe do continue, sheepe hardly that fare
Crave *mistle* and ivie for them for to spare. *Tusser.*
A barren and detested vale you see it is:
The trees, though Summer, yet forlorn and lean,
O'ercome with moss and baleful *misselto.* *Shakspeare.*

Misseltoe groweth chiefly upon crab trees, apple trees, sometimes upon hazles, and rarely upon oaks; the *misseltoe* whereof is counted very medicinal: it is ever green Winter and Summer, and beareth a white glistering berry; and it is a plant utterly differing from the plant upon which it groweth. *Bacon.*

All your temples strow
With laurel green, and sacred *misletoe.* *Gay, Trivia.*

MI'STLIKE. *adj.* [*mist* and *like.*] Resembling a mist.

Good Romeo, hide thyself.
— Not I, unless the breath of heart-sick groans,
Mistlike, infold me from the search of eyes. *Shakspeare.*

MISTO'LD. particip. pass. of *mistell.*

MISTO'OK. particip. pass. of *mistake.*

Look nymphs, and shepherds look,
What sudden blaze of majesty,
Too divine to be mistook. *Milton, Arcades.*

To MISTRA'IN.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *train.*] To educate amiss.

For she by force is still fro me detayned,
And with corruptful bribes is to untruth *mistrained.*
Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 54.

To MISTRANSLA'TE.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *translate.*] To translate incorrectly.

Eusebius, by them *mistranslated.*
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 135.
They *mistranslate* the words. *Featley, Dippers Dipt,* p. 57.

MISTRANSLA'TION.* *n. s.* [*mis* and *translation.*] An incorrect translation.

Here are to be excepted *mistranslations* and errours, either in copy, or in press. *Leslie, Short Method with the Deists.*

MI'STRESS.† *n. s.* [*maistresse, maîtresse,* French. See also MASTRESS.]

1. A woman who governs: correlative to *subject* or to *servant.*

Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conj'ring the moon
To stand 's auspicious *mistress.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Let us prepare
Some welcome for the *mistress* of the house. *Shakspeare.*
Like the lily,
That once was *mistress* of the field and flourish'd,
I'll hang my head and perish. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
He'll make your Paris louvre shake for it,
Were it the *mistress* court of mighty Europe. *Shakspeare.*
I will not charm my tongue; I'm bound to speak;
My *mistress* here lies murther'd in her bed.
Shakspeare, Othello.
The late queen's gentlewoman! a knight's daughter!
To be her *mistress' mistress!* the queen's queen. *Shakspeare.*
Rome now is *mistress* of the whole world, sea and land, to either pole. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*
Wonder not, sovran *mistress!* if perhaps
Thou can'st, who art sole wonder; much less arm
Thy looks, the heaven of mildness, with disdain. *Milton, P. L.*
Those who assert the lunar orb presides
O'er humid bodies, and the ocean guides;
Whose waves obsequious ebb, or swelling run
With the declining or encreasing moon;
With reason seem her empire to maintain
As *mistress* of the rivers and the main. *Blackmore.*
What a miserable spectacle, for a nation that had been *mistress* at sea so long. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A woman who hath something in possession.

There had she enjoyed herself while she was *mistress* of herself, and had no other thoughts but such as might arise out of quiet senses. *Sidney.*
Ages to come, that shall your bounty hear,
Will think you *mistress* of the Indies were;
Though streighter bounds your fortune did confine,
In your large heart was found a wealthy mine. *Waller.*

3. A woman skilled in any thing.

A letter desires all young wives to make themselves *mistresses* of Wingate's Arithmetick. *Addison, Spect.*

4. A woman teacher.

Erect publick schools, provided with the best and ablest masters and *mistresses.* *Swift.*

5. A woman beloved and courted.

They would not suffer the prince to confer with, or very rarely to see, his *mistress,* whom they pretended he should forthwith marry. *Clarendon.*
Nice honour still engages to requite
False *mistresses* and proud with slight for slight. *Granville.*

6. A term of contemptuous address.

Look you pale, *mistress,*
Do you perceive the ghastness of her eye? *Shakspeare.*

7. A whore; a concubine.

I will lay before you the state of the case, supposing you had it in your power to make me your *mistress,* or your wife; and hope to convince you that the latter is more to your interest, and will contribute more to your pleasure. *Spectator,* No. 199.

To MI'STRESS.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wait upon a mistress; to be courting. Not in use.

As if their day were only to be spent
In dressing, *mistressing,* and complement.
Donne, Poems, p. 350.

MISTRESS-SHIP.* *n. s.* Female dominion, rule, or power.

If any of them shall usurp a *mistress-ship* over the rest, or make herself a queen over them. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 407.

MISTRU'ST. *n. s.* [*mis* and *trust.*] Diffidence; suspicion; want of confidence.

He needs not our *mistrust,* since he delivers
Our offices, and what we have to do,
To the direction just. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Not then *mistrust,* but tender love, injoins
That I should mind thee oft; and mind thou me! *Milton, P. L.*

To MISTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*mis* and *trust.*] To suspect; to doubt; to regard with diffidence.

Will any man allege those human infirmities, as reasons why these things should be *mistrusted* or doubted of. *Hooker.*
By a divine instinct, men's minds *mistrust*
Ensuing danger; as by proof we see,
The waters swell before a boisterous storm. *Shakspeare.*
Fate her own book *mistrusted* at the sight,
On that side war, on this a single fight. *Cowley.*
The relation of a Spartan youth, that suffered a fox concealed under his robe to tear out his bowels, is *mistrusted* by men of business. *Brown.*
The generous train complies,
Nor fraud *mistrusts* in virtue's fair disguise. *Pope, Odyss.*

MISTRU'STFUL. *adj.* [*mistrust* and *full.*] Diffident; doubting.

I hold it cowardice
To rest *mistrustful,* where a noble heart
Hath pawn'd an open hand in sign of love. *Shakspeare.*
Here the *mistrustful* fowl no harm suspects,
So safe are all things which our king protects. *Waller.*

MISTRU'STFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *mistrustful.*] Diffidence; doubt.

Without him I found a weakness and a *mistrustfulness* of myself, as one strayed from his best strength, when at any time I mist him. *Sidney.*

MISTRU'STFULLY. *adv.* [from *mistrustful.*] With suspicion; with mistrust.

MISTRU'STINGLY.* *adv.* With mistrust. *Huloet.*

MISTRU'STLESS.† *adj.* [from *mistrust.*] Confident; unsuspecting.

Where he doth in streams *mistrustless* play,
Veil'd with night's robe, they stalk the shore abroad. *Carew.*
The swain, *mistrustless* of his smutted face,
While secret laughter titter'd round the place.
Goldsmith, Deserted Village.

To MISTU'NE.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *tune.*] To tune amiss; to put out of tune.

Any instrument *mistunyd* shall hurt a true song.
Skelton, Poems, p. 291.

To MISTU'RN.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *turn.*] To pervert. Obsolete.

Them — that wolen *mysturne* the evangelie of Christ
Wicliffe, Gal. i.

To MISTU'TOR.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *tutor.*] To instruct amiss.

The swarm
Of gay *mistutor'd* youths, who ne'er the charm
Of virtue hear, nor wait at wisdom's door. *Edwards, Sonn.* 28.

MI'STY. *adj.* [from *mist.*]

1. Clouded; overspread with mists.

The morrow fair with purple beams
Dispers'd the shadows of the *misty* night. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Loud howling wolves arouse the jades,
That drag the tragick melancholy night;
Who with their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings
Clip dead men's graves; and from their *misty* jaws
Breathe foul contagious darkness in the air. *Shakspeare.*

Parents overprize their children, while they behold them through the vapours of affection, which alter the appearance, as things seem bigger in *misty* mornings. *Wotton.*

Now smoaks with show'rs the *misty* mountain ground,
And floated fields lie undistinguish'd round. *Pope.*

2. Obscure; dark; not plain.

To MISUNDERSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *understand.*] To misconceive; to mistake.

The words of Tertullian, as they are by them alledged are *misunderstood.* *Hooker.*

He failed in distinguishing two regions, both called Eden, and altogether *misunderstood* two of the four rivers. *Ralegh.*

In vain do men take sanctuary in such *misunderstood* expressions as these; and from a false persuasion that they cannot reform their lives, never go about it. *South.*

This if it be neglected, will make the reader very much mistake and *misunderstand* his meaning. *Locke.*

Were they only designed to instruct the three succeeding generations, they are in no danger of being *misunderstood.* *Addison.*

The example of a good man is the best direction we can follow in the performance of our duty; the most exact rules and precepts are subject to be *misunderstood;* some at least will mistake their meaning. *Rogers, Serm.*

MISUNDERSTA'NDING. *n. s.* [from *misunderstand.*]

1. Dissension; difference; disagreement.

There is a great *misunderstanding* betwixt the corpuscular philosophers and the chemists. *Boyle.*

Servants mistake, and sometimes occasion *misunderstandings* among friends. *Swift.*

2. Errour; misconception.

Sever the construction of the injury from the point of contempt, imputing it to *misunderstanding* or fear. *Bacon.*

MISU'SAGE.† *n. s.* [from *misuse.*]

1. Abuse; ill use.

But if the name of God be prophaned by the disesteeme and *misusage* of the things it is called upon, then surely it is sanctified when the same are worthily and discriminatively used, that is, as becometh the relation they have to him. *Mede, Diatr.* p. 62.

2. Bad treatment.

To MISU'SE. *v. a.* [*mesuser,* Fr. *mis* and *use.*] To treat or use improperly; to abuse.

You *misuse* the reverence of your place,
As a false favourite doth his prince's name
In deeds dishon'rable. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

It hath been their custom shamefully to *misuse* the fervent zeal of men to religious arms, by converting the monies that have been levied for such wars to their own services. *Ralegh.*

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape
Crush'd the sweet poison of *misus'd* wine. *Milton, Comus.*

Machiavel makes it appear, that the weakness of Italy, once so strong, was caused by the corrupt practices of the papacy, in depraving and *misusing* religion. *South.*

MISU'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Evil or cruel treatment.

Upon whose dead corpse there was such *misuse,*
Such beastly, shameless transformation,
By those Welshwomen done, as may not be
Without much shame retold. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. Wrong or erroneous use.

How names taken for things mislead the understanding, the attentive reading of philosophical writers would discover, and that in words little suspected of any such *misuse.* *Locke.*

3. Misapplication; abuse.

We have reason to humble ourselves before God by fasting and prayer, lest he should punish the *misuse* of our mercies, by stopping the course of them. *Atterbury.*

To MISWE'AR.* *v. n.* [*mis* and *wear.*] To wear ill.

That which is miswrought will *miswear.*
Bacon, Charge at the Sessions of the Verge.

To MISWE'EN. *v. n.* [*mis* and *ween.*] To misjudge; to distrust. Obsolete.

Latter times things more unknown shall show;
Why then should witless man so much *misween?*
Spenser, F. Q.

To MISWE'ND. *v. n.* [*mis* and pendan, Sax.] To go wrong. Obsolete.

Every thing begun with reason,
Will come by ready means unto his end:
But things miscounselled must needs *miswend.*
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

In this maze still wand'red and *miswent,*
For heaven decreed to conceal the same,
To make the miscreant more to feel his shame. *Fairfax.*

To MISWRI'TE.* *v. a.* [*mis* and *write;* Sax. mipppitan.] To write incorrectly.

He correcteth the word that was *miswritten* there.
Bp. Cosin, Can. of Script. p. 175.

MISWRO'UGHT.* *part.* [*mis* and *wrought.*] Badly worked.

That which is *miswrought* will miswear.
Bacon, Charge at the Sessions of the Verge.

MI'SY. *n. s.* A kind of mineral.

Misy contains no vitriol but that of iron: it is a very beautiful mineral, of a fine bright yellow colour, of friable structure, and resembles the golden marcasites. *Hill.*

MISZE'ALOUS.* *adj.* [*mis* and *zealous.*] Mistakenly zealous.

A guise, [flagellation,] which, though at the first cried down, is since taken up by some *miszealous* penitents of the Romish church. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 240.

The practices and combinations of libelling separatists, and the *miszealous* advocates thereof.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence

MITE. *n. s.* [*mite,* French; *mijt,* Dutch.]

1. A small insect found in cheese or corn; a weevil.

Virginity breeds *mites,* like a cheese, consumes itself to the very paring, and dies with feeding its own stomach. *Shakspeare.*

The polish'd glass, whose small convex
Enlarges to ten millions of degrees,
The *mite* invisible else, of nature's hand
Least animal. *Philips.*

The idea of two is as distinct from the idea of three, as the magnitude of the earth from that of a *mite.* *Locke.*

2. The twentieth part of a grain.

The Seville piece of eight contains thirteen pennyweight twenty-one grains and fifteen *mites,* of which there are twenty in the grain, of sterling silver, and as in value forty-three English pence and eleven hundredths of a penny. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any thing proverbially small; the third part of a farthing.

Though any man's corn they do bite,
They will not allow him a *mite.* *Tusser.*

Are you defrauded, when he feeds the poor,
Our *mite* decreases nothing of your store. *Dryden.*

Did I e'er my *mite* with-hold
From the impotent and old. *Swift.*

4. A small particle.

Put blue-bottles into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red, becaue the ants thrust in their stings, and instil into them a small *mite* of their stinging liquor, which hath the same effect as oil of vitriol. *Ray on Creation.*

MITE'LLA. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

MI'THRIDATE. *n. s.* [*mithridate,* Fr.]

Mithridate is one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus. *Quincy.*

But you of learning and religion,
And virtue, and such ingredients, have made
A *mithridate,* whose operation
Keeps off, or cures, what can be done or said.
Donne, Poems, p. 154.

MI'THRIDATE *mustard. n. s.* [*thlaspi,* Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MI'TIGABLE.* *adj.* [from *mitigo,* Lat.] Capable of mitigation.

By the practices of holy men, God also shewed that the rigour of that ceremonious law was *mitigable*. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 15.

MI'TIGANT. *adj.* [*mitigans*, Lat.] Lenient; lenitive.

To MI'TIGATE.† *v. a.* [*mitigo*, Lat. *mitiger*, Fr.]

1. To temper; to make less rigorous.

We could greatly wish, that the rigour of their opinion were allayed and *mitigated*. *Hooker.*

2. To alleviate; to make mild; to assuage.

Mishaps are master'd by advice discreet,
And counsel *mitigates* the greatest smart. *Spenser. F. Q.*

All it can do is, to devise how that which must be endured may be *mitigated*, and the inconveniences thereof countervailed as near as may be, that, when the best things are not possible, the best may be made of those that are. *Hooker.*

3. To mollify; to make less severe; to soften.

I undertook
Before thee; and, not repenting, this obtain
Of right, that I may *mitigate* their doom,
On me deriv'd. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To cool; to moderate.

Sometime the flame was *mitigated*, that it might not burn up the beasts that were sent against the ungodly. *Wisdom*, xvi. 18.

A man has frequent opportunity of *mitigating* the fierceness of a party, of softening the envious, quieting the angry, and rectifying the prejudiced. *Addison, Spect.*

MITIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*mitigatio*, Lat. *mitigation*, Fr. from *mitigate*.] Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful.

The king would not have one penny abated of that granted to him by parliament, because it might encourage other countries to pray the like release or *mitigation*. *Bacon.*

They caused divers subjects to be indicted of sundry crimes; and when the bills were found they committed them, and suffered them to languish long in prison, to extort from them great fines and ransoms, which they termed compositions and *mitigations*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

MI'TIGATIVE.* *adj* [*mitigatif*, French.] Lenitive; having power to alleviate. *Cotgrave.*

MI'TIGATOR.* *n. s.* [from *mitigate*.] An appeaser. *Huloet.*

MITRE.† *n. s.* [*mitre*, Fr. *mitra*, Lat. μίτρα, Gr. attire for the head, formerly worn by the Greek and Roman women; not unlike, in shape, to the episcopal crown.]

1. An ornament for the head.

Nor Pantheus, thee, thy *mitre* nor the bands
Of awful Phœbus, sav'd from impious hands. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of episcopal crown.

Bishopricks or burning, *mitres* or fagots, have been the rewards of different persons, according as they pronounced these consecrated syllables, or not. *Watts.*

MI'TRE. } *n. s.* [Among workmen.] A mode of join-
MI'TER. } ing two boards together. *Miller.*

MI'TRED.† *adj.* [*mitré*, Fr. from *mitre*.] Wearing a mitre; adorned with a mitre. *Huloet.*

He shook his *miter'd* locks. *Milton, Lycidas.*

Shall the loud herald our success relate,
Or *mitred* priest appoint the solemn day? *Prior.*

Mitred abbots, among us, were those that were exempt from the diocesan's jurisdiction, as having within their own precincts episcopal authority, and being lords in parliament were called abbots sovereign. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

The fane conventual there is dimly seen,
The mitred window, and the cloister pale. *Mason, Eng. Gard.* B. 4.

MI'TTENT. *adj.* [*mittens*, Lat.] Sending forth; emitting.

The fluxion proceedeth from humours peccant in quantity or quality, thrust forth by the part *mittent* upon the inferior weak parts. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

MI'TTENS. *n. s.* [*mitaines*, French. It is said that *mit* is the original word; whence *mitten*, the plural; and, afterwards, *mittens*, as in *chicken*.]

1. Coarse gloves for the winter.

December must be expressed with a horrid aspect; as also January clad in Irish rug, holding in furred *mittens* the sign of Capricorn. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. Gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.

3. To handle one without *mittens*. To use one roughly. A low phrase. *Ainsworth.*

MI'TTIMUS.† *n. s.* [Latin.] A warrant by which a justice commits an offender to prison.

Never was there a more close prisoner than my soul is for the time to my body; close, in respect to the essence of that spirit, which, since its first *mittimus*, never stirred out from this strait room. *Bp. Hall, Free Prisoner*, § 7.

To MIX.† *v. a.* [mıxcan, Sax. *mischen*, Teut. and Germ. *misceo*, *mixtus*, Latin.]

1. To unite to something else.

Ephraim hath *mixed* himself among the people. *Hos.* vii. 8.

2. To unite various ingredients into one mass.

A *mixed* multitude went up with them, and flocks and herds. *Exod.* xii. 38.

He sent out of his mouth a blast of fire, and out of his lips a flaming breath, and out of his tongue he cast out sparks and tempests; and they were all *mixt* together. 2 *Esdras.*

Air, and ye elements, the eldest birth
Of nature's womb, that in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, multiform; and *mix*
And nourish all things. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To form of different substances or kinds.

I have chosen an argument, *mixt* of religious and civil considerations; and likewise *mixt* between contemplative and active. *Bacon, Holy War.*

4. To join; to mingle; to confuse.

Brothers, you *mix* your sadness with some fear;
This is the English not the Turkish court. *Shakspeare.*

She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent;
What choice to choose for delicacy best,
What order, so contriv'd as not to *mix*
Tastes, nor well join'd, inelegant, but bring
Taste after taste, upheld with kindest change. *Milton, P. L.*

To MIX. *v. n.* To be united into one mass, not by junction of surfaces, but by mutual intromission of parts.

But is there yet no other way, besides
These painful passages, how we may come
To death, and *mix* with our connatural dust? *Milton, P. L.*

If spirits embrace,
Total they *mix*, union of pure with pure
Desiring; or restrain'd conveyance need
As flesh to *mix* with flesh, or soul with soul. *Milton, P. L.*

MI'XEN.† *n. s.* [mixen, Saxon; what is mixed together.] A dunghill; a laystal.

The sunne that shineth on the *myxene*. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

I thinke the clowne, that drives the *mixen* cart,
Hath better hap then princes, such as I:
No storm of fortune casts him downe. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 46.

That *mixen* of ill-contrived forgeries, which perhaps was made before Bede's time. *Bp. Lloyd, Hist. of Ch. Gov. in Engl. Pref.*

MI'XER.* *n. s.* [from *mix*.] One who mixes; a mingler. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

MIXT.* *part.* of *mix*. See *To* MIX.

MIXTILI'NEAR.* *adj.* [*mixtus* and *linearis*, Lat.] Consisting of a line, or lines, part straight, and part curved.

These three triangles are different from each other; the rectilinear *CEc* being less than the *mixtilinear CEc*, whose sides are the three increments above mentioned; and this still less than the triangle *CET*. *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst*, § 34.

MI'XTION. *n. s.* [*mixtion*, Fr. from *mix.*] Mixture; confusion of one thing with another.

Others perceiving this rule to fall short, have pieced it out by the *mixtion* of vacuity among bodies, believing it is that which makes one rarer than another. *Digby on Bodies.*

They are not to be lightly past over as elementary or subterraneous *mixtions.* *Brown.*

MI'XTLY. † *adv.* [from *mix.*] With coalition of different parts into one.

Not to proceed precisely, or merely, according to the laws and customs either of England or Scotland; but *mixtly*, according to the instructions by your majesty to be set down, after the imitation and precedent of the council of the marches, here in England erected, upon the union of Wales. *Bacon, Articles on the Union of Eng. and Scotland.*

MI'XTURE. † *n. s.* [*mixture*, old French; *mixtura*, Latin.]

1. The act of mixing; the state of being mixed.

O happy *mixture*, wherein things contrary do so qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldness can make us presume, as well as we are kept under with the sense of our own wretchedness; nor, while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear be able to tyrannize over us! *Hooker.*

Those liquors are expelled out of the body which, by their *mixture*, convert the aliment into an animal liquid. *Arbuthnot.*

I, by baleful furies led,
With monstrous *mixture* stain'd my mother's bed. *Pope.*

2. A mass formed by mingled ingredients.

Come vial — What if this *mixture* do not work at all? *Shakspeare.*

While we live in this world, where good and bad men are blended together, and where there is also a *mixture* of good and evil wisely distributed by God, to serve the ends of his providence. *Atterbury, Serm.*

3. That which is added and mixed.

Neither can God himself be otherwise understood, than as a mind free and disentangled from all corporeal *mixtures*, perceiving and moving all things. *Stillingfleet.*

Cicero doubts whether it were possible for a community to exist, that had not a prevailing *mixture* of piety in its constitution. *Addison, Freeholder.*

MI'ZMAZE. † *n. s.* [A cant word, formed from *maze* by reduplication.] A maze; a labyrinth.

He hath walked us through the whole labyrinth and *mizmaze* of this life, shewing us the knowledge of using it well. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza, (1587,) p. 69.*

Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true key of books, and the clue to lead them through the *mizmaze* of variety of opinions and authors to truth. *Locke.*

MI'ZZEN. *n. s.* [*mezaen*, Dutch.]

The *mizzen* is a mast in the stern or back part of a ship: in some large ships there are two such masts, that standing next the main mast is called the main *mizzen*, and the other near the poop the bonaventure *mizzen*: the length of a *mizzen* mast is half that of the main mast, or the same with that of the maintop mast from the quarterdeck, and the length of the *mizzen* topmast is half that. *Bailey.*

A commander at sea had his leg fractured by the fall of his *mizzen* topmast. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To MI'ZZLE. * *v. n.* To rain small rain. See *To* MISLE, and MEAZLING.

Now ginnes to *mizzle*; hye we homeward fast. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Nov.*

MI'ZZY. *n. s.* A bog; a quagmire. *Ainsworth.*

MNEMO'NICAL. * } *adj.* [from *mnemonicks.*] Assisting
MNEMO'NICK. } memory: as *mnemonick* tables.

Mr. Beal's offer of sending to the society — Caleb Morley's *mnemonical* scrolls, together with his explication, was accepted of. *Hist. Royal Soc.* i. 234

MNEMO'NICKS. *n. s.* [μνημονικὴ.] The act of memory.

MO. *adj.* [*ma*, Saxon; *mae*, Scottish.] Making greater number; more. Obsolete.

Calliope and muses *mo*,
Soon as your oaken pipe begins to sound
Their ivory lutes lay by. *Spenser.*
With oxbows and oxyokes, with other things *mo*,
For oxteem and horseteem in plough for to go. *Tusser.*

MO. *adv.* Further; longer. Obsolete.

Sing no more ditties, sing no *mo*
Of dumps so dull and heavy;
The frauds of men were ever so,
Since summer was first leafy. *Shakspeare.*

To MOAN. † *v. a.* [from mænan, Saxon, to grieve. Anciently written *mane* or *mene*; like the Saxon original.] To lament; to deplore.

Edward sore it *ment.* *R. of Brunne*, p. 255.

Ye floods, ye woods, ye echoes, *moan*
My dear Columbo dead and gone. *Prior.*

To MOAN. † *v. n.* To grieve; to make lamentation. In the following passage from Shakspeare, the old copies read *means*, the same as *moans.* See the etymology of the verb active.

Thus she *moans*:
Asleep, my love?
What, dead, my dove? *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*
The gen'rous band redressive search'd
Into the horrours of the gloomy jail,
Unpity'd and unheard, where misery *moans.* *Thomson.*

MOAN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Lamentation; audible sorrow; grief expressed in words or cries.

I have disabled mine estate,
By shewing something a more swelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make *moan* to be abridg'd
From such a noble rate. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
The fresh stream ran by her, and murmur'd her *moans*;
The salt tears fell from her, and soften'd the stones. *Shakspeare.*

Sullen *moans*,
Hollow groans,
And cries of tortur'd ghosts. *Pope, Ode St. Cecilia.*

MO'ANFUL. * *adj.* [*moan* and *full.*] Lamentable; expressing sorrow; exciting sorrow.

Look upon all the sad *moanful* objects in the world, betwixt whom all our compassion is wont to be divided. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 580.

MO'ANFULLY. * *adv.* [from *moanful.*] With lamentation.

This our poets are ever *moanfully* singing. *Barrow on Contentm.* (ed. 1685,) p. 135.

MOAT. *n. s.* [*motte*, French, a mound; *mota*, low Latin.] A canal of water round a house or castle for defence.

The castle I found of good strength, having a great *moat* round about it, the work of a noble gentleman, of whose unthrifty son he had bought it. *Sidney.*

The fortress thrice himself in person storm'd;
Your valour bravely did th' assault sustain,
And fill'd the *moats* and ditches with the slain. *Dryden.*
No walls were yet, nor fence, nor *mote*, nor mound,
Nor drum was heard. *Dryden, Ovid.*

To MOAT. *v. a.* [*motter*, French, from the noun.] To surround with canals by way of defence.

I will presently to St. Luke's; there at the *moated* Grange resides this dejected Mariana. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

An arm of Lethe, with a gentle flow,
The palace *moats*, and o'er the pebbles creeps,
And with soft murmurs calls the coming sleeps. *Dryden.*

He sees he can hardly approach greatness, but, as a *moated* castle, he must first pass the mud and filth with which it is encompassed. *Dryden.*

MOB. † *n. s.* [contracted from *mobile*, Latin. Mr. Malone believes the word *mobile* to have been first

introduced into our language about 1690, and to have been soon abbreviated into *mob*. T. Brown, he says, in 1690, uses both the Latin word at length, and the abbreviation; and in the preface to Cleomenes, two years afterwards, Dryden uses *mob* with a kind of apology. Note on Dryden's Pref. to Don Sebastian. *Mobile*, however, had certainly been in use long before 1690, as the examples from South and L'Estrange prove. The rabble which attended the partisans of the earl of Shaftesbury, at the latter end of Charles the Second's reign, are said by Mr. Tollet to have been first called "*mobile* vulgus," and afterwards by contraction *the mob*; and ever since the word *mob* has become proper English.] The croud; a tumultuous rout.

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dawber; a very monster in a Bartholomew-fair, for the *mob* to gape at. *Dryden.*

Dreams are but interludes, which fancy makes,
When monarch reason sleeps, this mimick wakes:
Compounds a medley of disjointed things,
A court of coblers, and a *mob* of kings. *Dryden.*

A cluster of *mob* were making themselves merry with their betters. *Addison, Freeholder.*

MOB.† *n. s.* [from *moble*. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the verb *mob*, of which Dr. Johnson has taken no notice in this sense.] A kind of female undress for the head.

The ordinary morning head-dress of ladies continued to be distinguished by the name of *mab*, to almost the end of the reign of George the Second. *Malone, Note on Hamlet.*

In the counties of Essex and Middlesex, this morning cap has always been called a *mob*, and not a *mab*. *Steevens, Note on Hamlet.*

To MOB.* *v. a.* [adopted perhaps from *mab*, to dress carelessly; of which the etymology is uncertain.] To wrap up, as in a veil or cowl; hence the *mob-cap* of women.

Swarms of men that — went gossipping up and down, telling odd stories to the people, as old wives and nurses do to children, having most of them chins as smooth as women's, and their faces *mob'd* in hoods and long coats like petticoats. *More on the Seven Churches*, (1669,) Pref. b. 2.

To MOB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To harass, or overbear by tumult.

MO'BBISH.† *adj.* [from *mob*.] Mean; done after the manner of the mob.

The procession was closed by ten or a dozen people, seemingly officers of distinction, who were attended by another party of the *mobbish* horsemen. *Drummond, Trav.* (L. 1744,) p. 119.

Mr. Fox treated the associations for prosecuting these libels, as tending to prevent the improvement of the human mind, and as a *mobbish* tyranny. *Burke, Obs. on the Cond. of the Minority*, (1793.)

MO'BBY. *n. s.* An American drink made of potatoes.

MO'BILE. *n. s.* [*mobile*, Lat.] The populace; the rout; the mob.

Long experience has found it true of the unthinking *mobile*, that the closer they shut their eyes the wider they open their hands. *South, Serm.*

The *mobile* are uneasy without a ruler, they are restless with one. *L'Estrange.*

MO'BILE.* *adj.* [*mobile*, French.] Movable. Obsolete.

To tieate of any star
Fyxt or else mobil. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 156.

MOBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*mobilité*, French; *mobilitas*, Lat.]

1. *Mobility* is the power of being moved. *Locke.*

A rod or bar of iron, having stood long in a window, or elsewhere, being thence taken, and by the help of a cork balanced in water, or in any other kind of liquid substance, where it may have a free *mobility*, will bewray a kind of unquietude. *Wotton on Education.*

The present age hath attempted perpetual motions, whose revolutions might out-last the exemplary *mobility*, and outmeasure time itself. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

You tell, it is ingenite, active force,
Mobility, or native power to move
Words, which mean nothing. *Blackmore.*

2. Nimbleness; activity.

The Romans had the advantage by the bulk of their ships, and the fleet of Antiochus in the swiftness and *mobility* of theirs, which served them in great stead in the flight. *Arbuthnot.*

3. [In cant language.] The populace.

She singled you out with her eye as commander in chief of the *mobility*. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

4. Fickleness; inconstancy. *Ainsworth.*

To MO'BLE.† *v. a.* [sometimes written *mable*, perhaps by a ludicrous allusion to the French *je m' habille*. Dr. Johnson. — Or from the provincial word *mab*, whence perhaps *to mob*, a verb hitherto overlooked.] To wrap up, as in a hood.

But who, ah woe! hath seen the *mobled* queen, —
Run barefoot up and down. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The moon does *mobble* up herself. *Shirley, Gentleman of Venice.*

MO'CHO-STONE. *n. s.* [from *Mocha*, therefore more properly *Mocha-stone*.]

Mocho-stones are related to the agat, of a clear horny grey, with declinations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, black, brown, red, in the substance of the stone. *Woodward.*

To MOCK.† *v. a.* [*mocquer*, French; *moccio*, Welsh: μωκῶ, μωκῶμαι, Greek.]

1. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule.

All the regions
Do seemingly revolt; and who resist
Are *mock'd* for valiant ignorance,
And perish constant fools. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Many thousand widows
Shall this his mock, *mock* out of their dear husbands;
Mock mothers from their sons, *mock* castles down. *Shakspeare.*

We'll dishorn the spirit,
And *mock* him home to Windsor. *Shakspeare.*

I am as one *mocked* of his neighbour; the just, upright man is *mocked* to scorn. *Job*, xii. 4.

2. To deride by imitation; to mimick in contempt.

I long, till Edward fall by war's mischance,
For *mocking* marriage with a dame of France. *Shakspeare.*

3. To defeat; to elude.

My father is gone into his grave,
And with his spirit sadly I survive,
To *mock* the expectations of the world;
To frustrate prophecies, and to raze out
Rotten opinion. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuously.

He will not
Mock us with his blest sight, then snatch him hence,
Soon we shall see our hope return. *Milton, P. R.*

Why do I overlive?
Why am I *mock'd* with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathless pain? *Milton, P. L.*

Heav'n's fuller influence *mocks* our dazzl'd sight,
Too great its brightness, and too strong its light. *Prior.*

To MOCK. *v. n.* To make contemptuous sport.

Pluck down my officers, break my decrees;
For now a time is come to *mock* at form. *Shakspeare.*

A stallion horse is as a *mocking* friend; he neigheth under every one. *Ecclus.* xxiii. 6.

When thou mockest, shall no man make thee ashamed? *Job.*

MOCK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Ridicule; act of contempt; fleer; sneer; gibe; flirt.

Tell the pleasant prince this *mock* of his
Hath turn'd his balls to gun-stones. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Oh, 'tis the spight of hell, the fiend's arch *mock*,
To lip a wanton, and suppose her chaste. *Shakspeare.*

Fools make a *mock* at sin. *Prov.* xiv. 9.

What shall be the portion of those who have affronted God, derided his word, and made a *mock* of every thing that is sacred? *Tillotson.*

Colin makes *mock* at all her piteous smart,
A lass that Cic'ly hight, had won his heart. *Gay.*

2. Imitation; mimickry.

Now reach a strain, my lute,
Above her *mock*, or be for ever mute. *Crashaw.*

MOCK. *adj.* False; counterfeit; not real.

The *mock* astrologer, El astrologo fingido. *Dryden.*

That superiour greatness and *mock* majesty, which is ascribed to the prince of fallen angels, is admirably preserved. *Spectator.*

MOCK-PRIVET. } *n. s.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*
MOCK-WILLOW. }

MO'CKABLE. *adj.* [from *mock.*] Exposed to derision.

Those that are good manners at the court, are as ridiculous in the country, as the behaviour of the country is most *mockable* at the court. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

MO'CKAGE.* *n. s.* [from *mock.*] Mockery. Not now in use.

Most commonly it is used in *mockage*.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol 160. b.

A mere *mockage*, a counterfeit charm, to no purpose.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 721.

MO'CKEL.† *adj.* [The same with *mickle*. See MICKLE. This word is variously written *mickle*, *mickel*, *mochil*, *mochel*, *muckle*. Dr. Johnson.— Dr. Johnson here cites an example from Spenser, in which the word is not *mockel*, but *mochel*. Of *mockel* I have never met with any instance.] Much; many.

MO'CKER. *n. s.* [from *mock.*]

1. One who mocks; a scorner; a scoffer; a derider.

Our very priests must become *mockers*, if they shall encounter such ridiculous subjects as you are. *Shakspeare.*

Let them have a care how they intrude upon so great and holy an ordinance, in which God is so seldom mocked but it is to the *mocker's* confusion. *South, Serm.*

2. A deceiver; an elusory impostor.

MO'CKERY. *n. s.* [*mocquerie*, French.]

1. Derision; scorn; sportive insult.

The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen,
The laughing-stock of fortune's *mockeries*,
Am the only daughter of a king and queen. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Why should publick *mockery* in print be a better test of truth than severe railing sarcasms? *Watts.*

Grace at meals is now generally so performed as to look more like a *mockery* upon devotion, than any solemn application of the mind unto God. *Law.*

2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment.

A new method they have of turning things that are serious into *mockery*; an art of contradiction by way of scorn, wherewith we were long sithence forewarned. *Hooker.*

3. Sport; subject of laughter.

What cannot be preserv'd when fortune takes,
Patience her injury a *mockery* makes. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Of the holy place they made a *mockery*. 2 *Mac.* viii. 17.

4. Vanity of attempt; delusory labour; vain effort.

It is as the air, invulnerable;
And our vain blows malicious *mockery*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain show.

To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,
Like rusty mail in monumental *mockery*. *Shakspeare.*

What though no friends in sable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year,
And bear about the *mockery* of woe
To midnight dances. *Pope, Miscel.*

MO'CKING.* *n. s.* [from *mock.*] Scorn; derision; insult.

Therefore have I made thee a reproach unto the heathen, and a *mocking* to all countries. *Ezek.* xxii. 4.

Others had trial of cruel *mockings* and scourgings.
Heb. xi. 36.

MO'CKING-BIRD. *n. s.* [*mocking* and *bird.*] An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.

MO'CKING-STOCK. *n. s.* [*mocking* and *stock.*] A butt for merriment.

MO'CKINGLY.† *adv.* [from *mock.*] In contempt; petulantly; with insult; by mocking. *Huloet.*

MO'DAL. *adj.* [*modale*, French; *modalis*, Latin.] Relating to the form or mode, not the essence.

When we speak of faculties of the soul, we assert not with the schools their real distinction from it, but only a *modal* diversity. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

MODA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *modal.*] Accidental difference; modal accident.

The motions of the mouth, by which the voice is discriminated, are the natural elements of speech; and the application of them in their several compositions, or words made of them, to signify things, or the *modalities* of things, and so to serve for communication of notions, is artificial. *Holder.*

MO'DDER.* *n. s.* [*moer*, Danish, a girl; *modde*, *moddeken*, Teut. the same. See MAUTHER.] A wench, or girl. Huloet, and Sherwood. Yet used in some counties; as in Norfolk and Suffolk, according to Grose; and also applied, he says, to some female animals.

MODE.† *n. s.* [*mode*, French; *modus*, Latin. This word seems to have been little used before the middle of the seventeenth century. For P. Heylin calls it, in 1656, new and uncouth.]

1. External variety; accidental discrimination; accident.

A *mode* is that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but is always esteemed as belonging to and subsisting by, the help of some substance, which, for that reason, is called its subject.
Watts, Logick.

Few allow *mode* to be called a being in the same perfect sense as a substance is, and some *modes* have evidently more of real entity than others. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Gradation; degree.

What *modes* of sight betwixt each wide extreme,
The mole's dim curtain, and the lynx's beam;
Of smell, the headlong lioness between,
And hound sagacious, on the tainted green. *Pope.*

3. Manner; method; form; fashion.

Our Saviour beheld
A table richly spread in regal *mode*,
With dishes pil'd. *Milton, P. R.*

The duty itself being resolved upon, the *mode* of doing it may easily be found. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to a Penitent.*

4. State; quality.

My death
Changes the *mode*; for what in me was purchas'd,
Falls upon thee in a much fairer sort,
For thou the garland wear'st successively. *Shakspeare.*

5. Fashion; custom.

There are certain garbs and *modes* of speaking, which vary with the times, the fashion of our clothes being not more subject to alteration than that of our speech. *Denham.*

We are to prefer the blessings of Providence before the splendid curiosities of *mode* and imagination. *L'Estrange.*

invited from all parts; and the favour of learning was ... our and *mode* of the age. *Temple.*

As ... on coins the different faces of persons, we see too ... different habits and dresses, according to the *mode* that prevailed. *Addison on Medals.*

Though wrong the *mode*, comply; more sense is shewn
In wearing others' follies than your own. *Young.*
If faith itself has different dresses worn,
What wonder *modes* in wit should take their turn. *Pope.*

6. A kind of thin silk, worn by ladies.

MO'DEL. *n. s.* [*modelle*, French; *modulus*, Latin.]

1. A representation in little of something made or done.

I'll draw the form and *model* of our battle;
Limit each leader to his several charge,
And part in just proportion our small strength. *Shakspeare.*

You have the *models* of several ancient temples, though the temples and the gods are perished. *Addison.*

2. A copy to be imitated.

A fault it would be if some king should build his mansion-house by the *model* of Solomon's palace. *Hooker.*

They cannot see sin in those means they use, with intent to reform to their *models* what they call religion. *King Charles.*

3. A mould; any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it incloses.

Nothing can we call our own but death;
And that small *model* of the barren earth,
Which serves as paste and cover to our bones.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

4. Standard; that by which any thing is measured.

As he who presumes steps into the throne of God, so he that despairs measures Providence by his own little contracted *model*. *South.*

5. In Shakspeare it seems to have two unexampled senses. Something representative.

I have commended to his goodness
The *model* of our chaste loves, his young daughter. *Shakspeare.*

6. Something small and diminutive; for *module*, a small measure: which, perhaps, is likewise the meaning of the example affixed to the third sense.

England! *model* to thy inward greatness,
Like little body with a mighty heart. *Shakspeare.*

To MO'DEL. *v. a.* [*modeler*, French.] To plan; to shape; to mould; to form; to delineate.

When they come to *model* heaven
And calculate the stars, how they will wield
The mighty frame. *Milton, P. L.*

The government is *modelled* after the same manner with that of the Cantons, as much as so small a community can imitate those of so large an extent. *Addison on Italy.*

MO'DELLER. *n. s.* [from *model.*] Planner; schemer; contriver.

Our great *modellers* of gardens have their magazines of plants to dispose of. *Spectator.*

MO'DERABLE.* *adj.* [from *moderabilis*, Latin.] Temperate; measurable; governable. Not now in use. *Cockeram.*

MO'DERATE. *adj.* [*moderatus*, Latin; *modéré*, French.]

1. Temperate; not excessive.

Sound sleep cometh of *moderate* eating, but pangs of the belly are with an insatiable man. *Ecclus.* xxxi. 20.

2. Not hot of temper.

A number of *moderate* members managed with so much art as to obtain a majority, in a thin house, for passing a vote, that the king's concessions were a ground for a future settlement. *Swift.*

Fix'd to one part, but *mod'rate* to the rest. *Pope.*

3. Not luxurious; not expensive.

There's not so much left as to furnish out
A *moderate* table. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

4. Not extreme in opinion; not sanguine in a tenet.

There are tenets which the *moderatest* of the Romanists will not venture to affirm. *Smalridge.*

5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean.

Quietly consider the trial that hath been thus long had of both kinds of reformation; as well this *moderate* kind, which the church of England hath taken, as that other more extreme and rigorous, which certain churches elsewhere have better liked. *Hooker.*

6. Of the middle rate.

More *moderate* gifts might have prolong'd his date,
Too early fitted for a better state. *Dryden.*

To MO'DERATE.† *v. a.* [*moderor*, Latin; *modérer*, French.]

1. To regulate; to restrain; to still; to pacify; to quiet; to repress.

With equal measure she did *moderate*
The strong extremities of their rage. *Spenser.*

Masters, do the same things unto them, forbearing [in the margin, *moderating*] threatening. *Ephes.* vi. 9.

2. To make temperate; to qualify.

He *moderated* so his mete and his drinke, that he was at noo tyme fatter nor leener.
Ld. Rivers, Dictes and Sayings of the Philos. (1477,) B. vi. b.

Ye swarthy nations of the torrid zone,
How well to you is this great bounty known?
For frequent gales from the wide ocean rise
To fan your air, and *moderate* your skies. *Blackmore.*

By its astringent quality it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To decide as a moderator.

It passeth mine ability to *moderate* the question.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

To MO'DERATE.* *v. n.* To preside in a disputation, and regulate the controversy.

Some time after the year 1650, Dr. Barlow [was] engaged by Dr. Langbain, the provost of Queen's college in Oxford, to *moderate* for him in the divinity-disputations.
Note in Bp. Barlow's Rem. (1693,) p. 567.

MO'DERATELY.† *adv.* [from *moderate.*]

1. Temperately; mildly.

All persons having just cause of sickness, or other necessity, or being licensed by the king's majesty, may *moderately* eat all kinds of meats, without grudge or scruple of conscience.
Visitation Articles of K. Edw. VI.

2. In a middle degree.

Each nymph but *moderately* fair,
Commands with no less rigor here. *Waller.*

Blood in a healthy state, when let out, its red part should congeal strongly and soon, in a mass *moderately* tough, and swim in the serum. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MO'DERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *moderate.*] State of being moderate; temperateness. *Moderateness* is commonly used of things, and *moderation* of persons.

MO'DERATION.† *n. s.* [*moderatio*, Latin.]

1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence; state of keeping a due mean betwixt extremes.

Was it the purpose of these churches, which abolished all popish ceremonies, to come back again to the middle point of evenness and *moderation*? *Hooker.*

A zeal in things pertaining to God, according to knowledge, and yet duly tempered with candor and prudence, is the true notion of that much talked of, much misunderstood virtue, *moderation*. *Atterbury.*

In *moderation* placing all my glory,
While tories call me whig, and whigs a tory. *Pope.*

2. Calmness of mind; equanimity. [*moderation*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — *Moderation* is not derived from the word *medium*, but from *modus*; and that from the Hebrew *madad*, he measured; or *middah*, a rule or measure; and in the Greek is styled μετριότης, from μέτρον, a measure: whence it is evident, that *moderation*, properly so called, and *in the moral sense of the word*, belongs only to things in which we are subject

to a vicious excess; or to act beyond that rule or measure, which Scripture, or religion, doth prescribe for the due regulation of our actions and passions; and it respects first and principally the government of our passions; whence the due government of them is by philosophers styled μετριοπαθεια, *the moderation of our passions.* Whitby, Paraphr. on the N. Test. Phil. iv. 5.]

Let your *moderation* [in old translations, *softness, modesty, patience, gentleness,*] be known unto all men. *Phil.* iv. 5.

Equally inur'd
By *moderation* either state to bear,
Prosperous, or adverse. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Frugality in expence. *Ainsworth.*

MO'DERATOR.† *n. s.* [*moderator*, Latin; *moderateur*, French.]

1. The person or thing that calms or restrains.

Hope, that sweet *moderator* of passions, as Simonides calls it. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 694.

Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a *moderator* of passions, and a procurer of contentedness. *Walton, Angler.*

2. One who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the question.

Sometimes the *moderator* is more troublesome than the actor. *Bacon, Essays.*

How does Philopolis seasonably commit the opponent with the respondent, like a long practised *moderator*? *More.*

The first person who speaks when the court is set, opens the case to the judge, chairman, or *moderator* of the assembly, and gives his own reasons for his opinion. *Watts.*

MO'DERN. *n. s.* [*moderne*, French; from *modernus*, low Latin, supposed a casual corruption of *hodiernus*. "Vel potius ab adverbio *modo* modernus, ut a *die* diurnus. Ainsworth.]

1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique.

Some of the ancient, and likewise divers of the *modern* writers, that have laboured in natural magick, have noted a sympathy between the sun and certain herbs. *Bacon.*

The glorious parallels then downward bring
To *modern* wonders, and to Britain's king. *Prior.*

2. In Shakspeare, vulgar; mean; common.

Trifles, such as we present *modern* friends withal. *Shakspeare.*

The justice
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and *modern* instances. *Shakspeare.*

We have our philosophical persons to make *modern* and familiar things supernatural and causeless. *Shakspeare.*

MO'DERNS. *n. s.* Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.

There are *moderns* who, with a slight variation, adopt the opinion of Plato. *Boyle on Colours.*

Some by old words to fame have made pretence,
Ancients in phrase, mere *moderns* in their sense! *Pope.*

To MO'DERNISE.† *v. a.* [from *modern*.] To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things; to change ancient to modern language.

Another copy of this poem, but greatly altered and somewhat *modernized*, is preserved in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh. *Bp. Percy, Ess. on the Anc. Metrical Romances.*

He *modernised* the more antient narratives of the miracles and martyrdoms of the most eminent eastern and western saints. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 191.

MO'DERNISER.* *n. s.* [from *modernise*.] One who adapts ancient compositions to modern persons or things.

Mr. Neville, no unsuccessful *moderniser* of the Latin satyrists. *Wakefield, Mem.* p. 75.

MO'DERNISM. *n. s.* [from *modern*.] Deviation from the ancient and classical manner. A word invented by Swift.

Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable curtailings and quaint *modernisms*. *Swift.*

MO'DERNIST.* *n. s.* [from *modernism*.] One who admires the moderns.

The base, detracting world would not have then dared to report, that Wotton's brain had undergone an unlucky shake, which even his brother *modernists* themselves, like ungrateful, do whisper so loud, that it reacheth up to the very garret I am now writing in. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 9.

MO'DERNNESS. *n. s.* [from *modern*.] Novelty.

MO'DEST.† *adj.* [*modeste*, Fr. *modestus*, Lat.]

1. Not arrogant; not presumptuous; not boastful; bashful.

Antiochus — wept, because of the sober and *modest* behaviour of him that was dead. 2 *Macc.* iv. 37.

Your temper is too *modest*,
Too much inclin'd to contemplation. *Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim.*

Of boasting more than of a tomb afraid,
A soldier should be *modest* as a maid. *Young.*

2. Not impudent; not forward.

Resolve me with all *modest* haste, which way
Thou might'st deserve, or they impose this usage. *Shakspeare.*

Her face, as in a nymph display'd
A fair fierce boy, or in a boy betray'd
The blushing beauties of a *modest* maid. *Dryden, Ovid.*

3. Not loose; not unchaste; decent.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband. *Shakspeare.*

That women adorn themselves in *modest* apparel. 1 *Tim.* ii. 9.

4. Not excessive; not extreme; moderate; within a mean.

There appears much joy in him, even so much that joy could not shew itself *modest* enough without a badge of bitterness. *Shakspeare.*

During the last four years, by a *modest* computation, there have been brought into Brest above six millions sterling in bullion. *Addison.*

MO'DESTLY.† *adv.* [from *modest*.]

1. Not arrogantly; not presumptuously.

I may *modestly* conclude, that whatever errors there may be in this play, there are not those which have been objected to it. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Tho' learn'd, well bred, and tho' well-bred, sincere,
Modestly bold, and humanly severe. *Pope.*

First he *modestly* conjectures,
His pupil might be tir'd with lectures,
Which help'd to mortify his pride,
Yet gave him not the heart to chide. *Swift.*

2. Not impudently; not forwardly; with respect.

I, your glass,
Will *modestly* discover to yourself
That of yourself, which yet you know not of. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not loosely; not lewdly; with decency.

4. Not excessively; with moderation.

To proceed *modestly*, is also an honourable quality in him that conquereth, for, in prosperous fortunes, men do hardly refrain covetous and proud doings, yea, some good and great captains have, in like cases, forgotten what did best become them. *Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, ch. 23.

MO'DESTY. *n. s.* [*modestie*, Fr. *modestas*, Lat.]

1. Not arrogance; not presumptuousness.

They cannot, with *modesty*, think to have found out absolutely the best which the wit of men may devise. *Hooker.*

2. Not impudence; not forwardness: as, his petition was urged with *modesty*.

3. Moderation; decency.

A lord will hear you play;
But I am doubtful of your *modesties*,
Lest over eying of his odd behaviour,
You break into some merry passion. *Shakspeare.*

4. Chastity; purity of manners.

Would you not swear,
All you that see her, that she were a maid,

By these exterior shews? But she is mote,
Her blush is guiltiness, not *modesty*. *Shakspeare.*

Of the general character of women, which is *modesty*, he has taken a most becoming care; for his amorous expressions go no farther than virtue may allow. *Dryden.*

Talk not to a lady in a way that *modesty* will not permit her to answer. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

MO'DESTY-PIECE. *n. s.*

A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before, being a part of the tucker, is called the *modesty-piece.* *Addison, Guardian.*

MODIA'TION.* *n. s.* [*modiatio*, Lat.] A measure Not in use.

That they should be free, throughout England and Normandy, of all custom, tolls, and *modiations* of wine. *Tovey, Anglia Jud.* p. 63.

MODI'CITY.* *n. s.* [*modicité*, Fr. from *modicus*, Lat.] Moderateness; meanness; littleness. Not now in use. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

MO'DICUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] Small portion; pittance.

What *modicums* of wit he utters: his evasions have ears thus long. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Though hard their fate,
A cruise of water, and an ear of corn,
Yet still they grudg'd that *modicum*. *Dryden.*

MODIFI'ABLE.† *adj.* [*modifiable*, Fr. Cotgrave.] That may be diversified by accidental differences.

It appears to be more difficult to conceive a distinct, visible image in the uniform, invariable, essence of God, than in variously *modifiable* matter; but the manner how I see either still escapes my comprehension. *Locke.*

MODI'FICABLE. *adj.* [from *modify*.] Diversifiable by various modes.

To MODI'FICATE.* *v. a.* [from *modify*.] To qualify.

The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of the Lord, and of his Christ, and he shall reign for ever and ever, not only to the *modificated* eternity of his mediatorship, so long as there shall be need of regal power to subdue the enemies of God's elect; but also to the complete eternity of the duration of his humanity, which for the future is co-eternal to his divinity. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 6.

MODIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*modification*, Fr.] The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences of external qualities or mode.

The chief of all signs is human voice, and the several *modifications* thereof by the organs of speech, the letters of the alphabet, formed by the motions of the mouth. *Holder.*

The phænomena of colours in refracted or reflected light, are not caused by new *modifications* of the light variously impressed, according to the various terminations of the light and shadow. *Newton, Opticks.*

If these powers of cogitation, volition and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and *modification* of it, it necessarily follows that they proceed from some cogitative substance, some incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call spirit. *Bentley.*

To MO'DIFY.† *v. a.* [*modifier*, Fr.]

1. To change the external qualities or accidents of any thing; to shape.

Yet there is that property in all letters, of aptness to be conjoined in syllables and words through the voluble motions of the organs that they *modify* and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it. *Holder.*

The middle parts of the broad beam of white light which fell upon the paper, did, without any confine of shadow to *modify* it, become coloured all over with one uniform colour, the colour being always the same in the middle of the paper as at the edges. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. To soften; to moderate; to qualify.

A king after the reule is holde
To *modifie*, and to adresse,
His yeftes upon such largesse,
That he measure nought excede. *Gower, Conf Am.* B. 7.

Of his grace
He *modifies* his first severe decree,
The keener edge of battle to rebate. *Dryden.*

To MO'DIFY. *v. n.* To extenuate.

After all this discanting and *modifying* upon the matter, there is hazard on the yielding side. *L'Estrange.*

MODI'LLON.† *n. s.* [French; *modiglione*, Ital. *modiolus*, Lat.]

Modillons, in architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the Corinthian and composite orders, and serve to support the projecture of the larmier or drip: this part must be distinguished from the great model, which is the diameter of the pillar; for, as the proportion of an edifice in general depends on the diameter of the pillar, so the size and number of the *modillons*, as also the interval between them, ought to have due relation to the whole fabrick. *Harris.*

The *modillons* or dentelli make a noble show by their graceful projections. *Spectator.*

The entablature, and all its parts and ornaments, architrave, frieze, cornice, triglyph, metopes, *modiglions*, and the rest, have each an use. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

MO'DISH.† *adj.* [from *mode*. The vulgar use of *modish* has, I suppose, disgraced it. It would not, now, be endured in polite conversation, much less in polite writing. Bp. Hurd.] Fashionable; formed according to the reigning custom.

For clothes, I leave them to the discretion of the *modish*, whether of our own or the French nation. *Phillips, Theatr. Poetarum*, (1675,) Pref.

But you, perhaps, expect a *modish* feast,
With am'rous songs, and wanton dances grac'd. *Congreve, Juv.*

Hypocrisy, at the fashionable end of the town, is very different from hypocrisy in the city; the *modish* hypocrite endeavours to appear more vitious than he really is, the other kind of hypocrite more virtuous. *Addison, Spect.*

MO'DISHLY. *adv.* [from *modish*.] Fashionably.

Young children should not be much perplexed about putting off their hats, and making legs *modishly*. *Locke.*

MO'DISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *modish*.] Affectation of the fashion.

To MO'DULATE. *v. a.* [*modulor*, Lat.] To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes.

The nose, lips, teeth, palate, jaw, tongue, weasan, lungs, muscles of the chest, diaphragm, and muscles of the belly, all serve to make or *modulate* the sound. *Grew, Cosmol.*

Could any person so *modulate* her voice as to deceive so many. *Broome.*

Echo propagates around
Each charm of *modulated* sound. *Anon.*

MODULA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *modulate*; *modulation*, French.]

1. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion.

The more neere they approched to that temperance, and subtile *modulation*, of the saide superiour bodies, the more perfect and commendable is their dauncing. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 65.

The number of the simple original minerals have not been rightly fixt: the matter of two or more kinds being mixed together, and by the different proportion and *modulation* of that matter variously diversified, have been reputed all different kinds. *Woodward.*

The speech, as it is a sound resulting from the *modulation* of the air, has most affinity to the spirit, but, as it is uttered by the tongue, has immediate cognation with the body, and so is the fittest instrument to manage a commerce between the invisible powers of human souls clothed in flesh. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Sound modulated; harmony; melody.

Innumerous songsters, in the freshening shade,
Their *modulations* mix, mellifluous. *Thomson, Spring.*

Mo'dulator.† *n. s.* [from *modulate.*] He who forms sounds to a certain key; a tuner; that which modulates.

It [Poetry] is a most musical *modulator* of all intelligibles by her inventive variations. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* (1654,) p. 477.

The tongue is the grand instrument of taste, the faithful judge of all our nourishment, the artful *modulator* of our voice, and the necessary servant of mastication. *Derham.*

Mo'dule.† *n. s.* [*module*, Fr. Cotgrave; *modulus*, Lat.] An empty representation; a model; an external form.

My heart hath one poor string to stay it by,
Which holds but till thy news be uttered;
And then, all this thou see'st, is but a clod,
And *module* of confounded royalty. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

The *module* of Minerva's temple in her own city. *Dr. Bernard to Dr. Pococke, Pococke on Hos.* (1685.)

To **Mo'dule.*** *v. a.* [*modulor*, Lat.]

1. To model; to shape; to mould.

O, would I could my father's cunning use,
And souls into well *modul'd* clay infuse.
Sandys, Ovid, (1638,) p. 10.

2. To modulate. Both obsolete.

The nightingale, — that charmer of the night,
That *moduleth* her tunes so admirably rare.
Drayton, Polyolb S. 13.

Mo'dus. *n. s.* [Latin.] Something paid as a compensation for tithes on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent.

One terrible circumstance of this bill, is turning the tithe of flax and hemp into what the lawyers call a *modus*, or a certain sum in lieu of a tenth part of the product. *Swift.*

Mo'dwall.† *n. s.* [*picus.*] A bird, which destroys bees. *Huloet.*

Moe. *adj.* [ma, Sax. See Mo.] More; a greater number.

The chronicles of England mention no *moe* than only six kings bearing the name of Edward since the conquest, therefore it cannot be there should be more. *Hooker.*

Moe.* *n. s.* A distorted mouth. See Mow.

Mogu'l.* *n. s.* [from Tamerlane, the *Mongul* or *Mogul* Tartar.] The title of the emperour of Hindostan, who was called the great Mogul.

The destin'd walls
Of Cambalu, seat of Cathain Can,
And Samarchand by Oxus, Temir's throne,
To Paquin of Sinæan kings, and thence
To Agra and Lahor of great *Mogul*,
Down to the golden Chersonese. *Milton, P. L.*

Mo'hair.† *n. s.* [*moilaire*, Fr. ab orientali voce *mojacar*, species cameloti. Skinner.] Thread or stuff made of camels or other hair.

She, while her lover pants upon her breast,
Can mark the figures on an Indian chest,
And when she sees her friend in deep despair,
Observes how much a chintz exceeds *mohair*. *Pope.*

Mo'hock.† *n. s.* The name of a cruel nation of America given to ruffians who infested, or rather were imagined to infest, the streets of London. Dr. Johnson. — Rather perhaps from those who ran *a-muck*. See *To run a muck* in the third sense of the substantive Muck.

In your speculation of Wednesday last, you have given us some account of that worthy society of brutes, the *mohocks*; wherein you have particularly specified the ingenious performances of the lion-tippers, the dancing-masters, and the tumblers! *Spectator*, No. 332.

Who has not trembled at the *mohock*'s name? *Gay.*

Thou hast fallen upon me with the rage of a mad dog, or a *mohock*. *Dennis.*

Mohammedan.* See Mahomedan.

To **Mo'ider.**† *v. a.* To puzzle; to perplex. Used in the north of England. Dr. Johnson merely gives, on the authority of Ainsworth, the participle *moidered*, which is properly, he says, *modered* or *mudded*, and means *crazed*. By *moddered*, which however is not an English word, we may suppose an allusion to the Teut. *moddelen*, *modden*, to toil in the mud. In some parts of England, as in Gloucestershire and Shropshire, the word is *moither*, or *moyther*; and means to confound; to tire out; to distract.

Moido're.† *n. s.* [*moeda d'oro*, Portuguese; *moneta de auro*, Latin. Clarke on Coins, p. 319.] A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings.

Mo'iety. *n. s.* [*moitié*, Fr. from *moien*, the middle.] Half; one of two equal parts.

This company being divided into two equal *moieties*, the one before, the other since the coming of Christ; that part which, since the coming of Christ, partly hath embraced, and partly shall embrace, the Christian religion, we term as by a more proper name, the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

The death of Antony
Is not a single doom; in that name lay
A *moiety* of the world. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Touch'd with human gentleness and love,
Forgive a *moiety* of the principal. *Shakspeare.*

The militia was settled, a *moiety* of which should be nominated by the king, and the other *moiety* by the parliament. *Clarendon.*

As this is likely to produce a cessation of arms among one half of our island, it is reasonable that the more beautiful *moiety* of his majesty's subjects should establish a truce. *Addison.*

To **MOIL.**† *v. a.* [*mouiller*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Or from the Sax. mal, macula, a spot.]

1. To dawb with dirt; to defile.

Then rouse thyself, O Earth, out of thy soyle,
In which thou wallowest like to filthy swyne,
And dost thy mind in dirty pleasures *moyle*.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love.

All they which were left were *moiled* with dirt and mire by reason of the deepness of the rotten way. *Knolles.*

2. To weary. [from *moyle*, a mule.]

No more tug one another thus, nor *moil* yourselves; receive Prize equal. *Chapman, Iliad.*

To **Moil.**† *v. n.*

1. To labour in the mire.

Moil not too much under-ground, for the hope of mines is very uncertain. *Bacon, Essays.*

2. To toil; to drudge. Exmore dialect: To moyley, or moyle and toil, to labour hard like a mule. *Grose.*

The name of the laborious William Noy, attorney-general to Charles the First, was anagrammatised, *I moyl in Law.* *Howell.*

They toil and *moil* for the interest of their masters, that in requital break their hearts. *L'Estrange.*

Oh the endless misery of the life I lead! cries the *moiling* husband; to spend all my days in ploughing. *L'Estrange.*

Now he must *moil* and drudge for one he loaths. *Dryden.*

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To *moil* all day, and merry make at night. *Gay's Past.*

Moil.* *n. s.*

1. A spot. [mal, Sax.] *Upton.*

2. A mule. See Moyle.

MOIST. *adj.* [*moiste*, *moite*, Fr.]

1. Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a small degree.

The hills to their supply
Vapour, and exhalation dusk and *moist*,
Sent up amain. *Milton, P. L.*

Why were the *moist* in number so outdone,
That to a thousand dry they are but one. *Blackmore.*

Many who live well in a dry air, fall into all the diseases that depend upon a relaxation in a *moist* one. *Arbuthnot.*

But yet, when moist Arcturus clouds the sky,
The woods and fields their pleasing toils deny.

2. Juicy; succulent. *Ainsworth.*

To MOIST. ✝ *v. a.* [from *moist.*] To make damp;
To MO'ISTEN. } to make wet to a small degree; to damp.

The grounde doth *moyste* it. *Bp. Fisher, Serm.*

After he had turned his face to the windowe, and dried his *moisted* chekes, he spake to them in this sorte. *Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

Write till your ink be dry; and with your tears
Moist it again; and frame some feeling line. *Shakspeare.*

His breasts are full of milk, and his bones are *moistened* with marrow. *Job*, xxi. 24.

A pipe a little *moistened* on the inside, so as there be no drops left, maketh a more solemn sound than if the pipe were dry. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

When torrents from the mountains fall no more, the swelling river is reduced into his shallow bed, with scarce water to *moisten* his own pebbles. *Dryden, Æn.*

MO'ISTENER. ✝ *n. s.* [from *moisten.*] The person or thing that moistens. *Sherwood.*

MO'ISTFUL.* *adj.* [*moist* and *full.*] Full of moisture.

Her *moystfull* temples bound with wreaths of quivering reeds. *Drayton, Poly. lb. S. 18.*

MO'ISTNESS. *n. s.* [from *moist.*] Dampness; wetness in a small degree.

Pleasure both kinds take in the *moistness* and density of the air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The small particles of brick or stone the least *moistness* would join together. *Addison, Guardian.*

MO'ISTURE. *n. s.* [*moiteur*, French; from *moist.*]

1. State of being moist; moderate wetness.

Sometimes angling to a little river near hand, which, for the moisture it bestowed upon roots of some flourishing trees, was rewarded with their shadow. *Sidney.*

Set such plants as require much *moisture*, upon sandy, dry grounds. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

While dryness *moisture*, coldness heat resists,
All that we have, and that we are, subsists. *Denham.*

2. Small quantity of liquid.

All my body's *moisture*
Scarce serves to quench my furnace-burning heat. *Shakspeare.*

If some penurious source by chance appear'd
Scanty of waters, when you scoop'd it dry,
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not dash th' untasted *moisture* from him? *Addison.*

MO'ISTY.* *adj.* [from *moist.*] Drizzling.

For *moystie* blasts not half so mirthful be,
As sweet Aurora brings in spring-time fare. *Induct. to Mir. for Mag.*

MOKES *of a net.* The meshes. *Ainsworth.*

MO'KY. ✝ *adj.* Dark: as, *moky* weather. Ainsworth. It seems a corruption of *murky.* In some places they call it *muggy.* Dusky; cloudy. Dr. Johnson. — It may be from the Icel. *mokkne, mokkr*, condensatio nubium, as Serenius has observed.

MOLA'SSES.* See MOLOSSES.

MO'LAR.* *adj.* [*molaris*, Lat.] Having power to grind.

The teeth are, in men, of three kinds, sharp, as the fore teeth, broad, as the back teeth, which we call the *molar* teeth or grinders, and pointed teeth, or canine, which are between both. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.* No. 752.

MO'LDWARP.* See MOULDWARP.

MOLE. ✝ *n. s.* [*mole*, French; *molen*, Teut. *mola*, Latin.]

1. A *mole* is a formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows into a kind of flesh in the uterus, and is called a false conception. *Quincy.*

2. A natural spot or discolouration of the body. [from *mal*, Sax. *macula*; *mail*, Teut.]

To nourish hair upon the *moles* of the face, is the perpetuation of a very antient custom. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Such in painting are the warts and *moles*, which, adding a likeness to the face, are not therefore to be omitted. *Dryden.*

That Timothy Trim and Jack were the same person, was proved, particularly by a *mole* under the left pap. *Arbuthnot.*

The peculiarities in Homer are marks and *moles*, by which every common eye distinguishes him. *Pope.*

3. [From *moles*, Latin; *mole*, French.] A mound; a dyke.

Sidon [is] straitened on the north side by the sea-ruined wall of the *mole.* *Sandys, Journey.*

With asphaltick slime the gather'd beach
They fasten'd, and the *mole* immense wrought on
Over the foaming deep high-arch'd, a bridge
Of length prodigious. *Milton, P. L.*

The great quantities of stones dug out of the rock could not easily conceal themselves, had they not been consumed in the *moles* and buildings of Naples. *Addison on Italy.*

Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood contain,
The *mole* projected break the roaring main. *Pope.*

4. [*talpa.*] A little beast that works under ground. See MOULDWARP.

Tread softly, that the blind *mole* may not
Hear a foot fall; we now are near his cell. *Shakspeare.*

What is more obvious than a *mole*, and yet what more palpable argument of Providence? *More.*

Moles have perfect eyes, and holes for them through the skin, not much bigger than a pin's head. *Ray on Creation.*

Thy arts of building from the bee receive,
Learn of the *mole* to plow, the worm to weave. *Pope.*

To MOLE.* *v. n.* To clear the ground from molehills. Yorkshire. *Pegge.*

MO'LEBUT. *n. s.* [*orthragoriscus.*] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

MO'LECAST. *n. s.* [*mole* and *cast.*] Hillock cast up by a mole.

In Spring let the *molecasts* be spread, because they hinder the mowers. *Mortimer, Husb.*

MO'LECATCHER. *n. s.* [*mole* and *catcher.*] One whose employment is to catch moles.

Get *molecatcher* cunningly moule for to kill,
And harrow and cast abroad every hill. *Tusser, Husb.*

MO'LECULE.* *n. s.* [*molecula*, Latin.] A small mass, or portion of any body.

I could never see the difference between the antiquated system of atoms, and Buffon's organic *molecules.* *Paley, Nat. Theology*, ch. 23.

MO'LEHILL. *n. s.* [*mole* and *hill.*] Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground. It is used proverbially in hyperboles, or comparisons from something small.

You feed your solitariness with the conceits of the poets, whose liberal pens can as easily travel over mountains as *molehills.* *Sidney.*

The rocks on which the salt-sea billows beat,
And Atlas' tops, the clouds in height that pass,
Compar'd to his huge person *molehills* be. *Fairfax.*

A churchwarden, to express St. Martin's in the Fields, caused to be engraved a martin sitting upon a *molehill* between two trees. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Our politician having baffled conscience, must not be nonplused with inferior obligations, and, having leapt over such mountains, lie down before a *molehill.* *South, Serm.*

Mountains, which to your Maker's view
Seem less than *molehills* do to you. *Roscommon.*

Strange ignorance, that the same man who knows
How far yond' mount above this *molehill* shows,
Should not perceive a difference as great
Between small incomes and a vast estate! *Dryden, Juv.*

To MOLE'ST. *v. a.* [*molester*, French; *molesto*, Latin.] To disturb; to trouble; to vex.

If they will firmly persist concerning points which hitherto have been disputed of, they must agree that they have *molested* the church with needless opposition. *Hooker.*

No man shall meddle with them, or *molest* them in any matter. *1 Mac.* x. 35.

Pleasure and pain signify whatsoever delights or *molests* us. *Locke.*

Both are doom'd to death;
And the dead wake not to *molest* the living. *Rowe.*

MOLESTA'TION. *n. s.* [*molestia*, Latin; from *molest.*] Disturbance; uneasiness caused by vexation.

Though useless unto us, and rather of *molestation*, we refrain from killing swallows. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

An internal satisfaction and acquiescence, or dissatisfaction and *molestation* of spirit, attend the practice of virtue and vice respectively. *Norris, Miscel.*

MOLE'STER.† *n. s.* [from *molest.*] One who disturbs. *Sherwood.*

MOLE'STFUL.* *adj.* [*molest* and *full.*] Vexatious; troublesome.

That pride, which breaketh out to the disturbance and vexation of others, is hated as *molestful* and mischievous. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 22.

MO'LETRACK. *n. s.* [*mole* and *track.*] Course of the mole under-ground.

The pot-trap is a deep earthen vessel set in the ground, with the brim even with the bottom of the *moletracks*. *Mortimer.*

MO'LEWARP. *n. s.* [See MOULDWARP.] A mole.

The *molewarp*'s brains mix'd therewithal,
And with the same the pismire's gall. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

MO'LINIST.* *n. s.* One who follows the doctrine and opinions of Lewis Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, in respect to grace; an adversary of the Jansenists.

MO'LLIENT. *adj.* [*molliens*, Latin.] Softening.

MO'LLIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *mollify.*] That may be softened.

MOLLIFICA'TION.† *n. s.* [*mollification*, French. Cotgrave.]

1. The act of mollifying or softening.

For induration or *mollification*, it is to be inquired what will make metals harder and harder, and what will make them softer and softer. *Bacon.*

2. Pacification; mitigation.

Some *mollification* sweet lady. *Shakspeare.*

MO'LLIFIER.† *n. s.* [from *mollify*; Fr. *mollifieur*, Cotgrave.]

1. That which softens; that which appeases.

The root hath a tender, dainty heat; which, when it cometh above ground to the sun and air, vanisheth; for it is a great *mollifier*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. He that pacifies or mitigates.

The lord treasurer ever secretly feigned himself to be a moderator and *mollifier* of the catholicks' afflictions.
Letter of 1592, *in Ld. Halifax's Miscell.* p. 169.

To MO'LLIFY.† *v. a.* [*mollio*, Latin. *mollir*, Fr.]

1. To soften; to make soft.

In the time of king Richard the Second, it [the language] was so *mollified*, that it came to be thus, as it is in the translation of Wicliffe. *Camden, Rem. Ch. on Languages.*

Thou rainest upon us, and yet dost not always *mollify* all our hardness. *Donne, Devot.* (1624,) p. 323.

2. To assuage.

Neither herb, nor *mollifying* plaister, restored them to health. *Wisd.* xvi. 12.

Sores have not been closed, neither bound up, neither *mollified* with ointment. *Isa.* i. 6.

3. To appease; to pacify; to quiet.

Thinking her silent imaginations began to work upon somewhat to *mollify* them, as the nature of musick is to do, I took up my harp. *Sidney.*

He brought them to these savage parts,
And with sweet science *mollified* their stubborn hearts.
Spenser, F. Q.

The crone, on the wedding-night, finding the knight's aversion, speaks a good word for herself, in hope to *mollify* the sullen bridegroom. *Dryden.*

4. To qualify; to [illegible] any thing harsh or [illegible]some.

They would, by yielding to some things, when they refused others, sooner prevail [illegible] to *mollify* their demands, than at first to reform them. *Clarendon.*

Cowley thus paints Goliah,
The valley now, this monster seem'd to fill,
And we, methought, look'd up to him from our hill;
where the two words seem'd and methought, have *mollified* the figure. *Dryden, Pref. to State of Innocence.*

MOLO'SSE.* *n. s.* [*molossus*, Lat.] A metrical foot, consisting of three long syllables.

There is the smaller alcaic verse with a *molosse* interposed, in that noble place in the Revelation, which consists of strong and harmonious measures. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* ii. 100.

MOLO'SSES.† } *n. s.* [*melazzo*, Italian; perhaps from
MOLA'SSES. } the Gr. μέλι. The word is sometimes written also *melasses.*] Treacle; the spume or scum of the juice of the sugar cane.

We shall speak of the use of each of the said four gums, — where also we may speak of honey and *molasses.*
Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 294.

MOLT.* pret. of *melt.* Obsolete.

The furies flung their snakie whips away,
And *molt* in tears at his enchanting lay.
P. Fletcher, Purp. Isl. v. [illegible]

MO'LTABLE.* *adj.* [from *molt.*] Fusible. Not in use. *Huloet.*

MO'LTEN.† *part. pass.* from *melt.* [molten, Saxon.]

Brass is *molten* out of the stone. *Job*, xxviii. 2.

In a small furnace made of a temperate heat; let the heat be such as may keep the metal *molten*, and no more. *Bacon.*

Love's mystick form the artizans of Greece
In wounded stone, or *molten* gold express. *Prior.*

MO'LY. *n. s.* [*moly*, Latin; *moly*, French.] A plant.

Moly, or wild garlick, is of several sorts; as the great *moly* of Homer, the Indian *moly*, the *moly* of Hungary, serpent's *moly*, the yellow *moly*, Spanish purple *moly*, Spanish silver-capped *moly*, Dioscorides's *moly*, the sweet *moly* of Montpelier: the roots are tender, and must be carefully defended from frosts: as for the time of their flowering, the *moly* of Homer flowers in May, and continues till July, and so do all the rest except the last, which is late in September: they are hardy, and will thrive in any soil. *Mortimer, Husb.*

The sovereign plant he drew,
And shew'd its nature and its wondrous power;
Black was the root, but milky white the flower;
Moly the name. *Pope, Odyss.*

MOME.† *n. s.* [This owes its original to the French word *momon*, which signifies the gaming at dice in masquerade, the rule of which is that a strict silence is to be observed; whatsoever sum one stakes another covers; but not a word is to be spoken; hence also comes our word *mum* for silence. Hanmer, and Dr. Johnson. — It more probably came to us from one of those similar words, that are found in many languages, signifying something foolish. *Momar* is used by Plautus for a fool, whence the French *mommeur*. The Greeks too had μωμος and μωρμος in the same sense. Douce, Illustr. of Shakspeare, i. 366.] A dull, stupid blockhead; a stock; a post.

Ne aught he said, whatever he did heare;
But hanging downe his head, did like a *mome* appeare.
Spenser, F. Q.

A youth will play the wanton, and an old man prove a *mome*.
Warner, Albion's England.

[illegible]
Either get thee from [illegible]
Shakspeare, [illegible]
The words were not spoken to a [illegible] person.
[illegible] 6.

MOMENT. *n. s.* [*moment*, Fr. *momentum*, Latin.]

1. Consequence; importance; weight; value.

We do not find that our Saviour reproved them of errour, for thinking the judgement of the scribes to be worth the objecting, for esteeming it to be of any *moment* or value in matters concerning God. *Hooker.*

I have seen her die twenty times, upon far poorer *moment.* *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

What towns of any *moment* but we have. *Shakspeare.*

It is an abstruse speculation, but also of far less *moment* and consequence to us than the other; seeing that without this we can evince the existence of God. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. Force; impulsive weight; actuating power.

The place of publick prayer is a circumstance in the outward form, which hath *moment* to help devotion. *Hooker.*

Can these or such be any aid to us?
Look they as they were built to shake the world?
Or be a *moment* to our enterprise? *B. Jonson.*

Touch with lightest *moment* of impulse,
His free will, to her own inclining left
In even scale. *Milton, P. L.*

He is a capable judge; can hear both sides with an indifferent ear; is determined only by the *moments* of truth, and so retracts his past errors. *Norris.*

3. An indivisible particle of time.

If I would go to hell for an eternal *moment* or so, I could be knighted. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Winds.*

The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it: from this *moment*,
The very firstlings of my heart shall be
The firstlings of my hand. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The imaginary reasoning of brutes is not a distinct reasoning, but performed in a physical *moment.* *Hale.*

While I a *moment* name, a moment's past;
I'm nearer death in this verse than the last;
What then is to be done? Be wise with speed,
A fool at forty is a fool indeed. *Young.*

Yet thus receiving and returning bliss
In this great *moment*, in this golden now,
When every trace of what, or when, or how,
Should from my soul by raging love be torn. *Prior.*

MOME'NTAL.* *adj.* [*momental*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Important; valuable; of moment.

Not one *momental* minute doth she swerve.
Breton, Sir P. Sidney's Ourania, (1606,) sign. D.

MOME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *momentum*, Latin.] For a moment.

Air but *momentally* remaining in our bodies, hath no proportionable space for its conversion, only of length enough to refrigerate the heart. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

MOMENTA'NEOUS.† } *adj.* [*momentané*, *momentaine*, Fr.
MO'MENTANY. } *momentaneus*, Latin. *Momentany* and *momentary*, were indiscriminately used in the sixteenth century; but *momentany* is perhaps the older of the two. Of *momentaneous* I find no usage.] Lasting but for a moment.

Preferre endless blysse before vaine and *momentany* pleasures.
Woolton, Chr. Manuel, (1576,) sign. L. vii. b.

Small difficulties, when exceeding great good is sure to ensue; and, on the other side, *momentany* benefits, when the hurt which they draw after them is unspeakable, are not at all to be respected. *Hooker.*

Making it *momentany* as a sound.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

Trifles and *momentany* things.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

They snatch at those vanishing shadows of pleasure, which a poor *momentany* life can afford them.
Bp. Hall, Temptations repelled, D. 2. § 6.

Flame above is durable and consistent; but with us it is a stranger and *momentany.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

[illegible]
The horrid sum of his intentions tell,
But she, swift as the *momentany* wing
Of lightning, or the words he spoke, left him. *Crashaw.*

MO'MENTARILY.* *adv.* [from *momentary.*] Every moment.

Why endow the vegetable bird with wings, which nature has made *momentarily* dependent upon the soil? *Shenstone.*

MO'MENTARY. *adj.* [from *moment.*] Lasting for a moment; done in a moment.

Momentary as a sound,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream. *Shakspeare.*

Swift as thought the flitting shade
Through air his *momentary* journey made. *Dryden.*

Onions, garlick, pepper, salt, and vinegar, taken in great quantities, excite a *momentary* heat and fever. *Arbuthnot.*

MOME'NTOUS. *adj.* [from *momentum*, Lat.] Important; weighty; of consequence.

Great Anne, weighing the events of war
Momentous, in her prudent heart thee chose. *Philips.*

If any false step be made in the more *momentous* concerns of life, the whole scheme of ambitious designs is broken. *Addison.*

It would be a very weak thing to give up so *momentous* a point as this, only because it has been contested. *Waterland.*

MOME'NTUM.* *n. s.* [Latin.] Impetus, force, or quantity of motion in a moving body.

Mercury hath of late years become a medicine of very general use. The extreme minuteness, mobility, and *momentum* of its parts, rendering it a most powerful cleanser of all obstructions, even in the most minute capillaries. But then we should be cautious in the use of it, if we consider, that the very thing, which gives it power of doing good above other deobstruents, doth also dispose it to mischief. I mean its great *momentum.* *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 71.

MO'MMERY. *n. s.* [or *mummery*, from *mummer*, *momerie*, Fr.] An entertainment in which maskers play frolicks. See MOME.

All was jollity,
Feasting and mirth, light wantonness and laughter,
Piping and playing, minstrelsy and masking,
Till life fled from us like an idle dream,
A shew of *mommery* without a meaning. *Rowe.*

MO'NACHAL.† *adj.* [*monacal*, Fr. *monachalis*, Latin; μοναχικός.] Monastick; relating to monks, or conventual orders. *Sherwood.*

MO'NACHISM.† *n. s.* [*monachisme*, French.] The state of monks; the monastick life. *Sherwood.*

Hoveden, Matthew of Westminster, and many others of obscurer note, with all their *monachisms.*
Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 4.

Antony the hermit thus compares the different states of *monachism* together. *Bingham, Christ. Antiq.* vii. i. 4.

MO'NAD.† } *n. s.* [*monade*, Fr. Cotgrave; μονάς,
MO'NADE. } Greek.] An indivisible thing.

Disunity is the natural property of matter, which of itself is nothing but an infinite congeries of physical *monads.* *More.*

In man the *monad* or indivisible is the αὐτὸ τὸ αὐτὸ, the self same self or very self; a thing, in the opinion of Socrates, much and narrowly to be inquired into and discussed, to the end that, knowing ourselves, we may know what belongs to us and our happiness. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 346.

MONA'DICAL.* *adj.* [from *monad.*] Having the nature of a monad.

All here depend on the orb unitive,
Which also hight nature *monadical.*
More, Immort. of the Soul, i. iii. 24.

MO'NARCH. *n. s.* [*monarch*, Fr. μονάρχος.]

1. A governour invested with absolute authority; a king.

I was
A morsel for a *monarch.* *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Your brother kings and monarchs of the earth
Do all expect that you should rouse yourself. *Shakspeare.*

The father of a family or nation, that uses his servants like children, and advises with them in what concerns the commonweal, and thereby is willingly obeyed by them, is what the schools mean by a *monarch*. *Temple.*

2. One superiour to the rest of the same kind.

The *monarch* oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

With ease distinguish'd is the regal race,
One *monarch* wears an open, honest face;
Shap'd to his size, and godlike to behold,
His royal body shines with specks of gold. *Dryden, Virg.*

Return'd with dire remorseless sway,
The *monarch* savage rends the trembling prey. *Pope, Odyss.*

3. President.

Come, thou *monarch* of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Mona'rchal.† *adj.* [from *monarch.*] Suiting a monarch; regal; princely; imperial.

By whose *monarchal* sway
She fortifies herself. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 3.*

Devotion doth but reduce the wild multitude of human affections under the *monarchal* government of the love of God. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648,) p. 35.*

Satan, whom now transcendent glory rais'd
Above his fellows, with *monarchal* pride,
Conscious of highest worth, unmov'd thus spake. *Milton, P. L.*

Mo'narchess.* *n. s.* [from *monarch.*] A female monarch; an empress.

The *monarchess* rested very well satisfied, and was ready to license his departure. *Transl. of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 177.*

Mona'rchial.* *adj.* [from *monarch.*] Regal; vested in a single ruler.

Whether the government should be *monarchial* or republican? *Reresby's Mem. p. 121.*

It has arisen from the extreme difficulty of reconciling liberty, under a *monarchial* government, with external strength and with internal tranquillity. *Burke, on the Cause of Discontents.*

Mona'rchical. *adj.* [*monarchique*, Fr. μοναρχικὸς, from *monarch.*] Vested in a single ruler.

That storks will only live in free states, is a pretty conceit to advance the opinion of popular policies, and from antipathies in nature to disparage *monarchical* government. *Brown.*

The decretals resolve all into a *monarchical* power at Rome. *Baker, Reflect. on Learning.*

Mona'rchick.* *adj.* [*monarchique*, French.] Vested in a single ruler.

The Jewish church and the Christian, though so different, have yet, in their several ages, subsisted and flourished under the like outward rule, *monarchique* government. *Archdeacon Holyday, Serm. (1661,) p. 48.*

He first wrote under the consular, and the other under the *monarchic* state. *Warburton on Prodigies, p. 119.*

To **Mo'narchise.**† *v. n.* [from *monarch.*] To play the king.

Allowing him a breath, a little scene
To *monarchize*, be fear'd, and kill with looks. *Shakspeare.*

That prince, which here doth *monarchize*. *Drummond, Madrigal.*

To **Mo'narchise.*** *v. a.* To rule over as king.

Brute first *monarchiz'd* the land. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 5.*

Mo'narchist.* *n. s.* [from *monarchise.*] An advocate for monarchy.

I proceed to examine the next supposition of the church *monarchists*. *Barrow, on the Pope's Supremacy.*

Mo'narchy. *n. s.* [*monarchie*, Fr. μοναρχία, Gr.]

1. The government of a single person.

While the *monarchy* flourished, these wanted not a protector. *Atterbury, Serm.*

2. Kingdom; empire.

[illegible]
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.
The first that there did greet my stranger soul,
Was my great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,
Who cried aloud, What scourge for perjury
Can this dark *monarchy* afford false Clarence? *Shakspeare.*

This small inheritance
Contenteth me, and 's worth a *monarchy*. *Shakspeare.*

MO'NASTERY.† *n. s.* [*monastere*, Fr. *monasterium*, Lat.] House of religious retirement; convent; abby; cloister. It is usually pronounced, and often written, *monastry*. Spenser has once written it *monastere*, after the French form.

The elfin knight,
Who now no place besides unsought had left,
At length into a *monastere* did light. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. xii. 23.*

Then courts of kings were held in high renown;
There, virgins honourable vows receiv'd,
But chaste as maids in *monasteries* liv'd. *Dryden.*

In a *monastery* your devotions cannot carry you so far toward the next world, as to make this lose the sight of you. *Pope.*

Mona'stick.† } *adj.* [*monastique*, Fr. *monasticus*,
Mona'stical. } Lat.] Religiously recluse; pertaining to a monk.

I drave my suitor to forswear the full stream of the world, and to live in a nook merely *monastick*. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

The silicious and hairy vests of the strictest orders of friers derive the institution of their *monastick* life from the example of John and Elias. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

His profession was the very dungeon of the *monastical* prison, the strictest and severest of all other orders. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 245.*

When young, you led a life *monastick*,
And wore a vest ecclesiastick;
Now in your age you grow fantastick. *Denham.*

Mona'stically. *adv.* [from *monastick.*] Reclusely; in the manner of a monk.

I have a dozen years more to answer for, all *monastically* passed in this country of liberty and delight. *Swift.*

Mona'stick.* *n. s.* A monk.

An art of great value with the ancients, and longest preserved amongst the *monasticks*, as we find upon figures and capital letters in old vellum manuscripts. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 143.*

Mo'nday.† *n. s.* [from *moon* and *day*; monan-dæg, Sax. the day of the moon; the day consecrated to the moon; monan, genitive case of mona, the moon.] The second day of the week.

The Saxons did adore the moon, to whom they set a day apart, which to this day we call *moon-day*. *Gregory, Posthum. (1650,) p. 202.*

*MONDE.** *n. s.* [French; *mundus*, Lat.]

1. The world; a certain number of people: as, the *beau monde*. See Beau-monde.

2. A globe, the ensign of power and authority.

In a tunic and robe of brocade, with a full, fair wig; a gold crown much larger than the head; and a *monde* in his hand. *Drummond, Trav. (L. 1744,) p. 8.*

MO'NEY.† *n. s.* [*monnoye*, French; *moneta*, Latin. It has properly no plural except when money is taken for a single piece; but *monies* was formerly used for sums. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Saxon mẏneꞇ, money, from mẏneꞇian, to coin. It is not usual to say *a money*, as we say *a coin*; but it has been so expressed. "The kesitah was not a Jewish, but *a* Canaanite *money*." Costard's Two Dissert. Oxford, 1750, p. 27.] Metal coined for the purposes of commerce.

Importune him for *monies*; be not ceast
With slight denial. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

The jealous wittolly knave hath masses of *money*. *Shakspeare.*

You need my help, and you say,
Shylock, we would have monies. *Shakspeare.*
I will give thee the worth of it in *money*. *1 Kings*, xxi. 2.
Wives the readiest helps
To betray heady husbands, rob the easy,
And lend the *monies* on return of lust. *B. Jonson.*
Money differs from uncoined silver, in that the quantity of silver in each piece of *money* is ascertained by the stamp it bears, which is a publick voucher. *Locke.*
My discourse to the hen-peck'd has produced many correspondents; such a discourse is of general use, and every married man's *money*. *Addison, Spect.*
Shall I withhold a little *money* or food from my fellow creature, for fear he should not be good enough to receive it from me? *Law.*
People are not obliged to receive any *monies*, except of their own coinage by a publick mint. *Swift.*
Those hucksters or *money*-jobbers will be found necessary, if this brass *money* is made current in the exchequer. *Swift.*

MO'NEYBAG. *n. s.* [*money* and *bag*.] A large purse.
Look to my house; I am right loth to go;
There is some ill a brewing towards my rest,
For I did dream of *moneybags* to-night. *Shakspeare.*
My place was taken up by an ill-bred puppy, with a *moneybag* under each arm. *Addison, Guardian.*

MO'NEYBOX. *n. s.* [*money* and *box*.] A till; repository of ready coin.

MO'NEYBROKER.* *n. s.* [*money* and *broker*.] A money-changer or moneyscrivener.
[They] enquire,
Like *moneybrokers*, after names. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

MO'NEYCHANGER. *n. s.* [*money* and *change*.] A broker in money.
The usurers or *moneychangers* being a scandalous employment at Rome, is a reason for the high rate of interest. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'NEYED. *adj.* [from *money*.] Rich in money: often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands.
Invite *moneyed* men to lend to the merchants, for the continuing and quickening of trade. *Bacon, Essays.*
If exportation will not balance importation, away must your silver go again, whether *moneyed* or not *moneyed*; for where goods do not, silver must pay for the commodities you spend. *Locke.*
Several turned their money into those funds, merchants as well as other *moneyed* men. *Swift.*
With these measures fell in all *monied* men; such as had raised vast sums by trading with stocks and funds, and lending upon great interest. *Swift.*

MO'NEYER.† *n. s.* [*monnoyeur*, Fr. from *money*.]
1. One that deals in money; a banker.
2. A coiner of money.
Impairment in allay can only happen, either by the dishonesty of the *moneyers* or minters, or by counterfeiting the coin. *Hale, H. P. C.* ch. 18.

MO'NEYLENDER.* *n. s.* [*money* and *lend*.] One who lends money to others; one who raises money for others.
In all the corporations, all the open boroughs, indeed in every district of the kingdom, there is some leading man, some agitator, some wealthy merchant, or considerable manufacturer, some active attorney, some popular preacher, some *moneylender*, &c. who is followed by the whole flock. *Burke, Sp. on the Durat. of Parliaments.*

MO'NEYLESS.† *adj.* [from *money*.] Wanting money; penniless.
Paltering the free and *moneyless* power of discipline with a carnal satisfaction by the purse. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.
The strong expectation of a good certain salary will outweigh the loss by bad rents received out of lands in *moneyless* times. *Swift.*

MO'NEYMATTER. *n. s.* [*money* and *matter*.] Account of debtor and creditor.
What if you and I Nick should enquire how *moneymatters* stand between us? *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

MO'NEYSCRIVENER. *n. s.* [*money* and *scrivener*.] One who raises money for others.
Suppose a young unexperienced man in the hands of *moneyscriveners*; such fellows are like your wire-drawing mills, if they get hold of a man's finger, they will pull in his whole body at last. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

MO'NEYSPINNER.* *n. s.* A small spider, vulgarly so called; and fancifully held to prognosticate the receipt of money, or good luck, to those on whom they are seen to crawl.

MO'NEYSWORTH. *n. s.* [*money* and *worth*.] Something valuable; something that will bring money.
There is either money or *moneysworth* in all the controversies of life; for we live in a mercenary world, and it is the price of all things in it. *L'Estrange.*

MO'NEYWORT. *n. s.* A plant.

MO'NGCORN. *n. s.* [manᵹ, Saxon, and *corn*.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye; miscellane, or maslin.

MO'NGER.† *n. s.* [manᵹepe, monᵹep, Sax. a trader, from manᵹian, to trade.] A dealer; a seller. It is seldom or never used alone, or otherwise than after the name of any commodity to express a seller of that commodity: as, a *fishmonger*; and sometimes a medler in any thing: as, a *whoremonger*; a *newsmonger*. Dr. Johnson. — Lye makes a similar remark, overpassing the use of *monger* by itself; which Wicliffe, I think, somewhere uses in the good sense of a trader, or merchant; and which Ben Jonson certainly employs in the contemptuous meaning of a low trader.
Here was no subtle device to get a wench!
This Chanon has a brave pate of his own,
A shaven pate! and a right *monger*, y'faith!
This was his plot! *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*
Do you know me? — Yes, excellent well, you are a fishmonger. *Shakspeare.*
The impatient states-*monger*
Could now contain himself no longer. *Hudibras.*

MO'NGREL.† *adj.* [as *mongcorn*, from manᵹ, Saxon, or *mengen*, to mix, Germ.] Of a mixed breed: commonly written *mungrel* for *mangrel*.
There is a *mongrel* dialect, composed of Italian and French and some Spanish words are also in it; which they call Franco. *Howell, Instruct. For. Trav.* (1642,) p. 139.
This zealot
Is of a *mongrel*, divers kind,
Clerick before, and lay behind. *Hudibras.*
Ye *mongrel* work of heaven, with human shapes,
That have but just enough of sense to know
The master's voice. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*
I'm but a half-strain'd villain yet,
But *mongrel* mischievous. *Dryden.*
His friendship still to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind;
No fools of rank, or *mongrel* breed,
Who fain wou'd pass for lords indeed. *Swift, Miscell.*

MO'NGREL.* *n. s.* Any thing of mixed breed.
His two faculties of serving-man and solicitor should compound into one *mongrel*. *Milton, Colasterion.*
Base, grovelling, worthless wretches;
Mongrels in faction; poor faint-hearted traitors. *Addison.*

MO'NIED.* See MONEYED.

MO'NIMENT.† *n. s.* [*monimento*, Ital. *monimentum*, or *monumentum*, Lat. from *moneo*.]
1. A memorial; a record.
That as a sacred symbole it may dwell
In her sonne's flesh, to mind revengement,
And be for all chaste dames an endless *moniment*. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. ii. 10.
2. A mark; a superscription; an image.

Some others were new driven, and distent
Into great ingoes, and to wedges square;
Some in round plates withouten momment.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. vii. 5.

To MO'NISH.† *v. a.* [*moneo*, Latin; a contraction of *admonish*. Dr. Johnson. — It is not a contraction, but the Saxon verb monan, moneȝian; and is old in our language; probably in use before *admonish*. It was written also *monest*, as well as *monish*.] To warn; to counsel; to admonish.

For I you praie and eke *moneste*,
Nought to refusin our requeste. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 3579.
Now worthy women, in this balade short,—
Of charite I *monishe* and exhorte. *Chaucer, Compl. of Cres.* 195.

Monish him gently, which shall make him both willing to amend, and glad to go forward in love. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Here are all degrees to be *monished*.
Homilies, Serm. iii. *Against Adultery.*

MO'NISHER. *n. s.* [from *monish*.] An admonisher; a monitor.

MO'NISHMENT.* *n. s.* [from *monish*.] Admonition; counsel given. *Sherwood.*

MONI'TION. *n. s.* [*monitio*, Latin; *monition*, Fr.]

1. Information; hint.

We have no visible *monition* of the returns of any other periods, such as we have of the day, by successive light and darkness. *Holder on Time.*

2. Instruction; document.

Unruly ambition is deaf, not only to the advice of friends, but to the counsels and *monitions* of reason itself. *L'Estrange.*

Then after sage *monitions* from his friends,
His talents to employ for nobler ends,
He turns to politicks his dangerous wit. *Swift.*

MO'NITIVE.* *adj.* [*monitus*, Lat.] Admonitory; conveying useful instruction.

These evils are exemplary and *monitive*. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 12.

MO'NITOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives useful hints. It is used of an upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look to the boys in his absence.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king; his learning is eminent: be but his scholar, and you are safe. *Bacon.*

It was the privilege of Adam innocent to have these notions also firm and untainted, to carry his *monitor* in his bosom, his law in his heart, and to have such a conscience as might be its own casuist. *South, Serm.*

We can but divine who it is that speaks; whether Persius himself, or his friend and *monitor*, or a third person. *Dryden.*

The pains that come from the necessities of nature, are *monitors* to us to beware of greater mischiefs. *Locke.*

MO'NITORY. *adj.* [*monitoire*, Fr. *monitorius*, Lat.] Conveying useful instruction; giving admonition.

Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments, are *monitory* and instructive. *L'Estrange.*

He is so taken up still, in spite of the *monitory* hint in my essay, with particular men, that he neglects mankind. *Pope.*

MO'NITORY. *n. s.* Admonition; warning.

A king of Hungary took a bishop in battle, and kept him prisoner; whereupon the pope writ a *monitory* to him, for that he had broken the privilege of holy church. *Bacon.*

MO'NITRESS.* *n. s.* [from *monitor*.] A female monitor; an instructress.

Thus far our pretty and ingenious *monitress*; were I to say any thing after her, my case would be that of the tiresome actor. *Student*, ii. 367.

MONK. *n. s.* [monec, Saxon; *monachus*, Latin; μοναχὸς.] One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances.

'Twould prove the verity of certain words,
Spoke by a holy *monk*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Abdemeleck, as one weary of the world, gave over all, and betook himself to a solitary life, and became a melancholy Mahometan *monk*. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

The dronish *monks*, the scorn and shame of manhood,
Rouse and prepare once more to take possession,
And nestle in their ancient hives again. *Rowe.*

Monks, in some respects, agree with regulars, as in the substantial vows of religion; but in other respects, *monks* and regulars differ; for that regulars, vows excepted, are not tied up to so strict a rule of life as *monks* are. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

MO'NKEY.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson considers the word as *monikin*, a little man. Pennant derives it from *monca*, a name which the Malayes give to a particular species of the animal among them. *Monicchio* for a monkey is old in the Italian language.]

1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing some resemblance of man.

One of them shewed me a ring that he had of your daughter for a *monkey*: Tubal, it was my turquoise; I would not have given it for a wilderness of *monkeys*. *Shakspeare.*

More new-fangled than an ape; more giddy in my desires than a *monkey*. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Other creatures, as well as *monkeys*, destroy their young ones by senseless fondness. *Locke on Education.*

With glittering gold and sparkling gems they shine,
But apes and *monkeys* are the gods within. *Granville.*

2. A word of contempt, or slight kindness.

This is the *monkey's* own giving out; she is persuaded I will marry her. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Poor *monkey*! how wilt thou do for a father? *Shakspeare.*

MO'NKERY.† *n. s.* [from *monk*.] The monastick life.

Heresy in Britaine ariseth of *monkery*.
Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot. P. i. fol. 19.

Monkeries then were as far distant from those of our days, as the moon is distant from the earth.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza, (1587,) p. 326.

Vows of chastity, *monkery*, and a solitary life.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 657.

Neither do I meddle with their evangelical perfection of vows, nor the dangerous servitude of their rash and impotent votaries, nor the inconveniences of their *monkery*. *Bp. Hall.*

MO'NKHOOD. *n. s.* [*monk* and *hood*.] The character of a monk.

He had left off his *monkhood* too, and was no longer obliged to them. *Atterbury.*

MO'NKISH. *adj.* [from *monk*.] Monastick; pertaining to monks; taught by monks.

Those publick charities are a greater ornament to this city than all its wealth, and do more real honour to the reformed religion, than redounds to the church of Rome from all those *monkish* and superstitious foundations of which she vainly boasts. *Atterbury, Serm.*

Rise, rise, Roscommon, see the Blenheim muse,
The dull constraint of *monkish* rhyme refuse. *Smith.*

MONKS-HOOD. *n. s.* [*consolida regalis*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

MONKS-RHUBARB. *n. s.* A species of dock: its roots are used in medicine.

MONO'CEROS.* } *n. s.* [μόνος single, and κέρας, horn,
MONO'CEROT. } Gr.] The unicorn.

Jacob de Dondis, in his catalogue of simples, hath ambergreece, the bone in a stag's heart, *monocerot's* horn.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 376.

MO'NOCHORD. *n. s.* [μόνος and χορδὴ.]

1. An instrument of one string: as, the trumpet marine. *Harris.*

2. A kind of instrument anciently of singular use for the regulating of sounds: the ancients made use of it to determine the proportion of sounds to one another. When the chord was divided into two equal parts, so that the terms were as one to one, they called them unisons; but if as two to one, they called them octaves or diapasons; when they were as three to two, they called them fifths or diapentes;

if they were as four to three, they called them fourths or diatesserons; if as five to four, they called it diton, or a tierce major; but if as six to five, then they called it a demi-diton, or a tierce minor; and, lastly, if the terms were as twenty-four to twenty-five, they called it a demiton or dieze; the *monochord* being thus divided, was properly that which they called a system, of which there were many kinds, according to the different divisions of the *monochord*. *Harris.*

MONO'CULAR. } *adj.* [μόνος and *oculus.*] One-eyed;
MONO'CULOUS. } having only one eye.

He was well served who, going to cut down an antient white hawthorn tree, which, because she budded before others, might be an occasion of superstition, had some of the prickles flew into his eyes, and made him *monocular*. *Howell.*

Those of China repute the rest of the world *monoculous*. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

MO'NODY.† *n. s.* [μονωδία, Gr. *monodie*, Fr.] A poem sung by one person, not in dialogue. Dr. Johnson. — Of this usage Dr. Johnson gives no example. Our old lexicography calls a monody, "a mournful song." Cockeram. This is the sense of the word among the ancients: a ditty sung by the person alone, to vent his grief. Among the French it obtained the distinction of "chant lugubre d'eglise, qui est toujours sur le même ton." Lacombe.

It is called a *monody* from a Greek word signifying a mournful or funeral song, sung by a single person. *Bp. Newton, Note on Milton's Lycidas.*

MONO'GAMIST.† *n. s.* [μόνος and γάμος; *monogame*, Fr.] One who disallows second marriages.

I maintained with Whiston, that it was unlawful for a priest of the church of England, after the death of his first wife, to take a second; or, to express it in one word, I valued myself upon being a strict *monogamist*. *Goldsmith, Vic. of Wakefield*, ch. 2.

MONO'GAMY.† *n. s.* [*monogamie*, Fr. μόνος, and γαμέω, Gr.] Marriage of one wife.

If he had ever read the book following of *monogamy*, he might have found his Tertullian then montanizing, to upbraid the true and catholick church with the usual practice and allowance of the second marriages of their bishops. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 106.

MO'NOGRAM.† *n. s.* [μόνος and γράμμα, Gr.; *monogramme*, Fr.]

1. A cypher; a character compounded of several letters.

It came
To be described by a *monogram*. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

2. A picture drawn in lines without colour.

A kind of first draught, or ground colours only, and *monogram* of life. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 571.

MO'NOGRAMMAL.* *adj.* [from *monogram*.] Sketching in the manner of a monogram.

Though it be but as it were a *monogrammal* description, and a kind of rude draught as it were with a coal. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 355.

MO'NOLOGUE. *n. s.* [μόνος and λόγος; *monologue*, Fr.] A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

He gives you an account of himself, and of his returning from the country, in *monologue*; to which unnatural way of narration Terence is subject in all his plays. *Dryden.*

MONO'MACHY.† *n. s.* [μονομαχία; μόνος and μάχη, Gr. *monomachie*, old Fr.] A duel; a single combat.

In those ancient *monomachies* and combats they were searched, [that] they had no magical charms. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 54.

Abner invites his rival in honour to a tragical play, (as he terms it,) a *monomachy* of twelve single combatants on either part. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Cons.* D. 2, C. 2.

MO'NOME. *n. s.* [*monome*, Fr.] In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name; as, a b, a a b, a a a b. *Harris.*

MONO'PATHY.* *n. s.* [μόνος, and πάθεια, Gr.] Solitary sensibility; sole suffering.

By this Spanish proverb, every one calculateth his nativity, and sentenceth his own future fate, by crying at his birth; not coming only from the body's *monopathy*, or sole suffering by change of its warm quarters; but, according to some, from sympathy with the divining soul, that knoweth itself for a time banished from the Father of Spirits. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* (1654,) p. 32.

MONOPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [*monopetale*, Fr. μόνος and πέταλον.] It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into many small ones, and those fall off together. *Quincy.*

MONO'POLIST.† *n. s.* [*monopoleur*, Fr. Our own word was formerly *monopoler*. Cotgrave and Sherwood. Then *monopolizer*.] One who by engrossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

Joy is an import; joy is an exchange;
Joy flies *monopolists*; it calls for two. *Young, Night Th.* 2.

To MONO'POLIZE.† *v. a.* [μόνος and πωλέω; *monopoler*, French.] To engross so as to have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

As if this age had *monopolized* all goodness to itself. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 256.

He has such a prodigious trade, that if there is not some stop put, he will *monopolize*; nobody will sell a yard of drapery, or mercery ware, but himself. *Arbuthnot.*

MONO'POLIZER.* *n. s.* [from *monopolize*.] A monopolist.

Merchants have been prohibited to unlade their goods in such ports as were for their own advantage, and forced to bring them to those places which were most for the advantages of the *monopolizers* and projectors. *Remonstrance in* 1642, *Welwood's Mem.* p. 298.

There was in it the fraud of some old patentees and *monopolizers* in the trade of bookselling. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

MONO'POLY. *n. s.* [μονοπωλία; *monopole*, French; μόνος and πωλέω.] The exclusive privilege of selling any thing.

If I had a *monopoly* on't they would have part on't. *Shakspeare.*

How could he answer't, should the state think fit
To question a *monopoly* of wit. *Cowley.*

One of the most oppressive *monopolies* imaginable; all others can concern only something without us, but this fastens upon our nature, yea upon our reason. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Shakspeare rather writ happily than knowingly and justly; and Jonson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, yet seemed to envy to posterity that knowledge and to make a *monopoly* of his learning. *Dryden, Juv.*

MONO'PTOTE. *n. s.* [μόνος and πτῶσις.] A noun used only in some one oblique case. *Clarke, Lat. Gram.*

MONO'STICH.† *n. s.* [μονόστιχον.] A composition of one verse.

The drugs and spices here so perfumed the place, that it made me since give the better credit to that *monostich* of an old poet, "Auras madentes Persicorum aromatum." *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 164.

MONOSYLLA'BICAL. *adj.* [from *monosyllable*.] Consisting of words of one syllable.

MONOSY'LLABLE. *n. s.* [*monosyllabe*, French; μόνος and συλλαβή.] A word of only one syllable.

My name of Ptolemy!
It is so long it asks an hour to write it:
I'll change it into Jove or Mars!
Or any other civil *monosyllable*,
That will not tire my hand. *Dryden, Cleom.*

Poets, although not insensible how much our language was already overstocked with *monosyllables*, yet, to save time and pains, introduced that barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the measure of their verses. *Swift.*

Monosyllable lines, unless artfully managed, are stiff or languishing; but may be beautiful to express melancholy. *Pope.*

MONOSY'LLABLED. *adj.* [*monosyllabe*, Fr. from *monosyllable*.] Consisting of one syllable.

Nine taylors, if rightly spell'd,
Into one man are *monosyllabled*. *Cleaveland.*

MONOSTRO'PHICK.* *adj.* [μόνος and ϛρόφη, Gr.] Free from the restraint of any particular metre.

The measure of verse used in the chorus is of all sorts, called by the Greeks *monostrophick*. *Milton, Pref. to Samson Agonistes.*

MO'NOTONE.* *n. s.* [μόνος, and τόνος, Greek.] Uniformity of sound; want of proper cadence in pronunciation.

A kind of chaunt that frequently varies very little from a *monotone*. *Mason on Church Musick, p. 97.*

MONOTO'NICAL.* *adj.* [from *monotony*.] Having an unvaried sound; wanting variety in cadence.

We should not be lulled to sleep by the length of a *monotonical* declamation. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

MONO'TONOUS.* *adj.* [from *monotony*.] Wanting variety in cadence.

Every line was perhaps uniformly recited to the same *monotonous* modulation. *Warton, Hist. E. P. Emend.* ii. a. 4.

The melodies, whether old or new, ought to be executed in a less *monotonous*, and consequently more intelligible, manner. *Mason on Ch. Musick, p. 196.*

MONO'TONY. *n. s.* [μονοτονία; μόνος and τόνος; *monotonie*, Fr.] Uniformity of sound; want of variety in cadence.

I could object to the repetition of the same rhimes within four lines of each other as tiresome to the ear through their *monotony*. *Pope, Letters.*

MONSIEUR.† *n. s.* [French.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman.

A Frenchman his companion;
An eminent *monsieur*, that it seems, much loves
A Gallian girl. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Nor shall we then need the *monsieurs* of Paris to take our hopeful youth into their slight and prodigal custodies. *Milton on Education.*

MONSO'ON. *n. s.* [*monson*, *monçon*, Fr.]

Monsoons are shifting trade winds in the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically; some for half a year one way, others but for three months, and then shift and blow for six or three months directly contrary. *Harris.*

The *monsoons* and trade winds are constant and periodical, even to the thirtieth degree of latitude, all round the globe, and seldom transgress or fall short of those bounds. *Ray.*

MO'NSTER. *n. s.* [*monstre*, Fr. *monstrum*, Latin.]

1. Something out of the common order of nature.

Methinks heroick poesie till now,
Like some fantastick fairy land did show,
Gods, devils, nymphs, witches, and giants' race,
And all but man in man's chief work had place:
Then like some worthy knight, with sacred arms,
Doth drive the *monsters* thence, and end the charms. *Cowley.*

It ought to be determined whether *monsters* be really a distinct species; we find, that some of these monstrous productions have none of those qualities that accompany the essence of that species from whence they derive. *Locke.*

2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.

If she live long,
And, in the end, meet the old course of death,
Women will all turn *monsters*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

All human virtue, to its latest breath,
Finds envy never conquer'd but by death:
The great Alcides every labour past,
Had still this *monster* to subdue at last. *Pope.*

To MO'NSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out of the common order of things. Not in use.

Her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree,
That *monsters* it. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I had rather have one scratch my head i' th' sun,
When the alarum were struck, than idly sit
To hear my nothings *monster'd*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

MONSTRO'SITY. } *n. s.* [from *monstrous*.] The state
MONSTRUO'SITY. } of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe. *Monstrosity* is more analogous.

This is the *monstruosity* in love, that the will is infinite, and the execution confin'd. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Such a tacit league is against such routs and shoals of people, as have utterly degenerated from nature, as have in their very body and frame of estate a *monstrosity*. *Bacon.*

We read of monstrous births, but we often see a greater *monstrosity* in educations: thus, when a father has begot a man, he trains him up into a beast. *South, Serm.*

By the same law *monstrosity* could not incapacitate from marriage; witness the case of hermaphrodites. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

MO'NSTROUS.† *adj.* [*monstrueux*, Fr. *monstrosus*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from the stated order of nature.

Nature there perverse,
Brought forth all *monstrous*, all prodigious things,
Hydras, and gorgons, and chimeras dire. *Milton, P. L.*

Every thing that exists has its particular constitution; and yet some *monstrous* productions have few of those qualities which accompany the essence of that species from whence they derive their originals. *Locke.*

2. Strange; wonderful. Generally with some degree of dislike.

Is it not *monstrous* that this player here
But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,
Could force his soul so to his conceit,
That, from her working, all his visage wan'd? *Shakspeare.*

O *monstrous!* but one halfpenny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack. *Shakspeare.*

3. Irregular: enormous.

No *monstrous* height, or breadth, or length appear,
The whole at once is bold and regular. *Pope.*

4. Shocking; hateful.

This was an invention given out by the Spaniards, to save the *monstrous* scorn their nation received. *Bacon.*

5. Full of monsters.

Where thou, perhaps, under the whelming tide,
Visit'st the bottom of the *monstrous* world. *Milton, Lycidas.*

MO'NSTROUS. *adv.* Exceedingly; very much. A cant term.

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a dram of each, turn into a mouldy substance, there residing a fair cloud in the bottom, and a *monstrous* thick oil on the top. *Bacon.*

She was easily put off the hooks, and *monstrous* hard to be pleased again. *L'Estrange.*

Add, that the rich have still a gibe in store,
And will be *monstrous* witty on the poor. *Dryden, Juv.*

MO'NSTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *monstrous*.]

1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; shockingly; terribly; horribly.

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth, but superlatively and *monstrously* so in his old age. *South, Serm.*

2. To a great or enormous degree.

He walks;
And that self chain about his neck,
Which he forswore most *monstrously* to have. *Shakspeare.*

These truths with his example you disprove,
Who with his wife is *monstrously* in love. *Dryden, Juv.*

MO'NSTROUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *monstrous.*] Enormity; irregular nature or behaviour.

See the *monstrousness* of man,
When he looks out in an ungrateful shape! *Shakspeare.*
O, how I hate the *monstrousness* of time!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

MO'NTANISM.* *n. s.* The tenets of *Montanus*, an ancient heretick, who, about the close of the second century, founded a sect; unjustly pretending to be a prophet: multiplying fasts; forbidding second marriages; condemning all care of the body; and declaring that philosophy, arts, and whatever savoured of polite learning, should be banished from the Christian church.

Tertullian, proclaming even open war to the church, maintained *montanism*, wrote a book in defence of the new fast, and intituled the same, A treatise of fasting against the opinion of the carnal sort. *Hooker, Ecc. Pol.* v. § 72.

His [Tertullian's] *montanism* put no separation at all betwixt him and other Christians, save only in point of discipline, which he, according to the severity of his nature, would have to be most harsh and rigorous. *Hanmer, View of Antiq.* p. 119.

MO'NTANIST.* *n. s.* A follower of Montanus.

The *montanists* held these additions to be supplements to the Gospel. *Hooker, Ecc. Pol.* v. § 72.

MONTANI'STICAL.* *adj.* Belonging to the heresy of the Montanists.

An emulation of the *montanistical* vaunt of virginity.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 247.

Containing in them divers of his wild, *montanistical* conceits.
Hanmer, View of Antiq. p. 125.

To MO'NTANIZE.* *v. n.* To follow the opinions of Montanus.

Tertullian, together with such as were his followers, began to *montanize*; and, pretending to perfect the severity of Christian discipline, brought in sundry unaccustomed days of fasting.
Hooker, Ecc. Pol. v. § 72.

MONTA'NT. *n. s.* [French.] A term in fencing.

Vat be all you, one, two, tree, four, come for?
— To see thee fight, — to see thee pass thy punto, thy stock; thy reverse, thy distance; thy *montant*. *Shakspeare.*

MONTE'RO. *n. s.* [Spanish.] A horseman's cap.

His hat was like a helmet, or Spanish *montero*. *Bacon.*

MONTE'TH. *n. s.* [from the name of the inventor.] A vessel in which glasses are washed.

New things produce new words, and thus *Monteth*
Has by one vessel sav'd his name from death. *King.*

MONTH.† *n. s.* [monað, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — *Moon* was formerly written *mone*; and *month* was written *moneth.*] It means the period in which that planet *moneth*, or completeth its orbit. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purley, ii. 417. — This observation is very ingenious, although there are no vestiges of a verb of this form in the Anglosaxon or any of the Gothick languages. Dr. Jamieson. — The Sax. monað, is from mona, the moon; and the Goth. *menath*, from *mena*, the same; μήνη, Greek. Wachter deduces the Goth. word for moon from *man*a to warn, to admonish, to instruct; and Dr. Jamieson the Sax. mona from monian, the same. May we not then refer also to the Greek verb μηνύω, to indicate, to point out, to declare, whence perhaps μήνη, the moon, and μὴν, a month? If this be admitted, here is the verb to support Mr. Tooke's observation, though in other words, viz. a month meaneth the period in which that planet warns, instructs, and points out.] A space of time either measured by the sun or moon: the lunar month is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the same point: the solar month is the time in which the sun passes through a sign of the zodiack: the calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap year of twenty-nine.

Till the expiration of your *month*,
Sojourn with my sister. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

From a *month* old even unto five years old. *Lev.* xxvii. 6.

Months are not only lunary, and measured by the moon, but also solary, and terminated by the motion of the sun, in thirty degrees of the ecliptick. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

As many *months* as I sustain'd her hate,
So many years is she condemn'd by fate
To daily death. *Dryden, Theo. and Hon.*

MONTH'S *mind*.† *n. s.* Longing desire. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson gives no account of the origin of this phrase. A *month's mind* is the *mind* or *remembrance* days of former times, when persons directed, in their wills, that within a year, a month, or some specifick time, after their death, a requiem for their souls should be performed, and some charity bestowed. They were called also *mind days*. Pegge, in his Anecdotes of the English Language, says that the phrase originated from the direction being "a declaration of the will and mind of the deceased." But the *months' minds* have been sometimes called *memories*, and sometimes *monuments*; and therefore clearly denote *remembrance*, not *intention*. They were a source of profit to the monks; and, from a knowledge of that, our ancestors at the Reformation perhaps retained the phrase, as a ludicrous mode of expressing any desire of gratifying their wishes.

Sekynge to make all men's goodes common unto them by tytle of tythes, offeryngës, devocyons, pylgrimages, absolucyons, indulgencës, bequestes, mortuaryes, *monthes-myndes*, yearmyndes, and the devil and all besydes.
Bale, Yet a Course at the Romish Foxe, fol. 91. b.

Whether there are any *months' minds* and anniversaries.
Interrog. in 1552, *Strype's Mem. of the Ref.* ii. 354.

You have a *month's mind* to them. *Shakspeare.*

For if a trumpet sound or drum beat,
Who has not a *month's mind* to combat? *Hudibras.*

MO'NTHLY. *adj.* [from *month.*]

1. Continuing a month; performed in a month.

I would ask concerning the *monthly* revolutions of the moon about the earth, or the diurnal ones of the earth upon its own axis, whether these have been finite or infinite. *Bentley.*

2. Happening every month.

The youth of heavenly birth I view'd,
For whom our *monthly* victims are renew'd. *Dryden.*

MO'NTHLY. *adv.* Once in a month.

If the one may very well *monthly* the other may as well even daily, be iterated. *Hooker.*

O swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon,
That changes *monthly* in her circled orb;
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shakspeare.*

MONTO'IR. *n. s.* [French.] In horsemanship, a stone as high as the stirrups, which Italian riding-masters mount their horses from, without putting their foot in the stirrup. *Dict.*

MONTRO'SS. *n. s.* An under gunner, or assistant to a gunner, engineer, or fire-master. *Dict.*

MO'NUMENT. *n. s.* [*monument*, Fr. *monumentum*, Latin.]

1. Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved; a memorial.

In his time there remained the *monument* of his tomb in the mountain Jasius. *Ralegh.*

He is become a notable *monument* of unprosperous disloyalty. *King Charles.*

So many grateful altars I would rear
Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone
Of lustre from the brook; in memory,
Or *monument* to ages: and thereon
Offer sweet-smelling gums. *Milton, P. L.*

Of ancient British art
A pleasing *monument*, not less admir'd
Than what from Attick or Etruscan hands
Arose. *Philips.*

Collect the best *monuments* of our friends, their own images in their writings. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A tomb; a cenotaph; something erected in memory of the dead.

On your family's old *monument*
Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites
That appertain unto a burial. *Shakspeare.*

The flowers which in the circling valley grow,
Shall on his *monument* their odours throw. *Sandys, Paraph.*

In a heap of slain,
Two youthful knights they found beneath a load opprest
Of slaughter'd foes, whom first to death they sent,
The trophies of their strength, a bloody *monument*. *Dryden.*

With thee on Raphael's *monument* I mourn,
Or wait inspiring dreams at Maro's urn. *Pope, Miscell.*

MONUME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *monument*.]

1. Memorial; preserving memory.

When the sun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves,
And shadows brown that Sylvan loves,
Of pine or *monumental* oak. *Milton, Il Pens.*

The destruction of the earth was the most *monumental* proof that could have been given to all the succeeding ages of mankind. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The polish'd pillar different sculptures grace,
A work outlasting *monumental* brass. *Pope.*

2. Raised in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb.

Perseverance keeps honour bright:
To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,
Like rusty mail in *monumental* mockery. *Shakspeare.*

I'll not scar that whiter skin of her than snow,
And smooth as *monumental* alabaster. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Therefore if he needs must go,
And the fates will have it so,
Softly may he be possest
Of his *monumental* rest. *Crashaw.*

MONUME'NTALLY.* *adv.* [from *monumental*.] In memorial.

This description of his house is in short the very same with an ancient justice of peace his hall; a very dangerous armoury to be touched, like Paul's scaffolds, *monumentally* standing, because none dare take them down. *Gayton on D. Quixote, (1654,) p. 2.*

To MOO.* See *To* MUE.

MOOD.† *n. s.* [*mode*, French; *modus*, Lat.]

1. The form of an argument.

Mood is the regular determination of propositions according to their quantity and quality, *i. e.* their universal or particular affirmation or negation. *Watts, Logick.*

Aristotle reduced our loose reasonings to certain rules, and made them conclude in *mode* and figure. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Style of musick.

They move
In perfect phalanx, to the Dorian *mood*
Of flutes, and soft recorders. *Milton, P. L.*

Their sound
Little prevails, or rather seems a tune
Harsh, and of dissonant *mood* from his complaint. *Milton, S.A.*

A bird,
Whom art had never taught cliffs, *moods*, or notes. *Ford, Lover's Melancholy.*

3. The change the verb undergoes in some languages, as the Greek, Latin, and French, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called *mood*. *Clarke, Lat. Grammar.*

We have observed, that all speech or discourse is a publishing or exhibiting some part of our soul, either a certain perception, or a certain volition. Hence then, according as we exhibit it either in a different part, or after a different manner, hence I say the variety of *modes* or *moods*. *Harris, Hermes, B. i. ch. 8.*

4. [*mod*, Gothick; mob, Saxon; *moed*, Dutch; and generally in all Teutonick dialects.] Temper of mind; state of mind as affected by any passion; disposition.

The trembling ghosts, with sad amazed *mood*,
Chattering their iron teeth, and staring wide
With stony eyes. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The kingly beast upon her gazing stood,
With pity calm'd, down fell his angry *mood*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Eyes unused to the melting *mood*,
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Clorinda chang'd to ruth her warlike *mood*,
Few silver drops her vermeil cheeks depaint. *Fairfax.*

Solyman, in a melancholy *mood*, walked up and down in his tent a great part of the night. *Knolles.*

She was in fittest *mood*
For cutting corns, or letting blood. *Hudibras.*

These two kids to appease his angry *mood*
I bear, of which the furies give him good. *Dryden.*

He now profuse of tears,
In suppliant *mood* fell prostrate at our feet. *Addison.*

5. Anger; rage; heat of mind. [*mod*, Goth. rage. See MAD.]

At the last aslakid was his *mood*. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

A gentleman,
Whom, in my *mood*, I stabb'd unto the heart. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

That which we move for our better instruction's sake, turneth into anger and choler in them; yet in their *mood* they cast forth somewhat wherewith, under pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented. *Hooker.*

MO'ODILY.* *adv.* [from *moody*.] Sadly; pensively. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

MO'ODINESS.* *n. s.* [Sax. moꝺiᵹneꞅꞅe.] Indignation; vexation.

Such was the natural hatred of the sheep towards the dogs, and the implacable *moodiness* which they conceived to be hurried up and down, that they fell into an inward conceit of languor and despair; and so into flat disobedience, to abhor both their shepherds and the dogs, insomuch that when they were to be milked, and shorn, they hid themselves in woods and deserts. *Transl. of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 179.*

MO'ODY.† *adj.* [from *mood*, Goth. *modags*, angry; Sax. moꝺiᵹ.]

1. Angry; out of humour.

How now, *moody?*
What is't thou canst demand? *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Chide him reverently,
When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth;
But being *moody*, give him line and scope,
Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themselves with working. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

According to Milton's description of the first couple, as soon as they had fallen, and the turbulent passions of anger, hatred, and jealousy, first entered their breast; Adam grew *moody*. *Tatler, No. 217.*

Every peevish, *moody* malecontent
Shall set the senseless rabble in an uproar? *Rowe.*

2. Sad; pensive; melancholy. See also MOODILY.

Give me some musick; musick, *moody* food
Of us that trade in love. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Sweet recreation barr'd, what doth ensue,
But *moody* and dull melancholy? *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

3. Violent; furious; raging.

The malicious tiraunts of the worlde, with their madde moodye magistrates and slaves. *Bale on the Revel.* P. iii. (1550,) D. iiij.

In his *moody* madness, without just proof, did he openly excommunicat him. *Fox, Acts and Mon. of Lord Cobham.*

If we be English deer, be then in blood:
Not rascal-like, to fall down with a pinch;
But rather *moody*-mad and desperate stags,
Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.*

MOON.† *n. s.* [μηνη, Gr. *mena*, Gothick; mona, Saxon; *mona*, Icelandick; *maane*, Danish; *mon*, German; *maen*, Dutch. See the etymology of MONTH.]

1. The changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cynthia or Phœbe.

The *moon* shines bright. 'twas such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,
And they did make no noise. *Shakspeare.*

Diana hath her name from moisten, which is the property of the *moon*, being by nature cold and moist, and is feigned to be a goddess huntress. *Peacham.*

Beneath the mighty ocean's wealthy caves,
Beneath the eternal fountain of all waves,
Where their vast court the mother waters keep,
And undisturb'd by *moons*, in silence sleep. *Cowley.*

Ye *moon* and stars bear witness to the truth! *Dryden.*

2. A month.

Since these arms of mine had seven years pith,
Till now some nine *moons* wasted, they have us'd
Their dearest action in the tented field. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

3. [In fortification.] It is used in composition to denote a figure resembling a crescent: as, a half *moon.*

MOON-BEAM. *n. s.* [*moon* and *beam.*] Rays of lunar light.

The division and quavering, which please so much in musick, have an agreement with the glittering of light, as the *moonbeams* playing upon a wave. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

On the water the *moon-beams* played, and made it appear like floating quicksilver. *Dryden on Dram. Poesy.*

MOON-CALF. *n. s.* [*moon* and *calf.*]

1. A monster; a false conception; supposed perhaps anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon.

How cam'st thou to be the siege of this *moon-calf.* *Shakspeare.*

2. A dolt; a stupid fellow.

The potion works not on the part design'd,
But turns his brain, and stupifies his mind,
The sotted *moon-calf* gapes. *Dryden, Juv.*

MO'ONED.* *adj.* [from *moon.*]

1. Resembling the new moon.

While thus he spake, the angelick squadron bright
Turn'd fiery red, sharpening in *mooned* horns
Their phalanx. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Having the title and character of the moon.

Peor and Baalim
Forsake their temples dim,
With that twice batter'd god of Palestine,
And *mooned* Ashtaroth,
Heaven's queen and mother both
Now sits not girt with tapers' holy shine. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

MO'ONET.* *n. s.* [from *moon.*] A little moon.

Some lesser planets moving round about the sun, and the *moonets* about Saturn and Jupiter. *Bp. Hall, Free Prisoner, § 2.*

MOON-EYED.† *adj.* [*moon* and *eye.*]

1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.

2. Dim eyed; purblind. *Ainsworth.*

So manifest, that e'en the *moon-ey'd* sect
See whom and what this providence protects. *Dryden, Britan. Rediviva.*

MOONFE'RN. *n. s.* [*hemionitis.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

MOON-FISH. *n. s.*

Moon-fish is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a half moon, by which, and his odd trussed shape, he is sufficiently distinguished. *Grew, Mus.*

MO'ONISH.* *adj.* [from *moon.*] Like the moon: variable as the moon; flighty.

At which time would I, being but a *moonish* youth, grieve, be effeminate, changeable, longing, and liking. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

He tells you of a deluge and wonderful fraction that hath been in that world, [the moon,] much like the same which he hath represented unto us of our world; with several other such rare *moonish* inventions. *Bp. H. Croft, Anim. on Burnet's Theory,* (1685,) Pref.

MO'ONLESS.† *adj.* [from *moon.*] Not enlightened by the moon.

His angry eyne look all so glaring bright,
Like the hunted badger in a *moonless* night,
Or like a painted staring Saracen. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* vi. 1.

Assisted by a friend, one *moonless* night,
This Palamon from prison took his flight. *Dryden, Pal. and Arc*

MO'ONLIGHT. *n. s.* [*moon* and *light.*] The light afforded by the moon.

Their bishop and his clergy, being departed from them by *moonlight*, to choose in his room any other bishop, had been altogether impossible. *Hooker.*

Thou hast by *moonlight* at her window sung,
With feigning voice, verses of feigning love. *Shakspeare.*

MO'ONLIGHT. *adj.* Illuminated by the moon.

If you will patiently dance in our round,
And see our *moonlight* revels, go with us. *Shakspeare.*

What beck'ning ghost along the *moonlight* shade
Invites my steps, and points to yonder glade? *Pope.*

MO'ONLING.* *n. s.* [from *moon.*] A simpleton.

I have a husband, and a two-legg'd one;
But such a *moonling*, as no wit of man,
Or roses can redeem from being an ass. *B. Jonson, Dev. an Ass.*

MOON-SEED. *n. s.* [*menispermum*, Lat.]

The *moon-seed* hath a rosaceous flower: the pointal is divided into three parts at the top, and afterward becomes the fruit or berry, in which is included one flat seed, which is, when ripe, hollowed like the appearance of the moon. *Miller.*

MO'ONSHINE. *n. s.* [*moon* and *shine.*]

1. The lustre of the moon.

Pinch him, and burn him, and turn him about,
Till candles, and starlight, and *moonshine* be out. *Shakspeare.*

I, by the *moonshine*, to the windows went:
And, ere I was aware, sigh'd to myself. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

2. [In burlesque.] A month.

I am some twelve or fourteen *moonshines*
Lag of a brother. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

MO'ONSHINE. } *adj.* [*moon* and *shine.*] Illuminated
MO'ONSHINY. } by the moon: both seem a popular corruption of *moonshining.*

Fairies, black, gray, green, and white,
You *moonshine* revellers, and shades of night. *Shakspeare.*

Although it was a fair *moonshine* night, the enemy thought not fit to assault them. *Clarendon.*

I went to see them in a *moonshiny* night. *Addison.*

MO'ONSTONE. *n. s.* A kind of stone. *Ainsworth.*

MO'ONSTRUCK. *adj.* [*moon* and *struck.*] Lunatick; affected by the moon.

Demoniack phrensy, moping melancholy,
And *moonstruck* madness. *Milton, P. L.*

MOON-TREFOIL. *n. s.* [*medicago*, Latin.] A plant.

The *moon-trefoil* hath a plain orbiculated fruit, shaped like an half moon. *Miller.*

Mo'onwort.† *n. s.* [*moon* and *wort.*] Stationflower; honesty.

And I ha' been plucking (plants among)
Hemlock, henbane, adder's tongue,
Night shade, *moonwort*, libbards-bane. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

Mo'ony.† *adj.* [from *moon.*]

1. Denoting the moon.

Diana did begin, what mov'd me to invite
Your presence, sister deare, first to my *moony* sphere? *Sidney, Arcad.* b. 3.

2. Lunated; having a crescent for the standard resembling the moon.

The *moony* standards of proud Ottoman. *Sylvester, Du. Bart.* (1621,) p. 29.

Encountering fierce
The Solymean sultan, he o'erthrew
His *moony* troops, returning bravely smear'd
With Panim blood. *Philips.*

The Soldan galls the Illyrian coast;
But soon the miscreant *moony* host
Before the victor-cross shall fly. *Fenton.*

MOOR.† *n. s.* [*moer*, Teut. and Icel. mud, clay; *maer*, Swed. rotten earth.]

1. A marsh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low and watry grounds.

Let the marsh of Elsham Bruges tell,
What colour were their waters that same day,
And all the *moor* 'twixt Elversham and Dell. *Spenser, F. Q.*

While in her girlish age she kept sheep on the *moor*, it chanced that a London merchant passing by saw her, and liked her, begged her of her poor parents, and carried her to his home. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

In the great level near Thorny, several trees of oak and fir stand in firm earth below the *moor*. *Hale.*

2. [*Maurus*, Latin; μαυρὸς, Gr. niger; *more*, Fr.] A negro; a blackamoor.

I shall answer that better than you can the getting up of the negro's belly; the *moor* is with child by you. *Shakspeare.*

To **Moor.** *v. a.* [*morer*, French.] To fasten by anchors or otherwise.

Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood
Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand,
And in mid ocean left them *moor'd* at hand. *Dryden.*

To **Moor.** *v. n.* To be fixed by anchors; to be stationed.

Æneas gain'd Cajeta's bay:
At length on oozy ground his gallies *moor*,
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore. *Dryden.*

My vessel, driv'n by a strong gust of wind,
Moor'd in a Chian creek. *Addison, Ov.*

He visited the top of Taurus and the famous Ararat, where Noah's ark first *moored*. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

To blow a **Moor.** [at the fall of a deer, corrupted from *a mort*, French.] To sound the horn in triumph, and call in the whole company of hunters. *Ainsworth.*

Mo'orcock.† *n. s.* [*moor* and *cock.*] The male of the moorhen.

Griev'd him to lurk the lakes beside,
Where coots in rushy dingles hide,
And *moorcocks* shun the day. *Shenstone, Ode to Sir R. Lyttleton.*

Mo'orgame.* *n. s.* [*moor* and *game.*] Red game; grouse.

A tract of land, so thinly inhabited, must have much wild fowl; and I scarcely remember to have seen a dinner without them. The *moorgame* is every where to be had. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

Mo'orhen. *n. s.* [*moor* and *hen.*] A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

Water fowls, as sea-gulls and *moorhens*, when they flock and fly together from the sea towards the shores, foreshew rain and wind. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Mo'orish.† *adj.* [from *moor.*]

1. Fenny; marshy; watry.

Misty, foggy air; such as comes from fens, *moorish* grounds, lakes, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 81.

No, Cæsar; they be pathless *moorish* minds,
That, being once made rotten with the dung
Of damned riches, ever after sink
Beneath the steps of any villainy. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs have lain there till covered by the inundation of the fresh and salt waters, and *moorish* earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*

Along the *moorish* fens
Sighs the sad genius of the coming storm. *Thomson.*

2. Belonging to the Moors; denoting Moors. [*Moresque*, French.] *Cotgrave.*

The weight of *Moorish* wealth. *Congreve, Mourn. Bride.*
Some tournament in the times of *Moorish* chivalry. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain*, L. 40.

Mo'orland. *n. s.* [*moor* and *land.*] Marsh; fen; watry ground.

In the south part of Staffordshire they go to the north for seed corn, and they of the north to the south, except in the *moorlands*. *Mortimer, Husb.*

Or like a bridge that joins a marish
To *moorlands* of a different parish. *Swift.*

Mo'orstone. *n. s.* A species of granite.

The third stratum is of great rocks of *moorstone* and sandy earth. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Mo'ory. *adj.* [from *moor.*] Marshy: fenny; watry.

The dust the fields and pastures covers,
As when thick mists arise from *moory* vales. *Fairfax.*

In Essex, *moory*-land is thought the most proper. *Mortimer.*

Moose.† *n. s.* The large American deer; the biggest of the species of deer.

Are you still of opinion, that the American *moose* and European elk are the same creature? *White's Selborne*, p. 80.

To **MOOT.**† *v. a.* [from motian, mot, ȝemot, *meeting together*, Saxon; or perhaps, as it is a law term, from *mot*, French. Dr. Johnson. — It is certainly from the Sax. mot, ȝemot, a meeting together; motian, to treat of, as well as to meet together; the Gothick nations, as Dr. Jamieson observes, being accustomed to *meet* for the purpose of *discussing* publick concerns. Cowel, in his Law Dictionary, gives the Saxon etymon, but takes no notice of the needless French.] To plead a mock cause; to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.

I meane the pleading used in courte and chancery called motes, where fyrst a case is appointed to be *moted* by certein young men, conteining some doubtful controversie. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 48.

A bad habit to *moot* cases on the supposed ruin of the constitution. *Burke on the Discontents in* 1770.

To **Moot.*** *v. n.* To argue or plead upon a supposed cause in law.

There is a difference between *mooting* and pleading; between fencing and fighting. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Moot.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Case to be disputed; point to be argued.

Orators have their declamations; lawyers have their *moots*. *Bacon, Consid. on the Ch. of England.*

But to end this *moot*: the law of Moses is manifest. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Moot *case* or *point.* A point or case unsettled and disputable, such as may properly afford a topick of disputation.

In this *moot case* your judgement to refuse,
Is present death. *Dryden, Juv.*

Would you not think him crack'd, who would require another to make an argument on a *moot point*, who understands nothing of our laws? *Locke on Education.*

Let us drop both our pretences; for I believe it is a *moot point*, whether I am more likely to make a master Bull, or you a master Strutt. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

Moot-hall.* } **Moot-house.** } *n. s.* [mot-hus, mot-heal, Saxon.] Council-chamber; hall of judgement; town-hall. See Mote. Yet used in the north of England.

He commaundide him to be kept in the *moot-halle* of Eroude. *Wicliffe, Acts*, xxiii.

Mo'oting.* *n. s.* [from *moot.*] The exercise of pleading a mock cause.

By that he hath heard one *mooting*, and seen two plays, he [an Inns-of-Court man] thinks as basely of the University, as a young sophister doth of the Grammar-school. *Overbury, Charact.* sign. K. 4.

Mo'oted. *adj.* Plucked up by the root. *Ainsworth.*

Mo'oter. *n. s.* [from *moot.*] A disputer of moot points.

MOP.† *n. s.* [*moppa*, Welsh; *mappa*, Latin.]

1. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors.

Such is that sprinkling which some careless quean
Flirts on you from her *mop*, but not so clean.
You fly, invoke the gods; then turning, stop
To rail; she singing still whirls on her *mop*. *Swift.*

2. [Perhaps corrupted from *mock.* Dr. Johnson. — *Mock* and *mop* were certainly used indifferently. Spenser has both *mock* and mow, and *mop* and mow. Nor is he singular in the seeming variation. See the edit. of Spenser, 1805, vol. 7. p. 30. But the Su. Goth. *mopa*, illudere, deludere, may possibly have given rise to our word.] A wry mouth or grin made in contempt.

Each one tripping on his toe
Will be here with *mop* and mow. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

To **Mop.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with a mop.

To **Mop.†** *v. n.* [from *mock*, or from the Su. Goth. *mopa*, illudere.] To make wry mouths or grin in contempt.

Five fiends have been in poor Tom at once; of lust, as Obidicut; Hobbididen, prince of dumbness; Mahu, of stealing; Mohu, of murder; and Flibbertigibbet, of *mopping* and mowing, who since possesses chamber-maids. *Shakspeare.*

Marke but his countenance; see how he *mops* and how he mowes, and how he strains his looks. *Rich, Faults and Nothing but Faults*, (1606,) p. 7.

An ass fell a *mopping* and braying at a lion. *L'Estrange.*

To **MOPE.†** *v. n.* [Of this word I cannot find a probable etymology. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius thinks it to be in "*mopa*, deludere, pro stulto habere, Chron. Rythm. p. 288.;" and Ihre also notices the affinity between the Su. Goth. and our word.] To be stupid; to drowse; to be in a constant daydream; to be spiritless, unactive, and inattentive; to be stupid and delirious.

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king of England, to *mope* with his fat-brain'd followers. *Shakspeare.*

Eyes without feeling, feeling without sight,
Ears without hands or eyes, smelling sans all,
Or but a sickly part of one true sense
Could not so *mope*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Ev'n in a dream, were we divided from them,
And were brought *moping* hither. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Intestine stone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,
Demoniack phrensy, *moping* melancholy,
And moon-struck madness. *Milton, P. L.*

The busy craftsman and o'erlabour'd hind,
Forget the travel of the day in sleep;
Care only wakes, and *moping* pensiveness;
With meagre discontented looks they sit,
And watch the wasting of the midnight taper. *Rowe.*

To **Mope.†** *v. a.* To make spiritless; to deprive of natural powers.

Many men are undone by this means, *moped*, and so dejected, that they are never to be recovered. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 150.

They say there are charms in herbs, said he, and so threw a handful of grass; which was so ridiculous, that the young thief took the old man to be *moped*. *L'Estrange.*

It is doubtless a great disgrace to our religion to imagine, as too many superstitious Christians do, that it is an enemy to mirth and cheerfulness, and a severe exactor of pensive looks and solemn faces; that men are never serious enough till they are *moped* into statues, and cloistered from all society but that of their own melancholy thoughts. *Scott, Christian Life*, P. i. ch. 4.

Severity breaks the mind; and then in the place of a disorderly young fellow, you have a low-spirited *moped* creature. *Locke on Education.*

Mope.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] One who is moped; a spiritless and inattentive person.

They have made, by their humouring or gulling, "ex stulto insanum," a *mope* or a noddy; and all to make themselves merry. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 149.

Mope-eyed.† *adj.* Blind of one eye, Dr. Johnson says, on the authority of Ainsworth, without any example. It means rather short-sighted, purblind, μύωψ, Greek. See Myopy.

He pitieth his simplicity, and returneth him for answer, that, if he be not *mop-eyed*, he may find the procession of the divine persons in his creed. *Bp. Bramhall, Schism Guarded*, (1658,) p. 191.

Mo'pish.* *adj.* [from *mope.*] Spiritless; inattentive; dejected.

They generally sit down under crosses and afflictions, are exposed to contempt and shame, traduced as a sort of *mopish* and unsociable creatures. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 348.

Mo'pishness.* *n. s.* [from *mopish.*] Dejection; inactivity.

The recesses of the cloyster; the seats of *mopishness*, superstition, and bigotry. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv.* 2.

He became very melancholy, and at length fell into a kind of *mopishness* or fatuity. *Hist. R. S.* iv. 501.

Mo'ppet. } **Mo'psey.** } *n. s.* [perhaps from *mop.*] A puppet made of rags, as a mop is made; a fondling name for a girl.

Our sovereign lady: made for a queen?
With a globe in one hand, and a sceptre in t' other?
A very pretty *moppet!* *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Mo'pus. *n. s.* [A cant word from *mope.*] A drone; a dreamer.

I'm grown a mere *mopus*; no company comes
But a rabble of tenants. *Swift, Miscel.*

MO'RAL. *adj.* [*moral*, French; *moralis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal; good or bad.

Keep at the least within the compass of *moral* actions, which have in them vice or virtue. *Hooker.*

Laws and ordinances positive he distinguisheth from the laws of the two tables, which were *moral*. *Hooker.*

In *moral* actions divine law helpeth exceedingly the law of reason to guide life, but in supernatural it alone guideth. *Hooker.*

Now, brandish'd weapons glitt'ring in their hands,
Mankind is broken loose from *moral* bands;
No rights of hospitality remain,
The guest, by him who harbour'd him, is slain. *Dryden.*

2. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue.

France spreads his banners in our noiseless land,
With plumed helm thy slay'r begins his threats,
Whilst thou, a *moral* fool, sit'st still and criest. *Shakspeare.*

3. Popular; customary; such as is known or admitted in the general business of life.

Physical and mathematical certainty may be stiled infallible; and *moral* certainty may properly be stiled indubitable. *Wilkins.*

We have found, with a *moral* certainty, the seat of the Mosaical abyss. *Burnet, Th. of the Earth.*

Mathematical things are capable of the strictest demonstration; conclusions in natural philosophy are capable of proof by an induction of experiments; things of a *moral* nature by *moral* arguments, and matters of fact by credible testimony. *Tillotson, Serm.*

A *moral* universality, is when the predicate agrees to the greatest part of the particulars which are contained under the universal subject. *Watts, Logick.*

MO'RAL. *n. s.*

1. Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life: this is rather a French than English sense.

Their *moral* and œconomy,
Most perfectly they made agree. *Prior.*

2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

— Benedictus? why benedictus? you have some *moral* in this benedictus.
— *Moral!* No, by my troth I have no moral meaning; I meant plain holy thistle. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

Expound the meaning or *moral* of his signs and tokens. *Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew.*

The *moral* is the first business of the poet, as being the ground-work of his instruction; this being formed, he contrives such a design or fable as may be most suitable to the *moral.* *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

I found a *moral* first, and then studied for a fable, but could do nothing that pleased me. *Swift to Gay.*

To MO'RAL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To moralize; to make moral reflections. Not in use.

When I did hear
The motley fool thus *moral* on the time,
My lungs began to crow like chanticleer,
That fools should be so deep contemplative. *Shakspeare.*

MO'RALER.* *n. s.* [from *moral.*] A moralizer. Not in use.

Come, you are too severe a *moraler.* *Shakspeare, Othello.*

MO'RALIST.† *n. s.* [*moraliste,* Fr.]

1. One who teaches the duties of life.

I have often heard my truly noble and most dear nephew, Sir Edmund Bacon, say, out of his exquisite contemplations and philosophical practice, that Nature surely, if she be well studied, is the best *moralist,* and hath much good counsel hidden in her bosom. *Wotton on Education.*

The advice given by a great *moralist* to his friend was, that he should compose his passions; and let that be the work of reason, which would certainly be the work of time. *Addison.*

2. A mere moral man.

The love (in the *moralist* of virtue, but in the Christian) of God himself. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 504.

How severely, though blindly, do they judge of men's hearts! Such a man is profane, another is carnal, and a meer *moralist.* *South, Serm.* vii. 286.

MORA'LITY.† *n. s.* [*moralité,* Fr. from *moral.*]

1. The doctrine of the duties of life; ethicks.

The system of *morality,* to be gathered out of the writings of ancient sages, falls very short of that delivered in the gospel. *Swift, Miscell.*

A necessity of sinning is as impossible in *morality,* as any the greatest difficulty can be in nature. *Baker on Learning.*

2. The form of an action which makes it the subject of reward, or punishment.

The *morality* of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle, by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requisite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it. *South, Serm.*

3. An old kind of drama; an allegorical play, in which the virtues and vices were personified. [*moralités,* old Fr.]

The *moralities* indicate dawnings of the dramatic art; they contain some rudiments of a plot, and even attempt to delineate characters, and to paint manners. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 242.

Even after the people had been accustomed to tragedies and comedies, *moralities* still kept their ground: one of them, entitled The New Custom, was printed so late as 1573: at length they assumed the name of Masques. *Bp. Percy, Ess. on the Orig. of the Eng. Stage.*

This [Hick-Scorner,] and every *morality* I have seen, conclude with a solemn prayer. *Ibid.*

MORALIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *moralize.*] Explanation in a moral sense.

It is the more commendable, and also commodious, if the players have read the *moralization* of the chess, and when they play do think upon it. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 81. b.

Annexed to the fable is a *moralisation* of twice the length in the octave stanza. Almost every narrative was antiently supposed or made to be allegorical, and to contain a moral meaning. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 417.

To MO'RALIZE.† *v. a.* [*moraliser,* Fr.]

1. To make moral. This primary meaning is overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

Good and bad stars *moralize* not our actions. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 7.

The goodness of these actions is never to be estimated merely by the degree of enthusiastick heat and ardor that is in them, but by such other laws and circumstances as *moralize* human actions. *Cudworth, Serm.* p. 93.

Those laws and circumstances which do *moralise* human actions, and render them reasonable, and holy, and good. *Scott's Works,* (ed. 1718,) ii. 129.

2. To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense.

He 'as left me here behind to expound the meaning or moral of his signs and tokens.
— I pray thee *moralize* them. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*
Did he not *moralize* this spectacle?
— O yes, into a thousand similies. *Shakspeare.*

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb. *L'Estrange.*

3. In Spenser it seems to mean, to furnish with manners or examples.

Fierce warres and faithful loves shall *moralize* my song. *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. In Prior, who imitates the foregoing line, it has a sense not easily discovered, if indeed it has any sense.

High as their trumpets tune his lyre he strung,
And with his prince's arms he *moraliz'd* his song. *Prior.*

To MO'RALIZE.† *v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects.

When my friend was alone with me there, Isaac, said he, I know you come abroad only to *moralize,* and make observations. *Tatler,* No. 170.

MO'RALIZER.† *n. s.* [from *moralize;* Fr. *moraliseur.*] One who moralizes. *Sherwood.*

MO'RALLY. *adv.* [from *moral.*]

1. In the ethical sense.

By good, good *morally* so called, bonum honestum, ought chiefly to be understood; and that the good of profit or pleasure, the bonum utile or jucundum, hardly come into any account here. *South, Serm.*

Because this, of the two brothers killing each other, is an action *morally* unnatural; therefore, by way of preparation, the tragedy would have begun with heaven and earth in disorder, something physically unnatural. *Rymer.*

2. According to the rules of virtue.

To take away rewards and punishments, is only pleasing to a man who resolves not to live *morally.* *Dryden.*

3. Popularly; according to the common occurrences of life; according to the common judgement made of things.

It is *morally* impossible for an hypocrite to keep himself long upon his guard. *L'Estrange.*

I am from the nature of the things themselves *morally* certain, and cannot make any doubt of it, but that a mind free from passion and prejudice is more fit to pass a true judgment than such a one as is byassed by affections and interests. *Wilkins.*

The concurring accounts of many such witnesses render it *morally*, or, as we might speak, absolutely impossible that these things should be false. *Atterbury, Serm.*

Mo'rals. *n. s.* [without a singular.] The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others.

Some, as corrupt in their *morals* as vice could make them, have yet been solicitous to have their children soberly, virtuously, and piously brought up. *South, Serm.*

Learn then what *morals* criticks ought to shew:
'Tis not enough wit, art, and learning join;
In all you speak, let truth and candour shine. *Pope.*

MORA'SS.† *n. s.* [*morais*, French. Dr. Johnson. — Rather the Goth. *marisaiws*; whence *moras*, Su. stagnum. See Marsh. Our word was, in 1656, reckoned by P. Heylin new and uncouth.] Fen; bog; moor.

Landscapes point out the fairest and most fruitful spots, as well as the rocks, and wildernesses, and *morasses* of the country. *Watts on the Mind.*

Nor the deep *morass*
Refuse, but through the shaking wilderness
Pick your nice way. *Thomson, Autumn.*

Mora'ssy.* *adj.* [from *morass.*] Moorish; marshy; fenny.

The sides and top are covered with *morassy* earth. *Pennant.*

Mora'vian.* *n. s.* One of a religious sect of Moravian and Bohemian brethren, which was founded in the fifteenth century. In modern times, one of the united brethren, who are followers of Count Zinzendorf, a German nobleman; called also Herrnhuters. See Herrnhuter. The gross fanaticism of these persons, in some opinions and practices, has been warmly asserted; as have also their quiet demeanour, and their undaunted courage in communicating the light of revealed religion to the most remote and uncivilized parts of the world.

The *Moravians* who retired to Herrnhut, and who are the most inconsiderable part of the inhabitants of that village, have nothing common with the ancient Bohemian and Moravian brethren. *Rimius, Narr. of the Herrnhuters*, (1753,) p. 14.

A conformity has been shewn between *Moravians* and Papists. *Bp. Lavington, Morav. Compared*, (1755,) p. 177.

Mora'vian.* *adj.* Denoting, or belonging to, the sect of Moravians.

I thought it would answer the same purpose, should I consult the writings of the *Moravian* leaders. *Rimius, Narrative, &c. Pref.* p. 6.

MO'RBID. *n. s.* [*morbidus*, Lat.] Diseased; in a state contrary to health.

Though every human constitution is *morbid*, yet are there diseases consistent with the common functions of life. *Arbuthnot.*

Mo'rbidness. *n. s.* [from *morbid.*] State of being diseased.

Morbi'fical.† } *adj.* [*morbus* and *facio*, Latin; *morbifique*, Fr.] Causing diseases.
Morbi'fick. }

Some strange *morbifical* distemper of the air. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* (1654,) p. 326.

Nothing but the removal of the feverish and *morbifick* matter within can carry off the distemper. *South, Serm.* vi. 311.

The air appearing so malicious in this *morbifick* conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard; wherefore initiate consumptives must change their air. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

This disease is cured by the critical resolution, concoction, and evacuation of the *morbifick* matter. *Arbuthnot.*

Morbo'se. *adj.* [*morbosus*, Lat.] Proceeding from disease; not healthy.

Malphighi, under galls, comprehends all preternatural and *morbose* tumours and excrescences of plants. *Ray on Creation.*

Morbo'sity. *n. s.* [from *morbosus*, Lat.] Diseased state. A word not in use.

The inference is fair, from the organ to the action, that they have eyes, therefore some sight was designed, if we except the casual impediments or *morbosities* in individuals. *Brown.*

MORDA'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*mordax*, Lat.] Biting; apt to bite.

Many of these [composts] are not only sensibly hot, but *mordacious* and burning. *Evelyn's Earth.*

Morda'ciously.* *adv.* [from *mordacious.*] Bitingly; sarcastically.

Buchanan, a learned though violent Scot, has *mordaciously* taunted this tradition. *Waterhous on Fortescue*, p. 201.

Morda'city.† *n. s.* [*mordacitas*, Lat. *mordacité*, Fr. from *mordax*, Lat.] Biting quality.

It is to be enquired, whether there be any menstruum to dissolve any metal that is not fretting or corroding, and openeth the body by sympathy, and not by *mordacity*, or violent penetration. *Bacon.*

It's [the serpent's] rancorous venom, its keen *mordacity*. *Barrow, Works*, i. 46.

Mo'rdicancy.* *n. s.* [from *mordicant.*] Biting quality.

The *mordicancy* thus allayed, be sure to make the mortar clean. *Evelyn, Acet.* § 57.

Mo'rdicant. *adj.* [*mordeo*, Lat. *mordicant*, Fr.] Biting; acrid.

He presumes, that the *mordicant* quality of bodies must proceed from a fiery ingredient; whereas the light and inflammable parts must be driven away by that time the fire has reduced the body to ashes. *Boyle.*

Mordica'tion. *n. s.* [from mordicant.] The act of corroding or biting.

Another cause is *mordication* of the orifices, especially of the mesentery veins; as any thing that is sharp and biting doth provoke the part to expel, and mustard provoketh sneezing. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MORE.† *adj.* [mape, Saxon; the comparative of *some or great*. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Tooke views the Sax. mope, a heap, as the radical word; supposing the Sax. ma, Engl. *mo*, to be the positive, Sax. mape, Engl. *more*, the comparative, and Sax. mæſt, Engl. *most*, the superlative. But not to say that mope does not seem to have been used to denote quantity in general, or applied to persons, the hypothesis labours under several considerable difficulties. The first is, that *mo* never occurs in Saxon, but always *ma*; which has been corruptly changed in later times into *mo*, like many other words originally written with *a*. But besides this, the Sax. *ma* is as really a comparative as *mare*, both being used adverbially in the sense of *plus, magis*. As an adjective, *mare* properly denotes superiority in size, or in quality, *major*; *ma*, superiority in number, as *plures*. This word, even as changed into *mo*, has been always used in the same manner. Dr. Jamieson, in V. Ma.]

1. In greater quantity; in greater degree.

Wrong not that wrong with *more* contempt. *Shakspeare.*

These kind of knaves in this plainness
Harbour *more* craft, and *more* corrupter ends
Than twenty silky ducking observants. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Their riches were *more* than that they might dwell together. *Gen.* xxxvi. 7.

Let *more* work be laid upon the men, that they may labour. *Exod.* v. 9.

Then crown my joys, or cure my pain;
Give me *more* love, or *more* disdain. *Carew.*

2. In greater number. [The comparative of *some* or *many*.]

He had so many languages in store,
That only fame shall speak of him in *more*. *Cowley.*

3. Greater. Now out of use.

Of India the *more* and the *less*. *Mandeville.*

Both *more* and *less* have given him the revolt. *Shakspeare.*

The *more* part advised to depart. *Acts*, xxvi. 12.

4. Added to some former number.

One *more* citizen to sybil give. *Dryden.*

I'm tir'd of rhyming, and would fain give o'er,
But Montague demands one labour *more.* *Addison.*

Great Dryden's friends before,
With open arms receiv'd one poet *more.* *Pope.*

MORE. *adv.*

1. To a greater degree.

He loved Rachel *more* than Leah. *Gen.* xxix. 30.

The spirits of animate bodies are all, in some degree, *more* or less kindled. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Some were of opinion, that feeling *more* and *more* in himself the weight of time, he was not unwilling to bestow upon another some part of the pains. *Wotton.*

The *more* the kindled combat rises higher,
The *more* with fury burns the blazing fire. *Dryden, Æn.*

As the blood passeth through narrower channel, the redness disappears *more* and *more.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The *more* God has blessed any man with estate or quality, just so much less in proportion is the care he takes in the education of his children. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. The particle that forms the comparative degree.

I am fall'n out with my *more* headier will,
To take the indispos'd and sickly fit
For the sound man. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

May you long live a happy instrument for your king and country: happy here, and *more* happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

The advantages of learning are *more* lasting than those of arms. *Collier on Pride.*

3. Again; a second time.

Little did I think I should ever have business of this kind on my hands *more.* *Tatler.*

4. Longer; yet continuing: with the negative particle.

Cassius is no *more!* Oh, setting sun!
As in thy red rays thou dost sink to-night,
So in his red blood Cassius' day is set. *Shakspeare.*

MORE. *n. s.* [A kind of comparative from *some* or *much.*]

1. A greater quantity; a greater degree. Perhaps some of the examples which are adduced under the adverb, with *the* before *more*, should be placed here; but I rather think *the more* to be adverbial.

Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands;
And my *more* having would be as a sauce
To make me hunger more. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

An heroick poem requires some great action of war; and as much or *more* of the active virtue than the suffering. *Dryden.*

The Lord do so, and much *more*, to Jonathan. 1 *Sam.*

From hence the greatest part of ills descend,
When lust of getting *more* will have no end. *Dryden.*

They that would have *more* and *more* can never have enough; no, not if a miracle should interpose to gratify their avarice. *L'Estrange.*

A mariner having let down a large portion of his sounding line, he reaches no bottom, whereby he knows the depth to be so many fathoms and *more;* but how much that *more* is, he hath no distinct notion. *Locke.*

2. Greater thing; other thing.

They, who so state a question, do no *more* but separate the parts of it one from another, and lay them so in their due order. *Locke.*

3. Second time; longer time.

They steer'd their course to the same quiet shore,
Not parted long, and now to part no *more.* *Pope.*

4. It is doubtful whether the word, in this use, be a noun or adverb.

The dove returned not again unto him any *more.* *Gen.* viii.

Pr'ythee be satisfy'd; he shall be aided,
Or I'll no *more* be king. *Dryden, Cleom.*

Delia, the queen of love, let all deplore!
Delia, the queen of beauty, is now no *more.* *Walsh.*

To MORE.* To make more. Obsolete.

What he will make more, he *moreth.* *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 7.

MORE.* *n. s.* [Sax. mop, a mountain.]

1. A hill. North. Hence the Staffordshire *morelands* or *morlands.* See Mor[illegible]

2. A root. [Sax. mopan, baccæ, Semina. Somner.] Used in Glocestershire; as a *moring-axe* is for an axe to grub up the roots of trees. *Grose.*

"Tenne thousand *mores* of sundry scent and hew."
Spens. F. Q vi. vii. 10. In Hughes's edition 'tis spelt *more.* We use the word *mores* in the west of England for *roots*, &c. *Upton, Note on Spenser*

MORE'EN.* *n. s.* A kind of stuff used for curtains and bed-hangings.

MORE'L.† *n. s.* [*solanum*, Latin; Fr. *morille;* from μαυρὸς, Gr. black. Littleton.]

1. A plant, of which there are several species: when the flower sheds there succeeds a spherical fruit, pretty hard, at first green like an olive, then black, full of a limpid juice, and a great number of seeds. *Trevoux.*

Spungy *morels* in strong ragousts are found,
And in the soup the slimy snail is drown'd. *Gay, Trivia.*

2. A kind of cherry.

Morel is a black cherry, fit for the conservatory before it be thorough ripe, but it is bitter eaten raw. *Mortimer.*

MO'RELAND. *n. s.* [mopland, Saxon; mop, a mountain, and land.] A mountainous or hilly country: a tract of Staffordshire is called the *Morlands*, from being hilly.

MO'RENESS.* *n. s.* [from *more.*] Greatness. Obsolete. See the third sense of the adjective *more.*

Moreness of Christ's vicars is not measured by worldly *moreness.* *Wicliffe, Lett. in Lewis's Life of W.* p. 284.

MOREO'VER. *adv.* [*more* and *over.*] Beyond what has been mentioned; besides; likewise; also; over and above.

Moreover he hath left you all his walks. *Shakspeare.*

He did hold me dear
Above this world; adding thereto, *moreover*,
That he would wed me, or else die my lover. *Shakspeare.*

Moreover by them is thy servant warned. *Psal.* xix. 11.

MORE'SK.* *adj.* [*moresque*, Fr. from *Maurus*, Lat.] Done after the manner of the Moors; a term applied to a kind of antique carving and painting; "*moresk* work, fueillage *moresque.*" See Cotgrave in V. MORESQUE. It is oftener written *morisco.*

They trim it with paint after the *morisco* manner. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 129.

A piece of as good *Morisco* work as any I had yet seen. *Swinburne, Trav.* L. 31.

MO'RGLAY.† *n. s.* A deadly weapon. Ainsworth. *Glaive* and *morte*, French, and *glay môhr*, Erse, a two-handed broad-sword, which some centuries ago was the Highlander's weapon.

A trusty *morglay* in a rusty sheath. *Cleaveland, Poems*, &c. p. 15.

To MORI'GERATE.* *v. n.* [*morigero*, Lat. from *mores* and *gero;* *morigerare*, Ital.] To do as one is commanded; to obey. This pedantick word is in the old vocabulary of Cockeram, and was probably in use. Bacon, we see, considered *morigeration* as a serviceable word. And Dr. Johnson thought fit to give *morigerous*, though without any authority; which, however, is in the enlarged edition of Bullokar's Expositor in 1656.

MORIGERA'TION.* *n. s.* [*morigeratio*, Lat.] Obedience: obsequiousness.

Not that I can tax or condemn the *morigeration* or application of learned men to men in fortune. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning*, B. 1.

Courtesy and *morigeration* will gain mightily upon them. *Howell, Instruct. For. Trav.* p. 59

Mori'gerous.† *adj.* [*moriger*, Lat.] Obedient; obsequious; civil. *Bullokar.*

Mo'rion. *n. s.* [Fr.] A helmet; armour for the head; a casque.

For all his majesty's ships a proportion of swords, targets, *morions*, and cuiras of proof should be allowed. *Ralegh.*

Polish'd steel that cast the view aside,
And crested *morions* with their plumy pride. *Dryden.*

Mori'sco.† } **Mo'risk.** } *n. s.* [*morisco*, Span. *morisque*, old Fr.]

1. The Moorish language.

He, leaping in first of all, set hand to his falchion, and said in *morisco*, Let none of you that are here stir. — The Moors, hearing their master say so, were marvellously amazed. *Shelton, D. Quixote*, iv. 14.

2. A dance after the manner of the Moors, often written *morris*, but sometimes more properly *morice*. *Morisco*, *morisk*, *morice*, seems an easy deduction; though *mores* is also an old word for *Moorish*.

To this purpose were taken up at Rome these foreign exercises of vaulting and dancing the *moriske*. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 365.

The lady and her companions, attended with musick and a *morisco-dance* of men. *Blount, Anc. Ten.* p. 149.

3. A dancer of the morris or moorish-dance.

I have seen him
Caper upright like a wild *morisco*,
Shaking the bloody darts, as he his bells. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.* P. II.

Your wit skips a *morisco*. *Marston, What you will*, (1607.)

Mori'sco.* *adj.* Applied to carving and painting. See Moresk.

Mo'rkin.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson cites this word from Bailey, without etymology or example. The word is old; and agrees with the Swedish *murken*, rotten, from *murkna*, to rot.] A wild beast, dead through sickness or mischance.

Not a wild beast alone, but a sheep, deer, —
Some sorry *morkin* that unbidden dies. *Bp. Hall, Sat.*

Mo'rling. } **Mo'rtling.** } *n. s.* [*mort*, French.] Wool plucked from a dead sheep. *Ainsworth.*

MO'RMO.† *n. s.* [ἡ μορμὼ.] Bugbear; false terrour.

The belief of a judgement day is no panick fear, or melancholy dream: 'tis no trick of politicians, or *mormo* of priests to fright fools and keep the world in awe, but a truth as certain and undoubted as the oracles of truth can make it. *Glanville, Serm.* p. 306.

All the rest is phlegmaticly passed over with a "simul, id quod, &c." as only the *mormos* and bugbears of a frighted rabble. *Warburton on Prodigies*, p. 80.

MORN.† *n. s.* [Goth. *maurgins*; Icel. *morgen*, *myrgen*; Sax. moргen, meрgen, meрen, meрne, maрne, moрne. Mr. H. Tooke derives this substantive from the Goth. *merjan*, Sax. meррan, mẏррan, to spread abroad, to dissipate, to scatter; "*morrow* therefore and *morn* (the former being the past tense of mẏррan, with the addition of the participial termination *en*,) have both the same meaning, viz. *dissipated*, *dispersed*. And whenever either of those words is used by us, *clouds* or *darkness* are understood; whose *dispersion*, or the time when they are *dispersed*, it expresses." Div. of Purl. ii. 214. Dr. Jamieson views the Gothick *maurgins* as allied to the verb *maurgjan*, to shorten; as the dawn of morning shortens the reign of darkness, or *cuts off* the night. The term is used by Ulph. St. Mark, xiii. 20. he adds, expressly with respect to time: "*gamurgida* thans dagans," he hath *shortened* the days: the days referred to are those of *darkness* in a figurative sense.' Mr. Tooke's is the more natural deduction. And thus the Latin *mane* has been traced to the Greek μανὸν, clear, which is from the verb μανόω, to rarify, to make clear. I may further observe the concurrent sentiment of our great poet, in the morning hymn of Adam and Eve:

"If the night
"Have gather'd aught of evil, or conceal'd,
"Disperse it, as *now light dispels the dark*."]

The first part of the day; the morning. *Morn* is not used but by the poets.

The cock, that is the trumpet to the *morn*,
Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat,
Awake the god of day. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Can you forget your golden beds,
Where you might sleep beyond the *morn*. *Lee.*

Friendship shall still thy evening feasts adorn,
And blooming peace shall ever bless thy *morn*. *Prior.*

Mo'rning.† *n. s.* [moрgen, Sax. but our *morning* seems rather to come from *morn*. Dr. Johnson. — Mẏррende is the regular present participle of mẏррan; for which we had formerly *morewende*. The present participial termination *ende* is, in modern English, always converted to *ing*. Hence *morewing*, *morwing*, and by an easy corruption *morning*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 215. See Morn.] The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.

One master Brook hath sent your worship a *morning's* draught of sack. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

By the second hour in the *morning*
Desire the earl to see me. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Morning by *morning* shall it pass over. *Isa.* xxviii. 19.

What shall become of us before night, who are weary so early in the *morning*? *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

The *morning* is the proper part of the day for study. *Dryden.*

Every *morning* sees her early at her prayers, she rejoices in the beginning of every day, because it begins all her pious rules of holy living, and brings the fresh pleasures of repeating them. *Law.*

Mo'rning. *adj.* Being in the early part of the day.

She looks as clear
As *morning* roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shakspeare.*

Your goodness is as a *morning* cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away. *Hos.* vi. 5.

Let us go down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the *morning* light. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 36.

The twining jessamine and blushing rose,
With lavish grace their *morning* scents disclose. *Prior.*

All the night they stem the liquid way,
And end their voyage with the *morning* ray. *Pope, Odyss.*

Mo'rning-gown. *n. s.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.

Seeing a great many in rich *morning gowns*, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early. *Addison.*

Mo'rning-star. *n. s.* The planet Venus when she shines in the morning.

Bright as doth the *morning-star* appear,
Out of the East, with flaming locks bedight,
To tell the dawning day is drawing near. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Moro'cco.* *n. s.* A fine sort of leather, of various colours; the preparation of which is said to have been borrowed from the kingdom of *Morocco*. The word is sometimes written like the French term, *marroquin*.

MORO'SE.† *adj.* [*morosus*, Latin. Dr. Johnson.—This word is not of great age in our language. Dr. Johnson has found no earlier usage of it than that in the example from Addison. I find it nearly in the Latin form, *morosous*, in 1616; and in 1662, *morose*; employed by the authors for *ungovernable*.]

1. Ungovernable; licentious. Not now in use.

Daily experience either of often lapses, or *morosous* desires. *Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, (1616,) p. 201.

In this commandment are forbidden all that feeds this sin, [adultery,] or are incentives to it; as luxurious diet; inflaming wines; an idle life; *morose* thoughts, that dwell in the fancy with delight. *Bp. Nicholson, Expos. of the Catechism*, (1662,) p. 123.

2. Sour of temper; peevish; sullen.

Without these precautions, the man degenerates into a cynick, the woman into a coquette; the man grows sullen and *morose*, the woman impertinent. *Addison, Spect.*

Some have deserved censure for a *morose* and affected taciturnity, and others have made speeches, though they had nothing to say. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

Moro'sely. *adv.* [from *morose*.] Sourly; peevishly.

Too many are as *morosely* positive in their age, as they were childishly so in their youth. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Moro'seness. *n. s.* [from *morose*.] Sourness; peevishness.

Take care that no sourness and *moroseness* mingle with our serious frame of mind. *Nelson.*

Learn good humour, never to oppose without just reason; abate some degrees of pride and *moroseness*. *Watts.*

Moro'sity.† *n. s.* [*morosité*, Fr. Cotgrave; *morositas*, Latin; from *morose*.] Moroseness; sourness; peevishness.

Why then be sad,
But entertain no *morosity*, brothers, other
Than a joint burthen laid upon us. *Shakspeare.*

This *morosity* and sullenness is far from being imitable and laudable. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1653,) p. 294.

Some *morosities*
We must expect, since jealousy belongs
To age, of scorn, and tender sense of wrongs. *Denham.*

The pride of this man, and the popularity of that; the levity of one, and the *morosity* of another. *Clarendon.*

Is not a *morosity* and singularity in such things often made a veil and cover of licentiousness in greater things? *Sprat, Serm.* (1677,) p. 16.

MO'RPHEW.† *n. s.* [*morphée*, French; *morphæa*, low Lat. *morfea*, Ital.] A scurf on the face.

We shall then see the shameful wrinkles and foul *morpheus* of our soul. *Bp. Hall, Fall of Pride.*

To **Mo'rphew.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with scurf.

And sullen rags bewray his *morphew'd* skin. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iv. 5.

The face that was fair, is now distorted and *morphewed*. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

Mo'rris.† } **Mo'rris-dance.** } *n. s.* [that is *moorish* or *morisco-dance*.

1. A dance in which bells are gingled, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned by the Moors, and was probably a kind of Pyrrhick or military dance.

The queen stood in some doubt of a Spanish invasion, though it proved but a *morris-dance* upon our waves. *Wotton.*

One in his catalogue of a feigned library, sets down this title of a book, The *morris-dance* of hereticks. *Bacon.*

The sounds and seas, with all their finny drove,
Now to the moon in wavering *morrice* move. *Milton, Comus.*

I took delight in pieces that shewed a country village, *morrice-dancing*, and peasants together by the ears. *Peacham.*

The vulgar sort [of Persians] delight in *morrice-dancing*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 304.

The dithyrambus was a kind of extatick *morice-dance*. *Stillingfleet, Orig. Sac.* ii. 4.

Four reapers danced a *morrice* to oaten pipes. *Spectator.*

2. *Nine mens'* **Morris.** A kind of play with nine holes in the ground. It is called also *merils*, and *five-penny morris*. The game is played with stones in England, but in France with pawns or men made on purpose, called *merelles*, which Mr. Tollet thinks "to have been originally *black*, and therefore so termed; as we call a black cherry a *morello*, and a small black cherry a *merry*; perhaps from *Maurus*, a moor, or rather from *morum*, a mulberry."

The folds stand empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatted with the murrain flock;
The *nine mens' morris* is filled up with mud. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

Nine mens' morris is a game still played by the shepherds, cowkeepers, &c. in the midland counties, as follows: A figure (of squares, one within another,) is made on the ground by cutting out the turf; and two persons take each nine stones, which they place by turns in the angles, and afterwards move alternately, as at chess or draughts. He who can play three in a straight line may then take off any one of his adversary's, where he pleases, till one, having lost all his men, loses the game. *Alchorne, Note on Shakspeare.*

Mo'rris-dancer. *n. s.* [*morris* and *dance*.] One who dances *à la moresca*, the moorish dance.

There went about the country a set of *morris-dancers*, composed of ten men, who danced a maid marian and a tabor and pipe. *Temple.*

Mo'rris-pike.* *n. s.* [*morris* and *pike*.] A Moorish pike; a formidable weapon used by the Moors.

He that sets up his rest to do more exploits with his mace, than a *morris-pike*. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

The English mariners laid about them with brown-bills, halberts, and *morrice-pikes*. *Reynard, Deliv. of cert. Christians from the Turks.*

Mo'rrow.† *n. s.* [See the etymon of **Morn.** The original meaning of *morrow* seems to have been *morning*, which being often referred to on the preceding day, was understood in time to signify the whole day next following.]

1. The morning: the primary meaning.

Upon a *morow* tide. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 3.

Tho when appeared the third *morrow* bright
Upon the waves to spread her trembling light,
An hideous roring far away they heard. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. xii. 2.

She's white as *morrow*'s milk, or flakes new blown. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* i. 7.

The pale rose her colour lost renews
With the fresh drops fall'n from the silver *morrow*. *Fairfax, Tass.* xx. 129.

I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word;
To have 't with saying, good *morrow*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. The day after the present day.

Thou
Canst pluck night from me but not lend a *morrow*. *Shakspeare.*

The Lord did that thing on the *morrow*. *Exod.* ix. 6.

Peace, good reader, do not weep,
Peace, the lovers are asleep;
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
Till this stormy night be gone,
And the eternal *morrow* dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with the light,
Whose day shall never sleep in night. *Crashaw.*

To morrow you will live, you always cry,
In what far country doth this *morrow* lie?
That 'tis so mighty long e'er it arive:
Beyond the Indies does this *morrow* live?
'Tis so far fetch'd this *morrow*, that I fear
'Twill be both very old and very dear.

To morrow will I live, the fool does say,
To day itself's too late, the wise liv'd yesterday. *Cowley.*

3. *To* Mo'rrow. [This is an idiom of the same kind, supposing *morrow* to mean originally *morning:* as, *to night: to day.*] On the day after this current day.

To morrow comes; 'tis noon; 'tis night;
This day like all the former flies;
Yet on he runs to seek delight
To morrow, till to night he dies. *Prior.*

4. *To morrow* is sometimes, I think improperly, used as a noun.

Our yesterday's *to morrow* now is gone,
And still a new *to morrow* does come on.
We by *to morrows* draw out all our store,
Till the exhausted well can yield no more. *Cowley.*

To morrow is the time when all is to be rectified. *Spectator.*

Morse. *n. s.* [*phoca.*] A sea-horse.

That which is commonly called a sea-horse is properly called a *morse*, and makes not out that shape. *Brown.*

It seems to have been a tusk of the *morse* or waltron, called by some the sea-horse. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Mo'rsel.✝ *n. s.* [*morsellus*, low Lat. from *morsus.* Dr. Johnson.—We have the word from the ancient French *morsel* or *morcel.*]

1. A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful.

Yet cam'st thou to a *morsel* of this feast,
Having fully din'd before. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

And me his parent would full soon devour
For want of other prey, but knows that I
Should prove a bitter *morsel*, and his bane. *Milton, P. L.*

Every *morsel* to a satisfied hunger, is only a new labour to a tired digestion. *South, Serm.*

He boils the flesh,
And lays the mangled *morsels* in a dish. *Dryden.*

A wretch is prisoner made,
Whose flesh torn off by lumps, the ravenous foe
In *morsels* cut to make it farther go. *Tate, Juv.*

A letter to the keeper of the lion requested that it may be the first *morsel* put into his mouth. *Addison.*

2. A piece; a meal.

On these herbs, and fruits and flowers,
Feed first; on each beast next, and fish and fowl,
No homely *morsels!* *Milton, P. L.*

A dog crossing a river with a *morsel* of flesh in his mouth, saw, as he thought, another dog under the water, upon the very same adventure. *L'Estrange.*

3. A small quantity. Not proper.

Of the *morsels* of native and pure gold, he had seen some weighed many pounds. *Boyle.*

Mo'rsure. *n. s.* [*morsure*, French; *morsura*, Latin.] The act of biting.

MORT.✝ *n. s.* [*morte*, French.]

1. A tune sounded at the death of the game.

To be making practis'd smiles,
As in a looking-glass, and to sigh, as 'twere
The *mort* o'the deer; oh, that is entertainment
My bosom likes not. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. [*morgt*, Icelandick.] A great quantity. Not in elegant use, but preserved colloquially in many parts.

3. A salmon in the third year of its growth, so called by fishermen in some parts of England.

MO'RTAL. *adj.* [*mortalis*, Lat. *mortel*, Fr.]

1. Subject to death; doomed sometime to die.

Nature does require
Her times of preservation, which, perforce,
I her frail son amongst my brethren *mortal*
Must give my attendance to. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this *mortal* must put on immortality. 1 *Cor.* xv. 53.

Heavenly powers, where shall we find such love!
Which of ye will be *mortal* to redeem
Man's mortal crime, and just, the unjust to save. *Milton, P. L.*

The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgress'd, inevitably thou shalt die;
From that day *mortal:* and this happy state
Shalt lose. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Deadly; destructive; procuring death.

Come all you spirits
That tend on *mortal* thoughts, unsex me here,
And fill me from the crown to the toe, top-full
Of cruelty. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The *mortalest* poisons practised by the West Indians, have some mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh of man. *Bacon.*

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose *mortal* taste
Brought death into the world and all our woe. *Milton, P. L.*

Some circumstances have been great discouragers of trade, and others are absolutely *mortal* to it. *Temple.*

Hope not, base man! unquestion'd hence to go,
For I am Palamon, thy *mortal* foe. *Dryden.*

3. Bringing death.

Safe in the hand of one disposing power,
Or in the natal or the *mortal* hour. *Pope, Ess. on Man.*

4. Inferring divine condemnation; not venial.

Though every sin of itself be *mortal*, yet all are not equally *mortal;* but some more, some less. *Perkins.*

5. Human; belonging to man.

They met me in the day of success; and I have learned by the perfected report, they have more in them than *mortal* knowledge. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Macbeth
Shall live the lease of nature, pay his breath
To time and *mortal* custom. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The voice of God
To *mortal* ear is dreadful; they beseech,
That Moses might report to them his will,
And terrour cease. *Milton, P. L.*

Success, the mark no *mortal* wit,
Or surest hand, can always hit. *Butler.*

No one enjoyment but is liable to be lost by ten thousand accidents, out of all *mortal* power to prevent. *South, Serm.*

6. Extreme; violent. A low word.

The birds were in a *mortal* apprehension of the beetles, till the sparrow reasoned them into understanding. *L'Estrange.*

The nymph grew pale, and in a *mortal* fright,
Spent with the labour of so long a flight;
And now despairing, cast a mournful look
Upon the streams. *Dryden.*

Mo'rtal. *n. s.*

1. Man; human being.

Warn poor *mortals* left behind. *Tickell.*

2. This is often used in ludicrous language.

I can behold no *mortal* now,
For what's an eye without a brow? *Prior.*

Morta'lity. *n. s.* [from *mortal.*]

1. Subjection to death; state of a being subject to death.

When I saw her die,
I then did think on your *mortality.* *Carew.*

I point out mistakes in life and religion, that we might guard against the springs of error, guilt, and sorrow, which surround us in every state of *mortality.* *Watts, Logick.*

2. Death.

I beg *mortality*
Rather than life preserv'd with infamy. *Shakspeare.*

Gladly would I meet
Mortality my sentence. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Power of destruction.

Mortality and mercy in Vienna
Live in thy tongue and heart. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

4. Frequency of death.

The rise of keeping those accounts, first began in the year 1592, being a time of great *mortality.* *Graunt.*

5. Human nature.

A single vision so transports them, that it makes up the happiness of their lives; *mortality* cannot bear it often. *Dryden.*

Take these tears, *mortality's* relief,
And till we share your joys, forgive our grief. *Pope.*

To Mo'rtalize.* *v. a.* [from *mortal.*] To make mortal.

We know you're flesh and blood as well as men,
And, when we will, can *mortalize* and make you so again.
A. Brome.

Mo'rtally. *adv.* [from *mortal.*]

1. Irrecoverably; to death.

In the battle of Landen you were not only dangerously, but in all appearance *mortally* wounded. *Dryden.*

2. Extremely; to extremity. A low ludicrous word.

Adrian *mortally* envied poets, painters, and artificers, in works wherein he had a vein to excel. *Bacon, Essays.*

Know all, who would pretend to my good grace,
I *mortally* dislike a damning face. *Granville.*

Mo'rtar.† *n. s.* [moꞃꞇeꞃe, Saxon; *mortarium*, Lat. *mortier*, Fr.]

1. A strong vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle.

Except you could bray Christendom in a *mortar*, and mould it into a new paste, there is no possiblity of an holy war. *Bacon.*

The action of the diaphragm and muscles serves for the comminution of the meat in the stomach by their constant agitation upwards and downwards, resembling the pounding of materials in a *mortar*. *Ray on Creation.*

2. A short wide cannon, out of which bombs are thrown.

Those arms, which for nine centuries had brav'd
The wrath of time on antique stone engrav'd,
Now torn by *mortars* stand yet undefac'd
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Granville.*

Mo'rtar. *n. s.* [*morter*, Dutch; *mortier*, French.] Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks.

Mortar, in architecture, is a preparation of lime and sand mixed up with water, serving as a cement, and used by masons and bricklayers in building of walls of stone and brick. Wolfius observes, that the sand should be dry and sharp, so as to prick the hands when rubbed, yet not earthy, so as to foul the water it is washed in: he also finds fault with masons and bricklayers as committing a great errour in letting their lime slacken and cool before they make up their *mortar*, and also in letting their *mortar* cool and die before they use it; therefore he advises, that if you expect your work to be well done, and to continue long, to work up the lime quick, and but a little at a time, that the *mortar* may not lie long before it be used.

I will tread this unbolted villain into *mortar*, and daub the wall of a jakes with him. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Tkey had brick for stone, and slime for *morter*. *Gen.* xi. 3.

Lime hot out of the kiln mixed soft with water, putting sand to it, will make better *mortar* than other. *Mortimer.*

Mo'rter.* *n. s.* [*mortier*, Fr. Cotgrave.] A lamp or light; a chamber-lamp.

By that *morter* which that I see brenne,
Know I ful wel that day is not far henne.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. iv. 1245.

MO'RTGAGE. *n. s.* [*mort* and *gage*, French.]

1. A dead pledge; a thing put into the hands of a creditor.

The estate runs out, and *mortgages* are made,
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd. *Dryden.*

The Romans do not seem to have known the secret of paper credit, and securities upon *mortgages*. *Arbuthnot.*

The broker,
Bent on some *mortgage*, to avoid reproach,
He seeks bye-streets, and saves the expensive coach. *Gay.*

2. The state of being pledged.

The land is given in *mortgage* only, with full int[illegible] be redeemed within one year. *Bacon, O*[illegible]

To Mo'rtgage.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To [illegible] to put to pledge; to make over to a creditor as a security.

Mortgaging their lives to covetise. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. v. 46.

His land *mortgag'd*. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iv. 6.

Let men contrive how they disentangle their *mortgaged* souls. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

They make the widows' *mortgag'd* ox their prey. *Sandys.*

Their not abating of their expensive way of living, has forced them to *mortgage* their best manors. *Arbuthnot.*

Some have his lands, but none his treasur'd store,
Lands unmanur'd by us, and *mortgag'd* o'er and o'er. *Harte.*

Mortgage'e. *n. s.* [from *mortgage.*] He that takes or receives a mortgage.

An act may pass for publick registries of land, by which all purchasers or *mortgagees* may be secured of all monies they lay out. *Temple, Miscel.*

Mo'rtgager. *n. s.* [from *mortgage.*] He that gives a mortgage.

Morti'ferous. *adj.* [*mortifer*, Latin.] Fatal; deadly; destructive.

What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, no quiet from Christ's importunity, till they awake from the lethargick sleep, and arise from so dead, so *mortiferous* a state, and permit him to give them life. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

These murmurings, like a *mortiferous* herb, are poisonous, even in their first spring. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Mortifica'tion. *n. s.* [*mortification*, French; from *mortify.*]

1. The state of corrupting, or losing the vital qualities; gangrene.

It appeareth in the gangrene, or *mortification* of flesh, either by opiates, or intense colds. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

My griefs ferment and rage,
Nor less than wounds immedicable,
Rankle and fester, and gangrene,
To black *mortification*. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Destruction of active qualities.

Inquire what gives impediment to union or restitution, which is called *mortification*; as when quicksilver is mortified with turpentine. *Bacon.*

3. The act of subduing the body by hardships and macerations.

A diet of some fish is more rich and alkalescent than that of flesh, and therefore very improper for such as practise *mortification*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. Humiliation; subjection of the passions.

The *mortification* of our lusts has something in it that is troublesome, yet nothing that is unreasonable. *Tillotson.*

You see no real *mortification*, or self-denial, no eminent charity, no profound humility, no heavenly affection, no true contempt of the world, no Christian weakness, no sincere zeal, or eminent piety, in the common lives of Christians. *Law.*

5. Vexation; trouble.

It is one of the vexatious *mortifications* of a studious man, to have his thoughts disordered by a tedious visit. *L'Estrange.*

We had the *mortification* to lose the sight of Munich, Augsburg, and Ratisbon. *Addison on Italy.*

Mo'rtifiedness.* *n. s.* [from *mortified.*] Humiliation; subjection of the passions.

No way suitable to that Christian simplicity, *mortifiedness*, modesty, and humility, which those times required.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 114.

Mo'rtifier.* *n. s.* [from *mortify*; Fr. *mortifieur.*] One who mortifies his passions. *Sherwood.*

To MO'RTIFY.† *v. a.* [*mortifier*, French.]

1. To destroy vital qualities.

If of the stem the frost *mortify* any part, cut it off.
Evelyn, B. ii. ch. i. § 3.

2. To destroy active powers, or essential qualities.

What gives impediment to union or restitution is called mortification, as when quicksilver is *mortified* with turpentine or spittle. *Bacon.*

He *mortified* pearls in vinegar, and drunk them up. *Hakewill.*

Oil of tartar per deliquium has a great faculty to find out and *mortify* acid spirits. *Boyle.*

3. To subdue inordinate passions.

The breath no sooner left his father's body,
But that his wildness *mortified* in him,
Seem'd to die too. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Suppress thy knowing pride,
Mortify thy learned lust,
Vain are thy thoughts, while thou thyself art dust. *Prior.*

He modestly conjectures,
His pupil might be tir'd with lectures,
Which help'd to *mortify* his pride. *Swift.*

4. To macerate or harass, in order to reduce the body to compliance with the mind.

Their dear causes
Would to the bleeding and the grim alarm
Excite the *mortified* man. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

We *mortify* ourselves with fish, and think we fare coarsely if we abstain from flesh. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Mortify'd he was to that degree,
A poorer than himself he would not see. *Dryden.*

With fasting *mortify'd*, worn out with tears,
And bent beneath the load of seventy years. *Harte.*

5. To humble; to depress; to vex.

Let my liver rather heat with wine,
Than my heart cool with *mortifying* groans. *Shakspeare.*

He is controuled by a nod, *mortified* by a frown, and transported by a smile. *Addison, Guardian.*

How often is the ambitious man *mortified* with the very praises he receives, if they do not rise so high as he thinks they ought. *Addison, Spect.*

To MO'RTIFY. *v. n.*

1. To gangrene; to corrupt.

Try it with capon laid abroad, to see whether it will *mortify* and become tender sooner; or with dead flies with water cast upon them, to see whether it will putrify. *Bacon.*

2. To be subdued; to die away.

3. To practise religious severities.

This makes him careful of every temper of his heart, give alms to all that he hath, watch, and fast, and *mortify*, and live according to the strictest rules of temperance, meekness and humanity. *Law.*

MO'RTISE. *n. s.* [*mortaise, mortoise*, French.] A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it, and form a joint.

A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements;
If it hath ruffian'd so upon the sea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the *mortise*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Under one skin are parts variously mingled, some with cavities, as *mortesses* to receive, others with tenons to fit cavities. *Ray.*

To MO'RTISE. *v. a.*

1. To cut with a mortise; to join with a mortise.

'Tis a massy wheel,
To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things
Are *mortis'd* and adjoin'd. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The walls of spiders' legs are made,
Well *mortis'd* and finely laid. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

2. It seems in the following passage improperly used.

The one half of the ship being finished, and by help of a screw launched into the water, the other half was joined by great brass nails *mortised* with lead. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

MO'RTMAIN.† *n. s.* [*morte* and *main*, Fr.] Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable; whence it is said to be in a *dead hand*, in a hand that cannot shift away the property.

It were meet that some small portion of lands were allotted, since no more *mortmains* are to be looked for. *Spenser.*

Either to enliven the pallid deadness of it, [the face,] and to redeem it from *mortmain*; or to pair and match the inequal cheeks to each other. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 62.

Lands in *mortmain* are a dead weight upon commerce. *Warburton, Serm.* 31.

MO'RTPAY. *n. s.* [*mort* and *pay*.] Dead pay; payment not made.

This parliament was merely a parliament of war, with some statutes conducing thereunto; as the severe punishing of *mortpayes*, and keeping back of soldiers' wages. *Bacon.*

MO'RTRESS. *n. s.* [from *mortier de sagesse*, Fr. Skinner.] A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together.

A *mortress* made with the brawn of capons, stamped, strained, and mingled with like quantity of almond butter, is excellent to nourish the weak. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MO'RTUARY.† *n. s.* [*mortuaire*, French; *mortuarium*, Latin.]

1. A burial-place. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson, or any of our lexicographers. See also the adjective *mortuary*.

Look on thy full table as a *mortuary* of the dispeopled elements; where their slain are huddled up. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* (1654,) p. 36.

2. A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompence of his personal tithes and offerings not duly paid in his life-time. Harris. — *Mortuaries* are a kind of ecclesiastical heriots, being a customary gift claimed by and due to the minister in very many parishes on the death of his parishioners. They seem to have been originally, like lay heriots, only a voluntary bequest to the church. Blackstone.

MO'RTUARY.* *adj.* [*mortuaire*, Fr.] Belonging to the burial of the dead.

Near the pyramids and *mortuary* caves. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 323.

MOSA'ICAL.† } *adj.* [*mosaique*, Fr. supposed to be
MOSA'ICK. } corrupted from *musæus*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — Mosaick work, the *opus musæum* of the Latins; Gr. Barb. *μῆσα*, tessella variè picturata; whence *μησάκιον*, *musaicum*, *mosaicum*. V. Meursii Gloss.] *Mosaick* is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours; and of late days likewise with pieces of glass figured at pleasure; an ornament in truth, of much beauty, and long life, but of most use in pavements and floorings. *Wotton, Architecture.*

The trees were to them [the flowers] a pavilion, and they to the trees a *mosaical* floor. *Sidney, Arcad.* b. 1.

Each beauteous flower,
Iris all hues, roses, and jessamin,
Rear'd high their flourish'd heads between, and wrought
Mosaick. *Milton, P. L.*

The most remarkable remnant of it is a very beautiful *mosaick* pavement, the finest I have ever seen in marble; the parts are so well joined together, that the whole piece looks like a continued picture. *Addison on Italy.*

MOSA'ICAL.* } *adj.* Denoting the writings or law of
MOSA'ICK. } Moses.

For his acquaintance with the *Mosaical* learning, as it is more credible in itself, so I have also better proof. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 188.

The *Mosaick* sacrifices were types (and by both the dispensations of the Law and Gospel declared to be so) of the great vicarious sacrifice of the cross. *Warburton, Div. Leg.* ix. 2.

MO'SCHATEL. *n. s.* [*moschatellina*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

MOSQUE.† *n. s.* [*mosquée*, French; *moschit*, Turkish. Dr. Johnson. — From the Arab. *masgiad*, a place of worship.] A Mahometan temple.

The very Turks have their *moschs* or places to pray in.
Hallywell, Acc. of Familism, (1673,) p. 46.

In this *mosque* we saw several large incense-pots, candlesticks for altars, and other church-furniture, being the spoils of Christian churches at the taking of Cyprus.
Maundrel, Trav. p. 14.

MOSS.† *n. s.* [*muscus*, Latin; meoſ, Saxon.]

1. A plant.

Though *moss* was formerly supposed to be only an excrescence produced from the earth and trees, yet it is no less a perfect plant than those of greater magnitude, having roots, flowers, and seeds, yet cannot be propagated from seeds by any art: the botanists distinguish it into many species: it chiefly flourishes in cold countries, and in the winter season, and is many times very injurious to fruit trees: the only remedy in such cases, is to cut down part of the trees, and plough up the ground between those left remaining; and in the spring, in moist weather, you should with an iron instrument scrape off the *moss*. *Miller*.

Moss is a kind of mould of the earth and trees; but it may be better sorted as a rudiment of germination. *Bacon*.

Houses then were caves, or homely sheds,
With twining oziers fenc'd, and *moss* their beds. *Dryden*.

Such *mosses* as grow upon walls, roofs of houses, and other high places have seeds that, when shaken out of their vessels, appear like vapour or smoke. *Ray on the Creation*.

2. A morass, or boggy place. [*mossa*, Su. Goth. *mussa*, low Lat.] Still used in the north of England.

In many of the *mosses* of the West Riding of Yorkshire are often dug up birch-trees. *Evelyn*, 1. ch. xvii. § 2.

The justices of Northumberland and Cumberland may make order in sessions for charging the respective counties for securing the same against the *moss*-troopers; that is, thieves and robbers, who, after having committed offences in the borders, do escape through the wastes and *mosses*. *Stat.* 13 & 14 *Ch. II.* c. 22.

To MOSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with moss.

An oak whose boughs were *moss'd* with age,
And high top bald with dry antiquity.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

Will these *moss'd* trees,
That have out-liv'd the eagle, page thy heels,
And skip when thou point'st out? *Shakspeare, Timon*.

MOSS-GROWN.* *adj.* Covered or overgrown with moss.

The *moss-grown* domes with spiry turrets crown'd.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

The rude and *moss-grown* beech
O'er-canopies the glade. *Gray, Ode* 1.

MO'SSINESS. *n. s.* [from *mossy*.] The state of being covered or overgrown with moss.

The herbs withered at the top, sheweth the earth to be very cold, and so doth the *mossiness* of trees. *Bacon*.

MO'SSY. *adj.* [from *moss*.] Overgrown with moss; covered with moss.

Old trees are more *mossy* far than young; for that the sap is not so frank as to rise all to the boughs, but tireth by the way, and putteth out moss. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

About the *mossy* brooks and springs,
And all inferiour beauteous things. *Cowley*.

The *mossy* fountains and the sylvan shades
Delight no more. *Pope, Messiah*.

MOST.† *adj.* the superlative of *more*. [mæſt, Saxon; *meest*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Tooke has charged Junius with saying untruly that *most* is formed from the positive mæpe, having mæpne as the comparative, and mæpeſt, by contraction mæſt, as the superlative. But candour required that this singularity in the Saxon should have been mentioned, that mæpe is used both as a positive, *magnus*, and a comparative, *major*; while mæpeſt is the superlative. It does not appear, indeed, that this is the origin of mæſt, which occurs in the simple form of *maists*, M. Goth. from the comparative *maiza*. Dr. Jamieson in V. MA. And thus Serenius deduces *most*; M. Goth. *maiza*, *maists*; Icel. *meire*, *moire*, *moist*, *most*, major, maximus.]

1. Consisting of the greatest number; consisting of the greatest quantity.

Garden fruits which have any acrimony in them, and *most* sorts of berries, will produce diarrhœas. *Arbuthnot*.

He thinks *most* sorts of learning flourished among them, and I, that only some sort of learning was kept alive by them. *Pope*.

2. Greatest. Obsolete.

They all repair'd both *most* and least. *Spenser, F. Q.*

MOST. *adv.* [*maists*, Gothick; mæſt, Saxon; *meest*, Dutch; *mest*, Danish.]

1. In the greatest degree.

Coward dogs
Most spend their mouths, when what they seem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakspeare*.

He for whose only sake,
Or *most* for his, such toils I undertake. *Dryden, Æn.*

Whilst comprehended under that consciousness, the little finger is as much a part of itself as what is *most* so. *Locke*.

That which will *most* influence their carriage will be the company they converse with, and the fashion of those about them. *Locke on Education*.

2. The particle noting the superlative degree.

Competency of all other proportions is the *most* incentive to industry; too little makes men desperate, and too much careless. *Decay of Chr. Piety*.

The faculties of the supreme spirit *most* certainly may be enlarged without bounds. *Cheyne, Phil. Principles*.

MOST. [this is a kind of substantive, being, according to its signification, singular or plural.]

1. The greatest number: in this sense it is plural.

Many of the apostles' immediate disciples sent or carried the books of the four evangelists to *most* of the churches they had planted. *Addison on the Chr. Relig.*

Gravitation not being essential to matter, ought not to be reckoned among those laws which arise from the disposition of bodies, such as *most* of the laws of motion are. *Cheyne*.

2. The greatest value: in this sense singular.

The report of this repulse flying to London, the *most* was made of that which was true, and many falsities added. *Hayward*.

A covetous man makes the *most* of what he has, and can get, without regard to Providence or Nature. *L'Estrange*.

3 The greatest degree: the greatest quantity; the utmost.

A Spaniard will live in Irish ground a quarter of a year, or some months at the *most*. *Bacon*.

MOST *an end*.* See the twentieth sense of END.

MO'STICK.† *n. s.* A painter's staff on which he leans his hand when he paints. Dr. Johnson from Ainsworth. It is certainly a corruption of *maul-stick*.

MO'STLY. *adv.* [from *most*.] For the greatest part.

This image of God, namely, natural reason, if totally or *mostly* defaced, the right of government doth cease. *Bacon*.

MO'STWHAT. *adv.* [*most* and *what*.] For the most part. Obsolete.

God's promises being the ground of hope, and those promises being but seldom absolute, *mostwhat* conditionate, the Christian grace of hope must be proportioned and attemperate to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tympany of hope. *Hammond*.

Mota'tion. *n. s.* Act of moving. *Dict.*

Mote. *n. s.* [mot, Saxon; *atomus*, Latin.] A small particle of matter; any thing proverbially little.

You found his *mote*, the king your *mote* did see;
But I a beam do find in each of three. *Shakspeare.*

The little *motes* in the sun do ever stir, though there be no wind. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Mo'ter.* See Motor.

Mot.* *n. s.* [French, *mot.*] A word; a motto; a sentence added to a device. Obsolete.

With his big title, an Italian *mot*. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* v. 2.

Expressing by those several *mots* connexed, that, with those arms of counsel and strength, the Genius was able to extinguish the king's enemies. *B. Jonson, K. James's Entertainment.*

Fabius' perpetual golden coat,
Which might have "semper idem" for a *mot*. *Marston, Sat.*

Mote.* *n. s.* [mot, gemot, Sax. *mot*, Icel. *mote*, Su. Goth.] A meeting; an assembly: used in composition, as *burgmote*, *folkmote*, which see. See also Moot-hall.

Mote.† [*moet*, Dutch.] Obsolete.

1. Must.

In stede of weping and praieres,
Men *mote* give silver to the poore freres. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*
However loth he were his way to slake,
Yet *mote* he algates now abide. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. Might.

Most ugly shapes,
Such as dame Nature self *mote* fear to see,
Or shame, that ever should so foul defects
From her most cunning hand escaped be. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Within the postern stood Argantes stout
To rescue her, if ill *mote* her betide. *Fairfax, Tass.* iii. 13.

Mo'tet.* *n. s.* [Ital. *mottetto*; Fr. *motet.*] A kind of sacred air; a hymn.

Commending this song's delicate air, that *motet's* dainty air. *Brewer, Lingua*, (1657,) iv. 1.

Dr. Aldrich has adapted the musick of two of their *motets* to English words. *Mason on Church Musick*, p. 115.

Moth.† *n. s.* [moð, Saxon; from *matha*, Goth. a worm or maggot.] A small insect or worm, which eats cloths and hangings; and afterwards becomes winged.

All the yarn Penelope spun in Ulysses's absence, did but fill Ithaca full of *moths*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Every soldier in the wars should do as every sick man in his bed, wash every *moth* out of his conscience. *Shakspeare.*

Let *moths* through pages eat their way,
Your wars, your loves, your praises be forgot,
And make of all an universal blot. *Dryden, Juv.*

To **Moth-eat.*** *v. a.* [*moth* and *eat.*] To prey upon, as a moth preys upon a garment.

Ruin and neglect have so *moth-eaten* her, [the town of Persepolis,] as at this day she lies prostrate, and is become the object of contempt and pity. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 64

Moth-eaten.* *adj.* Eaten of moths.

He as a rotten thing consumeth, as a garment that is *moth-eaten*. *Job*, xiii. 28.

The old copy is kept "in archivis," though, perhaps, as it always was, neglected, soiled, and *moth-eaten*. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 658.

Mo'then.* *adj.* [from *moth.*] Full of moths.

We rake not up olde, mouldie, and *mothen* parchmentes to seeke our progenitours' names. *Fulke against Allen*, (1580,) p. 125.

MO'THER.† *n. s.* [moðor, Sax. *moder*, Icel. Su. Goth. and Dan. *moeder*, Dutch; *mader*, Persian; *mater*, Lat. μητηρ, Dor. ματηρ, Gr.]

1. A woman that has born a child; correlative to son or daughter.

Let thy *mother* rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous stoutness. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Come sit down every *mother's* son,
And rehearse your parts. *Shakspeare.*
I had not so much of man in me,
But all my *mother* came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

2. That which has produced any thing.

Alas, poor country! It cannot
Be call'd our *mother*, but our grave. *Shakspeare.*

The resemblance of the constitution and diet of the inhabitants to those of their *mother* country, occasion a great affinity in the popular diseases. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

The strongest branch leave for a standard, cutting off the rest close to the body of the *mother* plant. *Mortimer, Husb.*

3. That which has preceded in time: as, a *mother* church to chapels.

4. That which requires reverence and obedience.

The good of *mother* church, as well as that of civil society, renders a judicial practice necessary. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

5. Hysterical passion; so called, as being imagined peculiar to women. Dr. Johnson. — But this was not a general supposition. See the commentators on Shakspeare's King Lear. This word was also written *moother*.

Lear. O, how this *mother* swells up tow'rd my heart! *Shakspeare.*

Melancthon will have it [melancholy] as common to men, as the *mother* to women, upon some grievous trouble, passion, dislike, or discontent. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 177.

This stopping of the stomach might be the *mother*; forasmuch as many were troubled with *mother* fits, although few returned to have died of them. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

6. A familiar term of address to an old woman; or to a woman dedicated to religious austerities.

I will about it straight;
No longer staying, but to give the *mother*
Notice of my affair. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

7. [*Moeder*, Dutch, from *modder*, mud.] A thick substance concreting in liquors; the lees or scum concreted.

If the body be liquid, and not apt to putrefy totally, it will cast up a *mother*, as the *mothers* of distilled waters. *Bacon.*

Potted fowl, and fish come in so fast,
That ere the first is out the second stinks,
And mouldy *mother* gathers on the brinks. *Dryden.*

8. [More properly *modder*; *modde*, Teut.] A young girl. See Mauther, and Modder.

A sling for a *mother*, a bow for a boy,
A whip for a carter. *Tusser, Husbandry.*

Mo'ther. *adj.* Had at the birth; native.

For whatsoever *mother* wit or art
Could work, he put in proof. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

Where did you study all this goodly speech?
— It is extempore, from my *mother* wit. *Shakspeare.*

Boccace lived in the same age with Chaucer, had the same genius, and followed the same studies: both writ novels, and each of them cultivated his *mother* tongue. *Dryden.*

At length divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to solemn sounds,
With nature's *mother* wit, and arts unknown before. *Dryden.*

To **Mo'ther.** *v. n.* To gather concretion.

They oint their naked limbs with *mother'd* oil. *Dryden.*

To **Mo'ther.*** *v. a.* To adopt as a son or daughter.

The queen, to have put lady Elizabeth besides the crown, would have *mothered* another body's child. *Howell, Hist. of Eng.* p. 170.

Mother *in law.* *n. s.* [*mother* and *law.*] The mother of a husband or wife.

I am come to set at variance the daughter in law against the *mother in law*. *St. Matt.* x. 35.

Mother *of pearl.* A kind of coarse pearl; the shell in which pearls are generated.

His mortal blade
In ivory sheath, ycarv'd with curious slights,
Whose hilt was burnish'd gold, and handle strong
Of *mother-pearl.* *Spenser, F.Q.*

They were of onyx, sometimes of *mother of pearl.* *Hakewill.*

MOTHER *of Thyme. n. s.* [*serpyllum*, Lat.] It hath trailing branches, which are not so woody and hard as those of thyme, but in every other respect is the same. *Miller.*

MO'THERHOOD. *n. s.* [from *mother.*] The office or character of a mother.

Thou shalt see the blessed mother-maid
Exalted more for being good,
Than for her interest of *motherhood.* *Donne.*

MO'THERING.* *adj.* To go a *mothering*, is to visit parents on Midlent Sunday; a custom derived, as Cowel informs us, from persons, in the times of popery, visiting their *mother-church* on that day, and making their offerings at the high altar. The custom is yet retained in some places, and is also known by the name of *midlenting.*

I'll to thee a simnell bring,
'Gainst thou go'st a *mothering;*
So that, when she blesseth thee,
Half that blessing thou'lt give me. *Herrick, Hesperides*, p. 278.

MO'THERLESS. *adj.* [from *mother.*] Destitute of a mother; orphan of a mother.

I might shew you my children, whom the rigour of your justice would make complete orphans, being already *motherless.* *Waller, Sp. to the H. of Commons.*

My concern for the three poor *motherless* children obliges me to give you this advice. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'THERLY.† *adj.* [Saxon, moδeplic.] Belonging to a mother; suitable to a mother.

They can owe no less than child-like obedience to her that hath more than *motherly* power. *Hooker.*

They termed her the great mother, for her *motherly* care in cherishing her brethren whilst young. *Ralegh.*

Within her breast though calm, her breast though pure,
Motherly cares and fears got head, and rais'd
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton, P. R.*

When I see the *motherly* airs of my little daughters when playing with their puppets, I cannot but flatter myself that their husbands and children will be happy in the possession of such wives and mothers. *Addison, Spect.*

Though she was a truly good woman, and had a sincere *motherly* love for her son John, yet there wanted not those who endeavoured to create a misunderstanding between them. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'THERLY. *adv.* [from *mother.*] In manner of a mother.

Th' air doth not *motherly* sit on the earth,
To hatch her seasons, and give all things birth. *Donne.*

MO'THERWORT. *n. s.* [*cardiaca*, Lat.] A plant.

MO'THERY. *adj.* [from *mother.*] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: used of liquors.

MOTHMU'LLEIN. *n. s.* [*blattaria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MO'THWORT. *n. s.* [*moth* and *wort.*] An herb.

MO'THY. *adj.* [from *moth.*] Full of moths.

His horse hipp'd with an old *mothy* saddle, the stirrups of no kindred. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

MO'TION.† *n. s.* [*motion*, French; *motio*, Lat.]

1. The act of changing place: opposed to *rest.*

Immediate are the acts of God, more swift
Than time or *motion.* *Milton, P. L.*

The sedentary Earth,
Serv'd by more noble than herself, attains
Her end without least *motion.* *Milton, P. L.*

2. That part of philosophy which considers bodies as acting on each other; to which belong the laws *motion.*

3. Animal life and action.

Devoid of sense and *motion.* *Milton, P. L.*

The soul
O'er ministerial members does preside,
To all their various provinces divide,
Each member move, and every *motion* guide. *Blackmore.*

4. Manner of moving the body; port; gait.

Speaking or mute, all comeliness and grace
Attend thee, and each word, each *motion* form. *Milton, P. L.*

Virtue too, as well as vice, is clad
In flesh and blood so well, that Plato had
Beheld, what his high fancy once embrac'd,
Virtue with colours, speech and *motion* grac'd. *Waller.*

5. Change of posture; action.

By quick instinctive *motion* up I sprung. *Milton, P. L.*

Encourag'd thus she brought her younglings nigh,
Watching the *motions* of her patron's eye. *Dryden.*

6. Military march, or remove.

See the guards,
By me encamp'd on yonder hill, expect
Their *motion.* *Milton, P. L.*

7. Agitation; intestine action.

My womb
Prodigious *motion* felt, and rueful throes. *Milton, P. L.*

Cease, cease thou foaming ocean,
For what's thy troubled *motion*
To that within my breast? *Gay.*

8. Direction; tendency.

In our proper *motion* we ascend. *Milton, P. L.*

9. Impulse communicated.

Whether that *motion*, vitality and operation, were by incubation, or how else, the manner is only known to God. *Ralegh.*

Carnality within raises all the combustion without: this is the great wheel to which the clock owes its *motion.* *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Love awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,
And brushing o'er, adds *motion* to the pool. *Dryden.*

10. Tendency of the mind; thought impressed.

Let a good man obey every good *motion* rising in his heart, knowing that every such *motion* proceeds from God. *South.*

11. Proposal made.

What would you with me?
— Your father and my uncle have made *motions;* if it be my luck, so; if not, happy man be his dole. *Shakspeare.*

If our queen and this young prince agree,
I'll join my younger daughter, and my joy,
To him forthwith, in holy wedlock bands.
— Yes, I agree, and thank you for your *motion.* *Shakspeare.*

12. [In old language.] A puppet show; a puppet, and in a sense of contempt.

He compassed a *motion* of the prodigal son, and married a tinker's wife, within a mile where my land and living lies. *Shakspeare.*

I would dance at may-poles, and make syllabubs; as a country-gentlewoman, keep a good house, and come up to term to see *motions.* *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

If he be that *motion*, that you tell me of,
And make no more noise, I shall entertain him. *Beaum. and Fl. Rule a Wife.*

This travelling *motion* has been abroad in quest of strange fashions. *Marmion, Antiquary.*

To MO'TION.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To propose.

I want friends to *motion* such a matter. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 576.

Sir, the thing
(But that I would not seem to counsel you)
I should have *motion'd* to you at the first. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

Thou, that, after the impetuous rage of five bloody inundations, — when we were quite breathless of thy free grace, didst *motion* peace and terms of covenant with us. *Milton, Of Reform.* B. 2.

To MO'TION.* *v. n.* To advise; to make proposal; to offer plans.

Well hast thou *motion'd*, well thy thoughts employ'd,
How we might best fulfil the work which here
God hath assign'd us. *Milton, P. L.*

Mo'tioner.* *n. s.* [from *motion.*] A mover. Not in use. *Cotgrave.*

Mo'tionless. *adj.* [from *motion.*] Wanting motion; being without motion.

We cannot free the lady that sits here,
In stony fetters fixt, and *motionless.* *Milton, Comus.*

Ha! Do I dream? Is this my hop'd success?
I grow a statue, stiff and *motionless.* *Dryden, Aurengz.*

Should our globe have had a greater share
Of this strong force, by which the parts cohere;
Things had been bound by such a pow'rful chain,
That all would fix'd and *motionless* remain. *Blackmore.*

Mo'tive. *adj.* [*motivus*, Lat.]

1. Causing motion; having moment.

Shall every *motive* argument used in such kind of conferences be made a rule for others still to conclude the like by, concerning all things of like nature, when as probable inducements may lead them to the contrary? *Hooker.*

2. Having the power to move; having power to change place; having power to pass foremost to motion.

The nerves serve for the conveyance of the *motive* faculty from the brain; the ligatures for the strenthening of them, that they may not flag in motion. *Wilkins.*

We ask you whence does *motive* vigour flow? *Blackmore.*

That fancy is easily disproved from the *motive* power of souls embodied, and the gradual increase of men and animals. *Bentley.*

Mo'tive.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *motive*, cause.]

1. That which determines the choice; that which incites the action.

Hereof we have no commandment, either in nature or Scripture, which doth exact them at our hands; yet those *motives* there are in both, which draw most effectually our minds unto them. *Hooker.*

Why in that rawness left you wife and children,
Those precious *motives*, those strong knots of love,
Without leave-taking? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

What can be a stronger *motive* to a firm trust on our Maker, than the giving us his Son to suffer for us? *Addison.*

The *motive* for continuing in the same state is only the present satisfaction in it; the *motive* to change is always some uneasiness. *Locke.*

2. Mover. Not in use.

Heaven brought me up to be my daughter's dower;
As it hath fated her to be my *motive*
And helper to a husband. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

Her wanton spirits look out
At every joint, and *motive* of her body.
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

Mo'tley.† *adj.* [supposed to be corrupted from *medley*; perhaps from *mothlike*, coloured, spotted or variegated like a garden-*moth*. Dr. Johnson. — But we are to remember that *medley* was anciently applied in the present sense of *mixed colour*; which renders the corruption of *motley* more probable. See Motley. Lydgate has "floures of sundry *motles*," i. e. colours.] Mingled of various colours.

They that come to see a fellow
In a long *motley* coat, guarded with yellow,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Expence and after-thought, and idle care,
And doubts of *motley* hue, and dark despair. *Dryden.*

Enquire from whence this *motley* style
Did first our Roman purity defile. *Dryden, Pers.*

Traulus, of amphibious breed,
Motley fruit of mungrel seed;
By the dam from lordlings sprung,
By the sire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*

Mo'tor.† *n. s.* [*moteur*, French; from *moveo*, Lat.] A mover.

Tell motion it is worse than mad, whose *motor's* not Almightie.
Davies, Wit's Pilgrim. sign. Q. 2. b.

Where there is no adulterous intent or evil thought in the heart; whose prime *moter* and spring (as to its end and purpose) being set true to the measure of God's will, the outward wheels, motions, and indications cannot go amiss.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 41.

Those bodies being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their *motor*, and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite unto their animator. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Mo'tory. *adj.* [*motorius*, Latin.] Giving motion.

The bones, were they dry, could not, without great difficulty, yield to the plucks and attractions of the *motory* muscles. *Ray on the Creation.*

Mo'tto. *n. s.* [*motto*, Italian.] A sentence or word added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.

It may be said to be the *motto* of human nature, rather to suffer than to die. *L'Estrange.*

We ought to be meek-spirited, till we are assured of the honesty of our ancestors; for covetousness and circumvention make no good *motto* for a coat. *Collier.*

It was the *motto* of a bishop eminent for his piety and good works in king Charles the Second's reign, *Inservi Deo & lætare*, Serve God and be chearful. *Addison, Freeholder.*

To **Mouch.*** See *To* Mounch.

Mo'vable.† *adj.* [from *move*. Some write this word *moveable*, and its derivatives *moveableness*, *moveably*; but there is no necessity for retaining the *e*, any more than in *improvable*, or *immovable*, where Dr. Johnson indeed omits it; and it is indeed now usually omitted.]

1. Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable; such as may be carried from place to place.

In the vast wilderness, when the people of God had no settled habitation, yet a *movable* tabernacle they were commanded of God to make. *Hooker.*

When he made his prayer, he found the boat he was in *movable* and unbound, the rest remained still fast. *Bacon.*

Any heat whatsoever promotes the ascent of mineral matter, which is subtile, and is consequently *movable* more easily.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

Any who sees the Teverone must conclude it to be one of the most *movable* rivers in the world, that it is so often shifted out of one channel into another. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Changing the time of the year.

The lunar month is natural and periodical, by which the *movable* festivals of the Christian church are regulated. *Holder.*

Mo'vables. *n. s.* [*meubles*, Fr.] Goods; furniture; distinguished from real or immovable possessions: as, lands or houses.

We seize
The plate, coin, revenues, and *movables*,
Whereof our uncle Gaunt did stand possess'd. *Shakspeare.*

Let him that moved you hither,
Remove you hence; I knew you at the first
You were a *movable*.
— Why, what's a *movable*?
— A join'd stool. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

Surveys rich *movables* with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens still to buy. *Dryden.*

Mo'vableness.† *n. s.* [from *movable.*] Mobility; possibility to be moved.

Du Moulin took his errour, at leastwise touching the *movableness* of the poles of the equator, from Joseph Scaliger.
Hakewill on Providence, p. 92.

Mo'vably. *adv.* [from *movable.*] So as it may be moved.

His back-piece is composed of eighteen plates, *movably* joined together by as many intermediate skins. *Grew.*

To **MOVE.** *v. a.* [*moveo*, Latin.]

1. To put out of one place into another; to put in motion.

Sinai itself was *moved* at the presence of God. *Psal.* lxviii.
At this my heart trembleth, and is *moved* out of his place. *Job*, xxvii. 1.

2. To give an impulse to.

He sorrows now, repents, and prays contrite;
My motions in him; longer than they *move*,
His heart I know, how variable and vain
Self-left. *Milton, P. L.*

The will being the power of directing our operative faculties to some action, for some end, cannot at any time be *moved* towards what is judged at that time inattainable. *Locke.*

3. To propose: to recommend.

If the first consultation be not sufficient, the will may *move* a review, and require the understanding to inform itself better. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.*

They are to be blamed alike, who *move* and who decline war upon particular respects. *Hayward, Edw. VI.*

They find a great inconvenience in *moving* their suits by an interpreter. *Davies on Ireland.*

To Indamora you my suit must *move*. *Dryden.*

4. To persuade; to prevail on; to dispose by something determining the choice.

A thousand knees,
Ten thousand years together, naked fasting,
Upon a barren mountain, and still winter
In storm perpetual, could not *move* the gods
To look that way thou wert. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Grittus offered the Transylvanians money; but minds desirous of revenge were not *moved* with gold. *Knolles.*

Sometimes the possibility of preferment prevailing with the credulous, expectation of less expence with the covetous, opinion of ease with the fond, and assurance of remoteness with the unkind parents, have *moved* them without discretion, to engage their children in adventures of learning, by whose return they have received but small contentment. *Wotton.*

Could any power of sense the Roman *move*
To burn his own right hand? *Davies.*

That which *moves* a man to do any thing, must be the apprehension and expectation of some good from the thing which he is about to do. *South, Serm.*

When she saw her reasons idly spent,
And could not *move* him from his fix'd intent,
She flew to rage. *Dryden, Æn.*

But when no female arts his mind could *move*,
She turn'd to furious hate her impious love. *Dryden, Æn.*

What can thy mind to this long journey *move*,
Or need'st thou absence to renew thy love? *Dryden.*

5. To affect; to touch pathetically; to stir passion.

If he see aught in you that makes him like,
That any thing he sees, which *moves* his liking,
I can with ease translate it to my will. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

It was great ign'rance, Gloster's eyes being out,
To let him live; where he arrives he *moves*
All hearts against us. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Should a shipwreck'd sailor sing his woe,
Would'st thou be *mov'd* to pity, or bestow
An alms? *Dryden, Pers.*

Images are very sparingly to be introduced; their proper place is in poems and orations, and their use is to *move* pity or terrour, compassion and resentment. *Felton on the Classicks.*

O let thy sister, daughter, handmaid *move*
Or all those tender names in one, thy love. *Pope.*

6. To make angry.

From those bloody hands
Throw your distemper'd weapons to the ground
And hear the sentence of your *moved* prince. *Shakspeare.*

7. To put into commotion.

When they were come to Bethlehem, all the city was *moved* about them. *Ruth*, i. 19.

8. To incite; to produce by incitement.

Then feed on thoughts, that voluntary *move*
Harmonious numbers. *Milton, P. L.*

9. To conduct regularly in motion.

They, as they *move*
Their starry dance in numbers that compute
Days, months, and years, tow'rds his all chearing lamp,
Turn swift their various motions. *Milton, P. L.*

To MOVE. *v. n.*

1. To be in a state of changing place; not to rest.

Whether heaven *move* or earth
Imports not, if thou reckon right. *Milton, P. L.*

The senses represent the earth as immovable; for though it do *move* in itself, it rests to us who are carried with it. *Glanville.*

2. To have a particular direction of passage.

The sun
Had first his precept so to *move*, so shine,
As might affect the earth with cold and heat. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To go from one place to another.

I look'd toward Birnam, and anon, methought,
The wood began to *move*.
Within this three mile may you see it coming;
I say a *moving* grove. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

On the green bank I sat and listen'd long,
Nor till her lay was ended could I *move*,
But wish'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryden.*

This saying, that God is the place of spirits, being literal, makes us conceive that spirits *move* up and down, and have their distances and intervals in God, as bodies have in space. *Locke.*

When we are come to the utmost extremity of body, what is there that can put a stop, and satisfy the mind, that it is at the end of space, when it is satisfied that body itself can *move* into it? *Locke.*

Any thing that *moves* round about in a circle in less time than our ideas are wont to succeed one another in our minds, is not perceived to *move*, but seems to be a perfect entire circle of that matter. *Locke.*

The goddess *moves*
To visit Paphos, and her blooming groves. *Pope, Odyss.*

4. To have vital action.

In him we live, *move*, and have our being. *Acts*, xvii. 28.
Every *moving* thing that liveth shall be meat for you. *Gen.*

5. To walk; to bear the body.

See great Marcellus! how inur'd in toils
He *moves* with manly grace, how rich with regal spoils. *Dryden, Æn.*

6. To march as an army.

Anon they *move*
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood. *Milton, P. L.*

7. To go forward.

Through various hazards and events we *move*
To Latium. *Dryden, Æn.*

8. To change the posture of the body in ceremony.

When Haman saw Mordecai that he stood not up, nor *moved* for him, he was full of indignation. *Esth.* v. 9.

MOVE. *n. s.* The act of moving, commonly used at chess.

I saw two angels play'd the mate;
With man alas no otherwise it proves,
An unseen hand makes all their *moves*. *Cowley.*

MO'VELESS. *adj.* Unmoved; not to be put out of the place.

The lungs, though untouched, will remain *moveless* as to any expansion or contraction of their substance. *Boyle.*

The Grecian phalanx, *moveless* as a tow'r,
On all sides batter'd, yet resists his pow'r. *Pope, Iliad.*

MO'VEMENT. *n. s.* [*mouvement*, French.]

1. Manner of moving.

What farther relieves descriptions of battles, is the art of introducing pathetick circumstances about the heroes, which raise a different *movement* in the mind, compassion and pity. *Pope, Ess. on Homer.*

Under workmen are expert enough at making a single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the several parts, or regulate the *movement*. *Swift.*

2. Motion.

Could he whose laws the rolling planets bind,
Describe or fix one *movement* of the mind,

Kon-

Is thy name *mouldy?*
— Yea.
— 'Tis the more time thou wert used.
— Ha, ha, ha; most excellent. Things that are *mouldy* lack use. Well said, Sir John. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The marble looks white, as being exposed to the winds and salt sea-vapours, that by continually fretting it preserve it from that *mouldy* colour which others contract. *Addison.*

To MOULT.† *v. n.* [*muyten*, Teut. Thus our own word at first was *mout* or *mowt*; from *muto*, Lat. to change. "To *mowten* as fowlis, plumeo." Prompt. Parv.] To shed or change the feathers; to lose feathers.

Some birds upon *moulting* turn colour, as Robin-red-breasts, after their *moulting*, grow to be red again by degrees. *Bacon.*

Time shall *moult* away his wings,
Ere he shall discover
In the wide whole world again
Such a constant lover. *Suckling.*

The widow'd turtle hangs her *moulting* wings,
And to the woods in mournful murmur sings. *Garth.*

MOUN.* May; must. See MOWT.

To MOUNCH.† } *v. a.* [*mouch*, to eat much. Ainsworth.
To MAUNCH. } This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the obtunded action of toothless gums on a hard crust, or any thing eatable: it seems to be a corruption of the French word *manger*. Macbean, and Dr. Johnson. — It may be from the Fr. *macher*, or *mascher*, to chew; obvious at least in *mouch*, as this word was also written; and as it is yet in some places pronounced. But they are all to be referred to the Lat. *mando*, to eat. See MOUTH.] To chew; to masticate.

Some of them would *mouche* their meate alone. *Chaucer, Tr. and Cr.* i. 915.

A sailor's wife had chesnuts in her lap,
And *mouncht*, and *mouncht*, and *mouncht*. *Shakspeare, Mach.*

MOUND.† *n. s.* [munðian, Saxon, to defend. Dr. Johnson. — Goth. *mund*, Sueth. *mynd*, tutela; Icel. *mynda*, tueri; *mund*, manus. Serenius.] Any thing raised to fortify or defend: usually a bank of earth and stone.

His broad branches, laden with rich fee,
Did stretch themselves without the utmost bound
Of this great garden, compass'd with a *mound*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The sea's a thief whose liquid surge resolves
The *mounds* into salt tears. *Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.*

God had thrown
That mountain as his garden *mound*, high rais'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Such as broke through all *mounds* of law, such as laughed at the sword of vengeance which divine justice brandished in their faces. *South, Serm.*

Nor cold shall hinder me with horns and hounds
To thrid the thickets, or to leap the *mounds*. *Dryden.*

The state of Milan is like a vast garden surrounded by a noble *mound*-work of rocks and mountains. *Addison.*

To MOUND.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with a mound.

We will sweep the curled vallies
Brush the banks that *mound* our alleys;
We will muster nature's dainties. *Drayton, Muses Elysium*, (1630.)

A spacious city stood with firmest walls
Sure *mounded*. *Philips, Cider*, B. i.

MOUNT.† *n. s.* [munт, Saxon; *mont*, French; *mons*, Lat.]

1. A mountain; a hill.

Jacob offered sacrifice upon the *mount*. *Gen.* xxxi. 54.

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new *mounts* of snow. *Dryden.*

2. An artificial hill raised in a garden or other place.

He might see what *mounts* they had in short time cast, and what a number there was of warlike soldiers. *Knolles.*

3. A publick treasure; a bank. Now obsolete.

These examples confirmed me in a resolution to spend my time wholly in writing; and to put forth that poor talent God hath given me, not to particular exchanges, but to banks or *mounts* of perpetuity, which will not break. *Bacon.*

To MOUNT.† *v. n.* [*monter*, French.]

1. To rise on high.

Doth the eagle *mount* up at thy command, and make her nest on high? *Job*, iii. 27.

I'll strive with troubled thoughts to take a nap,
Lest leaden slumber poise me down to-morrow,
When I should *mount* with wings of victory. *Shakspeare.*

A base ignoble mind,
That *mounts* no higher than a bird can soar. *Shakspeare.*

The fire of trees and houses *mounts* on high,
And meets half-way new fires that show'r from sky. *Cowley.*

If the liturgy should be offered to them, it would kindle jealousy, and as the first range of that ladder which should serve to *mount* over all their customs. *Clarendon.*

Ambitious meteors set themselves upon the wing, taking every occasion of drawing upward to the sun, not considering, that they have no more time allowed them in their *mounting* than the single revolution of a day; and that when the light goes from them they are of necessity to fall. *Dryden.*

2. To tower; to be built up to great elevation.

Though his excellency *mount* up to the heavens, and his head reach unto the clouds, yet he shall perish. *Job*, xx. 6

3. To get on horseback.

He was readie to his steede to *mount*. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. x. 16.

4. [For *amount*.] To attain in value.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account,
Make fair deductions, see to what they *mount*. *Pope*

To MOUNT.† *v. a.*

1. To raise aloft; to lift on high.

The fire that *mounts* the liquor till it runs o'er,
Seeming to augment, wastes it. *Shakspeare.*

What power is it which *mounts* my love so high,
That makes me see, and cannot feed mine eye? *Shakspeare.*

The air is so thin, that a bird has therein no feeling of her wings, or any resistance of air to *mount* herself by. *Ralegh.*

2. To ascend; to climb.

Shall we *mount* again the rural throne,
And rule the country kingdoms once our own. *Dryden*

3. To place on horseback; to furnish with horses.

Three hundred horses in high stables fed,
Of these he chose the fairest and the best,
To *mount* the Trojan troop. *Dryden, Æn.*

Clear reason, acting in conjunction with a well-disciplined, but strong and vigorous fancy, seldom fail to attain their end: fancy without reason, is like a horse without a rider; and reason without fancy is not well *mounted*. *Grew, Cos. Sac.*

4. To embellish with ornaments.

5. *To* MOUNT *guard*. To do duty and watch at any particular post.

Is not "statio" properly a military term, signifying a soldier's being upon his duty, or (as we now say in England) *mounting the guard?* *Harris on the 53. Ch. of Isaiah*, (2d ed. 1739,) p. 225.

6. *To* MOUNT *a cannon*. To set a piece on its wooden frame for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.

MO'UNTABLE.* *adj.* [from *mount*; Fr. *montable*.] That may be ascended. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

MO'UNTAIN. *n. s.* [*montaigne*, French.]

1. A large hill; a vast protuberance of the earth.

And by his false worship such power he did gain,
As kept him o' the *mountain*, and us on the plain. *Ralegh.*

The ark no more now floats, but seems on ground,
Fast on the top of some high *mountain* fix'd. *Milton, P. L.*

From Acmon's hands a rolling stone there came,
So large, it half deserv'd a *mountain*'s name. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing proverbially huge.

I had been drowned; a death that I abhor; for the water swells a man, and what should I have been when I had been swelled? I should have been a *mountain* of mummy. *Shakspeare.*

She did corrupt frail nature with some bribe,
To make an envious *mountain* on my back,
Where sits deformity to mock my body. *Shakspeare.*

Mo'untain. *adj.* [*montanus*, Latin.] Found on the mountains; pertaining to the mountains; growing on the mountains.

Now for our *mountain* sport, up to yond hill,
Your legs are young. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

You may as well forbid the *mountain* pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the gusts of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

Mountaine'er.† } *n. s.* [from *mountain.* This word
Mo'untainer. } is certainly written *mountainer*, as well as *mountaineer*, though Dr. Johnson notices only the latter. Nor has Bentley written it *mountaineer*, as Dr. Johnson exhibits the word in the example from his Sermons; but *mountainer*. *Mountainer* also is in the old dictionary of Sherwood.]

1. An inhabitant of the mountains.

Amiternian troops, of mighty fame,
And *mountaineers* that from Severus came. *Dryden, Æn.*

A few *mountainers* may escape, enough to continue human race; and yet being illiterate rusticks (as *mountainers* always are) they can preserve no memoirs of former times. *Bentley, Serm.* (ed. 1724,) p. 108.

2. A savage; a free booter; a rustick.

Yield, rustick *mountaineer.* *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

No savage, fierce bandit, or *mountaineer*,
Will dare to soil her virgin purity. *Milton, Comus.*

Through all Turkie, especially in places desert, there are many *mountainers*, or outlaws, like the wild Irish, who live upon spoil. *Blunt, Voyage into the Levant,* (1650,) p. 24.

Mo'untainet. *n. s.* [from *mountain.*] A hillock; a small mount. Elegant, but not in use.

Her breasts sweetly rose up like two fair *mountainets* in the pleasant vale of Tempe. *Sidney.*

Mo'untainous. *adj.* [from *mountain.*]

1. Hilly; full of mountains.

The ascent of the land from the sea to the foot of the mountains, and the height of the mountains from the bottom to the top, are to be computed, when you measure the height of a mountain, or of a *mountainous* land, in respect of the sea. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Large as mountains; huge; bulky.

What custom wills in all things, should we do't,
Mountainous errour would be too highly heapt
For truth to o'erpeer. *Shakspeare.*

On earth, in air, amidst the seas and skies,
Mountainous heaps of wonders rise;
Whose towering strength will ne'er submit
To reason's batteries, or the mines of wit. *Prior.*

3. Inhabiting mountains.

In destructions by deluge and earthquake, the remnant which hap to be reserved are ignorant and *mountainous* people, that can give no account of the time past. *Bacon, Essays.*

Mo'untainousness. *n. s.* [from *mountainous.*] State of being full of mountains.

Armenia is so called from the *mountainousness* of it. *Brerewood.*

Mo'untain-parsley. *n. s.* [*oreosolinum*, Latin.] A plant.

Mo'untain-rose. *n. s.* [*chamærhododendron*, Latin.] A plant.

Mo'untant. *adj.* [*montant*, French.] Rising on high.

Hold up, you sluts,
Your aprons *mountant*; you're not oathable,
Although, I know, you'll swear. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

MO'UNTEBANK.† *n. s.* [*monta in banco*, Ital. Florio, 1598. To the etymology, viz. *mounting on a bank*, our old writers thus allude: "Fellows to *mount a bank*: — the Italian *mountebanks.*" B. Jonson, Fox. "The paltriest mime that ever *mounted upon bank.*" Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.]

1. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures.

I bought an unction of a *mountebank*,
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no cataplasm so rare,
Can save the thing from death. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

She, like a *mountebank*, did wound
And stab herself with doubts profound,
Only to shew with how small pain
The sores of faith are cur'd again. *Hudibras.*

But Æschylus, says Horace in some page,
Was the first *mountebank* that trod the stage. *Dryden.*

It looks like a *mountebank* to boast infallible cures. *Baker.*

2. Any boastful and false pretender.

As nimble jugglers, that deceive the eye,
Disguised cheaters, prating *mountebanks*,
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakspeare.*

There are *mountebanks*, and smatterers in state. *L'Estrange.*

Nothing so impossible in nature but *mountebanks* will undertake. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

To Mo'untebank. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat by false boasts or pretences.

I'll *mountebank* their loves,
Cog their hearts from them. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Mo'untebankery.* *n. s.* [from *mountebank.*] Boastful and false pretence; quackery.

Mere empirical state-*mountebankery.* *Hammond, Works*, iv. 509.

Mo'untenaunce. *n. s.* Amount of a thing in space. Obsolete.

This said, they both a furlong's *mountenaunce*
Retir'd their steeds, to runne in even race. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Mo'unter. *n. s.* [from *mount.*] One that mounts.

Though they to the earth were thrown,
Yet quickly they regain'd their own,
Such nimbleness was never shown;
They were two gallant *mounters.* *Drayton, Nymphid.*

Few bankers will to heav'n be *mounters.* *Swift.*

Mo'unting.* *n. s.* [from *mount.*]

1. Ascent.

From this the beholder descending many steps, was afterwards conveyed again by several *mountings* to various entertainments of his scent and sight. *Wotton, on Architecture.*

2. Ornament; embellishment.

Mo'untingly.* *adv.* [from *mounting.*] By ascent.

I leap'd for joy,
So *mountingly*, I touch'd the stars, methought. *Massinger, Old Law.*

Mo'unty. *n. s.* [*montée*, French.] The rise of a hawk.

The sport which Basilius would shew to Zelmane, was the *mounty* at a heron, which getting up on his waggling wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit to fly through, now diminished the sight of himself. *Sidney.*

To MOURN.† *v. n.* [*mournan*, Goth. murnan, Sax. *morner*, old French.]

1. To grieve; to be sorrowful.

Abraham came to *mourn* for Sarah, and to weep. *Genesis.*

My vineyard being desolate, *mourneth* unto me. *Jer.* xii.

They made an appointment to *mourn* with him, and to comfort him. *Job*, ii. 11.

They rejoice at the presence of the sun, and *mourn* at the absence thereof. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Next came one,
Who *mourn'd* in earnest, when the captive ark
Maim'd his brute image, head and hands lopt off. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To wear the habit of sorrow.

We *mourn* in black; why *mourn* we not in blood? *Shakspeare.*

Friends in sable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps then *mourn* a year;
And bear about the mockery of woe
To midnight dances, and the puppet show. *Pope.*

3. To preserve appearance of grief.

Feign thyself to be a mourner, and put on *mourning* apparel. *2 Sam.* xiv. 2.

Publish it that she is dead;
Maintain a *mourning* ostentation,
Hang mournful epitaphs. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

To MOURN. *v. a.*

1. To grieve for; to lament.

A flood thee also drown'd,
And sunk thee as thy sons; till gently rear'd
By the angel, on thy feet thou stood'st at last,
Though comfortless, as when a father *mourns*
His children all in view destroy'd at once. *Milton, P. L.*
The muse that *mourns* him now his happy triumph sung. *Dryden.*

Portius himself oft falls in tears before me,
As if he *mourn'd* his rival's ill success. *Addison, Cato.*

2. To utter in a sorrowful manner.

The love lorn nightingale,
Nightly to thee her sad song *mourneth* well. *Milton, Comus.*

MOURNE. *n. s.* [*morne*, French.] The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed, or where it is taken off.

He carried his lances, which though strong to give a lancely blow indeed, yet so were they coloured with hooks near the *mourne*, that they prettily represented sheep hooks. *Sidney.*

MO'URNER. *n. s.* [from *mourn.*]

1. One that mourns; one that grieves.

The kindred of the queen must die at Pomfret.
— Indeed I am no *mourner* for that news,
Because they have been still my adversaries. *Shakspeare.*
To cure thy woe she shews thy fame;
Lest the great *mourner* should forget
That all the race whence orange came,
Made virtue triumph over fate. *Prior.*
From noise and riot he devoutly kept,
Sigh'd with the sick, and with the *mourner* wept. *Harte.*

2. One who follows a funeral in black.

A woman that had two daughters buried one, and *mourners* were provided to attend the funeral. *L'Estrange.*

He lives to be chief *mourner* for his son;
Before his face his wife and brother burn. *Dryden.*

3. Something used at funerals.

The *mourner* eugh, and builder oak were there. *Dryden.*

MO'URNFUL. *adj.* [*mourn* and *full.*]

1. Having the appearance of sorrow.

No funeral rites, nor man in *mournful* weeds,
Nor mournful bell shall ring her burial. *Shakspeare.*
The winds within the quivering branches play'd,
And dancing trees a *mournful* musick made. *Dryden.*

2. Causing sorrow.

Upon his tomb,
Shall be engrav'd the sack of Orleans;
The treacherous manner of his *mournful* death. *Shakspeare.*

3. Sorrowful; feeling sorrow.

The *mournful* fair,
Oft as the rolling years return,
With fragrant wreaths and flowing hair,
Shall visit her distinguish'd urn. *Prior.*

4. Betokening sorrow; expressive of grief.

No *mournful* bell shall ring her burial. *Shakspeare.*
On your family's old monument
Hang *mournful* epitaphs. *Shakspeare.*

MO'URNFULLY. *adv.* [from *mournful.*] Sorrowfully; with sorrow.

Beat the drum, that it speak *mournfully.* *Shakspeare.*

MO'URNFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *mournful.*]

1. Sorrow; grief.

2. Show of grief; appearance of sorrow.

MO'URNING.† *n. s.* [Sax. muрnung.]

1. Lamentation; sorrow.

Wo is me, who will deliver me in those days? the beginning of sorrows and great *mournings.* *2 Esdr.* xvi. 18.

2. The dress of sorrow.

They through the master-street the corps convey'd,
The houses to their tops with black were spread,
And ev'n the pavements were with *mourning* hid. *Dryden.*

MO'URNINGLY. *adv.* [from *mourning.*] With the appearance of sorrowing.

The king spoke of him admiringly and *mourningly.* *Shakspeare.*

MOUSE.† plural *mice.* *n. s.* [muр, Saxon; *mus*, Latin.]

1. The smallest of all beasts; a little animal haunting houses and corn fields, destroyed by cats.

The eagle England being in prey,
To her unguarded nest the weasel Scot
Comes sneaking, and so sucks her princely eggs;
Playing the *mouse* in absence of the cat. *Shakspeare.*
Where *mice* and rats devour poetick bread,
And with heroick verse luxuriously were fed. *Dryden.*

This structure of hair I have observed in the hair of cats, rats, and *mice.* *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

2. Formerly a word of endearment.

Then part they all; each one unto their house;
And who had mark'd the pretty looks that past
From privy friend unto his pretty *mouse*,
Would say with me, at twelve o'clock at night,
It was a party, trust me, worth the sight. *Breton, Works of a Young Wit*, (1577.)
Let the bloat king —
Pinch wanton on your cheek, call you his *mouse.* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

3. A term applied to part of a leg of beef; the *mouse*-buttock. [*muys*, Teut. a fleshy part.]

To MOUSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To catch mice.

A falcon tow'ring, in his pride of place
Was by a *mousing* owl hawk'd at and kill'd. *Shakspeare.*

2. I suppose it means, in the following passage, sly; insidious, or predatory; rapacious; interested.

A whole assembly of *mousing* saints, under the mask of zeal and good nature, lay many kingdoms in blood. *L'Estrange.*

To MOUSE.* *v. a.* To tear in pieces, as a cat devours a mouse.

Well *moused*, lion! *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*
It had been worse to have been prisoner
To such a beast; who, though he doth not bear
A mouse's heart, might have *mouz'd* me. *Fanshaw, Past. Fid.* (ed. 1676,) p. 115.

MOUSE-EAR.† *n. s.* [*myosotis*, Latin; muр-eаре, Sax. A plant. *Miller.*

To him that hath a flux, of shepherds-purse he gives,
And *mouse-ear* unto him whom some sharp rupture grieves. *Drayton, Polyolb*, S. 13.

MO'USEHAWK.* *n. s.* [muр-hafuc, Sax.] A hawk that devours mice.

MOUSE-HUNT.† *n. s.* [*mouse* and *hunt.*] Mouser; a kind of weasel.

You have been a *mouse-hunt* in your time,
But I will watch you. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*
The ferrets and *mouse-hunts* of an index. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.* B. 1.

MOUSE-HOLE. *n. s.* [*mouse* and *hole.*] Small hole; hole at which a mouse only may run in.

He puts the prophets in a *mouse-hole*: the last man ever speaks the best reason. *Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.*

He can creep in at a *mouse-hole*, but he soon grows too big ever to get out again. *Stillingfleet.*

MO'USER. *n. s.* [from *mouse.*] One that catches mice.

Puss, a madam, will be a *mouser* still. *L'Estrange.*

When you have fowl in the larder, leave the door open, in pity to the cat, if she be a good *mouser.* *Swift, Direct. to Servants.*

MO'USETAIL. *n. s.* [*myosura.*] An herb.

Mouse-trap. *n. s.* [*mouse* and *trap.*] A snare or gin in which mice are taken.

Many analogal motions in animals, I have reason to conclude, in their principles are not simply mechanical, although a *mouse-trap*, or Architas dove, moved mechanically. *Hale.*

Madam's own hand the *mouse-trap* baited. *Prior.*

MOUTH.† *n. s.* [muð, Saxon. Dr. Johnson.— *Munth*, Goth. the mouth; whence the Sax. muð, sinking as in some other words the *n*. The German is *mund*. And the word has long since been derived from the Lat. *mando*, to eat. Mr. Tooke has given *matjith*, that which eateth, from *matjan* metian, to eat, as the root. Wachter prefers *meinen*, to express meaning, the more noble office of the mouth, as the original. We have the vulgar expression *muns* for *mouth*; and in Scotland it is *munds*.]

1. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received.

The dove came in; and lo, in her *mouth* was an olive leaf. *Gen.* viii. 11.

There can be no reason given, why a visage somewhat longer, or a wider *mouth*, could not have consisted with a soul. *Locke.*

2. The opening; that at which any thing enters; the entrance; the part of a vessel by which it is filled and emptied.

He came and lay at the *mouth* of the haven, daring them to fight. *Knolles.*

Set a candle lighted in the bottom of a bason of water, and turn the *mouth* of a glass over the candle, and it will make the water rise. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The *mouth* is low and narrow; but, after having entered pretty far in, the grotto opens itself in an oval figure. *Addison.*

The navigation of the Arabick gulf being more dangerous toward the bottom than the *mouth*, Ptolemy built Berenice at the entry of the gulf. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. The instrument of speaking.

Riotous madness,
To be entangled with these *mouth*-made vows,
Which break themselves in swearing. *Shakspeare.*

Either our history shall with full *mouth*
Speak freely of our acts; or else our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless *mouth*,
Not worshipp'd with a waxen epitaph. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Call the damsel, and inquire at her *mouth*. *Gen.* xxiv. 57.

Every body's *mouth* will be full on it for the first four days, and in four more the story will talk itself asleep. *L'Estrange.*

Having frequently in our *mouths* the name eternity, we think we have a positive idea of it. *Locke.*

There is a certain sentence got into every man's *mouth*, that God accepts the will for the deed. *South, Serm.*

4. A speaker; a rhetorician; the principal orator. In burlesque language.

Every coffee-house has some particular statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives. *Addison.*

5. Cry; voice.

Coward dogs
Most spend their *mouths*, when what they seem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

The boar
Deals glancing wounds; the fearful dogs divide,
All spend their *mouth* aloft, but none abide. *Dryden.*

You don't now thunder in the capitol,
With all the *mouths* of Rome to second thee. *Addison.*

6. Distortion of the mouth; wry face, in this sense, is said to *make mouths*.

Persevere, counterfeit sad looks,
Make *mouths* upon me when I turn my back. *Shakspeare.*

Against whom make ye a wide *mouth*, and draw out the tongue? *Isa.* lvii. 4.

Why they should keep running asses at Coleshill, or how making *mouths* turns to account in Warwickshire, more than any other parts of England, I cannot comprehend. *Addison.*

7. *Down in the* Mouth. Dejected; clouded in the countenance.

But, upon bringing the net ashore, it proved to be only one great stone, and a few little fishes: upon this disappointment they were *down in the mouth*. *L'Estrange.*

To Mouth. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak big; to speak in a strong and loud voice; to vociferate.

Nay, an thou'lt *mouth*
I'll rant as well as thou. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

When Progne's or Thyestes' feast they write,
And for the *mouthing* actor verse indite;
Thou neither like a bellows swell'st thy face,
Nor canst thou strain thy throat. *Dryden, Pers.*

I'll bellow out for Rome, and for my country,
And *mouth* at Cæsar till I shake the senate. *Addison.*

To Mouth.† *v. a.*

1. To utter with a voice affectedly big; to roll in the mouth with tumult.

Speak the speech as I pronounced it, trippingly on the tongue: but if you *mouth* it, I had as lieve the town-crier had spoke my lines. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Twitch'd by the sleeve he *mouths* it more and more,
Till with white froth his gown is slaver'd o'er. *Dryden.*

2. To chew; to eat; to grind in the mouth.

Corne carried let such as be poore go and glean,
And after thy cattel to *mouth* it up clean. *Tusser, Husb.*

Death lines his dead chaps with steel,
The swords of soldiers are his teeth, his phangs;
And now he feasts *mouthing* the flesh of men. *Shakspeare.*

3. To seize in the mouth.

He keeps them, like an apple, in the corner of his jaw; first *mouth'd* to be last swallowed. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Lucilius never fear'd the times;
Mutius and Lupus both by name he brought,
He *mouth'd* them, and betwixt his grinders caught. *Dryden.*

4. To form by the mouth.

In regard the cub comes forth involved in the chorion, a thick membrane obscuring the formation, and which the dam doth after tear asunder; the beholder at first sight imputes the ensuing form to the *mouthing* of the dam. *Brown*

5. To insult; to attack with reproachful language.

If death was nothing, and nought after death;
If when men died, at once they ceas'd to be,
Returning to the barren womb of nothing,
Whence first they sprung; then might the debauchee
Untrembling *mouth* the heavens. *Blair, The Grave.*

Mo'uthed. *adj.* [from *mouth*.]

1. Furnished with a mouth.

One tragick sentence if I dare deride,
Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd,
Or well *mouth'd* Booth with emphasis proclaims. *Pope.*

2. In composition, foul-*mouthed* or contumelious; and a hard *mouthed* horse, or a horse not obedient to the bit. And see mealy-*mouthed*.

Mouth-friend. *n. s.* [*mouth* and *friend*.] One who professes friendship without intending it.

May you a better feast never behold,
You knot of *mouth-friends*: smoke and lukewarm water
Is your perfection. *Shakspeare.*

Mo'uthful. *n. s.* [*mouth* and *full*.]

1. What the mouth contains at once.

2. Any proverbially small quantity.

A goat going out for a *mouthful* of fresh grass, charged her kid not to open the door till she came back. *L'Estrange.*

You to your own Aquinum shall repair,
To take a *mouthful* of sweet country air. *Dryden, Juv.*

Mouth-honour. *n. s.* [*mouth* and *honour*.] Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity.

Honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I must not look to have; but in their stead,
Curses not loud but deep, *mouth-honour*, breath. *Shakspeare.*

Mo'uthless. *adj.* [from *mouth.*] Being without a mouth.

Mo'uthpiece.* *n. s.* [*mouth* and *piece.*]

1. The little piece of a trumpet, or other wind instruments, to which the mouth is applied; and which is taken off from the instrument, when not blown.
2. In colloquial language, one who delivers the sentiments of others associated in the same design: as, he was the *mouthpiece* of the meeting.

MOW.† *n. s.* [mope, Sax. a heap.] A heap of corn or hay; when laid up in a house, said to be in *mow;* when heaped together in a field, in *rick.*

Learne skilfullie how
Each grain for to laie by itself on a *mow.* *Tusser, Husb.*
Where'er I gad, I Blouzelind shall view,
Woods, dairy, barn, and *mows* our passion knew. *Gay.*
Beans when moist give in the *mow.* *Mortimer, Husb.*
The best manure for meadows is the bottom of hay *mows.* *Mortimer.*

To **Mow.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put in a mow.

To **MOW.** *v. a.* preter. *mowed,* part. *mown.* [mapan, Saxon. *Mow* the noun, and *mow* the verb, meaning to put in a *mow,* is pronounced as *now; mow* to *cut,* as *mo.*]

1. To cut with a scythe.

Of all the seed that in my youth was sowne,
Was nought but brakes and brambles to be *mown.* *Spenser.*
The care you have
To *mow* down thorns that would annoy our foot,
Is worthy praise. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
Forth he goes,
Like to a harvest man, that's task'd to *mow*
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Whatever
The scythe of time *mows* down, devour unspar'd. *Milton, P. L.*
Beat, roll and *mow* carpet-walks and cammomile. *Evelyn.*

2. To cut down with speed and violence.

He will *mow* down all before him, and leave his passage poll'd. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
What valiant foemen, like to autumn's corn,
Have we *mow'd* down. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
Thou and I, marching before our troops,
May taste fate to 'em; *mow* 'em out a passage,
Begin the noble harvest of the field. *Dryden, All for Love.*
Stands o'er the prostrate wretch, and as he lay,
Vain tales inventing, and prepar'd to pray,
Mows off his head. *Dryden, Æn.*

To **Mow.** *v. n.* To gather the harvest.

Gold, though the heaviest metal, hither swims:
Ours is the harvest where the Indians *mow,*
We plough the deep, and reap what others sow. *Waller.*

MOW. *n. s.* [probably corrupted from *mouth: moue,* Fr.] Wry mouth; distorted face. This word is now out of use, but retained in Scotland.

The very abjects came together against me unawares, making *mows* at me. *Psal.* xxxv. 15. *Com. Pr.*
Apes and monkeys,
'Twixt two such she's, would chatter this way, and
Contemn with *mows* the other. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*
Those that would make *mowes* at him while my father lived, give twenty ducats apiece for his picture in little. *Shakspeare.*

To **Mow.†** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make mouths; to distort the face.

Make them to lye and *mowe* like an ape.
Parfre, Mystery of Candlemas-Day, (1512.)
For every trifle are they set upon me;
Sometime like apes, that *mow* and chatter at me,
And after bite me. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

To **Mo'wburn.** *v. n.* [*mow* and *burn.*] To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.

House it not green, lest it *mowburn.* *Mortimer, Husb.*

Mowe.* / **Mowen.** / **Moun.** } *v. n.* and *aux.* pret. *mought.* See May.

1. To be able.

Many seken to entre, and they schulen not *mowe.* *Wicliffe, St. Luke,* xiii.
Whethir faith schal *mowe* save him? *Wicliffe, James,* ii.
Which thou shalt not *mowe* suffer. *Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.*

2. Must. So *mun* is used to this day in the north of England: "I *mun* go."

As long tyme as they han the spouse with them, they *moun* not faste. *Wicliffe, St. Mark,* ii.

3. May.

We *mowen* not, although we had it sworne. *Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Prol.*
We *moun* wel maken chere. *Chaucer, Shipm. Tale.*

Mo'wer. *n. s.* [from *mow;* sounded as *mo-er.*] One who cuts with a scythe.

Set *mowers* a mowing, where medow is grown. *Tusser.*
The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him like the *mower's* swath. *Shakspeare.*
All else cut off,
As Tarquin did the poppy-heads, or *mowers,*
A field of thistles. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*
Mowers and reapers, who spend the most part of the hot Summer days exposed to the sun, have the skin of their hands of a darker colour than before. *Boyle.*

Mo'wing.* *n. s.* [from the verbs.]

1. The act of cutting with a scythe.

It was the latter growth after the king's *mowings.* *Amos,* vii. 1.

2. Grimace; mockery. *Sherwood.*

Some Smithfield ruffian takes up some new *mowing* with the mouth, some wrenching with the shoulder, some fresh, new oath, that will run round in the mouth. *Ascham.*

3. Ability.

Without whiche *mowyng* the wretched wyl shoulde languishe without effecte. *Chaucer, Boeth.* iv. pr. 4.

Mo'xa. *n. s.* An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved. *Temple.*

Moyle. *n. s.* A mule; an animal generated between the horse and the ass.

Ordinary husbandmen should quit breeding of horses, and betake themselves to *moyles;* a beast which will fare hardly, live very long, draw indifferently well, carry great burthens, and hath also a pace swift and easy enough. *Carew.*
'Twould tempt a *moyle* to fury. *May.*

MUCH.† *adj.* [Su. Goth. *myeken,* great, much; Icel. *miok, mikit,* much. Hence the Span. *mucho,* as well as our *much.* Dr. Jamieson in V. Myche, the Scottish form of *much.* We had formerly the substantive *michel,* apparently in the sense of magnitude, size; "of one *michel* and might." Vis. of P. Pl. fol. 89. b. See Mr. Tyrwhitt's Gloss. in V. Mokel.]

1. Large in quantity; long in time: opposed to *little.*

Thou shalt carry *much* seed out, and shalt gather but little in; for the locust shall consume it. *Deut.* xxiv. 38.
I am well served, to take so *much* pains for one resolved to make away with himself. *L'Estrange.*
You were pressed for the sea-service, and got off with *much* ado. *Swift, Dir. to Servants.*

2. Many in number: opposed to *few.*

Let us know
If 'twill tie up thy discontented sword,
And carry back to Sicily *much* tall youth,
That else must perish here. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

MUCH. *adv.*

1. In a great degree; by far: before some word of comparison.

Isaac, thou art *much* mightier than we. *Gen.* xxvi. 16.

Excellent speech becometh not a fool, *much* less do lying lips a prince. *Prov.* xvii. 17.

We have had fathers of our flesh which corrected us, and we gave them reverence: shall we not *much* rather be in subjection unto the Father of spirits, and live? *Heb.* xii. 9.

If they escaped not who refused him that spoke on earth, *much* more shall not we escape, if we turn away from him that speaketh from heaven. *Heb.* xii. 25.

Full of doubt I stand,
Whether I should repent me now of sin
By me done or occasioned, or rejoice
Much more, that *much* more good thereof shall spring. *Milton, P. L.*

Patron or intercessor none appear'd,
Much less that durst upon his own head draw
The deadly forfeiture. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To a certain degree.

He charged them that they should tell no man: but the more he charged them, so *much* the more a great deal they published it. *St. Mark,* vii. 36.

There is, said Michael, if thou well observe,
The rule of not too *much*, by temperance taught. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To a great degree.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life *much*, bent rather how I may be quit
Fairest and easiest of this cumbrous charge. *Milton, P. L.*

So spake, so wish'd *much* humbled Eve, but fate
Subscrib'd not. *Milton, P. L.*

Somewhat aw'd, I shook with holy fear,
Yet not so *much* but that I noted well
Who did the most in song and dance excel. *Dryden.*

To thee thy *much*-afflicted mother flies,
And on thy succour and thy faith relies. *Dryden.*

Your *much*-lov'd fleet shall soon
Besiege the petty monarchs of the land. *Dryden.*

If his rules of reason be not better than his rules for health, he is not like to be *much* follow'd. *Baker on Learning.*

Oh *much* experienc'd man! *Pope, Odyss.*

Sad from my natal hour my days have ran,
A *much* afflicted, much enduring man. *Pope, Odyss.*

4. Often, or long.

You pine, you languish, love to be alone,
Think *much*, speak little, and in speaking, sigh. *Dryden.*

Homer shall last, like Alexander, long,
As *much* recorded, and as often sung. *Granville.*

5. Nearly.

All left the world *much* as they found it, ever unquiet, subject to changes and revolutions. *Temple.*

MUCH. *n. s.*

1. A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quantity: opposed to *a little.*

They gathered against Moses and Aaron, and said, Ye take too *much* upon you. *Num.* xvi. 3.

Nor grudge I thee the *much* the Grecians give,
Nor murm'ring take the little I receive. *Dryden, Iliad.*

They have *much* of the poetry of Mecænas, but little of his liberality. *Dryden, Pref. to All for Love.*

The fate of love is such,
That still it sees too little or too *much.* *Dryden.*

Much suffering heroes next their honours claim;
Those of less noisy and less guilty fame,
Fair virtue's silent train. *Pope, Temple of Fame.*

2. More than enough; a heavy service or burthen.

Thou think'st it *much* to tread the ooze
Of the salt deep. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

He thought not *much* to clothe his enemies. *Milton, P. L.*

This gracious act the ladies all approve,
Who thought it *much* a man should die for love,
And with their mistress join'd in close debate. *Dryden.*

3. Any assignable quantity or degree.

The waters covered the chariots and horsemen; there remained not so *much* as one. *Exod.* xiv. 28.

We will cut wood out of Lebanon as *much* as thou shalt need. 2 *Chron.* ii. 16.

The matter of the universe was created before the flood; and if any more was created, then there must be as *much* annihilated to make room for it. *Burnet, Theory.*

Who is there of whom we can with any rational assurance, or perhaps so *much* as likelihood, affirm, here is a man whose nature is renewed, whose heart is changed. *South.*

4. An uncommon thing; something strange.

It was *much* that one that was so great a lover of peace should be happy in war. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

It is *much*, if men were from eternity, that they should not find out the way of writing all that long duration which had past before that time. *Tillotson.*

5. *To make* MUCH *of.* To treat with regard; to fondle; to pamper.

Though he knew his discourse was to entertain him from a more streight parley, yet he durst not but kiss his rod, and gladly make *much* of that entertainment which she allotted unto him. *Sidney.*

The king understanding of their adventure, suddenly falls to take a pride in making *much* of them, extolling them with infinite praises. *Sidney.*

When thou camest first,
Thou stroak'd'st, and mad'st *much* of me; and would'st give me
Water with berries in't. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

MUCH *at one.* Nearly of equal value; of equal influence.

Then prayers are vain as curses, *much at one*
In a slave's mouth, against a monarch's power. *Dryden.*

MUCH is often used in a kind of composition with participles both active and passive: when it is joined with a passive, as *much loved,* it seems to be an adverb; when it is joined with an active, as *much enduring,* it may be more properly considered as a noun.

MU'CHEL. *adj.* for *muckle* or *mickle.* [mycel, Saxon.] Much.

He had in arms abroad won *muchel* fame,
And fill'd far lands with glory of his might. *Spenser, F. Q.*

MU'CHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *much.*] Quantity. It is sometimes, in low language, used for quality: " much of a *muchness,*" i. e. much of the same kind.

This sluggish humour is condemned long ago for a misspender of time. And surely it is not alone very dangerous, in regard to the quantity and *muchness* of time which it filcheth; but also in regard of the quality and goodness: for it ordinarily feeds gluttonously on the very fat of time; it eats the very flower of the day; and consumes the first fruits of our hours, even the morning season. *Whately, Redemption of Time,* (1634,) p. 20.

MU'CHWHAT. *adv.* [*much* and *what.*] Nearly.

The motion being conveyed from the brain of man to the fancy of another, it is there received; and the same kind of strings being moved, and *muchwhat* after the same manner as in the first imaginant. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

The bigness of her body and bill, as likewise the form of them, is *muchwhat* as follows. *More, Ant. against Atheism.*

If we will disbelieve every thing, because we cannot know all things, we shall do *muchwhat* as wisely as he who would not use his legs because he had no wings to fly. *Locke.*

Unless he can prove cælibatum a man or a woman, this Latin will be *muchwhat* the same with a solecism. *Atterbury.*

MU'CID. *adj.* [*mucidus,* Latin; *mucre,* Fr.] Slimy; musty.

MU'CIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *mucid.*] Sliminess; mustiness. *Ainsworth.*

MU'CILAGE. *n. s.* [*mucilage*, French.] A slimy or viscous mass; a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together.

Dissolution of gum tragacanth, and oil of sweet almonds, do commingle, the oil remaining on the top till they be stirred, and make the *mucilage* somewhat more liquid. *Bacon.*

Your alaternus seed move with a broom, that the seeds clog not together, unless you will separate it from the *mucilage*, for then you must a little bruise it wet. *Evelyn.*

Both the ingredients improve one another; for the *mucilage* adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preserves the *mucilage* from inspissation. *Ray on Creation.*

MUCILA'GINOUS. *adj.* [*mucilagineux*, French, from *mucilage*.] Slimy; viscous; soft with some degree of tenacity.

There is a twofold liquor prepared for the inunction and lubrification of the heads or ends of the bones; an oily one, furnished by the marrow; and a *mucilaginous*, supplied by certain glandules seated in the articulations. *Ray on Creation.*

There is a sort of magnetism in all, not *mucilaginous* but resinous gums, even in common rosin. *Grew, Cosmol. Sac.*

MUCILA'GINOUS *glands.*

Mucilaginous glands are of two sorts: some are small, and in a manner milliary glands; the other sort are conglomerated, or many glandules collected and planted one upon another. *Quincy.*

MUCILA'GINOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *mucilaginous*.] Sliminess; viscosity.

MUCK.† *n. s.* [meox, Saxon; *mock*, Su. Goth. fimus.]

1. Dung for manure of grounds.

Hale out thy *mucke*, and plow out thy ground. *Tusser.*

It is usual to help the ground with *muck*, and likewise to recomfort with *muck* put to the roots; but to water it with *muck* water, which is like to be more forcible, is not practised. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The swine may see the pearl, which yet he values but with the ordinary *muck*. *Glanville, Apology.*

There are, who
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land
Induce laborious, and with fattening *muck*
Besmear the roots. *Philips.*

Morning insects that in *muck* begun,
Shine, buzz, and fly-blow in the setting sun. *Pope.*

2. Any thing low, mean, and filthy, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Spenser. The word may be rather intended simply for a heap, from the Sax. mucg.

Reward of worldly *muck* doth foully blend,
And low abase the high heroick spirit
That joys for crowns. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Your gathering sires so long heap *muck* together,
That their kind sons, to rid them of their care,
Wish them in heaven. *Beaum. and Fl. Span. Curate*

A huge mass of treasure — the fatal *muck*
We quarrell'd for. *Beaum. and Fl. Sea-Voyage.*

3. *To run a* MUCK, signifies, I know not from what derivation, to run madly, and attack all that we meet. Dr. Johnson. — Tavernier says, certain Java lords, on a particular occasion, called the English traitors, and drawing their poisoned daggers cried *a mocca* upon the English! killing a great number of them, before they had time to put themselves in a posture of defence. Voyages, vol. ii. p. 202. Again he tells us, that a Bantamois, newly come from Mecca, was upon the design of *moqua*; that is, in their language, when the rascality of the Mahometans return from Mecca, they presently take their axe in their hand, which is a kind of poniard, the blade whereof is half poisoned, with which they run through the streets, and kill all those which are not of the Mahometan law, till they be killed themselves. Ibid. p. 199. Rev. Mr. Pegge, Gent. Mag. vol. xxxviii. p. 283. — The inhabitants of the islands to the eastward of Bengal, such as Sumatra, Berneo, Banco, and the coast of Malay, are very famous for cock-fighting, in which they carry gaming to a much greater excess than the customs of Europe can admit. They stake first their property; and when by repeated losses all their money and effects are gone, they stake their wives and children. If fortune still frowns, so that nothing is left, the losing gamester begins to chew or eat what is called bang, which I imagine to be the same as opium: when it begins to operate, he disfigures himself and furnishes himself with such weapons as he can get, the more deadly, the fitter for his purpose; and the effect of the opium increasing, he at length becomes mad. This madness is of the furious kind; and when it seizes him, he rushes forth, and kills whatever comes in his way, whether man or beast, friend or foe; and commits every outrage which may be expected from a man in such circumstances. This is what the Indians call *a muck*. Gent. Mag. vol. xl. p. 564. — *A-mocca*, or *a-muck*, (for so the word should be written,) is used in the Malay language, adverbially, as one word, and signifies, if we may so write, *killingly*. "He runs *a-muck*, i. e. he runs with a savage intent to kill whomsoever he meets." Malone, Dryden's Prose-Works, Add. and Emend. p. 155.]

Frontless and satire-proof he scow'rs the streets,
And *runs an* Indian *muck* at all he meets. *Dryden*

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To *run a muck*, and tilt at all I meet. *Pope, Hor.*

To **MUCK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with muck; to dung.

Thy garden plot lately wel trenched and *muckt*
Would now be twifallowed. *Tusser.*

MU'CKENDER.† *n. s.* [*mouchoir*, French; *mocadero*, Spanish; *muccinium*, low Latin. Dr. Johnson. — It is, in some places, called *muckinger*; and in Barret's old dictionary *mucketer*. The root is the Lat. *mucus*; old Fr. *mouc*, whence *moucadou*, an old word for *mouchoir*.] A handkerchief.

Be of good comfort; take my *muckinder*,
And dry thine eyes. *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub*

For thy dull fancy a *muckender* is fit,
To wipe the slabberings of thy snotty wit. *Dorset.*

To **MU'CKER.†** *v. a.* [from *muck*, a heap; mucg, Sax. *mucchiare*, Ital. to heap up; *mocka*, Icel.] To hoard up; to get or save meanly: a word used by Chaucer, and still retained in conversation.

That gold, and that money, shineth, and yeveth better renowne to them that dispenden it, than to thilke folke that *mukeren* it. *Chaucer, Boeth.* ii. pr. 5.

Pense that he can *muckre* and ketche. *Chaucer, Tr. and Cress.* iii. 1381.

MU'CKERER.† *n. s.* [from *mucker*.] One that muckers; a miser; a niggard.

Avarice maketh alwaie *muckerers* to ben hated. *Chaucer, Boeth.* ii. pr. 5.

MU'CKHEAP.* *n. s.* [*muck* and *heap*.] A dunghill.

A very midden or *muckheap* of all the grossest errors and heresies of the Roman church. *Favour, Antiq. Triümph. over Novelty*, (1619,) p. 518.

MU'CKHILL.† *n. s.* [*muck* and *hill*.] A dunghill.

Old Euclio — as he went from home, seeing a crow scrat

upon the *muck-hill*, returned in all haste, taking it for an ill sign his money was digged up. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 116.

Hitherto amongst you I have liv'd,
Like an unsavoury *muck-hill* to myself.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

MU'CKMIDDEN.* *n. s.* [*muck* and *midden*.] A dunghill. Used in the north of England. See MIDDEN.

MU'CKINESS. *n. s.* [from *mucky*.] Nastiness; filth.

MU'CKLE. *adj.* [mycel, Saxon.] Much.

MU'CKSWEAT. *n. s.* [*muck* and *sweat*: in this low word, *muck* signifies wet, moist.] Profuse sweat.

MU'CKWORM. *n. s.* [*muck* and *worm*.]

1. A worm that lives in dung.
2. A miser; a curmudgeon.

Worms suit all conditions;
Misers are *muckworms*, silkworms beaus,
And death-watches physicians. *Swift, Miscell.*

MU'CKY. *adj.* [from *muck*.] Nasty; filthy.

Mucky filth his branching arms annoys
And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave accloys. *Spenser, F. Q.*

MU'COUS. *adj.* [*mucosus*, Lat.] Slimy; viscous.

The salamander being cold in the fourth, and moist in the third degree, and having also a *mucous* humidity above and under the skin, may a while endure the flame. *Brown.*

About these the nerves and other vessels make a fine web, covered over with a *mucous* substance, to moisten these papillæ pyramidales. *Cheyne, Philos. Principles.*

MU'COUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *mucous*.] Slime; viscosity.

MU'CRO. *n. s.* [Latin.] A point.

The *mucro*, or point of the heart inclineth unto the left, by this position it giving way unto the ascension of the midriff. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

MU'CRONATED. *adj.* [*mucro*, Lat.] Narrowed to a sharp point.

Gems are here shot into cubes consisting of six sides, and *mucronated* or terminating in a point. *Woodward.*

MU'CULENT. *adj.* [from *mucus*, Lat.] Viscous; slimy. *Dict.*

MU'CUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] It is more properly used for that which flows from the papillary processes through the os cribriforme into the nostrils; but it is also used for any slimy liquor or moisture, as that which daubs over and guards the bowels and all the chief passages in the body; and it is separated by the mucilaginous glands. *Quincy.*

In the action of chewing, the *mucus* mixeth with the aliment: the *mucus* is an humour different from the spittle, and the great quantity of air which it contains helps to dissolve the aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MUD.† *n. s.* [*moder*, German; *modd*, Su. Goth. cœnum.] The slime and uliginous matter at the bottom of still water.

The purest spring is not so free from *mud*,
As I am clear from treason. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Water in *mud* doth putrefy, as not able to preserve itself. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The channel was dried up, and the fish left dead and sticking in the *mud*. *L'Estrange.*

The force of the fluid will separate the smallest particles, so as to leave vacant interstices, which will be again filled up by particles carried on by the succeeding fluid, as a bank by the *mud* of the current, which must be reduced to that figure which gives least resistance to the current. *Arbuthnot.*

A fountain in a darksome wood,
Nor stain'd with falling leaves nor rising *mud*. *Addison.*

To MUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bury in the slime or mud.

I wish
Myself were *mudded* in that oozy bed,
Where my son lies. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to dash with dirt; to foul by stirring up the sediment.

I shall not stir in the waters which have been already *mudded* by so many contentious enquiries. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

MU'DDILY. *adv.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidly; with foul mixture.

Lucilius writ not only loosely and *muddily*, with little art, and much less care, but also in a time which was not yet sufficiently purged from barbarism. *Dryden.*

MU'DDINESS. *n. s.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidness; foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment.

Our next stage brought us to the mouth of the Tiber: the season of the year, the *muddiness* of the stream, with the many green trees hanging over it, put me in mind of the delightful image that Virgil has given when Æneas took the first view of it. *Addison on Italy.*

Turn the bottle upside down; by this means you will not lose one drop, and the froth will conceal the *muddiness*. *Swift, Direct. to Servants.*

To MU'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *mud*.]

1. To make turbid; to foul; to make muddy.

The neighbourhood told him, he did ill to *muddle* the water and spoil the drink. *L'Estrange.*

Yet let the goddess smile or frown,
Bread we shall eat, or white or brown;
And in a cottage, or a court,
Drink fine champagne, or *muddled* port. *Prior.*

2. To make half drunk; to cloud or stupify.

I was for five years often drunk, always *muddled*; they carried me from tavern to tavern. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

Epicurus seems to have had his brains so *muddled* and confounded, that he scarce ever kept in the right way, though the main maxim of his philosophy was to trust to his senses, and follow his nose. *Bentley, Serm.*

To MU'DDLE.* *v. n.* To contract filth; to be in a dirty or confused state.

He never *muddles* in the dirt. *Swift.*
His summum bonum is *muddling* in parchments. *Greville.*

MU'DDLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A confused or turbid state: a vulgar expression.

MU'DDY. *adj.* [from *mud*.]

1. Turbid; foul with mud.

A woman mov'd is like a fountain troubled,
Muddy, ill-seeming, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shakspeare.*

Her garments, heavy with their drink,
Pull'd the poor wretch from her melodious lay
To *muddy* death. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Carry it among the whitsters in Datchet mead, and there empty it in the *muddy* ditch close by the Thames. *Shakspeare.*

Who can a pure and crystal current bring
From such a *muddy* and polluted spring? *Sandys, Paraph.*

I strove in vain the infected blood to cure,
Streams will run *muddy* where the spring's impure. *Roscommon.*

Till by the fury of the storm full blown,
The *muddy* bottom o'er the clouds is thrown. *Dryden.*

Out of the true fountains of science painters and statuaries are bound to draw, without amusing themselves with dipping in streams which are often *muddy*, at least troubled; I mean the manner of their masters, after whom they creep. *Dryden.*

2. Impure; dark; gross.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims;
Such harmony is in immortal sounds;
But whilst this *muddy* vesture of decay
Doth grossly close us in, we cannot hear it. *Shakspeare.*

If you chuse, for the composition of such ointment, such ingredients as do make the spirits a little more gross or *muddy*, thereby the imagination will fix the better. *Bacon.*

3. Soiled with mud.

His passengers
Expos'd in *muddy* weeds, upon the miry shore *Dryden.*

4. Dark; not bright.

The black
A more inferiour station seeks,
Leaving the fiery red behind,
And mingles in her *muddy* cheeks. *Swift, Miscell.*

5. Cloudy in mind; dull;

Do'st think I am so *muddy*, so unsettled,
To appoint myself in this vexation. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Yet I,
A dull and *muddy* mettled rascal, peak,
Like John-a-dreams, unpregnant in my cause,
And can say nothing. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To MU'DDY. *v. a.* [from *mud.*] To make muddy; to cloud; to disturb.

The people *muddied*,
Thick and unwholesome in their thoughts and whispers. *Shakspeare.*

Excess, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head; or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water-shop, burns him down to the ground; or if it flames not out, charks him to a coal; *muddies* the best wit, and makes it only to flutter and froth high. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

MU'DDY-HEADED.* *adj.* [*muddy* and *head.*] Having a cloudy understanding.

Many boys are *muddy-headed*, till they be clarified with age; and such afterwards prove the best. *Fuller, Holy State*, p. 100.

MU'DSUCKER. *n. s.* [*mud* and *suck.*] A sea fowl.

In all water-fowl, their legs and feet correspond to that way of life; and in *mudsuckers*, two of the toes are somewhat joined, that they may not easily sink. *Derham.*

MU'DWALL. *n. s.* [*mud* and *wall.*]

1. A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud and suffering it to dry.

If conscience contract rust or soil, a man may as well expect to see his face in a *mudwall*, as that such a conscience should give him a true report of his condition. *South.*

2. [*apiaster.*] A bird so called. *Ainsworth.*

MU'DWALLED. *adj.* [*mud* and *wall.*] Having a mudwall.

As folks from *mudwall'd* tenement
Bring landlords pepper-corn for rent;
Present a turkey, or a hen,
To those might better spare them ten. *Prior.*

To MUE.† *v. a.* [*muer*, Fr.]

1. To moult; to change feathers; to change. See *To* MEW.

Their nakedness with sackcloth let them hide,
And *mue* the vestments of their silken pride.
Quarles, Hist of Jonah, (1620,) II. 3.

2. To low as a cow; usually pronounced *moo*, though *mue* should seem to be the orthography. [*muir*, old French; *muhen*, Germ. *mugio*, Lat.]

MUFF. *n. s.* [*muff*, Swedish.] A soft cover for the hands in winter.

Feel but the difference, soft and rough,
This a gantlet, that a *muff*. *Cleaveland.*

What! no more favours, not a ribbon more,
Not fan, not *muff*? *Suckling.*

The lady of the spotted *muff* began. *Dryden.*

A child that stands in the dark upon his mother's *muff*, says he stands upon something, he knows not what. *Locke.*

MU'FFIN.* *n. s.* A kind of light cake.

To MU'FFLE.† *v. a.* [from *mouffle*, French; a winter glove. Dr. Johnson.— Rather from the old French *mufle*, "la partie inférieure de la tête de quelques animaux." Lacombe. "*Mufle*, snout or *muzzle*." Cotgrave. The original meaning is to conceal part of the face; not to cover from the weather, as Dr. Johnson has given it; nor is there any occasion for his second distinction of *to blindfold*; most of the examples under which belong to the first.]

1. To conceal part or the whole of the face; "to *muffle* the mouth." *Barret.*

Alas that love, whose view is *muffled* still,
Should without eyes see pathways to his ill. *Shakspeare.*

We've caught the woodcock, and will keep him *muffled*.
Shakspeare, All's Well.

Loss of sight is the misery of life, and usually the fore-runner of death: when the malefactor comes once to be *muffled*, and the fatal cloth drawn over his eyes, we know that he is not far from his execution. *South.*

Bright Lucifer
That night his heavenly form obscur'd with tears;
And since he was forbid to leave the skies,
He *muffled* with a cloud his mournful eyes. *Dryden.*

His *muffled* feature speaks him a recluse,
His ruins prove him a religious house. *Cleaveland.*

You must be *muffled* up like ladies. *Dryden.*

The face lies *muffled* up within the garment. *Addison.*

2. To wrap; to cover.

Balbutius *muffled* in his sable cloke,
Like an old druid from his hollow oak. *Young.*

3. To conceal; to involve; to wrap up.

This is one of the strongest examples of a personation that ever was: although the king's manner of shewing things by pieces, and by dark lights, hath so *muffled* it, that it hath left it almost as a mystery. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

No *muffling* clouds, nor shades infernal, can
From his inquiry hide offending man. *Sandys, Paraph.*

Our understandings lie grovelling in this lower region, *muffled* up in mists and darkness. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

The thoughts of kings are like religious groves,
The walks of *muffled* gods. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

One, *muffled* up in the infallibility of his sect, will not enter into a debate with a person that will question any of those things which to him are sacred. *Locke.*

They were in former ages *muffled* up in darkness and superstition. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

To MU'FFLE.† *v. n.* [*muffelen*, *moffelen*, Dutch. The true word is *maffle*; which is still in use. See *To* MAFFLE.] To speak inwardly; to speak without clear and distinct articulation.

The freedom or apertness and vigour of pronouncing, as in the Bocca Romana, and giving somewhat more of aspiration; and the closeness and *muffling*, and laziness of speaking, render the sound of speech different. *Holder.*

MU'FFLER.† *n. s.* [from *muffle.*]

1. A cover for the face.

Fortune is painted with a *muffler* before her eyes, to signify to you that fortune is blind. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Mr. Hales has found out the best expedients for preventing immediate suffocation from tainted air, by breathing through *mufflers*, which imbibe these vapours. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

2. A part of a woman's dress, by which the face was partially, or almost wholly, covered; a kind of mask.

There is no woman's gown big enough for him; otherwise he might put on a hat, a *muffler*, and a handkerchief, and so escape. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

The goddess Angerona was with a *muffler* upon her mouth placed upon the altar of Volupia, to represent, that those persons who bear their sicknesses and sorrows without murmur, shall certainly pass from sorrow to pleasure.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 4. ch. 3.

The Lord will take away your tinkling ornaments, chains, bracelets, and *mufflers*. *Isa.* iii. 19.

MU'FTI.† *n. s.* [a Turkish word.] The high priest of the Mahometans.

The Indians have their brachmans, the Turks their *muftis*.
Featley, Dippers Dipt, p. 130.

I tell thee, *mufti*,
Good feasting is devout, and thou our head,
Hast a religious ruddy countenance. *Dryden.*

MUG.† *n. s.* [Skinner derives it from *mwygl*, Welsh, warm; implying that our *mug* is a cup for warming

drink. The word is of no great age in our language; and is not enumerated among the many quaint appellations of pots and glasses which are to be found in Heywood's Drunkard Opened, 1635. It is a word coined perhaps in sport. In Young's Description of Drunkennesse, 1617, it is said, "I have seene a company amongst the very woods and forrests drinking for a *muggle*. Sixe determined to trye their strengths who could drinke most glasses for the *muggle*. The first drinks a glasse of a pint, the second two, the next three, and so every one multiplieth till the last taketh six." sign. E. 4. b. What this *muggle* means I know not; and therefore am unable to pronounce *mug* as connected with it.] A cup to drink in.

Ah Bowzybee, why didst thou stay so long?
The *mugs* were large, the drink was wondrous strong. *Gay.*

MU'GGARD.* *adj.* Sullen; displeased. Exmore dialect. Grose. Probably a corruption of *mugger*, as used in hugger-mugger; *morcker*, Dan. darkness.

MU'GGY.† } MU'GGISH. } *adj.* [corrupted from *mucky*, for *damp*]

1. Moist; damp; mouldy.

Cover with *muggy* straw to keep it moist. *Mortimer.*

2. Thick; close; misty. [from *moky*, which see.]

MUGGLETO'NIAN.* *n. s.* One of a sect of enthusiasts formed about the year 1657 by Lodowick Muggleton, a journeyman taylor, who set up for a prophet.

The Seekers, a sect in those times, renounced all ordinances; and so did the sect of the *Muggletonians*. *Grey, Notes on Hudibras.*

MU'GHOUSE.† *n. s.* [*mug* and *house*.] An ale house; a low house of entertainment.

He has the confidence to say, that there is a *mug-house* near Long-Acre, where you may every evening hear an exact account of distresses of this kind. *Tatler*, No. 180.

Our sex has dar'd the *mughouse* chiefs to meet,
And purchas'd fame in many a well fought street. *Tickell.*

MU'GIL.* *n. s.* [*mugil*, Lat.] A name for the mullet.

In common constructions, *mugil* is rendered a mullet, which, notwithstanding, is a different fish from the *mugil* described by authours. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 104.

It is thought wonderful among the seamen, that *mugil*, of all fishes the swiftest, is found in the belly of the bret, of all the slowest. *Lily, Campaspe.*

MU'GIENT. *adj.* [*mugiens*, Latin.] Bellowing.

That a bittern maketh that *mugient* noise or bumping, by putting its bill into a reed, or by putting the same in water or mud, and after a while retaining the air, but suddenly excluding it again, is not easily made out. *Brown.*

MU'GWORT. *n. s.* [mugƿyꞃt, Saxon; *artemisia*, Lat.] The flowers and fruit of the *mugwort* are very like those of the wormwood, but grow erect upon the branches. *Miller.*

Some of the most common simples with us in England are comfry, bugle, Paul's betony, and *mugwort*. *Wiseman.*

MULA'TTO.† *n. s.* [*mulata*, Spanish; *mulat*, French; from *mulus*, Lat.] One begot between a white and a black, as a mule between different species or animals.

Purgatory, which is a device to make men be *mulatas*, as the Spaniard calls, half Christians.
Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. ii. § 3.

Mulattos are not Ethiopians. *Young, Centaur*, Lett. 2.

MU'LBERRY. } MU'LBERRY *tree*. } *n. s.* [moꞃbeꞃiᵹ, Saxon; *morus*, Latin.]

1. The *mulberry tree* hath large, rough, roundish leaves; the male flowers, or katkins, which have a calyx consisting of four leaves, are sometimes produced upon separate trees, at other times at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree: the fruit is composed of several protuberances, to each of which adhere four small leaves; the seeds are roundish, growing singly in each protuberance; it is planted for the delicacy of the fruit. The white *mulberry* is commonly cultivated for its leaves to feed silkworms, in France and Italy, though the Persians always make use of the common black *mulberry* for that purpose. *Miller.*

Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, was content to use *mor* upon a *tun*; and sometimes a *mulberry tree*, called morus in Latin, out of a tun. *Camden, Rem.*

2. The fruit of the tree.

The ripest *mulberry*,
That will not hold the handling. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

A body black, round, with small grain-like tubercles on the surface; not very unlike a *mulberry*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

MULCH.* *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *mull*.] Rotten or crumbled dung. See MULL.

If *mulch* be used, it should be thoroughly rotten, and almost reduced to mould. *Adelphi Transactions*, xv. 158.

MULCT. *n. s.* [*mulcta*, Latin.] A fine; a penalty: used commonly of pecuniary penalty.

Doe you then Argive Hellena, with all her treasure, here
Restore to us, and pay the *mulct* that by your vows is due. *Chapman.*

Because this is a great part, and Eusebius hath said nothing, we will, by way of *mulct* or pain, lay it upon him. *Bacon.*

Look humble upward, see his will disclose
The forfeit first, and then the fine impose;
A *mulct* thy poverty could never pay,
Had not eternal wisdom found the way. *Dryden.*

To MULCT.† *v. a.* [*mulcto*, Latin; *mulcter*, French.] To punish with fine or forfeiture.

Marriage without consent of parents they do not make void, but they *mulct* it in the inheritors; for the children of such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents' inheritance. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

All fraud must be banished out of their markets; or, if it dares to intrude, soundly punished, and *mulcted* with due satisfaction. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 1. C. 7.

MU'LCTUARY.* *adj.* [from *mulct*.] Punishing with fine or forfeiture.

He wishes fewer laws, so they were better observed; and for those [that] are *mulctuary*, he understands their institution not to be like briers, and springs, to catch every thing they lay hold of; but like sea-marks, — to avoid the shipwreck of ignorant passengers. *Overbury, Charact.* (1627,) sign. N. 4. b.

Fines, or some known *mulctuary* punishments upon other crimes. *Temple, Intr. Hist. of Eng.* p. 172.

MULE.† *n. s.* [mul, Saxon; *mule*, *mulet*, French; *mula*, Latin.] An animal generated between a he ass and a mare, or sometimes between a horse and a she ass.

You have among you many a purchas'd slave,
Which, like your asses, and your dogs, and *mules*,
You use in abject and in slavish part. *Shakspeare.*

Five hundred asses yearly took the horse,
Producing *mules* of greater speed and force. *Sandys.*

Those effluvia in the male seed have the greatest stroke in generation, as is demonstrable in a *mule*, which doth more resemble the parent, that is, the ass, than the female. *Ray.*

Twelve young *mules*, a strong laborious race. *Pope.*

MULETE'ER.† *n. s.* [*muletier*, French; *mulio*, Latin.] Mule-driver; horse-boy.

Base *muleteers*,
Like peasant foot-boys, do they keep the walls,
And dare not take up arms like gentlemen. *Shakspeare.*

Your ships are not well mann'd,
Your mariners are *muleteers*, reapers. *Shakspeare.*

About a quarter of an hour farther, we came up with our *muleteers*; they having pitched our tents, before they had gone so far as we intended. *Maundrel, Trav.* p. 20.

Mulie'brity.† *n. s.* [*muliebris*, Lat.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility; the manners and character of woman.

The ladies of Rhodes, hearing that you have lost
A capital part of your lady-ware,
Have made their petition to Cupid,
To plague you above all other,
As one prejudicial to their *muliebrity*.
Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

Mu'lish.* *adj.* [from *mule*.] Like a mule; obstinate as a mule. Modern.

Mull.* *n. s.* [M. Goth. *muld*; Su. Goth. *mull*.] Dust; rubbish. See Mullock.

That other cofre of straw and *mull*
With stones meynd he fill'd also;
Thus be they full bothe two. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.

To **Mull.** *v. a.* [*mollitus*, Lat.]

1. To soften and dispirit, as wine is when burnt and sweetened. *Hanmer.*

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy,
Mull'd, deaf, sleepy, insensible. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. To heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it.

Drink new cyder *mull'd*, with ginger warm. *Gay.*

Mulle'in. *n. s.* [*verbascum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Mu'ller.† *n. s.* [*mouleur*, French; from *mola*, Icel. to crumble, to break into small pieces.] A stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone. It is now often called improperly *mullet*.

The best grinder is the porphyry, white or green marble, with a *muller* or upper stone of the same, cut very even without flaws or holes; you may make a *muller* also of a flat pebble, by grinding it smooth at a grindstone. *Peacham.*

Mu'llet.† *n. s.* [*mullus*, Latin; *mulet*, French.] A sea fish.

Care must be taken, lest, being deceived by the identity of names, we take our English *mullet* to be the mullus of the ancients. *Ray, Dict. Triling.* p. 25.

Of carps and *mullets* why prefer the great?
Yet for small turbots such esteem profess. *Pope, Hor.*

Mu'lligrubs.† *n. s.* Twisting of the guts; sometimes sullenness. Dr. Johnson from Ainsworth. — Sick of the *mulligrubs*; low-spirited; having an imaginary sickness. Grose, Class. Dict. Dr. Jamieson defines the Scottish *molligrant*, *molligrub*, or *mullygrub*, the act of whining, complaining, or murmuring; and cites the Icel. *mogla*, murmur, and *graun*, the countenance, q. d. such whining as distorts the countenance; or, as including two ideas nearly connected, *grunnia*, murmuring and grunting. He finds another apparent etymon in the Teut. *muylen*, to mutter, with the Germ. *grob*, great, q. d. a great complaint or muttering. Whether this be the origin or not, the word certainly seems to have been old in English, as a contemptuous expression; though Dr. Johnson could find no example of it.

What's the matter?
Whither go all these men-menders? these physicians?
Whose dog lies sick o' the *mulligrubs*.
Beaum. and Fl. Mons. Thomas.

Mu'llion.* *n. s.* [*moulure*, Fr.] A division in a window frame; a bar; a munnion, or munion, which is commonly, and perhaps correctly, pronounced *mullion*.

To **Mu'llion.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shape into divisions in a window.

Such is the fabrick of our ancient churches and cathedrals. The slender pillars imitate the taper trunk of a tree. The curve of the arches is from the delicate branching of the boughs in a wood or grove. The *mullion'd* lacework of the windows, the like; intercepting the dubious light, as in a real grove. *Stukeley, Palæogr. Sacra*, (1763,) p. 18.

Mu'llock.† *n. s.* Rubbish. Dr. Johnson from Ainsworth. — This is an old word, the same as *mull*; and yet used in several places, signifying dirt, rubbish, or ashes. See Mull.

The *mullok* on an hepe ysweped was.
Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.

Mulse. *n. s.* [*mulsum*, Latin.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey. *Dict.*

MULTA'NGULAR.† *adj.* [*multus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Many cornered; having many corners; polygonal.

Some round; others long, oval, *multangular*.
Evelyn, B. 4. § 21.

Multa'ngularly. *adv.* [from *multangular*.] Polygonally; with many corners.

Granates are *multangularly* round. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

Multa'ngularness. *n. s.* [from *multangular*.] The state of being polygonal, or having many corners.

Multica'psular. *adj.* [*multus* and *capsula*, Latin.] Divided into many partitions or cells. *Dict.*

Multica'vous. *adj.* [*multus* and *cavus*.] Full of holes. *Dict.*

MULTIFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*multifarius*, Lat.] Having great multiplicity; having different respects; having great diversity in itself.

There is a *multifarious* artifice in the structure of the meanest animal. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

When we consider this so *multifarious* congruity of things in reference to ourselves, how can we withhold from inferring, that that which made both dogs and ducks made them with a reference to us? *More, Antid. against Atheism.*

His science is not moved by the gusts of fancy and humour, which blow up and down the *multifarious* opinionists.
Glanville to Albius.

We could not think of a more comprehensive expedient, whereby to assist the frail and torpent memory through so *multifarious* and numerous an employment. *Evelyn, Kalendar*

Multifa'riously. *adv.* [from *multifarious*.] With multiplicity; with great variety of modes or relations.

If only twenty-four parts may be so *multifariously* placed, and ordered, as to make many millions of millions of differing rows: in the supposition of a thousand parts, how immense must that capacity of variation be? *Bentley, Serm.*

Multifa'riousness. *n. s.* [from *multifarious*.] Multiplied diversity.

According to the *multifariousness* of this imitability, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris, Miscell.*

Multi'fidous. *adj.* [*multifidus*, Latin.] Having many partitions: cleft into many branches.

These animals are only excluded without sight which are multiparous and *multifidous*, which have many at a litter and have feet divided into many portions. *Brown.*

MU'LTIFORM. *adj.* [*multiformis*, Lat.] Having various shapes or appearances.

Ye that in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, *multiform*. *Milton, P. L.*

The best way to convince is proving, by ocular demonstration, the *multiform* and amazing operations of the air-pump and the loadstone. *Watts.*

Multifo'rmity.† *n. s.* [*multiformis*, Lat.] Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.

Barking out a *multiformity* of oaths, like hellish Cerberi; as if men could not be gallants, unless they turned devils.
Purchas, Pilgrim. (1617,) Pref.

MULTILA'TERAL.† *adj.* [*multus* and *lateralis*, Latin.] Having many sides. *Dict.*

He will perceive, that there may be visible, as well as tangible circles, triangles, quadrilateral, and *multilateral* figures. *Reid, Inquiry.*

MULTILI'NEAL.* *adj.* [*multus* and *linea*, Lat.] Having many lines.

This map is *multilineal* in the extreme, and is the first in which the Eastern islands are included. *Steevens, Note on Twelfth Night.*

MULTILO'QUOUS. *adj.* [*multiloquus*, Latin.] Very talkative. *Dict.*

MULTINO'MIAL.† MULTINO'MINAL. MULTINO'MINOUS. } *adj.* [*multus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having many names.

Venus is *multinominous*, to give example to her prostitute disciples, who so often, — to disguise themselves from magistrates, are to take new names. *Donne, Paradoxes.*

MULTI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*multiparus*, Lat.] Bringing many at a birth.

Double formations do often happen to *multiparous* generations, more especially that of serpents, whose conceptions being numerous, and their eggs in chains, they may unite into various shapes, and come out in mixed formations. *Brown.*

Animals feeble and timorous are generally *multiparous*; or if they bring forth but few at once, as pigeons, they compensate that by their often breeding. *Ray on Creation.*

MU'LTIPEDE. *n. s.* [*multipeda*, Latin.] An insect with many feet; a sow or wood-louse. *Bailey.*

MU'LTIPLE.† *adj.* [*multiplex*, Lat.] Manifold; numerous. A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another several times: as, nine is *multiple* of three, containing it three times.

MULTIPLI'ABLE. *adj.* [*multipliable*, Fr. from *multiply*.] Capable to be multiplied.

MULTIPLI'ABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *multipliable*.] Capacity of being multiplied.

MU'LTIPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *multiplico*, Lat.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MU'LTIPLICAND. *n. s.* [*multiplicandus*, Latin.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

Multiplication hath the *multiplicand* or number to be multiplied; the multiplier, or number given, by which the *multiplicand* is to be multiplied, and the product, or number produced by the other two. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

MU'LTIPLICATE. *adj.* [from *multiplico*, Lat. Consisting of more than one.

In this *multiplicate* number of the eye, the object seen is not multiplied, and appears but one, though seen with two or more eyes. *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

MULTIPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [*multiplication*, French; *multiplicatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind.

Although they had divers stiles for God, yet under many appellations they acknowledged one divinity; rather conceiving thereby the evidence or acts of his power in several ways than a *multiplication* of essence, or real distractions of unity in any one. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. [In arithmetick.]

Multiplication is the increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increased. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

A man had need be a good arithmetician to understand this author's works: his description runs on like a *multiplication* table. *Addison on Anc. Medals.*

MULTIPLICA'TOR. *n s* [*multiplicateur*, Fr. from *multiplico*, Lat.] The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLI'CITY. *n. s.* [*multiplicité*, Fr.]

1. More than one of the same kind.

Had they discoursed rightly but upon this one principle that God was a being infinitely perfect, they could never have asserted a *multiplicity* of gods: for, can one God include in him all perfection, and another God include in him all perfections too? Can there be any more than all? And if this all be in one, can it be also in another? *South, Serm.*

Company, he thinks, lessens the shame of vice, by sharing it; and abates the torrent of a common odium, by deriving it into many channels; and therefore if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to distract it at least by a *multiplicity* of the object. *South, Serm.*

2. State of being many.

You equal Donne in the variety, *multiplicity*, and choice of thoughts. *Dryden, Ded. to Juvenal.*

MULTIPLI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*multiplex*, Lat.] Manifold. Not used.

Amphisbæna is not an animal of one denomination; for that animal is not one, but *multiplicious*, or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principal parts. *Brown.*

MU'LTIPLIER.† *n. s.* [from *multiply*; Fr. *multiplieur*.]

1. One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing.

Broils and quarrels are alone the great accumulators and *multipliers* of injuries. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

2. The multiplicator in arithmetick.

They are the only *multipliers* in the world; they have the art of multiplication *Bacon, Sp. to K. James I.*

Multiplication hath the multiplicand and the *multiplier*, or number given, by which the multiplicand is to be multiplied. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

To MU'LTIPLY. *v. a.* [*multiplier*, Fr. *multiplico*, Lat.]

1. To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition.

He clappeth his hands amongst us, and *multiplieth* his words against God. *Job*, xxxiv. 37.

He shall not *multiply* horses. *Deut.* xvii. 16.

His birth to our just fear gave no small cause,
But his growth now to youth's full flower displaying
All virtue, grace, and wisdom, to achieve
Things highest, greatest, *multiplies* my fears. *Milton, P. R.*

2. To perform the process of arithmetical multiplication.

From one stock of seven hundred years, *multiplying* still by twenty, we shall find the product to be one thousand three hundred forty-seven millions three hundred sixty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To MU'LTIPLY. *v. n.*

1. To grow in number.

The *multiplying* brood of the ungodly shall not thrive. *Wisd.* iv. 3.

2. To increase themselves.

The *multiplying* villanies of nature
Do swarm upon him. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

We see the infinitely fruitful and productive power of this way of sinning; how it can increase and *multiply* beyond all bounds and measures of actual commission. *South, Serm.*

MULTI'POTENT. *adj.* [*multus* and *potens*, Lat.] Having manifold power; having power to do many different things.

By Jove *multipotent*,
Thou should'st not bear from me a Greekish member. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

MULTIPRE'SENCE. *n. s.* [*multus* and *præsentia*, Lat.] The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.

This sleeveless tale of transubstantiation was surely brought into the world, and upon the stage, by that other fable of the *multipresence* of Christ's body. *Bp. Hall.*

MULTI'SCIOUS. *adj.* [*multiscius*, Lat.] Having variety of knowledge.

MULTISILI'QUOUS. *adj.* [*multus* and *siliqua*, Latin.] The same with corniculate: used of plants, whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels. *Bailey.*

MULTI'SONOUS. *adj.* [*multisonus*, Latin.] Having many sounds. *Dict.*

MULTISY'LLABLE.* *n. s.* [*multus*, Lat. and *syllable.*] A polysyllable; a word of many syllables.

Which is to be observed, not only in the length of sentences, but of words; among which a *multisyllable* better answers a monosyllable precedent, than a monosyllable a *multisyllable*. *Instruct. for Oratory*, (1682,) p. 38.

MU'LTITUDE. *n. s.* [*multitude*, French; *multitudo*, Latin.]

1. The state of being many; the state of being more than one.
2. Number collective; a sum of many; more than one.

It is impossible that any *multitude* can be actually infinite, or so great that there cannot be a greater. *Hale.*

3. A great number, loosely and indefinitely.

It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues. *Watts.*

4. A crowd or throng; the vulgar.

He the vast hissing *multitude* admires. *Addison.*

MULTITU'DINOUS.† *adj.* [from *multitude.*]

1. Having the appearance of a multitude.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
Thy *multitudinous* sea incarnardine,
Making the green one red. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. Manifold.

At once pluck out
The *multitudinous* tongue, let them not lick
The sweet that is their poison. *Shakspeare.*

3. Belonging to a multitude.

There was another parting speech, which was to have been presented in the person of a youth, and accompanied with divers gentlemen's younger sons of the country; but, by reason of the *multitudinous* press, was hindered. *B. Jonson, Entertainments.*

MULTI'VAGANT., **MULTI'VAGOUS.** *adj.* [*multivagus*, Latin.] That wanders or strays much abroad. *Dict.*

MULTI'VIOUS.* *adj.* [*multus* and *via*, Lat.] Having many ways; manifold. *Dict.*

MULTO'CULAR. *adj.* [*multus* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having more eyes than two.

Flies are *multocular*, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their corneæ. *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

MU'LTURE.* *n. s.* [*moulture*, Fr. from *molo*, Lat. to grind.] A grist, or grinding; the corn ground; also the toll, or fee, that is due for grinding. Cotgrave, and Sherwood. *Molter*, the toll of a mill; used in the north of England. Grose. This old English word is common in Scotland.

MUM. *interject.* [Of this word the supposed original is mentioned in *mome*: it may be observed, that when it is pronounced it leaves the lips closed. *Mumme*, Danish, a mask; whence *mummers* and *maskers* are the same. Upton.] A word denoting prohibition to speak, or resolution not to speak; silence; hush.

But to his speach he aunswered no whit,
But stood still mute, as if he had beene dum,
Ne signe of sence did shew, ne common wit,
As one with griefe and anguishe over-cum,
And unto every thing did aunswere *mum*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Mum then, and no more proceed. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Well said, master; *mum!* and gaze your fill. *Shakspeare.*

Intrust it under solemn vows
Of *mum*, and silence, and the rose. *Hudibras.*

MUM.* *adj.* Silent.

The citizens are *mum*, say not a word. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

They rage with wrath, they daily fret and fume;
Ruthfull revenge them alwaies hath in sute,
And right in time makes might both *mum* and mute. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 212.

The *mum* club is an institution of the same nature, and as great an enemy to noise. *Addison, Spect.* No. 9.

MUM-BUDGET.* *interj.* [*mum* and *budget*. "I come to her in white, and cry *mum*; she cries, *budget*; and by that we know one another." Shakspeare, Merr. Wives of Windsor. "To play *mumbudget*, demeurer court, Fr." which Cotgrave renders "to be gravelled, put to silence or a nonplus."] An expression denoting secrecy as well as silence; used in a contemptuous or ludicrous manner.

I thought he laught not merier than I, when I got this money;
But *mumbouget*; for Carisophus I espie. *Damon and Pithias, sign.* C. iii. b.

They neither alledge the fond surmised causes by Frarine, nor mumble them over in *mum budget*, but plainlie declare the reasonable, sufficient, and necessarie causes. *Fulke, Answ. to P. Frarine*, (1580,) p. 20.

If a man call them to accomptes, and aske the cause of all these their tragical and cruel doings, he shall have a short answer with *mum budget*. *Orat. against the Unl. Insur. of the Protestants*, (1615,) sign. C. 8.

Have these bones rattled, and this head
So often in thy quarrel bled?
Nor did I ever wince or grudge it,
For thy dear sake. Quoth she, *mum-budget*. *Hudibras*, i. iii.

MUM-CHANCE.* *n. s.*

1. Silence. *Huloet.*
2. A game of hazard with dice.

They — repaire hither to viewe as well their incomparable beauty, as for to accompany them at *mumchance*, and then after to daunce with them. *Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

3. A fool, dropped as it were by chance, or by the fairies: one who is for the most part stupid and silent, rarely speaking to the purpose. [from *mome*, a fool.] Used in the west of England. *Grose.*

To **MUM.*** See *To* MUMM.

MUM. *n. s.* [*mumme*, Germ.] Ale brewed with wheat.

In Shenibank, upon the river Elbe, is a storehouse for the wheat of which *mum* is made at Brunswick. *Mortimer.*

Sedulous and stout
With bowls of fattening *mum*. *Philips.*

The clam'rous crowd is hush'd with mugs of *mum*,
Till all tun'd equal send a general hum. *Pope.*

To **MU'MBLE.†** *v. n.* [*mommelen*, Teut. *mumler*, Danish: *momla*, Su. Goth. to mutter.]

1. To speak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter; to speak with imperfect sound or articulation.

As one then in a dream, whose drier brain
Is tost with troubled sights, and fancies weake,
He *mumbled* soft, but would not all his silence break. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Peace, you *mumbling* fool;
Utter your gravity o'er a gossip's bowl. *Shakspeare.*

A wrinkled hag, with age grown double,
Picking dry sticks, and *mumbling* to herself. *Otway.*

2. To chew; to bite softly; to eat with the lips close.

The man, who laugh'd but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again to see a jury chaw
The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

To **MU'MBLE.†** *v. a.*

1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice.

They neither alledge the fond surmised causes by Frarine, nor *mumble* them over in mum budget. *Fulke, Answ. to P. Frarine*, (1580,) p. 20.

MUM

Here stood he in the dark,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon
To stand 's auspicious mistress. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
He with *mumbled* pray'rs attones the deity. *Dryden, Juv.*

2. To mouth gently.
Spaniels civilly delight
In *mumbling* of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*

3. To slubber over; to suppress; to utter imperfectly.
The raising of my rabble is an exploit of consequence; and not to be *mumbled* up in silence for all her pertness. *Dryden.*

MU'MBLE-NEWS.* *n. s.* A kind of tale-bearer; one who privately reports news.
Some carry-tale, some pleaseman, some slight zany,
Some *mumble-news*, some trencher-knight, some Dick, —
Told our intents before. *Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.*

MU'MBLER.† *n. s.* [from *mumble.*] One that speaks inarticulately; a mutterer.
Mass-*momblers*, holy-water-swingers. *Bale, Yet a Course*, &c. fol. 88. b.
Employing a company of boys, or old illiterate *mumblers*, to read the service. *Echard on the Cont. of the Clergy*, p. 119.

MU'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *mumbling.*] With inarticulate utterance.

To MUMM. *v. a.* [*mumme*, Danish.] To mask; to frolick in disguise.
The thriftless games
With *mumming* and with masking all around. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

MU'MMER.† *n. s.* [*mumme*, Danish.] A masker; one who performs frolicks in a personated dress. Dr. Johnson. — Originally, one who gesticulated, without speaking.
Good faith, sir, concernynge the people they are not gay;
And, as farre as I see, they be *mummers*; for nought they say. *Damon and Pithias*, sign. C. i. b.
If you chance to be pinch'd with the colick, you make faces like *mummers*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Jugglers and dancers, anticks, *mummers*. *Milton, S. A.*
I began to smoke that they were a parcel of *mummers*. *Addison.*
Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, linsey-woolsey brothers;
Grave *mummers!* *Pope, Dunciad.*

MU'MMERY. *n. s.* [*momerie*, Fr.] Masking; frolick in masks; foolery. This is sometimes written *mommery*.
Here mirth's but *mummery*,
And sorrows only real be. *Wotton.*
This open day-light doth not shew the masks and *mummeries*, and triumphs of the world, half so stately as candle-light. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Your fathers
Disdain'd the *mummery* of foreign strollers. *Fenton.*

To MU'MMIFY.* *v. a.* [*mummy*, and *fio*, Lat.] To preserve as a mummy; to make a mummy of.
Thy virtues are
The spices that embalm thee; thou art far
More richly laid, and shalt more long remaine
Still *mummified* within the hearts of men,
Than if to lift thee in the rolls of fame
Each marble spoke thy shape, all brass thy name. *J. Hall, Poems*, (1646,) p. 50.

MU'MMY.† *n. s.* [*mumie*, French; *mumia*, Latin; derived by Salmasius from *amomum*, Lat. by Bochart from the Arabick *mumia*. Dr. Johnson. — The Spaniards call pissasphalt cera de minera, mineral wax, perhaps from its consistency; but the Arabians term it *mumia*; whence, it may be, embalmed bodies came to be called *mummies*, from their being preserved with this pissasphalt: and this we are the more apt to believe, since the true asphalt, or bitumen Judaicum, was very scarce. Greenhill, Art of Embalming, 1705, p. 277.]

1. A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming.
We have two substances for medicinal use under the name of *mummy*: one is the dried flesh of human bodies embalmed with myrrh and spice; the other is the liquor running from such *mummies* when newly prepared, or when affected by great heat, or by damps: this is sometimes of a liquid, sometimes of a solid form, as it is preserved in vials, or suffered to dry: the first kind is brought in large pieces, of a friable texture, light and spungy, of a blackish brown colour, and often black and clammy on the surface; it is of a strong but not agreeable smell: the second, in its liquid state, is a thick, opake, and viscous fluid, of a blackish and a strong, but not disagreeable smell: in its indurated state it is a dry, solid substance, of a fine shining black colour and close texture, easily broken, and of a good smell: this sort is extremely dear, and the first sort so cheap, that we are not to imagine it to be the ancient Egyptian *mummy*. What our druggists are supplied with is the flesh of any bodies the Jews can get, who fill them with the common bitumen so plentiful in that part of the world, and adding aloes, and some other cheap ingredients, send them to be baked in an oven till the juices are exhaled, and the embalming matter has penetrated. *Hill, Mat. Med.*
It is strange how long carcases have continued uncorrupt, as appeareth in the *mummies* of Egypt, having lasted some of them three thousand years. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Sav'd by spice, like *mummies*, many a year,
Old bodies of philosophy appear. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. The liquor which distils from mummies; any gum.
The work —
Was died in *mummy*, which the skilful
Conserv'd of maidens' hearts. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
In or near this place is a precious liquor or *mummy* growing: — a moist, redolent gum it is, sovereign against poisons. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 124.

3. *Mummy* is used among gardeners for a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers.*

4. *To beat to a* MUMMY. To beat soundly. *Ainsworth.*

To MUMP.† *v. a.* [*mompelen*, Teut. *mund*, Germ. the mouth; *mumsa*, Su. from *mun*, q. d. *munsa*, to work with the mouth. Serenius.]

1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion.
Let him not pry nor listen,
Nor frisk about the house
Like a tame *mumping* squirrel with a bell on. *Otway.*

2. To talk low and quick.

3. [In cant language.] To beg. *Ainsworth.*

4. To deceive; to chouse.
I'm resolved hereafter to bend my thoughts wholly for the service of the nursery, and *mump* your proud players! *D. of Buckingham, Rehearsal.*
He watches then like a younger brother, that is afraid to be *mump'd* of his snip. *Wycherley, Love in a Wood.*

MU'MPER. *n. s.* [In cant language.] A beggar.

To MUMP.* *v. n.*

1. To chatter; to make mouths; to grin like an ape.
Thou world of marmosets and *mumping* apes,
Unmaske; put off thy feigned, borrowed shapes. *Marston, Scourge of Vill.* (1599,) iii. 9.

The ghost knocks; Harlequin opens the door; and, seeing the apparition, runs backward in a fright, whips up a dish of vermicelli, with which he retreats under the table: the ghost enters, sits down at table, talks to Don John, while Harlequin *mumps* below, with such buffoonery as excites the mirth of the whole audience. *Drummond, Trav.* (Lett. 1744,) p. 35.

2. To implore notice by making a face of distress; to beg with a false pretence. A cant word.

They had no way left for getting rid of this mendicant perseverance, but by sending for the beadle, and forcibly driving our embassy of shreds and patches, with all its *mumping* cant, from the inhospitable door of cannibal castle. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

Mu'mping.* *n. s.* [from *mump.*]

1. Foolish tricks; acts of mockery. *Sherwood.*

2. Begging tricks.

Their own *mumpings*, and beggarly tones, while they pretend to speak in Plutarch's voice. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 50.

Mumps.† *n. s.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.]

1. Sullenness; silent anger. *Skinner.*

2. The squinancy. Dr. Johnson from Ainsworth. — It is properly a swelling of the glands about the throat, and the jaws. [perhaps from *muns*, the mouth.]

It [the disease] resembled the *mumps*, or swelling of the chaps. *White, Jour. of a Voy. to N. South Wales*, p. 22.

Mun.* Must. See Mowe. Used in the north of England. "I *mun* gang: thou *munnot* gang:" i. e. I must, thou must not, go.

To **MUNCH.** *v. a.* [*manger*, French.] To chew by great mouthfuls. This is likewise written *mounch*. See *To* Mounch.

Say, sweet love, what thou desir'st to eat?
— Truly, a peck of provender; I could *munch* your good dry oats. *Shakspeare, Mids. Night's Dream.*

To **Munch.** *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls.

It is the son of a mare that's broken loose, and *munching* upon the melons. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Mu'ncher. *n. s.* [from *munch.*] One that munches.

Mund. *n. s.*

Mund is peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbrech*: so Eadmund is happy peace; Æthelmund, noble peace; Ælmund, all peace; with which these are much of the same import: Irenæus, Hesychius, Lenis, Pacatus, Sedatus, Tranquillus, &c. *Gibson's Camden.*

MU'NDANE.† *adj.* [*mundanus*, Lat.] Belonging to the world.

To have their pleasures *mundayne*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 266.

I, king Pericles, have lost
This queen, worth all our *mundane* cost. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

The platonical hypothesis of a *mundane* soul will relieve us. *Glanville, Sceps.*

The atoms which now constitute heaven and earth, being once separate in the *mundane* space, could never without God, by their mechanical affections, have convened into this present frame of things. *Bentley, Serm.*

Munda'nity.* *n. s.* [from *mundane.*] Secularity; attention to the things of the world. Not in use.

The love of *mundanity*, wherein do reside the vital spirits of the body of sin. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 270.

Munda'tion. *n. s.* [*mundus*, Latin.] The act of cleansing.

Mu'ndatory. *adj.* [from *mundus*, Latin.] Having the power to cleanse.

Mu'ndick.† *n. s.* A kind of marcasite or semimetal found in tin mines. Dr. Johnson. — So called from its cleanly shining appearance. [*mundus*, Lat.] See Borlase's Hist. of Cornwall, p. 131.

When any metals were in considerable quantity, these bodies lose the name of marcasites, and are called ores: in Cornwal and the West they call them *mundick*. *Woodward.*

Besides stones, all the sorts of *mundick* are naturally figured. *Grew, Cosmol.*

Mundifica'tion. [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] Cleansing any body, as from dross, or matter of inferior account to what is to be cleansed. *Quincy.*

Mundi'ficative.† *adj.* [*mundificatif*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Cleansing; having the power to cleanse.

Gall is very *mundificative*, and was a proper medicine to clear the eyes of Tobit. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Mundi'ficative.* *n. s.* A medicine to cleanse.

We incarned with an addition to the fore-mentioned *mundificative*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To **MU'NDIFY.†** *v. a.* [*mundifier*, Fr. Cotgrave, *mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] To cleanse; to make clean.

Simple wounds, such as are *mundified* and kept clean, do not need any other hand but that of nature. *Brown.*

The ingredients actuate the spirits, absorb the intestinal superfluities, and *mundify* the blood. *Harvey.*

Mundi'vagant. *adj.* [*mundivagus*, Lat.] Wandering through the world. *Dict.*

Mundu'ngus. *n. s.* Stinking tobacco. A cant word.

Exhale *mundungus*, ill perfuming scent. *Philips.*

Mu'nerary. *adj.* [from *munus*, Latin.] Having the nature of a gift.

To **MU'NERATE.*** *v. a.* [*munero*, Lat.] To reward. Not in use. *Coles.*

Munera'tion.* *n. s.* [*muneratio*, Lat.] Gift; reward. Not in use. *Lemon.*

Mung-corn.* Mixed corn. See Mangcorn.

Mu'ngrel. *n. s.* [frequently written *mongrel*. See Mongrel.] Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents.

Mastiff, greyhound, *mungrel* grim,
Hound or spaniel, brache or lym,
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail. *Shakspeare.*

Mu'ngrel. *adj.* Generated between different natures; baseborn; degenerate.

Thou art the composition of a knave, beggar, coward, pander, and the son and heir of a *mungrel* bitch. *Shakspeare.*

My people have grown half wild, they would not precipitate themselves else into such a mixt *mungrel* war. *Howell.*

Mungrel curs bawl, snarle and snap, where the fox flies before them, and clap their tails between the legs when an adversary makes head against them. *L'Estrange.*

A foreign son is sought and a mix'd *mungrel* brood. *Dryden.*

MUNI'CIPAL.† *adj.* [*municipal*, French; *municipalis*, *municipium*, Latin.] Belonging to a corporation.

The civil and *municipal* laws. *Fulke, Retentive, &c.* (1580,) p. 111.

A counsellor, bred up in the knowledge of the *municipal* and statute laws, may honestly inform a just prince how far his prerogative extends. *Dryden.*

Municipa'lity.* *n. s.* [from *municipal.*] The people of a district in the division of republican France.

Do you seriously think, that the territory of France, upon the system of eighty-three independent *municipalities*, can ever be governed as one body? *Burke.*

To **Muni'ficate.*** *v. a.* [*munifico*, Lat.] To enrich. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

Muni'ficence. *n. s.* [*munificence*, French; *munificentia*, Latin.]

1. Liberality; the act of giving.

A state of poverty obscures all the virtues of liberality and *munificence*. *Addison, Spect.*

2. In Spenser it is used, as it seems, for fortification or strength, from *munitiones facere*.

A nation straunge with their importune sway
This land invaded with like violence, —
Until that Locrine for his realms defence,
Did head against them make, and strong *munificence*.
Spenser, F. Q.

MUNI'FICENT. *adj.* [*munificus*, Lat.] Liberal; generous.

Is he not our most *munificent* benefactor, our wisest counsellor and most potent protector. *Atterbury.*

MUNI'FICENTLY. *adv.* [from *munificent*.] Liberally; generously.

MU'NIMENT.† *n. s.* [*munimentum*, Latin.]

1. Fortification; strong hold.
2. Support; defence.

The arm our soldier,
Our steed the leg, the tongue our trumpeter;
With other *muniments* and petty helps
In this our fabrick. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

3. Record; writing upon which claims and rights are founded; evidences; charters. See Cowel in V. MUNIMENT.

The more antient *muniments* of Winchcombe were destroyed by fire in the reign of King Stephen.
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 28.

The venerable Gothic vaulting of the ancient *muniment*-room in Redcliffe chest, and the massy monumental chest which preserved these inestimable remains.
Warton, Rowley Enq. p. 3.

To **MUNI'TE.** *v. a.* [*munio*, Latin.] To fortify; to strengthen. A word not in use.

Heat doth attenuate, and the more gross and tangible parts contract, both to avoid vacuum, and to *munite* themselves against the force of the fire. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Men, in the procuring or *muniting* of religious unity, must not dissolve the laws of charity and human society. *Bacon.*

MUNI'TION.† *n. s.* [*munition*, Fr. *munitio*, Lat.]

1. Fortification; strong hold.

All that fight against her and her *munition*. *Isa.* xxix. 7.
Keep the *munition*: watch the way. *Nahum*, ii. 1.
Authority is to be a kind of . . . as well as a brazen wall. The inward firmness of one must be corroborated by the . . . *munitions* of the other. *South, Serm.* vii. 75.
Victors under-pin their acquests jure belli, that they might not be lost by the continuation of external forces of standing armies, castles, garrisons, *munitions*. *Hale.*

2. Ammunition; materials for war; materials for commerce.

What penny hath Rome borne,
What men provided, what *munition* sent,
To underprop this action? *Shakspeare, K. John.*
The king of Tripolie in every hold
Shut up his men, *munition*, and his treasure. *Fanfax.*
He provided victuals for the cities, and set in them all manner of *munition*. 1 *Mac.* xiv. 10.
The bodies of men, *munition*, and money, may justly be called the sinews of war. *Ralegh, Arts of Emp.* ch. 25.
Master picklock, sir, your man o' law
And learn'd attorney, has sent you a bag of *munition*.
— What is't? — Three hundred pieces.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.
It is a city, strong and well stored with *munition*. *Sandys.*

MU'NITY.* *n. s.* [from *munite*.] Security; freedom. Not in use.

Devotion doth rather compose the *munity* than infringe the true liberty of our affection.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648,) p. 35.

MU'NNION.† *n. s.* [*mullion* is probably the true word. See MULLION.]

The upright posts, that divide the several lights in a window frame, are called *munnions*. *Moxon.*

MUNS.* *n. s.* [*mund*, Germ. and Dan. *munnr*, Icel.] A term for the mouth and chops, noticed by Ray; and still used in vulgar language.

MU'RAGE. *n. s.* [from *murus*, Latin.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.

MU'RAL. *adj.* [*muralis*, *murus*, Latin.] Pertaining to a wall.

And repair'd
Her *mural* breach, returning whence it roll'd. *Milton, P. L.*
In the nectarine and the like delicate *mural* fruit, the later your pruning, the better. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*
A soldier would venture his life for a *mural* crown.
Addison.

MU'RDER.† *n. s.* [mopðop, mopðep, Sax. *murdrum*, law Lat. the etymology requires that it should be written, as it anciently often was, *murther*; but of late the word itself has commonly, and its derivatives universally, been written with *d*. Dr. Johnson. — The etymology of the Sax. mopð, whence mopðop, and of the M. Goth. *maurthr*, require *murther*; but *murder* has also the authority of the Su. Goth. *mord*, the Teut. *moord*, and the old French *murdre*.] The act of killing a man unlawfully; the act of killing criminally.

Blood hath been shed ere now, i' the olden time,
Ere human statute purg'd the general weal;
Ay, and since too, *murders* have been perform'd
Too terrible for the ear. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Slaughter grows *murder* when it goes too far,
And makes a massacre what was a war. *Dryden.*
The killing of their children had, in the account of God, the guilt of *murder*, as the offering them to idols had the guilt of idolatry. *Locke.*

To **MU'RDER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To kill a man unlawfully.

If he dies, I *murder* him, not they. *Dryden.*

2. To destroy; to put an end to.

Can'st thou quake and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin, and stop again? *Shakspeare.*
Let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars to the fiery sun;
Murdering impossibility, to make
What cannot be, slight work. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

MU'RDER. *interj.* An outcry when life is in danger.

Kill men i' the dark! where be these bloody thieves?
Ho, *murder! murder!* *Shakspeare, Othello.*

MU'RDERER.† *n. s.* [from *murder*.]

1. One who has shed human blood unlawfully; one who has killed a man criminally.

Thou dost kill me with thy falsehood, and it grieves me not to die; but it grieves me that thou art the *murderer*. *Sidney.*
I am his host
Who should against his *murderer* shut the door,
Not bear the knife myself. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Thou tell'st me there is *murder* in mine eyes;
'Tis pretty sure,
That eyes, that are the frail'st and softest things,
Who shut their coward gates on atomies,
Should be call'd tyrants, butchers, *murderers*. *Shakspeare.*
The very horrour of the fact had stupified all curiosity, and so dispersed the multitude, that even the *murderer* himself might have escaped. *Wotton.*
Like some rich or mighty *murderer*,
Too great for prison, which he breaks with gold,
Who fresher for new mischiefs does appear,
And dares the world to tax him with the old. *Dryden.*
This stranger having had a brother killed by the conspirator, and having sought in vain for an opportunity of revenge, chanced to meet the *murderer* in the temple. *Addison.*
With equal terrors, not with equal guilt,
The *murderer* dreams of all the blood he spilt. *Swift.*

2. A small piece of ordnance, in ships of war; called also a murdering-piece.

A case-shot is any kind of small bullets, nailes, old iron, or the like, to put into the case, to shoot out of the ordnances or *murderers*. *Smith's Sea Grammar*, (1627.)

Mu'rderess *n. s.* [from *murderer*.] A woman that commits murder.

When by thy scorn, O *murderess!* I am dead,
Then shall my ghost come to thy bed,
And thee feign'd vestal in worse arms shall see. *Donne.*

Diana's vengeance on the victor shown,
The *murderess* mother, and consuming son. *Dryden.*

Art thou the *murderess* then of wretched Laius. *Dryden.*

Mu'rdering-piece.* *n. s.* A small piece of ordnance. The small cannon, which are, or were, used in the forecastle, half-deck, or steerage of a ship of war, were within a century called murdering-pieces. *Malone.*

This,
Like to a *murdering-piece*, in many places
Gives me superfluous death. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

And, like a *murdering-piece*, aims not at one,
But all that stand within the dangerous level.
Beaum. and Fl. Doub. Marriage.

Mu'rderment. *n. s.* [from *murder*.] The act of killing unlawfully. Not in use.

To her came message of the *murderment*. *Fairfax.*

Mu'rderous. *adj.* [from *murder*.] Bloody; guilty of murder; addicted to blood.

Upon thy eye-balls *murderous* tyranny
Sits in grim majesty to fright the world. *Shakspeare.*

Oh *murderous* coxcomb! what should such a fool
Do with so good a wife? *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Enforc'd to fly
Thence into Egypt, till the *murderous* king
Were dead, who sought his life; and missing, fill'd
With infant blood the streets of Bethlehem. *Milton, P. R.*

If she has deform'd this earthly life
With *murderous* rapine and seditious strife;
In everlasting darkness must she lie. *Prior.*

Mu'rderously.* *adv.* [from *murderous*.] In a bloody or a cruel manner. *Sherwood.*

MURE.† *n. s.* [*mur*, Fr. *murus*, Lat.] A wall. Not now in use.

The streightes seemed to be shutt up with a long *mure* of yce.
Settle, Last Voyage of Capt. Frobisher, (1577.)

Girt with a triple *mure* of shining brass.
Heywood, Golden Age, (1611.)

The incessant care and labour of his mind
Hath wrought the *mure*, that should confine it in,
So thin, that life looks through and will break out.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

To **Mure.†** *v. a.* [*murer*, Fr. from *murus*, Latin.] To inclose in walls.

The five kings are *mured* in a cave.
Joshua, x. *Heads of the Chapter.*

He had wilfully *mured* up himself as an anachoret, the worst of all prisoners. *Bp. Hall, Epist.* D. I. E. 3.

All the gates of the city were *mured* up, except such as were reserved to sally out at. *Knolles.*

Mu'renger. *n. s.* [*murus*, Lat.] An overseer of a wall. *Ainsworth.*

Mu'riated.* *adj.* [from *muria*, Lat.] Put in brine.

Early fruits of some plants, when *muriated* or pickled, are justly esteemed. *Evelyn, Acet.* § 12.

Muria'tick. *adj.* Partaking of the taste or nature of brine, from muria, brine or pickle. *Quincy.*

If the scurvy be entirely *muriatick*, proceeding from a diet of salt flesh or fish, antiscorbutick vegetables may be given with success, but tempered with acids. *Arbuthnot.*

MURK. *n. s.* [*morck*, Danish, dark.] Darkness; want of light.

Ere twice in *murk*, and occidental damp,
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp. *Shakspeare.*

Murk. *n. s.* Husks of fruit. *Ainsworth.*

Mu'rky. *adj.* [*morck*, Danish.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light.

The *murkiest* den,
The most opportune place, the strong'st suggestion
Shall never melt mine honour into lust. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

So scented the grim feature, and up-turn'd
His nostrils wide into the *murky* air,
Sagacious of his quarry. *Milton, P. L.*

A *murky* storm deep lowering o'er our heads
Hung imminent, that with impervious gloom
Oppos'd itself to Cynthia's silver ray. *Addison.*

MU'RMUR. *n. s.* [*murmur*, Lat. *murmure*, Fr.]

1. A low shrill noise.

Flame as it moveth within itself, or is blown by a bellows, giveth a *murmur* or interiour sound. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

When the wing'd colonies first tempt the sky,
Or setting, seize the sweets the blossoms yield,
Then a low *murmur* runs along the field. *Pope.*

Black Melancholy sits,
Deepens the *murmur* of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horrour on the woods. *Pope.*

2. A complaint half suppressed; a complaint not openly uttered.

Some discontents there are; some idle *murmurs*;
How idle *murmurs*!
The doors are all shut up; the wealthier sort,
With arms across, and hats upon their eyes,
Walk to and fro before their silent shops. *Dryden.*

To **Mu'rmur.** *v. n.* [*murmuro*, Lat. *murmurer*, Fr.]

1. To give a low shrill sound.

The *murmuring* surge,
That on the unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes
Can scarce be heard so high. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Amid an isle around whose rocky shore
The forests *murmur*, and the surges roar,
A goddess guards in her enchanted dome. *Pope.*

The busy bees with a soft *murmuring* strain,
Invite to gentle sleep the lab'ring swain. *Dryden.*

2. To grumble: to utter secret and sullen discontent: with *at* before things, and *against* before persons.

The good we have enjoy'd from heaven's free will;
And shall we *murmur* to endure the ill? *Dryden.*

Murmur not *at* your sickness, for thereby you will sin against God's providence. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

The good consequences of this scheme, which will execute itself without *murmuring against* the government, are very visible. *Swift.*

Mu'rmurer. *n. s.* [from *murmur*.] One who repines; one who complains sullenly; a grumbler; a repiner; a complainer.

Heaven's peace be with him!
That's christian care enough; for living *murmurers*
There's places of rebuke. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The *murmurer* is turned off to the company of those doleful creatures, which were to inhabit the ruins of Babylon.
Gov. of the Tongue.

Still might the discontented *murmurer* cry,
Ah hapless fate of man! ah wretch doom'd once to die.
Blackmore, Creation.

Mu'rmuring.* *n. s.* [from *murmur*.]

1. A low sound; a continued murmur; a confused noise

A cloud of cumbrous gnatts doe him molest,
All striving to infixe their feeble stinges,
That from their noyance he no where can rest;
But with his clownish hands their tender wings
He brusheth oft, and oft doth mar their *murmurings*.
Spenser, F. Q.

His voice was hoarse and hollow, yet so strong,
As when you hear the *murmuring* of a throng
In some vast arched hall; or like as when
A lordly lion anger'd in his den
Grumbles within the earth. *Drayton, David and Goliah.*

2. Complaint half suppressed.

Do all things without *murmurings* and disputings. *Phil.* ii. 14.

At his return to the court he found no change in faces, but smothered *murmurings* for the loss of so many gallant gentlemen. *Wotton, D. of Buckingham.*

Murmuring is a secret discontented muttering one to another of things that we dislike, or persons that we distaste; and the very word in all languages seems as harsh unto our ears, as the sin is hateful unto our souls. *Bp. Williams, Chariot of Truth*, p. 238.

MU'RMURINGLY.* *adv.* [from *murmuring.*] With a low sound; mutteringly. *Sherwood.*

MU'RMUROUS.* *adj.* [from *murmur.*] Exciting murmur.

Round his swoln heart the *murmurous* fury rolls. *Pope, Odyss.* 20.

MU'RNIVAL. *n. s.* [*mornifle*, Fr. from *morner*, to stun.] Four cards of a sort. *Skinner, and Ainsworth.*

MURR.* *n. s.* A catarrh. Obsolete. Dr. Johnson notices this word in the etymology of *murrain.*

I never spit nor cough more than this; and that but since I caught this *murre. Gascoigne, Tr. of Ariosto's Supposes*, (1566.)

MU'RRAIN. † *n. s.* [The etymology of this word is not clear; *mur* is an old word for a catarrh, which might well answer to the glanders; *muriana*, low Latin. Skinner derives it from *mori*, to die. Dr. Johnson. — Minsheu derives it, with greater probability, from the Greek μαραίνω, to waste, to consume; whence the old French *marrane*, "sorte de maladie epidemique." Roq. Gloss. Our word was formerly written *morren.*] The plague in cattle.

Away ragg'd rams, care I what *murrain* kill. *Sidney.*

Some trials would be made of mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more milch, to fatten, or to keep them from *murrain.* *Bacon.*

A hallowed band
Cou'd tell what *murrains*, in what months begun. *Garth.*

MU'RRAIN.† *adj.* Infected with the murrain.

The fold stands empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatted with the *murrain* flock. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

MU'RRE. *n. s.* A kind of bird.

Among the first sort we reckon coots, meawes, *murres*, creysers, and curlews. *Carew.*

MU'RREY. *adj.* [*morée*, Fr. *morello*, Italian; from *mauro*, a moor.] Darkly red.

Leaves of some trees turn a little *murrey* or reddish. *Bacon.*

They employ it in certain proportions, to tinge their glass both with red colour, or with a purplish or *murrey.* *Boyle.*

Painted glass of a sanguine red, will not ascend in powder above a *murrey.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Cornelius jumps out, a stocking upon his head, and a waistcoat of *murrey*-coloured sattin upon his body. *Arbuthnot.*

MU'RRION. *n. s.* [often written *morion.* See MORION. Junius derives it from *murus*, a wall.] A helmet; a casque: armour for the head.

Their beef they often in their *murrions* stew'd,
And in their basket-hilts their bev'rage brew'd. *King.*

MURTH *of corn. n. s.* Plenty of grain. *Ainsworth.*

MUSA'RD.* *n. s.* [*musard*, French.] A dreamer; one who is apt to be absent of mind. Obsolete. The word is now *muser.*

She that maie be no *musarde.* *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 3256.

MU'SCADEL.† } MU'SCADINE. } *n. s.* [*muscat*, *muscadel*, Fr. *moscatello*, Italian; either from the fragrance resembling the nutmeg, *nux moscata*, or from *musca*, a fly; flies being eager of those grapes.] A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.

[He] quaff'd off the *muscadel*,
And threw the sops all in the sexton's face. *Shakspeare.*

The *muscadine* stays for the bride at church. *Armin, Hist. of the Two Maids, &c.* (1609.)

MU'SCLE. *n. s.* [*muscle*, Fr. *musculus*, Lat. *muscula*, Sax.]

1. *Muscle* is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy threads or fibres, inclosed by one common membrane: all the fibres of the same plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little distances by short and transverse fibres: the fleshy fibres are composed of other smaller fibres, inclosed likewise by a common membrane: each lesser fibre consists of very small vesicles or bladders, into which we suppose the veins, arteries, and nerves to open, for every muscle receives branches of all those vessels, which must be distributed to every fibre: the two ends of each muscle or the extremities of the fibres are, in the limbs of animals, fastened to two bones, the one moveable, the other fixed; and therefore, when the muscles contract, they draw the moveable bone according to the direction of their fibres. *Quincy.*

The instruments of motion are the *muscles*, the fibres whereof, contracting themselves, move the several parts of the body. *Locke.*

2. A bivalve shell-fish.

Of shell-fish, there are wrinkles, limpets, cockles and *muscles.* *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

It is the observation of Aristotle, that oysters and *muscles* grow fuller in the waxing of the moon. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Two pair of small *muscle* shells was found in a limestone quarry. *Woodward on Fossils.*

MUSCO'SITY. *n. s.* [*muscosus*, Latin.] Mossiness.

MU'SCULAR. *adj.* [from *musculus*, Lat.] Relating to muscles; performed by muscles.

By the *muscular* motion and perpetual flux of the liquids a great part of the liquids are thrown out of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

MUSCULA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *muscular.*] The state of having muscles.

The guts of a sturgeon, taken out and cut to pieces, will still move, which may depend upon their great thickness and *muscularity.* *Grew, Mus.*

MU'SCULOUS.† *adj.* [*musculeux*, Fr. *musculosus*, Lat.]

1. Full of muscles: brawny.

They are *musculous* and strong, beyond what their size gives, reason for expecting. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

2. Pertaining to a muscle.

The uvea has a *musculous* power, and can dilate and contract that round hole, called the pupil of the eye, for the better moderating the transmission of light. *More.*

MUSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Deep thought; close attention; absence of mind; brown study.

The tidings strange did him abashed make,
That still he sat long time astonished
As in great *muse*, ne word to creature spake. *Spenser, F. Q.*

He was fill'd
With admiration and deep *muse*, to hear
Of things so high and strange. *Milton, P. L.*

2. The power of poetry.

Begin, my *muse.* *Cowley.*

The *muse*-inspired train
Triumph, and raise their drooping heads again. *Waller.*

Lodona's fate, in long oblivion cast,
The *muse* shall sing, and what she sings shall last. *Pope.*

To MUSE. *v. n.* [*muser*, Fr. *muysen*, Dutch; *musso*, Lat.]

1. To ponder; to think close; to study in silence.

If he spake courteously, he angled the people's hearts; if he were silent, he *mused* upon some dangerous plot. *Sidney.*

St. Augustine, speaking of devout men, noteth, how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they give unto the chapters read, how careful they were to remember the same, and to *muse* thereupon by themselves. *Hooker.*

Cæsar's father oft,
When he hath *mus'd* of taking kingdoms in,
Bestow'd his lips on that unworthy place,
As it rain'd kisses. *Shakspeare.*

My mouth shall speak of wisdom; and my heart *muse* of understanding. *Psalm* xlix. 3.

Her face upon a sudden glittered, so that I was afraid of her, and *mused* what it might be. 2 *Esdras*, x. 25.

All men *mused* in their hearts of John, whether he were the Christ or not. *St. Luke*, iii. 15.

On these he *mus'd* within his thoughtful mind. *Dryden.*

We *muse* so much on the one, that we are apt to overlook and forget the other. *Atterbury, Serm.*

2. To be absent of mind; to be attentive to something not present; to be in a brown study.

Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks?
And given my treasures and my rights of thee,
To thick-ey'd *musing* and curs'd melancholy. *Shakspeare.*

You suddenly arose and walk'd about,
Musing and sighing with your arms across. *Shakspeare.*

The sad king
Feels sudden terror and cold shivering,
Lists not to eat, still *muses*, sleeps unsound. *Daniel.*

3. To wonder; to be amazed.

Muse not that I thus suddenly proceed;
For what I will, I will. *Shakspeare.*

Do not *muse* at me, my most worthy friends:
I have a strange infirmity. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To Muse.* *v. a.* To meditate; to think on.

Man superiour walks
Amid the glad creation, *musing* praise. *Thomson, Spring.*

Come then, expressive Silence! *muse* his praise. *Thomson, Hymn.*

Mu'seful. *adj.* [from *muse.*] Deep thinking; silently thoughtful.

Full of *museful* mopings, which presage
The loss of reason, and conclude in rage. *Dryden.*

Mu'seless.* *adj.* [*muse* and *less.*] Regardless of the power of poetry.

Museless and unbookish they were, minding nothing but the feats of war. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

Mu'ser. *n. s.* [from *muse.*] One who muses; one apt to be absent of mind.

Mu'set.† *n. s.* [in hunting.] The place through which the hare goes to relief. Dr. Johnson from Bailey. — *Muset* is a gap in a hedge. Cotgrave in V. Trouee.

The purblind hare,—
How he outruns the wind, and with what care
He cranks and crosses, with a thousand doubles:
The many *musits* through the which he goes,
Are like a labyrinth to amaze his foes. *Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.*

Muse'um.† *n. s.* [μυσεῖον.] A repository of learned curiosities.

Our sciolists will often write *musæum* for *museum*; as Mr. Thoresby, in the account he has given us of his collection of rarities, and others; but the Greek word is μυσεῖον, i. e. *museum*, in English. *Pegge, Anonym.* v. 43.

Mu'shroom. *n. s.* [*muscheron*, Fr.]

1. *Mushrooms* are by curious naturalists esteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and seeds have not as yet been discovered: the true champignon or *mushroom* appears at first of a roundish form like a button, the upper part of which, as also the stalk, is very white, but being opened, the under part is of a livid flesh colour, but the fleshy part, when broken, is very white; when they are suffered to remain undisturbed, they will grow to a large size, and explicate themselves almost to a flatness, and the red part underneath will change to a dark colour: in order to cultivate them, open the ground about the roots of the *mushrooms*, where you will find the earth very often full of small white knobs, which are the off-sets or young *mushrooms*; these should be carefully gathered, preserving them in lumps with the earth about them, and planted in hot beds. *Miller.*

2. An upstart; a wretch risen from the dunghill.

Mushrooms come up in a night, and yet they are unsown; and therefore such as are upstarts in state, they call in reproach *mushrooms*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Tully, the humble *mushroom* scarcely known,
The lowly native of a country town. *Dryden.*

Mu'shroomstone. *n. s.* [*mushroom* and *stone.*] A kind of fossil.

Fifteen *mushroomstones* of the same shape. *Woodward.*

Mu'sick. *n. s.* [μυσικὴ; *musique*, Fr.]

1. The science of harmonical sounds.

The man that hath no *musick* in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Now look into the *musick*-master's gains,
Where noble youth at vast expence is taught,
But eloquence not valu'd at a groat. *Dryden, Juv.*

2. Instrumental or vocal harmony.

When she spake,
Sweet words, like droping honey, she did shed;
And 'twixt the pearls and rubies softly brake
A silver sound, that heavenly *musick* seem'd to make. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Such *musick*, as 'tis said,
Before was never made,
But when of old the sons of morning sung. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

By *musick* minds an equal temper know,
Nor swell too high, nor sink too low;
Warriours she fires with animated sounds,
Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*

We have dancing-masters and *musick*-masters. *Arbuthnot, and Pope.*

3. Entertainments of instrumental harmony.

What *musick*, and dancing, and diversions, are to many in the world, that prayers, and devotions, and psalms are to you. *Law.*

Mu'sical. *adj.* [*musical*, Fr. from *musick.*]

1. Harmonious; melodious; sweet sounding.

The merry birds
Chaunted above their chearful harmony,
And made amongst themselves a sweet consort,
That quicken'd the dull sp'rit with *musical* comfort. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Sweet bird that shunn'st the noise of folly,
Most *musical*, most melancholy;
Thee chauntress oft the wood among,
I woo to hear thy even-song. *Milton, Il Pens.*

Neither is it enough to give his author's sense, in poetical expressions and in *musical* numbers. *Dryden.*

2. Belonging to musick.

Several *musical* instruments are to be seen in the hands of Apollo's muses, which might give great light to the dispute between the ancient and modern musick. *Addison.*

Mu'sically.† *adv.* [from *musical.*]

1. Harmoniously; with sweet sound.

Valentine, *musically* coy,
Shunn'd Phædra's arms. *Addison.*

2. In conformity to the rules of musick.

Though he be not apt to break out into singing, — yet he will drink often *musically* a health to every one of these six notes, ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 54.

MU'SICALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *musical.*] Harmony.

The peculiar *musicalness* of the first of these lines, in particular, arises principally from its consisting entirely of iambic feet. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

MUSI'CIAN. *n. s.* [*musicus*, Lat. *musicien*, Fr.] One skilled in harmony; one who performs upon instruments of musick.

Though the *musicians* that shall play to you,
Stand in the air a thousand leagues from hence;
Yet strait they shall be here. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a *musician* than the wren. *Shakspeare.*

A painter may make a better face than ever was; but he must do it by a kind of felicity, as a *musician* that maketh an excellent air in musick, and not by rule. *Bacon, Essays.*

The praise of Bacchus then the sweet *musician* sung;
Of Bacchus ever fair and ever young. *Dryden.*

MU'SING.* *n. s.* [from *muse.*] Meditation; contemplation.

If we did think
His contemplation were above the earth,
And fix'd on spiritual object, he should still
Dwell in his *musings*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Wisdom and knowledge — are sweet as the wakened *musings* of delightful thoughts, which not only dew the mind with perfume that ever refresh us, but raise us to the mountain that gives us view of Canaan; and shews us rays and glimpses of the glory that shall after crown us. Yet it is the object only that makes these good unto men, when God is the ocean that all his streams make way unto. *Feltham on Eccles.* ii. 11.

Men of learning are wont to be vilified, that they use to be so much affected with the pleasant *musings* of their own thoughts, as to abhor the roughness and toil of business. *Sprat, Hist. R. S.* p. 335.

MUSK.† *n. s.* [*muschio*, Italian; *musc*, Fr. from the Arab. *moscha*, whence μόσχος or μῦσχος, Gr. Barb. V. Meursii Gloss.]

A dry, light, and friable substance of a dark blackish colour, with some tinge of a purplish or blood colour in it, feeling somewhat smooth or unctuous: its smell is highly perfumed, and too strong to be agreeable in any large quantity: its taste is bitterish: it is brought from the East Indies, mostly from the kingdom of Bantam, some from Tonquin and Cochin China: the animal which produces it is of a very singular kind, not agreeing with any established genus: it is of the size of a common goat but taller: the bag which contains the *musk*, is three inches long and two wide, and situated in the lower part of the creature's belly. *Hill.*

Some putrefactions and excrements yield excellent odours; as civet and *musk*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To **MUSK.*** *v. a.* [*musquer*, Fr. from the noun.] To perfume with musk. *Cotgrave.*

MUSK. *n. s.* [*musca*, Lat.] Grape hyacinth or grape flower.

MU'SKAPPLE. *n. s.* A kind of apple. *Ainsworth.*

MU'SKCAT. *n. s.* [*musk* and *cat.*] The animal from which musk is got.

MU'SKCHERRY. *n. s.* A sort of cherry. *Ainsworth.*

MU'SKET.† *n. s.* [*mousquet*, French; *mosquetto*, Italian, a small hawk. Many of the fire-arms are named from animals. Dr. Johnson. — From *moschetta*, low Lat. "balista quædam antiquis." Du Cange.]

1. A soldier's handgun.

Thou
Wast shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of smoky *muskets*. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

We practise to make swifter motions than any you have out of your *muskets*. *Bacon.*

They charge their *muskets*, and with hot desire
Of full revenge, renew the fight with fire. *Waller.*

He perceived a body of their horse within *musket*-shot of him, and advancing upon him. *Clarendon.*

One was brought to us, shot with a *musket*-ball on the right side of his head. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. A male hawk of a small kind, the female of which is the sparrow-hawk; so that eyas *musket* is a young unfledged male hawk of that kind. Hanmer. [*mouchet*, Fr. perhaps from *musca*, Lat. a fly.]

Here comes little Robin. —
How now my eyas *musket*, what news with you. *Shakspeare.*

The *musket* and the coystrel were too weak,
Too fierce the falcon. *Dryden.*

MUSKETE'ER.† *n. s.* [from *musket.*] A soldier whose weapon is his musket.

The duke of Alva went himself with a company of *muscateers*, and conquered them. *Howell, Instr. For. Trav.* p. 136.

Notwithstanding they had lined some hedges with *musketeers*, they pursued them till they were dispersed. *Clarendon.*

MUSKETO'ON.† *n. s.* [*mousqueton*, Fr.]

1. A blunderbuss; a short gun of a large bore. *Dict.*

2. One whose weapon is a musketoon.

The ambassadour moved slowly towards the sultan's palace, all the way passing between a double guard of archers and *musquetoons*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 111.

MU'SKINESS. *n. s.* [from *musk.*] The scent of musk.

MUSKI'TTO.* } **MUSQUI'TTO.** } *n. s.* [*musca*, Lat.] A stinging fly or gnat of the Indies.

They paint themselves to keep off the *muskitas*. *Purchas, Pilgrim.* (1617,) p. 1085.

If in writing voyages you have occasion to send messengers through an uninhabited country, — infest them with *musquittos*. *Cambridge.*

MUSKME'LON. *n. s.* [*musk* and *melon.*] A fragrant melon.

The way of maturation of tobacco must be from the heat of the earth or sun; we see some leading of this in *muskmelons*, which are sown upon a hotbed dunged below, upon a bank turned upon the south sun. *Bacon.*

MU'SKPEAR. *n. s.* [*musk* and *pear.*] A fragrant pear.

MU'SKROSE. *n. s.* [*musk* and *rose.*] A rose so called, I suppose, from its fragrance.

In May and June come roses of all kinds, except the *musk*, which comes later. *Bacon, Essays.*

Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft delay'd
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal,
And sweeten'd every *muskrose* of the dale. *Milton, Comus.*

The *muskrose* will, if a lusty plant, bear flowers in autumn, without cutting. *Boyle.*

MU'SKY. *adj.* [from *musk.*] Fragrant; sweet of scent.

There eternal summer dwells,
And west winds, with *musky* wing,
About the cedar'n allies fling
Nard and cassia's balmy smells. *Milton, Comus.*

MU'SLIN.† *n. s.* [*mousselin*, French; from *Mossul*, the port whence *muslin* was sent into Europe. Baumgarten, Supplem. Univ. Hist. ii. 144.] A fine stuff made of cotton, imported from the East Indies. There is, in modern times, an imitation of it called British muslin, made in this country.

By the use of certain attire made of cambrick or *muslin* upon her head, she attained to such an evil art in the motion of her eyes. *Tatler.*

In half-whipt *muslin* needles useless lie,
And shuttlecocks across the counter fly. *Gay.*

MU'SROL. *n. s.* [*muserole*, French.] The noseband of a horse's bridle. *Bailey.*

MUSS.† *n. s.* [Cotgrave mentions *mousche*, Fr. "the play called *muss*;" which sport Brand notices in his Popular Antiquities, and cites Dr. Grey as deducing it "à *Muscho* inventore."] A scramble.

When I cry'd ho!
Like boys unto a *muss*, kings would start forth,
And cry, Your will? *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The monies rattle not, nor are they thrown,
To make a *muss* yet 'mong the gamesome suitors.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

Bauble and cap no sooner are thrown down,
But there's a *muss* of more than half the town.
Dryden, Prol. (1690.)

Mu'ssel.* *n. s.* A shell fish. So *muscle* is sometimes written. [*mussale.* Fr.]

Mussita'tion.† *n. s.* [*mussito*, Lat.] Murmur; grumble. *Bullokar.*

Their words seemed as if they came out of a bottle, or whose voice resembled the murmur, or *mussitation*, which liquor makes that is pent up in a bottle.
Young on Idolatrous Corrupt. (1734,) ii. 144.

MUSSULMAN.† *n. s.* [Arab. *salama*, which in the fourth conjugation is *aslama*, to enter into the state of salvation: hence *eslam*, the saving religion; and *muslimon*, or, as we call it, *musleman*, he that believeth therein. Prideaux, Life of Mahomet, 2d ed. p. 19.] A Mahometan believer.

Amongst Mahometans, she [Zaynab] is surnamed a mother of *mussulmen* or true believers. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 321.

The full-fed *mussulman.* *Dryden, Hind and Panther.*

With Turks they are good *musselmans*, with Jews they pass for Jews. *Maundrell, Trav.* p. 13.

Mu'ssulmanish.* *adj.* [from *mussulman.*] Mahometan.

They proclaimed them enemies to the *mussulmanish* faith.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 273.

Must. *verb imperfect.* [*muessen*, Teut.] To be obliged; to be by necessity. It is only used before a verb. *Must* is of all persons and tenses; and used of persons and things.

Do you confess the bond?
—— I do.
—— Then *must* the Jew be merciful.
—— On what compulsion *must* I? tell me that. *Shakspeare.*

Must I needs bring thy son unto the land from whence thou camest? *Gen.* xxiv. 5.

Fade, flowers, fade, nature will have it so;
'Tis but what we *must* in our autumn do. *Waller.*

Because the same self-existent being necessarily is what he is, 'tis evident, that what he may be, or hath the power of being, he *must* be. *Grew.*

Every father and brother of the convent has a voice in the election, which *must* be confirmed by the pope. *Addison.*

MUST.† *n. s.* [*mustum*, Latin.] New wine; new wort.

Othir scornyden and seiden, for these men ben ful of *must*, [present version, new wine.] *Wicliffe, Acts*, ii. 13.

If in the *must* of wine, or wort of beer, before it be tunned, the burrage stay a small time, and be often changed, it makes a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

As a swarm of flies in vintage time,
About the wine-press, where sweet *must* is pour'd,
Beat off, returns as oft with humming sound. *Milton, P. R.*

The wine itself was suiting to the rest,
Still working in the *must*, and lately press'd. *Dryden.*

A frugal man that with sufficient *must*
His casks replenish'd yearly; he no more
Desir'd, nor wanted. *Philips.*

Liquors, in the act of fermentation, as *must* and new ale, produce spasms in the stomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To **MUST.** *v. a.* [*mws*, Welsh, stinking; *mos*, Dutch, mouldiness; or perhaps from *moist.*] To mould; to make mouldy.

Others are made of stone and lime; but they are subject to give and be moist, which will *must* corn. *Mortimer.*

To **Must.** *v. n.* To grow mouldy.

Musta'che.† } **Musta'chio.** } *n. s.* [*mostaccio*, *mustaccio*, Ital. from the Greek *μύςαξ*, the hair suffered to grow on the upper lip; whence the French word *moustache*. The word in use amongst us is *mustachio*, though Dr. Johnson has only noticed *mustaches*, in the plural, as used by Spenser, who, however, uses not that word, but the Italian termination, viz. *muschachios*, evidently for *mustachios*, in his State of Ireland.] A whisker; hair on the upper lip.

With my *mustachio.* *Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.*

Your *mustachoes* sharp at the ends, like shoemakers' aules; or hanging down to your mouth like goates' flakes.
Lily, Midas.

A beard hanging to his middle, and spreading a *mustachio*
Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 9.

The English then using to let grow on their upper lip large *mustachios*, as did anciently the Britons.
Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 6.

Mu'stard. *n. s.* [*mwstard*, Welsh; *moustard*, Fr. *sinapi.*] A plant. *Miller.*

The pancakes were naught, and the *mustard* was good.
Shakspeare.

Sauce, like himself, offensive to its foes,
The roguish *mustard*, dang'rous to the nose. *King.*

Mustard, in great quantities, would quickly bring the blood into an alkaline state, and destroy the animal. *Arbuthnot.*

'Tis yours to shake the soul,
With thunder rumbling from the *mustard* bowl. *Pope.*

Stick your candle in a bottle, a coffee cup, or a *mustard* pot. *Swift.*

To **MU'STER.** *v. a.* [*mousteren*, Dutch.] To bring together; to form into an army.

The captain, half of whose soldiers are dead, and the other quarter never *mustered* nor seen, demands payment of his whole account. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Had we no quarrel to Rome, but that
Thou art thence banish'd, we would *muster* all
From twelve to seventy. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I'll *muster* up my friends, and meet your grace. *Shakspeare.*

The principal scribe of the host *mustered* the people.
2 *Kings.*

I could *muster* up, as well as you,
My giants and my witches too. *Donne.*

A daw tricked himself up with all the gay feathers he could *muster.* *L'Estrange.*

Old Anchises
Review'd his *muster'd* race and took the tale. *Dryden.*

All the wise sayings and advices which philosophers could *muster* up to this purpose, have proved ineffectual to the common people. *Tillotson.*

A man might have three hundred and eighteen men in his family, without being heir to Adam, and might *muster* them up, and lead them out against the Indians. *Locke.*

Having *mustered* up all the forces he could think of, the clouds above, and the deeps below: these, says he, are all the stores we have for water; and Moses directs us to no other for the causes of the deluge. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

To **Mu'ster.** *v. n.* To assemble in order to form an army.

Why does my blood thus *muster* to my heart,
So dispossessing all my other parts
Of necessary fitness? *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

They reach the destin'd place,
And *muster* there, and round the centre swarm,
And draw together. *Blackmore, Creation.*

Mu'ster. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A review of a body of forces.

All the names
Of thy confederates too, be no less great
In hell than here; that when we would repeat
Our strengths in *muster*, we may name you all. *B. Jonson.*

2. A register of forces mustered.

Ye publish the *musters* of your own bands, and proclaim them to amount to thousands. *Hooker.*

Deception takes wrong measures and makes false *musters*, which sounds a retreat instead of a charge, and a charge instead of a retreat. *South, Serm.*

3. A collection: as, a *muster* of peacocks. *Ainsworth.*

4. *To pass* MUSTER. To be allowed.

Such excuses will not *pass muster* with God, who will allow no man's idleness to be the measure of possible or impossible. *South, Serm.*

Double dealers may *pass muster* for a while; but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion. *L'Estrange.*

MU'STERBOOK. *n. s.* [*muster* and *book.*] A book in which the forces are registered.

Shadow will serve for Summer: prick him; for we have a number of shadows to fill up the *muster-book*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

MU'STERMASTER. *n. s.* [*muster* and *master.*] One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds.

A noble gentleman, then *mustermaster*, was appointed embassador unto the Turkish emperor. *Knolles, Hist.*

Mustermasters carry the ablest men in their pockets. *Raleigh.*

MU'STER-ROLL. *n. s.* [*muster* and *roll.*] A register of forces.

How many insignificant combatants are there in the Christian camp, that only lend their names to fill up the *muster-roll*, but never dream of going upon service! *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

One tragick sentence, if I dare deride,
Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd;
Or well-mouth'd Booth with emphasis proclaims,
Though but perhaps a *muster-roll* of names. *Pope.*

MU'STILY. *adv.* [from *musty.*] Mouldily.

MU'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *musty.*] Mould; damp foulness.

Keep them dry and free from *mustiness*. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

MU'STY. *adj.* [from *must.*]

1. Mouldy; spoiled with damp: moist and fetid.

Was't thou fain, poor father,
To hovel thee with swine and rogues forlorn,
In short and *musty* straw. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Pistachoes, so they be good and not *musty*, made into a milk, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Let those that go by water to Gravesend prefer lying upon the boards, than on *musty* infectious straw. *Harvey.*

2. Stale; spoiled with age.

While the grass grows — the proverb is somewhat *musty*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Vapid with fetidness.

Let not, like Nævius, every errour pass;
The *musty* wine, foul cloth, or greasy glass. *Pope.*

4. Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the occurrences of life.

Xantippe, being married to a bookish man who has no knowledge of the world, is forced to take his affairs into her own hands, and to spirit him up now and then, that he may not grow *musty* and unfit for conversation. *Addison, Spect.*

MUTABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*mutabilité*, Fr. *mutabilis*. Lat.]

1. Changeableness; not continuance in the same state.

The *mutability* of that end, for which they are made, maketh them also changeable. *Hooker.*

My fancy was the air, most free,
And full of *mutability*,
Big with chimeras. *Suckling.*

Plato confesses that the heavens and the frame of the world are corporeal, and therefore subject to *mutability*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconstancy; change of mind.

Ambitions, covetings, change of prides, disdain,
Nice longings, slanders, *mutability*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

MU'TABLE. *adj.* [*mutabilis*, Lat.]

1. Subject to change; alterable.

Of things of the most accidental and *mutable* nature, accidental in their production, and *mutable* in their continuance, yet God's prescience is as certain in him as the memory is or can be in us. *South, Serm.*

2. Inconstant; unsettled.

For the *mutable* rank-scented many,
Let them regard me, as I do not flatter. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I saw thee *mutable*
Of fancy, fear'd lest one day thou would'st leave me. *Milton, P. L.*

MU'TABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *mutable.*] Changeableness; uncertainty; instability. *Sherwood.*

MUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*mutation*, Fr. *mutatio*, Latin.] Change; alteration.

His honour
Was nothing but *mutation*, ay, and that
From one bad thing to worse. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

The vicissitude or *mutations* in the superior globe are no fit matter for this present argument. *Bacon, Ess.*

To make plants grow out of the sun or open air is a great *mutation* in nature, and may induce a change in the seed. *Bacon.*

MUTE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *mut*, *muet*; Lat. *mutus*; Gr. μυδὸς. Chaucer writes our word *muet*.]

1. Silent; not vocal; not having the use of voice.

Why did he reason in my soul implant,
And speech, the effect of reason? To the *mute*
My speech is lost; my reason to the brute. *Dryden.*

Mute solemn sorrow, free from female noise,
Such as the majesty of grief destroys. *Dryden.*

2. Having nothing to say.

Say she be *mute*, and will not speak a word,
Then I'll commend her volubility. *Shakspeare.*

All sat *mute*,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts. *Milton, P. L.*

All the heavenly choir stood *mute*,
And silence was in heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

The whole perplex'd ignoble crowd,
Mute to my questions, in my praises loud,
Echo'd the word. *Prior.*

MUTE. *n. s.*

1. One that has no power of speech.

Either our history shall with full mouth
Speak freely of our acts; or else our grave,
Like Turkish *mute*, shall have a tongueless mouth. *Shakspeare.*

Your *mute* I'll be;
When my tongue blabs, then let mine eyes not see. *Shakspeare.*

He that never hears a word spoken, no wonder if he remain speechless; as one must do, who from an infant should be bred up amongst *mutes*, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

Let the figures, to which art cannot give a voice, imitate the *mutes* in their actions. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. A letter which without a vowel can make no sound.

Grammarians note the easy pronunciation of a *mute* before a liquid, which doth not therefore necessarily make the preceding vowel long. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

To MUTE. *v. n.* [*mutir*, Fr.] To dung as birds.

Mine eyes being open, the sparrows *muted* warm dung into mine eyes. *Tob.* ii. 10.

I could not fright the crows,
Or the least bird from *muting* on my head. *B. Jonson.*

MUTE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The dung of birds.

An ancient obelisk
Was rais'd by him, found out by Fisk;
On which was written, not in words,
But hieroglyphick *mute* of birds,
Many rare pithy saws! *Hudibras*, ii. iii.

MU'TELY. *adv.* [from *mute.*] Silently; not vocally.

Driving dumb Silence from the portal door,
Where he had *mutely* sat two years before. *Milton, Vac. Ex.*

MU'TENESS.* *n. s.* [from *mute.*] Silence; aversion to speak.

Who knows not that the bashful *muteness* of a virgin may oft-times hide all the unliveliness, and natural sloth, which is really unfit for conversation? *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* i. 3.

MUT

To MU'TILATE.† *v. a.* [*mutiler*, French; *mutilo*, Lat. Our word was considered by P. Heylin, in 1656, as uncouth and strange. It is, however, in the dictionary of Cotgrave, long before that time; and was much in use before the Restoration.] To deprive of some essential part.

Such fearing to concede a monstrosity, or *mutilate* the integrity of Adam, preventively conceive the creation of thirteen ribs. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Sylburgius justly complains that the place is *mutilated*. *Stillingfleet.*

Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. *Addison.*

Aristotle's works were corrupted, from Strabo's account of their having been *mutilated* and consumed with moisture. *Baker.*

MU'TILATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Deprived of some essential part.

The maimed, *mutilate* obedience. *Hammond, Of Conscience*, § 69.

Cripples, *mutilate* in their own persons, do come out perfect in their generations. *Brown.*

MUTILA'TION.† *n. s* [*mutilation*, French; *mutilatio*, from *mutilo*, Lat.] Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part.

This alteration [from Hoseah to Jehosuah] was not made by a verbal mutation, as when Jacob was called Israel; nor by any literary change, as when Sarai was called Sarah; nor yet by diminution or *mutilation;* but by addition; as when Abram was called Abraham. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

The subject had been oppressed by fines, imprisonments, *mutilations*, pillories, and banishments. *Clarendon.*

Mutilations are not transmitted from father to son, the blind begetting such as can see: cripples, mutilate in their own persons, do come out perfect in their generations. *Brown.*

MU'TILATOR.* *n. s.* [*mutilator*, Lat.] One that mangles, or deprives of some essential part.

The Ebionites were *mutilators* of the sacred text. *Quart. Rev.* i. 225.

MU'TINE. *n. s.* [*mutin*, Fr.] A mutineer; a mover of insurrection. Not in use.

In my heart there was a kind of fighting,
That would not let me sleep; methought I lay
Worse than the *mutines* in the bilboes. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Like the *mutines* of Jerusalem,
Be friends a while. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

To MU'TINE.* *v. n.* [*mutiner*, Fr. This is the old word. Hickes derives *mutiny* from *mot*, a meeting.] To rise in mutiny.

Upon all occasions ready to *mutine* and rebel. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.*

The soldiers so *mutined*, that at last the generals were constrained to embarque themselves and come home to England. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 24.

Against this decree all the whole faction of clergymen fretted and *mutined*. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 294.

MUTINE'ER.† *n. s.* [from *mutin*, Fr. Our word was formerly written *mutiner*, full as often as *mutineer;* and is so in our old lexicography.] A mover of sedition; an opposer of lawful authority.

The war of the duke of Urbin, head of the Spanish *mutineers*, was unjust. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Set wide the mufti's garden-gate;
For there our *mutineers* appoint to meet. *Dryden.*

They have cashiered several of their followers as *mutineers*, who have contradicted them in political conversations. *Addison.*

MU'TING.* *n. s.* [from *To mute.*] The dung of birds.

With hooting wild
Thou causest uproars; and our holy things,
Font, table, pulpit, they be all defil'd
With thy broad *mutings*. *More, Life of the Soul*, ii. 119.

The bird not able to digest the fruit, from her inconverted *muting* ariseth this plant. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

MU'TINOUS. *adj.* [*mutiné*, Fr.] Seditious; busy in insurrection; turbulently.

It tauntingly replied
To the discontented members, the *mutinous* parts,
That envied his receipt. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The laws of England should be administered, and the *mutinous* severely suppressed. *Hayward.*

Lend me your guards, that if persuasion fail,
Force may against the *mutinous* prevail. *Waller.*
My ears are deaf with this impatient crowd;
Their wants are now grown *mutinous* and loud. *Dryden.*

MU'TINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *mutinous.*] Seditiously; turbulently.

A woman, a young woman, a fair woman, was to govern a people in nature *mutinously* proud, and always before used to hard governours. *Sidney.*

Men imprudently often, seditiously and *mutinously* sometimes, employ their zeal for persons. *Sprat, Serm.*

MU'TINOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *mutinous.*] Seditiousness; turbulence.

To MU'TINY. *v. n.* [*mutiner*, Fr.] To rise against authority; to make insurrection; to move sedition.

The spirit of my father begins to *mutiny* against this servitude. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

The people *mutiny*, the fort is mine,
And all the soldiers to my will incline. *Waller.*

When Cæsar's army *mutinied*, and grew troublesome, no argument could appease them. *South, Serm.*

MU'TINY. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Insurrection; sedition.

The king fled to a strong castle, where he was gathering forces to suppress this *mutiny*. *Sidney.*

I' the war,
Their *mutinies* and revolts, wherein they shew'd
Most valour, spoke not for them. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
In most strange postures
We've seen him set himself.
— There is a *mutiny* in's mind. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
Less than if this frame
Of heaven were falling, and these elements
In *mutiny* had from her axle torn
The stedfast earth. *Milton, P. L.*

Soldiers grow pernicious to their master who becomes their servant, and is in danger of their *mutinies*, as much as any government of seditious. *Temple.*

To MU'TTER.† *v. n.* [*mutire*, *mussare*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Su. Goth. *muttra;* Icel. "tala i *motr*, susurrare." Serenius.] To grumble; to murmur.

What would you ask me, that I would deny,
Or stand so *mutt'ring* on? *Shakspeare, Othello.*

They may trespass, and do as they please; no man dare accuse them, not so much as *mutter* against them. *Burton.*

Wizards that peep, and that *mutter*. *Isa.* viii. 19.

Bold Britons, at a brave bear-garden fray,
Are rous'd; and clattering sticks cry, play, play, play:
Mean time your filthy foreigner will stare,
And *mutter* to himself, ha, *gens barbare!*
And it is well he *mutters*, well for him;
Our butchers else would tear him limb from limb. *Dryden*

When the tongue of a beautiful female was cut out, it could not forbear *muttering* *Addison, Spect.*

To MU'TTER. *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to grumble forth.

Amongst the soldiers this is *muttered*,
That here you maintain several factions. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
A kind of men, so loose of soul,
That in their sleep will *mutter* their affairs. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath *muttered* perverseness. *Isa.* lix. 3.

A hateful prattling tongue,
That blows up jealousies, and heightens fears,
By *muttering* poisonous whispers in men's ears. *Creech.*

MU'TTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obscure utterance.

Without his rod revers'd,
And backward *mutters* of dissevering power,
We cannot free the lady. *Milton, Comus.*

MU'TTERER.† *n. s.* [from *mutter.*] Grumbler; murmurer.

The words of a *mutterer* are as wounds going into the innermost part of the belly. *Barrow on the Decalogue.*

MU'TTERING.* *n. s.* [from *mutter.*] Murmur; utterance of a low voice.

The magicians came with wicked dispositions, to set themselves against Moses, and used all their wicked arts and incantations, *mutterings*, and diabolical ceremonies. *Fleetwood on Miracles*, p. 80.

MU'TTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *muttering.*] With a low voice; without distinct articulation.

MU'TTON. *n. s.* [*mouton*, French.]

1. The flesh of sheep dressed for food.

The fat of roasted *mutton* or beef, falling on the birds, will baste them. *Swift, Direct. to the Cook.*

2. A sheep. Now only in ludicrous language.

Here's too small a pasture for such store of *muttons*. *Shakspeare.*

The flesh of *muttons* is better tasted where the sheep feed upon wild thyme and wholesome herbs. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Within a few days were brought out of the country two thousand *muttons*. *Hayward, Edw. VI.*

MUTTONFI'ST. *n. s.* [*mutton* and *fist.*] A hand large and red.

Will he who saw the soldier's *muttonfist*,
And saw thee maul'd, appear within the list
To witness truth? *Dryden, Juv.*

MU'TUAL. *adj.* [*mutuel*, French; *mutuus*, Lat.] Reciprocal; each acting in return or correspondence to the other.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud,
If they perchance but hear a trumpet sound,
You shall perceive them make a *mutual* stand,
By the sweet power of musick. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
What should most excite a *mutual* flame,
Your rural cares and pleasures are the same. *Pope.*

MU'TUALLY. *adv.* [from *mutual.*] Reciprocally; in return.

He never bore
Like labour with the rest; where the other instruments
Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel,
And *mutually* participate. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who *mutally* hath answer'd my affection. *Shakspeare.*

The tongue and pen *mutally* assist one another, writing what we speak, and speaking what we write. *Holder.*

Pellucid substances act upon the rays of light at a distance, in refracting, reflecting and inflecting them, and the rays *mutually* agitate the parts of those substances at a distance for heating them. *Newton, Opticks.*

They *mutually* teach, and are taught, that lesson of vain confidence and security. *Atterbury, Serm.*

May I the sacred pleasures know
Of strictest amity, nor ever want
A friend with whom I *mutually* may share
Gladness and anguish. *Philips.*

MUTUA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *mutual.*] Reciprocation.

Villanous thoughts, Roderigo! when these *mutualities* so marshal the way, hard at hand comes the incorporate conclusion. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

MUTUA'TION.* *n. s.* [*mutuatio*, Latin.] The act of borrowing.

Here is a sale, there a lending: — In both there seems to be a valuation of time; which, whether in case of *mutuation* or sale, may justly be suspected for unlawful. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Cons.* D. 1. C. 4.

MUTUATI'TIOUS.* *adj.* [*mutuatitius*, Lat.] Borrowed; taken from some other.

Her goodly wares of mercenary masses, of pardons and indulgences, of the *mutuatitious* good works of their pretended holy men and women. *More, Ant. against Idolatry*, ch. 10.

MUX.* *n. s.* [a corruption of *muck.*] Dirt. Exmore dialect. *Grose.*

MU'XY.* *adj.* [from the corrupt word *mux.*] Dirty gloomy. *Lemon.*

MU'ZZLE.† *n. s.* [*museau*, French. Dr. Johnson. — Hence our word, in conformity to its French origin, was at first written *mosel*, and then *moozle*. See Barret's Alv. 1580. in V. MOOZLE. And Chaucer: "With *mosel* fast ybound." Kn. Tale.]

1. The mouth of any thing; the mouth of a man in contempt.

But ever and anon turning her *muzzle* toward me, she threw such a prospect upon me, as might well have given a surfeit to any weak lover's stomach. *Sidney.*

Huygens has proved, that a bullet continuing in the velocity with which it leaves the *muzzle* of the cannon, would require twenty-five years to pass from us to the sun. *Cheyne.*

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, stir the fire with the tongs; if the tongs be not at hand, use the *muzzle* of the bellows. *Swift, Direct. to Servants.*

2. A fastening for the mouth, which hinders to bite.

The fifth Harry from curbed licence plucks
The *muzzle* of restraint; and the wild dog
Shall flesh his tooth on ev'ry innocent. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
Greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and cours'd around his chair;
With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound *Dryden.*

To MU'ZZLE. *v. n.* To bring the mouth near.

The bear *muzzles*, and smells to him, puts his nose to his mouth and to his ears, and at last leaves him. *L'Estrange.*

To MU'ZZLE. *v. a.*

1. To bind the mouth.

This butcher's cur is venom-mouth'd, and I
Have not the power to *muzzle* him; therefore best
Not wake him in his slumber. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
The bear, the boar, and every savage name,
Wild in effect, though in appearance tame,
Lay waste thy woods, destroy thy blissful bower,
And *muzzled* though they seem, the mutes devour. *Dryden.*
Through the town with slow and solemn air,
Led by the nostril, walks the *muzzled* bear. *Gay, Past.*

2. To fondle with the mouth close. A low word.

The nurse was then *muzzling* and coaxing of the child. *L'Estrange.*

3. To restrain from hurt.

My dagger *muzzled*
Lest it should bite its master, and so prove,
As ornaments oft do, too dangerous. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

MU'ZZY.* *adj.* [a corruption from to *muse*; or from the Fr. *musard.*] Absent; forgetful; dreaming; bewildered by thought; bewildered by liquor. A low expression.

MY. *pronoun possessive.* [See MINE.] Belonging to me. *My* is used before a consonant, and *mine* anciently and properly before a vowel. *My* is now commonly used indifferently before both. *My* is used when the substantive follows, and *mine* when it goes before: as, this is *my* book; this book is *mine*.

Her feet she in *my* neck doth place. *Spenser.*
I conclude *my* reply with the words of a Christian poet. *Bp. Bramhall.*
If *my* soul had free election
To dispose of her affection. *Waller.*
I shall present *my* reader with a journal. *Addison.*

MY'NCHEN. *n. s.* [mynchen, Saxon.] A nun. *Dict.*

MYNHE'ER.* *n. s.* [Dutch.] Sir, my lord or master, among the Dutch; among us, it usually means a Dutchman.

Our connoisseurs in their zeal all became *mynheers.* *Coventry.*

MY'OGRAPHY. *n. s.* [μυογραφία.] A description of the muscles.

MY'OLOGY.† *n. s.* [*myologie*, Fr. μῦς, a muscle, and λόγος, discourse, Gr.] The description and doctrine of the muscles.

To instance in all the particulars, were to write a whole system of *myology.* *Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*

MY'OPE.* *n. s.* [*myope*, French; μύωψ, Gr. claudens oculos, from μύω, to close or shut, and ὤψ, the eye.] A short-sighted person. It is sometimes *myops* in the singular number; and *myope* is uncommon.

Upon the same principle we may account for the short-sighted so often rarely shutting their eye-lids, from whence they were formerly denominated *myopes.* *Adams on Vision.*

MY'OPY. *n. s.* [μύωψ.] Shortness of sight.

MY'RIAD.† *n. s.* [μυριὰς.]

1. The number of ten thousand.

Thou seest, brother, how many thousands, or rather how many *myriads*, that is, ten thousands, of the Jews there are which believe. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

2. Proverbially any great number.

Assemble thou,
Of all those *myriads*, which we lead, the chief. *Milton, P. L.*

Are there legions of devils who are continually designing and working our ruin? there are also *myriads* of good angels who are more cheerful and officious to do us good. *Tillotson.*

Safe sits the goddess in her dark retreat;
Around her, *myriads* of ideas wait,
And endless shapes. *Prior.*

MY'RMIDON. *n. s.* [μυρμηδὼν.] Any rude ruffian; so named from the soldiers of Achilles.

The mass of the people will not endure to be governed by Clodius and Curio, at the head of their *myrmidons*, though these be ever so numerous, and composed of their own representatives. *Swift.*

MYRO'BALAN. *n. s.* [*myrobalanus*, Lat.] A fruit.

The *myrobalans* are a dried fruit, of which we have five kinds: they are fleshy, generally with a stone and kernel, having the pulpy part more or less of an austere acrid taste: they are the production of five different trees growing in the East Indies, where they are eaten preserved. *Hill.*

The *myrobalan* hath parts of contrary natures; for it is sweet, and yet astringent. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

MYRO'POLIST. *n. s.* [μῦρον and πωλέω.] One who sells unguents.

MYRRH. *n. s.* [*myrrha*, Latin; *myrrhe*, Fr.] A gum.

Myrrh is a vegetable product of the gum resin kind, sent to us in loose granules from the size of a pepper-corn to that of a walnut, of a reddish brown colour, with more or less of an admixture of yellow: its taste is bitter and acrid with a peculiar aromatick flavour, but very nauseous: its smell is strong, but not disagreeable: it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. Our *myrrh* is the very drug known by the ancients under the same name. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

The *myrrhe* sweet-bleeding in the bitter wound. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I dropt in a little honey of roses, with a few drops of tincture of *myrrh.* *Wiseman, Surgery.*

MY'RRHINE. *adj.* [*myrrhinus*, Latin.] Made of the myrrhine stone.

How they quaff in gold,
Crystal and *myrrhine* cups imboss'd with gems
And studs of pearl. *Milton, P. R.*

MY'RTIFORM. *adj.* [*myrtus*, Lat. and *form.*] Having the shape of myrtle.

MY'RTLE. *n. s.* [*myrtus*, Latin; *myrte*, Fr.] A fragrant tree sacred to Venus.

The flower of the *myrtle* consists of several leaves disposed in a circular order, which expand in form of a rose; upon the top of the foot-stalk is the ovary, which has a short star-like cup, divided at the top into five parts, and expanded; the ovary becomes an oblong umbilicated fruit, divided into three cells, which are full of kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*

There will I make thee beds of roses,
With a thousand fragrant posies;
A cap of flowers, and a girdle
Imbroider'd all with leaves of *myrtle.* *Marlow.*

I was of late as petty to his ends,
As is the morn dew on the *myrtle* leaf
To his grand sea. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Democritus would have Concord like a fair virgin, holding in one hand a pomegranate, in the other a bundle of *myrtle*; for such is the nature of these trees, that if they be planted though a good space one from the other, they will meet, and with twining one embrace the other. *Peacham.*

Nor can the muse the gallant Sidney pass
The plume of war! with early laurels crown'd,
The lover's *myrtle* and the poet's bay. *Thomson, Summer.*

MYSE'LF. *n. s.* [*my* and *self.*]

1. An emphatical word added to *I*: as, *I myself* do it, that is, not I by proxy; not another.

As his host,
I should against his murderer shut the door,
Nor bear the knife *myself.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. The reciprocal of *I*, in the oblique case.

They have missed another pain, against which I should have been at a loss to defend *myself.* *Swift, Examiner.*

3. *I* is sometimes omitted, to give force to the sentence.

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favour,
And try to gain his pardon. *Addison.*

MY'STAGOGUE.† *n. s.* [μυσαγωγος; *mystagogus*, Lat. *mystagogue*, Fr.] One who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church relicks, and shews them to strangers. *Cockeram.*

The *mystagogue* taught them, that Jupiter, Mercury, Bacchus, Venus, Mars, and the whole rabble of licentious deities, were only dead mortals. *Warburton, Div. Legat.* ii. § 4.

MYSTE'RIAL.* *adj.* [from *mystery.*] Containing a mystery or enigma.

Beauty and love, whose story is *mysterial*,
In yonder palm-tree and the crown imperial,
Do, from the rose and lily so delicious,
Promise a shade, shall ever be propitious
To both the kingdoms. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

MYSTE'RIARCH. *n. s.* [μυςήριον and ἀρχὴ.] One presiding over mysteries.

MYSTE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*mysterieux*, Fr. from *mystery.*]

1. Inaccessible to the understanding; awfully obscure.

God at last
To Satan, first in sin, his doom apply'd,
Though in *mysterious* terms. *Milton, P. L.*

Then the true Son of knowledge first appear'd,
And the old dark *mysterious* clouds were clear'd. *Denham.*

2. Artfully perplexed.

Those princes who were distinguished for *mysterious* skill in government, found, by the event, that they had ill consulted their own quiet, or the happiness of their people. *Swift.*

Myste'riously. *adv.* [from *mysterious.*]

1. In a manner above understanding.

2. Obscurely; enigmatically.

Our duty of preparation contained in this one word, try or examine, being after the manner of mysteries, *mysteriously* and secretly described, there is reason to believe that there is in it very much duty. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

Each stair *mysteriously* was meant. *Milton, P. L.*

Myste'riousness. *n. s.* [from *mysterious.*]

1. Holy obscurity.

My purpose is, to gather together into an union all those several portions of truth, and differing apprehensions of *mysteriousness.* *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

2. Artful difficulty or perplexity.

To **My'sterize.** *v. a.* [from *mystery.*] To explain as enigmas.

Mysterizing their ensigns, they make the particular ones of the twelve tribes accommodable unto the twelve signs of the zodiack. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

MY'STERY.† *n. s.* [μυςήριον; *mystere,* Fr.]

1. Something above human intelligence; something awfully obscure.

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those *mysteries* which heaven
Will not have earth to know. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Upon holy days, let the matter of your meditations be according to the *mystery* of the day; and to your ordinary devotions of every day, add the prayer which is fitted to the *mystery.* *Bp. Taylor.*

If God should please to reveal unto us this great *mystery* of the Trinity, or some other *mysteries* in our holy religion, we should not be able to understand them unless he would bestow on us some new faculties of the mind. *Swift.*

2. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult.

To thy great comfort in this *mystery* of ill opinions, here's the twin-brother of thy letter. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Important truths still let your fables hold,
And moral *mysteries* with art unfold. *Granville.*

3. A trade; a calling: in this sense it should, according to Warburton, be written *mistery,* from *mestier,* French, a trade. Dr. Johnson. — *Mystery* is a specious and easy corruption of *mastery* or *mastery,* the English of the Latin *magisterium,* or *artificium;* in French, *maistrise, mestier, mestrie.* Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet. iii. xxxvii. Chaucer writes it *mistere.*

In youth he lerned hadde a good *mistere:*
He was a wel good wright, a carpentere. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*
And that which is the noblest *mysterie,*
Brings to reproach and common infamy. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*
Instruction, manners, *mysteries* and trades,
Degrees, observances, customs, and laws,
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shakspeare.*

4. [*mistere,* old Fr.] A kind of ancient dramatick representation.

Dramatick poetry, in this and most other nations of Europe, owes its origin, or at least its revival, to those religious shows, which in the dark ages were usually exhibited on the more solemn festivals. At those times they were wont to represent, in the churches, the lives and miracles of the saints, or some of the more important stories of Scripture. And as the most mysterious subjects were frequently chosen, such as the Incarnation, Passion, and Resurrection of Christ, &c. these exhibitions acquired the general name of *mysteries.* *Bp. Percy, Ess. on the Orig. of the Eng. Stage.*

My'stical.
My'stick. } *adj.* [*mysticus,* Lat.]

1. Sacredly obscure.

Let God himself that made me, let not man that knows not himself, be my instructor concerning the *mystical* way to heaven. *Hooker.*

From salvation all flesh being excluded this way, God hath revealed a way *mystical* and supernatural. *Hooker.*

2. Involving some secret meaning; emblematical.

Ye five other wandering fires! that move
In *mystick* dance not without song, resound
His praise, who out of darkness call'd up light. *Milton, P. L.*

It is Christ's body in the sacrament and out of it; but in the sacrament not the natural truth, but the spiritual and *mystical.* *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

It is plain from the Apocalypse, that *mystical* Babylon is to be consumed by fire. *Burnet, Th. of the Earth.*

3. Obscure; secret.

Lest new fears disturb the happy state,
Know, I have search'd the *mystick* rolls of fate. *Dryden.*

My'stically.† *adv.* [from *mystical.*] In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning; emblematically.

These two in thy sacred bosom hold,
Till *mystically* join'd but one they be. *Donne.*

Unto which I conceive the prophet Isaiah to allude, in that passage touching the city of Tyre, representing there *mystically* the church of Rome. *More, Ant. against Idolatry,* ch. 10.

My'sticalness. *n. s.* [from *mystical.*] Involution of some secret meaning.

My'sticism.* *n. s.* [from *mystick.*] The pretences of the mysticks; fanaticism.

How much nobler a field of exercise, to the devout and aspiring soul, are the seraphick entertainments of *mysticism* and extasy, than the mean and ordinary practice of a mere earthly and common virtue! *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. 1.

This ingenious man — has spent a long life in hunting after, and with an incredible appetite devouring, the trash dropt from every species of *mysticism.* *Warburton, Doct. of Grace,* p. 306.

My'stick.* *n. s.* One of an old fanatick sect, pretending to talk and think of religion in a manner above the understanding of common Christians; dissipating all due composure and recollection of mind, and laying open the heart to all the wild extravagances of frantick enthusiasm.

It is this way of thinking and talking in religion, that, I suppose, has given rise to what is called mystical theology; the teachers whereof have accordingly been styled *mysticks.* *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. 1.

My'thical.*
My'thick. } *adj.* [μυθικὸς, Gr.] Fabulous.

The account we have of them, so far from being *mythick* or unintelligible, is most plainly written for our admonition. *Shuckford on the Creation,* (1753,) Pref. p. v.

Mytho'grapher.* *n. s.* [μῦθος, fable, and γράφω, to write, Gr.] A writer of fables.

The statues of Mars and Venus I imagined had been copied from Fulgentius, Boccacio's favourite *mythographer.* *Warton, Hist. E. P. Add.* ii. sign. e. 3.

Mytholo'gical.†
Mytholo'gick. } *adj.* [from *mythology.*] Relating to the explication of fabulous history.

The original of the conceit was probably hieroglyphical, which after became *mythological,* and by tradition stole into a total verity, which was but partially true in its covert sense and morality. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A relation, which her masters of the *mythologick* prosopopeia expressed, we may suppose, by giving them in marriage to each other. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. 3.

Mytholo'gically.† *adv.* [from *mythological.*] In a manner suitable to the system of fables.

The relating *mythologically* physical or moral truths concerning the origin and nature of things, was not perhaps, as modern

writers too hastily imagine, the customary practice of Moses's age; but rather began after his times.

Shuckford on the Creat. Pref. p. vii.

MYTHO'LOGIST. *n. s.* [from *mythology*.] A relater or expositor of the ancient fables of the heathens.

The grammarians and *mythologists* seem to be altogether unacquainted with his writings. *Creech.*

It was a celebrated problem among the ancient *mythologists*, What was the strongest thing, what the wisest, and what the greatest? *Norris, Miscell.*

To MYTHO'LOGIZE. † *v. n.* [from *mythology*, *mythologiser*, Fr. Cotgrave.] To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

MYT

He *mythologizeth* upon that fiction.

Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 320.

They *mythologized*, that five gods were now born, Osiris, Orus, Typho, Isis, and Nephte.

Shuckford on the Creat. Pref. p. x.

MYTHO'LOGY. *n. s.* [μῦθος and λόγος; *mythologie*, French.] System of fables; explication of the fabulous history of the gods of the heathen world.

The modesty of *mythology* deserves to be commended: the scenes there are laid at a distance; it is once upon a time, in the days of yore, and in the land of Utopia. *Bentley.*

N.

N, A semivowel, has in English an invariable sound: as, *no*, *name*, *net*; it is sometimes after *m* almost lost; as, *condemn*, *contemn*.

To NAB.† *v. a.* [*nappa*, Swedish.] To catch unexpectedly; to seize without warning. A word seldom used but in low language.

Old cassock, we'll *nab* you. *Duke of Wharton, Song.*

NAB.* *n. s.* The summit of a rock or mountain. North. Ray, and Grose. See the third sense of NAP.

NA'BOB.* *n. s.* [*nobobb*, a nobleman, "in the language of the Mogul's kingdom, which hath mixt with it much of the Persian." Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 99.] The title of an Indian prince; sometimes applied to Europeans who have acquired great riches in the East Indies.

Among the princes dependent on this nation in the southern part of India, the most considerable at present is commonly known by the title of the *nabob* of Arcot.
Burke, Sp. on the Nabob of Arcot's Debts.

NACHE.* See NATCH.

NA'CKER, or NAKER.† *n. s.* [*concha margaritifera*, Lat. *nacre*, Fr. "nacre de perles," Cotgrave.] A shell that contained a pearl.

NA'CKER.* *n. s.* A collar-maker; a harness-maker. Norfolk. *Lemon, and Grose.*

NA'DIR. *n. s.* [Arabick.] The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith.

As far as four bright signs comprize,
The distant zenith from the *nadir* lies. *Creech.*

NÆVE.* *n. s.* [*neve*, Fr. *nævus*, Lat.] A spot. This is one of the words which Dryden has been blamed for using, and is supposed to have introduced into our language. It is certainly a bad word; yet probably was in use before his employment of it; at least it was a favourite expression of his contemporary, Aubrey.

So many spots, like *næves* on Venus' soil.
Dryden on the Death of Ld. Hastings.

I am sorry so great a wit should have such a *næve*.
Aubrey, Of Chillingworth, Anecd. ii. 286.

He was a tall, handsome, and bold man; but his *næve* was, that he was dampnably proud.
Ib. Of Sir W. Ralegh, Anecd. ii. 509.

NAFF. *n. s.* [*mergus cirrhatus.*] A kind of tufted seabird.

NAG.† *n. s.* [*negge*, Belg. *naek*, Germ. from *hnegga*, Icel. to neigh. Serenius.]

1. A small horse. A horse in familiar language.

A hungry lion would fain have been dealing with good horse-flesh; but the *nag* would be too fleet. *L'Estrange.*

Thy *nags*, the leanest things alive,
So very hard thou lov'st to drive. *Prior.*

2. A paramour: in contempt.

Your ribauld *nag* of Egypt
Hoists sails, and flies. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

NA'IAD.* *n. s.* [*Naiade*, Fr. *Naias*, Lat.] A water-nymph.

You nymphs, call'd *Naiads*, of the wandering brooks,
With your sedg'd crowns, and ever harmless looks,
Leave your crisp channels. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

What though nor fabled Dryad haunt their grove,
Nor *Naiads* near their fountains rove. *Shenstone.*

NAIL. *n. s.* [næᵹl, Saxon; *nagel*, Germ.]

1. The hard crust or horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes.

My *nails* can reach unto thine eyes. *Shakspeare.*

The meanest sculptor in th' Æmilian square,
Can imitate in brass, the *nails* and hair;
Expert in trifles. *Dryden.*

The *nails* of our fingers give strength to those parts in the various functions they are put to; and defend the numerous nerves and tendons that are under them. *Ray.*

2. The talons of birds; the claws or paws of beasts.

3. A spike of metal by which things are fastened together.

As one *nail* by strength drives out another;
So the remembrance of my former love
Is by a newer object soon forgotten. *Shakspeare.*

For the body of ships, no nation doth equal England, nor for the oaken timber to build them; and we need not borrow iron for spikes or *nails*, to fasten them together. *Bacon.*

The loadstone mines in the shore of India, are so placed in abundance and vigour, that it proves an adventure of hazard to pass those coasts in a ship with iron *nails*. *Brown.*

A beechen pail
Hung by the handle, on a driven *nail*. *Dryden.*

An equivocal word used for the *nail* of the hand or foot, and for an iron *nail* to fasten any thing. *Watts.*

4. A stud; a boss.

For not the desk with silver *nails*,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor standish well japan'd avails
To writing of good sense.

...and slepten.
St. Matt. xxv.
Mancip. Prol.

5. A measure of length; two inches and

6. *On the nail.* Readily; immediately; without delay. I once supposed it from a counter studded with nails, but have since found in an old record, *solvere super unguem.* It therefore means into the hand.

We want our money *on the nail*,
The banker's ruin'd if he pays. *Swift.*

To NAIL.† *v. a.* [nægian, Sax.]

1. To fasten with nails; to fasten as with nails.

How shall they come to thee, whom thou hast *nayled* to their bed? *Donne, Dev.* (1624,) p. 50.

To the cross he *nails* thy enemies,
The law that is against thee, and the sins
Of all mankind, with him are crucify'd. *Milton, P. L.*

He clasp'd his hand upon the wounded part.
The second shaft came swift and unespy'd,
And pierc'd his hand, and *nail'd* it to his side. *Dryden.*

2. To stud with nails.

Those stars which *nail* heaven's pavement.
Fanshaw, Tr. of Past. Fido.

In golden armour glorious to behold,
The rivets of your arms were *nail'd* with gold. *Dryden.*

NA'ILER. *n. s.* [from *nail.*] One whose trade is to forge nails; a nail-maker.

NA'ILERY.* *n. s.* [from *nail.*] A manufactory for nails.

Near the bridge is a large alms-house, and a vast *nailery.*
Pennant.

*NA'IVETE.** *n. s.* [French.] Simplicity; ingenuousness.

Is not that *naveté* and good humour, which his admirers celebrate in him, owing to this, that he has continued all his days an infant, but one that unhappily has been taught to read and write? *Gray, Lett. to Beattie,* (1770.)

To NAKE.* } *v. a.* [benacan, Saxon.] To make
To NA'KEN. } naked; to expose. Not now in use.
Huloet.

Come, be ready, *nake* your swords.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy.

NA'KED.† *adj.* [*naquath*, Goth. nacod, Sax. from na-cenned, newly born. Wachter.]

1. Wanting clothes; uncovered; bare.

A philosopher being asked in what a wise man differed from a fool? answered, Send them both *naked* to those who know them not, and you shall perceive. *Bacon.*

He pitying how they stood
Before him *naked* to the air, that now
Must suffer change;—
As father of his family, he clad
Their nakedness with skins of beasts. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Unarmed; defenceless; unprovided.

Had I but serv'd my God with half the zeal
I serv'd my king, he would not in mine age,
Have left me *naked* to mine enemies. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
Ungrateful men,
Behold my bosom *naked* to your swords,
And let the man that's injur'd strike the blow. *Addison.*

3. Plain; evident; not hidden. [" *nuda* veritas." Hor.]

The truth appears so *naked* on my side,
That any purblind eye may find it out. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

4. Mere; bare; wanting the necessary additions; simple; abstracted.

Not that God doth require nothing unto happiness at the hands of men, saving only a *naked* belief, for hope and charity we may not exclude; but that without belief all other things are as nothing, and it is the ground of those other divine virtues. *Hooker.*

N'·'··DLY.† *adv.*

ut covering.

·· things, which we pass by in their common ·s when they are *nakedly* represented.
Burke, Vindic. of Nat. Society.

merely; baely; in the abstract.

Though several single letters *nakedly* considered, are found to be articulations only of spirit or breath, and not of breath vocalized; yet there is that property in all letters of aptness, to be conjoined in syllables. *Holder.*

3. Discoverably; evidently.

So blinds the sharpest counsels of the wise
This overshadowing Providence on high,
And dazzleth all their clearest sighted eyes,
That they see not how *nakedly* they lie. *Daniel.*

Truth seeketh no holes to hide itself: Princes, that will hold covenant, must deal openly and *nakedly.*
Fuller, Holy War, p. 92.

NA'KEDNESS.† *n. s.* [nacednyſſe, Sax.]

1. Nudity; want of covering.

My face I'll grime with filth;
And with presented *nakedness* out-face
The winds and persecutions of the sky. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Nor he their outward only, with the skins
Of beasts, but inward *nakedness*, much more
Opprobrious! with his robe of righteousness
Arraying, cover'd from his father's sight. *Milton, P. L.*

I entreat my gentle readers to sow on their tuckers again, and not to imitate the *nakedness*, but the innocence of their mother Eve. *Addison, Guardian.*

Thou to be strong must put off every dress,
Thy only armour is thy *nakedness.* *Prior.*

2. Want of provision for defence.

Ye are spies; to see the *nakedness* of the land you are come.
Genesis, xlii. 9.

3. Plainness; evidence; want of concealment.

Why seekest thou to cover with excuse
That which appears in proper *nakedness?* *Shakspeare.*

The *nakedness* of which opinion will not permit me to look any longer thereupon. *Spencer on Prodigies,* p. 221.

NALL. *n. s.* An awl, such as collar-makers or shoemakers use.

Whole bridle and saddle, whitleather and *nall,*
With collars and harness. *Tusser.*

NA'MBYPAMBY.* *adj.* Having little affected prettinesses. Ash. A cant term, or rather a term of contempt.

NAME.† *n. s.* [*namo,* Gothick; nama, Saxon; *naem,* Dutch.]

1. The discriminative appellation of an individual.

What is thy *name?*
—Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.
—No: though thou call'st thyself a hotter *name*
Than any is in hell.
—My *name's* Macbeth. *Shakspeare.*

He called their *names* after the *names* his father had called them. *Gen.* xxvi. 18.

Thousands there were in darker fame that dwell,
Whose *names* some nobler poem shall adorn. *Dryden.*

2. The term by which any kind of species is distinguished.

What's in a *name?* That which we call a rose,
By any other *name* would smell as sweet. *Shakspeare.*

If every particular idea that we take in, should have a distinct *name, names* must be endless. *Locke.*

3. Person.

They list with women each degenerate *name,*
Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryden.*

4. Reputation; character.

The king's army was the last enemy the west had been acquainted with, and had left no good *name* behind. *Clarendon.*

5. Renown; fame; celebrity; eminence; praise; remembrance; memory; distinction; honour.

What men of name resort to him?
Sir Walter Herbert, a renowned soldier;
And Rice ap Thomas with a valiant crew,
And many others of great *name* and worth. *Shakspeare.*

Visit eminent persons of great *name* abroad; to tell how the life agreeth with the fame. *Bacon, Ess.*

Here rest thy bones in rich Hesperia's plains,
Thy *name,* 'tis all a ghost can have, remains. *Dryden.*

A hundred knights
Approv'd in fight, and men of mighty *name*. *Dryden.*
These shall the towns of mighty fame,
Though now they lie obscure, and lands without a *name*. *Dryden.*

Bartolus is of great *name;* whose authority is as much valued amongst the modern lawyers, as Papinian's was among the ancients. *Baker on Learning.*

6. Power delegated; imputed character.

In the *name* of the people,
And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Banish him. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

7. Fictitious imputation.

When Ulysses with fallacious arts,
Had forg'd a treason in my patron's *name*,
My kinsman fell. *Dryden, Æn.*

8. Appearance; not reality; assumed character.

I'll to him again in the *name* of Brook;
He'll tell me all his purpose. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

There is a friend which is only a friend in *name*. *Ecclus.*

9. An opprobrious appellation.

The husband
Bids her confess; calls her ten thousand *names;*
In vain she kneels. *Granville.*
Like the watermen of Thames,
I row by and call them *names*. *Swift, Miscell.*

To NAME. ✝ *v. a.* [*namnjan*, Goth. naman, Sax. and *namen* is our old verb.]

1. To discriminate by a particular appellation imposed.

I mention here a son of the king's whom Florizel
I now *name* to you; and with speed so pace
To speak of Perdita. *Shakspeare.*

Thou hast had seven husbands, neither wast thou *named* after any of them. *Tob.* iii. 8.

His name was called Jesus, which was so *named* of the angel before he was conceived. *St. Luke*, ii. 21.

Thus was the building left
Ridiculous, and the work, Confusion, *nam'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To mention by name.

Accustom not thy mouth to swearing; neither use thyself to the *naming* of the Holy One *Ecclus.* xxiii. 9.

My tongue could *name* whate'er I saw. *Milton, P. L.*
Those whom the fables *name* of monstrous size
Milton, P. L.

3. To specify; to nominate.

Did my father's godson seek your life?
He whom my father *nam'd?* Your Edgar. *Shakspeare.*

Bring me him up whom I shall *name*. 1 *Sam* xxviii 8.

Let any one *name* that proposition, whose terms or ideas were either of them innate. *Locke.*

4. To utter; to mention.

Let my name be *named* on them. *Gen.* xlviii. 16.

5. To entitle.

Celestial, whether among the thrones, or *nam'd*
Of them the highest. *Milton, P. L.*

NA'MELESS. ✝ *adj.* [nameleaꝛ, Saxon.]

1. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation.

On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A headless carcass, and a *nameless* thing. *Denham.*
The milky way,
Fram'd of many *nameless* stars. *Waller.*
Thy reliques, Rowe, to this fair shrine we trust,
And sacred, place by Dryden's awful dust;
Beneath a rude and *nameless* stone he lies,
To which thy tomb shall guide enquiring eyes. *Pope.*

2. One of which the name is not known or mentioned.

Little credit is due to accusations of this kind, when they come from suspected, that is, from *nameless* pens. *Atterbury.*

Such imag'ry of greatness ill became
A *nameless* dwelling, and an unknown name. *Harte.*

NA'MELY. *adv.* [from *name.*] Particularly; specially; to mention by name.

It can be, to nature no injury, that of her we [illegible] which diligent beholders of her works have [illegible], that she provideth for all living creatures nourishment which may suffice. [illegible]

Which of these sorrows is he subject to?
To none of these, except it be the last;
Namely, some love that drew him oft from home. *Shakspeare.*

The council making remonstrances unto queen Elizabeth, of the continual conspiracies against her life; and *namely*, that a man was lately taken, who stood ready in a very suspicious manner to do the deed; advised her to go less abroad weakly attended. But the queen answered, that she had rather be dead, than put in custody. *Bacon.*

For the excellency of the soul, *namely*, its power of divining in dreams; that several such divinations have been made, none can question. *Addison, Spect.*

Solomon's choice does not only instruct us in that point of history, but furnishes out a very fine moral to us, *namely*, that he who applies his heart to wisdom, does at the same time take the most proper method for gaining long life, riches, and reputation. *Addison, Guardian.*

NA'MER. ✝ *n. s.* [from *name.*] One who calls or knows any by name. *Sherwood.*

NA'MESAKE. *n. s.* One that has the same name with another.

Nor does the dog-fish at sea much more make out the dog of land, than that his cognominal, or *namesake* in the heavens. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

One author is a mole to another: it is impossible for them to discover beauties, they have eyes only for blemishes: they can indeed see the light, as is said of their *namesakes;* but immediately shut their eyes. *Addison.*

NANKI'N, or NANKE'EN. * *n. s.* A kind of light cotton, first manufactured at Nanking, in China.

NAP. ✝ *n. s.* [hnappian, Saxon, to sleep.]

1. Slumber; a short sleep. A word ludicrously used.

Mopsa sat swallowing of sleep with open mouth, making such a noise, as nobody could lay the stealing of a *nap* to her charge. *Sidney*

Let your bounty take a *nap*, and I will awake it anon. *Shakspeare.*

The sun had long since in the lap
Of Thetis, taken out his *nap*. *Hudibras.*

So long as I'm at the forge, you are still taking your *nap*. *L'Estrange.*

2. [hnoppa, Saxon.] Down; villous substance.

Amongst those leaves she made a butterfly
With excellent device and wondrous flight;
The velvet *nap* which on his wings doth lie,
The silken down with which his back is dight. *Spenser, Muiopotmos.*

Jack Cade the clothier means to dress the Commonwealth, and set a new *nap* upon it. *Shakspeare.*

Plants, though they have no prickles, have a kind of downy or velvet rind upon their leaves; which down or *nap* cometh of a subtil spirit in a soft or fat substance. *Bacon.*

Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid,
When dust and rain at once his coat invade;
His only coat! where dust confus'd with rain
Roughens the *nap*, and leaves a mingled stain. *Swift.*

3. A knop; a protuberance; the top of a hill. [*gnypa*, Icel. cnæp, Sax.]

Between this intrenchment and the innermost one, is no space of ground at all, but only a deep trench and a high vallum, including a large level piece of ground, which is higher than any other part of this fortification, it being the *nap* of the hill. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

To NAP. ✝ *v. n.* [hnappian, Saxon.] To sleep; to be drowsy or secure; to be supinely careless.

Whiles the housbonde taried, alle they *nappiden* and slepten. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* xxv.

See how he *nappeth*, see, for cockes bones,
As he wold fallen from his horse atones. *Chaucer, Mancip. Prol.*

[illegible] took him *napping* in his bed. *Hudibras.*

[illegible] took a dog *napping* at his master's door. *L'Estrange.*

W[illegible] is seriously related by Helmont, that foul linen, stopt in [illegible] that hath wheat in it, will in twenty-one days' time [illegible] wheat into mice; without conjuring, one may guess [illegible] been the philosophy and information of some housewi[illegible] had not so carefully covered her wheat, but that the [illegible] could come at it, and were there taken *napping* just when the[illegible]d made an end of their good chear. *Bentley.*

NA'P[illegible]ING. *n. s.* [*nap* and *take.*] Surprize; seizure on a sudden; unexpected onset, like that made on men asleep.

Naptakings, assaults, spoilings, and firings, have in our forefathers' days, between us and France, been common. *Carew.*

NAPE.† *n. s.* [Of uncertain etymology. Skinner imagines it to come from *nap*, the hair that grows on it; Junius, with his usual Greek sagacity, from *νάπη, a hill;* perhaps from the same root with *knob.* Dr. Johnson. — That is from cnæp, Sax. any protuberance; *hnappr*, Icel. globus.] The joint of the neck behind.

Turn your eyes towards the *napes* of your necks, and make but an interiour survey of your good selves. *Shakspeare.*

Domitian dreamed, the night before he was slain, that a golden head was growing out of the *nape* of his neck. *Bacon.*

NA'PERY.† *n. s.* [*naperia*, Ital. *nappa*, a table-cloth, a napkin; *nappe*, Fr. *naparia*, low Lat. from *mappa*, Lat. The Scotch use *naiprie*, which Dr. Jamieson has noticed with this remark: "Dr. Johnson mentions *napery*, but without any authority; the word being scarcely known in English." It happens, however, (though Dr. Johnson indeed could find no example,) that this word is common in English, and supported by indisputable authority.] Linen for the table; linen in general.

Some her husband's gowne,
Some a pillowe of downe,
Some of the *napery;*
And all this shifte they make
For the good ale sake. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 138.

What use was there of a towel, where was no water? She that made a fountain of her eyes, made precious *napary* of her hair: that better flax shamed the linen in the Pharisee's chest. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

Ye may see it in a servingman's fresh *napery.* *Overbury, Charact.* sign. E. 3.

He did eat no meat on table-cloths; — out of mere necessity; because they had nor meat nor *napery.* *Gayton on D. Quix.* p. 93.

A gentleman that loves clean *napery.* *Shirley, Hyde Park.*

NA'PHEW. *n. s.* [*napus*, Lat.] An herb.

NA'PHTHA.† *n. s.* [*naphtha*, Lat. *naphte*, Fr. Cotgrave. In the Persian language, *neft*, or *napht.* See Sir T. Herbert's Trav. p. 182. and Hole's Remarks on the Arabian Nights' Entert. p. 170.]

Naphtha is a very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid, of a very pale yellow, with a cast of brown in it. It is soft and oily to the touch, of a sharp and unpleasing taste, and of a brisk and penetrating smell; of the bituminous kind. It is extremely ready to take fire. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

Strabo represents it as a liquation of bitumen. It swims on the top of the water of wells and springs. That found about Babylon is in some springs whitish, though it be generally black, and differs little from petroleum. *Woodward.*

This *nephta* is an oily or fat liquid substance; in colour not unlike soft white clay. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 182.

From the arched roof
Pendant by subtle magick, many a row
Of starry lamps, and burning cressets, fed
With *naphtha* and asphaltus, yielded light
As from a sky. *Milton, P. L.*

NA'PPINESS. *n. s.* [from *nappy.*] The quality of having a nap.

NA'PKIN.† *n. s.* [from *nap;* which etymology is oddly favoured by Virgil, "*Tonsisque ferunt mantilia villis;*" *naperia*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — It is rather a corruption, as *napery* is, of the Latin *mappa*, a cloth. See NAPERY.]

1. A cloth used at table to wipe the hands.

By art were weaved *napkins*, shirts, and coats, inconsumptible by fire. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The same matter was woven into a *napkin* at Louvain, which was cleansed by being burnt in the fire. *Wilkins.*

Napkins Heliogabalus had of cloth of gold, but they were most commonly of linen, or soft wool. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A handkerchief. This sense is retained in Scotland, and in some parts of the north of England.

I am glad I have found this *napkin;*
This was her first remembrance from the Moor. *Shakspeare.*

NA'PLESS.† *adj.* [from *nap.*] Wanting nap; threadbare.

Were he to stand for consul, ne'er would he
Appear i' the market place, nor on him put
The *napless* vesture of humility. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

His only coat,
Eldest of things! and *napless*, as an heath
Of small extent by fleecy myriads graz'd. *Shenstone, Econ.* P. iii.

NA'PPY.† *adj.* [from *nap.* Lye derives it from nappe, Saxon, a cup. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius has given the same derivation, *nape*, Germ. *nap*, Goth. a cup; defining *nappy*, inebriating. So Sherwood renders *nappy* ale, *bien forte*, i. e. very strong. Dr. Johnson calls it, from *nap*, frothy, spumy; whence apples and ale are called lambs-wool. So we say the *foaming* bowl, i. e. having the liquor in it frothing, rising as it were with a head. Some have thought it referring to *nap*, in another sense, as producing sleep.]

1. An old epithet applied to ale.

Nappy ale, good and stale, in a browne bowle,
Which did about the board merrilye trowle. *Old Ball. The King and Miller of Mansfield.*

When I my thresher heard,
With *nappy* beer I to the barn repair'd, *Gay, Past.*

2. Hairy; full of down. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

NAR.* *adj.* old compar. of *near.* Obsolete.

To kirk the *nar*, from God more far,
Has bene an old-said saw. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.* July.

NARCISSUS. n. s. [Latin; *narcisse*, French.] A daffodil.

Nor *narcissus* fair
As o'er the fabled mountain hanging still. *Thomson.*

*NARCOSIS.** *n. s.* [ναρκωσις, Greek.] Stupefaction; privation of sense.

NARCO'TICAL.† } *adj.* [ναρκόω, Gr. *narcotique*, Fr.]
NARCO'TICK. } Producing torpor, or stupefaction.

Narcotick includes all that part of the materia medica, which any way produces sleep, whether called by this name, or hypnoticks, or opiates. *Quincy.*

Medicines which they call *narcotical*, that is to say, such as benowme and dead the diseased. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza,* (1587,) p. 421.

The ancients esteemed it *narcotick* or stupefactive, and it is to be found in the list of poisons by Dioscorides. *Brown.*

Narco'tically.* *adv.* [from *narcotical.*] By producing torpor.

Arresting that impetuous motion of the spirits, — as those things do, that pass for *narcotically* cold. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* p. 222.

Narco'tick.* *n. s.* A drug producing sleep.

Narcotikes and opie of Thebes fine. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

Narco'tickness.* *n. s.* [from *narcotick.*] The quality which takes away the sense of pain. *Scott.*

Nard. *n. s.* [*nardus*, Latin; νάρδος, Gr.]

1. Spikenard; a kind of ointment.

He now is come
Into the blissful field, through groves of myrrh,
And flow'ring odours, cassia, *nard*, and balm. *Milton, P. L.*

2. An odorous shrub.

Smelt, — o' the bud o' the briar,
Or the *nard* in the fire. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

Nare. *n. s.* [*naris*, Lat.] A nostril; not used, except as in the following passage, in affectation

There is a Machiavelian plot,
Though every *nare* olfact it not. *Hudibras.*

Na'rwhale. *n. s.* A species of whale.

Those long horns preserved as precious beauties, are but the teeth of *narwhales.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Na'rrable.† *adj.* [from *narro*, Lat.] Capable to be told or related. *Cockeram.*

To **Na'rrate.** *v. a.* [*narro*, Lat.] To relate; to tell: a word only used in Scotland.

NARRA'TION. *n. s.* [*narracio*, Latin; *narration*, French.] Account; relation; history.

He did doubt of the truth of that *narration.* *Abbot.*

They that desire to look into the *narrations* of the story, or the variety of the matter we have been careful might have profit. *2 Mac.* ii. 24.

This commandment, containing, among other things, a *narration* of the creation of the world, is commonly read. *White.*

Homer introduces the best instructions, in the midst of the plainest *narrations.* *Broome on the Odyssey.*

Na'rrative. *adj.* [*narratif*, French; from *narro*, Latin.]

1. Relating; giving an account.

To judicial acts credit ought to be given, though the words be *narrative.* *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. Storytelling; apt to relate things past.

Age, as Davenant says, is always *narrative.* *Dryden.*

The poor, the rich, the valiant and the sage,
And boasting youth, and *narrative* old age. *Pope.*

Na'rrative. *n. s.* A relation; an account; a story.

In the instructions I give to others, concerning what they should do, take a *narrative* of what you have done. *South.*

Cynthio was much taken with my *narrative.* *Tatler.*

Na'rratively. *adv.* [from *narrative.*] By way of relation.

The words of all judicial acts are written *narratively*, unless it be in sentences wherein dispositive and enacting terms are made use of. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Narra'tor.† *n. s.* [*narrateur*, French; from *narro*, Lat.] A teller; a relater.

He is but a *narrator* of other men's opinions, suspending his own judgement. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* (1625,) p. 5.

Consider whether the *narrator* be honest and faithful, as well as skilful; whether he hath no peculiar gain or profit by believing or reporting it. *Watts, Logick.*

Na'rratory.* *adj.* [*narratus*, Lat.] Giving a relation of things

Letters, though they be capable of any subject, yet commonly they are either *narratory*, objurgatory, consolatory, &c. *Howell, Lett.* i. i. 1.

NA'RROW.† *adj.* [[illegible] Sax. from nyꞃ, near. Dr. Johnson. And [illegible] Junius considers neaꞃu, as the participle [illegible] from nyꞃpan, to streighten, to contract into [illegible] compass. And so Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. Not broad or wide, having but a small distance from side to side.

Edward from Belgia,
Hath pass'd in safety through the *narrow* seas. *Shakspeare.*

The angel stood in a *narrow* place, where was no way to turn either to the right hand or to the left. *Num.* ii. 26.

In a *narrow*-bottom'd ditch cattle cannot turn. *Mortimer.*

By being too few, or of an improper figure and dimension to do their duty in perfection, they become *narrow* and incapable of performing their native function. *Blackmore.*

2. Small; of no great extent: used of time as well as place.

From this *narrow* time of gestation may ensue a smallness in the exclusion; but this inferreth no informity. *Brown.*

Though the Jews were but a small nation, and confined to a *narrow* compass in the world, yet the first rise of letters and languages is truly to be ascribed to them. *Wilkins.*

3. Covetous; avaricious.

To *narrow* breasts he comes all wrapt in gain,
To swelling hearts he shines in honour's fire. *Sidney.*

4. Contracted; of confined sentiments; ungenerous.

He is a *narrow*-minded man, that affects a triumph in any glorious study. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhime,
The motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the chime,
To liberal acts enlarg'd the *narrow*-soul'd,
Soften'd the fierce, and made the coward bold.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph.

Nothing more shakes any society than mean divisions between the several orders of its members, and their *narrow*-hearted repining at each other's gain. *Sprat.*

The greatest understanding is *narrow.* How much of God and nature is there, whereof we never had any idea. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

The hopes of good from those whom we gratify, would produce a very *narrow* and stinted charity. *Smalridge.*

A salamander grows familiar with a stranger at first sight, and is not so *narrow*-spirited as to observe, whether the person she talks to, be in breeches or in petticoats. *Addison.*

It is with *narrow*-soul'd people as with narrow-neck'd bottles; the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out. *Swift, Miscell.*

5. Near; within a small distance.

Then Mnestheus to the head his arrow drove,
But made a glancing shot, and miss'd the dove;
Yet miss'd so *narrow*, that he cut the cord
Which fasten'd by the foot the flitting bird. *Dryden.*

6. Close; vigilant; attentive.

The orb he roam'd
With *narrow* search; and with inspection deep
Consider'd ev'ry creature, which of all
Most opportune might serve his wiles. *Milton, P. L.*

Many malicious spies are searching into the actions of a great man, who is not always the best prepared for so *narrow* an inspection. *Addison, Spect.*

To **Na'rrow.**† *v. a.* [neaꞃpian, Sax.]

1. To diminish with respect to breadth or wideness.

In the wall he made *narrowed* rests, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house. *1 Kings,* vi. 6.

By reason of the great continent of Brasilia, the needle deflecteth toward the land twelve degrees; but at the Straits of Magellan, where the land is *narrowed*, and the sea on the other side, it varieth about five or six. *Brown.*

A government, which by alienating the affections, losing the opinions, and crossing the interests of the people, leaves out of its compass the greatest part of their consent, may justly be said, in the same degrees it loses ground, to *narrow* its bottom. *Temple.*

2. To contract; to impair in dignity of extent or influence.

One science is incomparably above all the rest, where it is not by corruption narrowed into a trade, for mean or ill ends, and secular interests; I mean, theology, which contains the knowledge of God and his creatures. *Locke.*

3. To contract in sentiment or capacity of knowledge.

Desuetude does contract and *narrow* our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things in which we are conversant. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

How hard it is to get the mind, *narrowed* by a scanty collection of common ideas, to enlarge itself to a more copious stock. *Locke.*

Lo! every finish'd son returns to thee;
Bounded by nature, *narrow'd* still by art,
A trifling head, and a contracted heart. *Pope.*

4. To confine; to limit.

I most find fault with his *narrowing* too much his own bottom, and his unwary sapping the foundation on which he stands. *Waterland.*

By admitting too many things at once into one question, the mind is dazzled and bewildered; whereas by limiting and *narrowing* the question, you take a fuller survey of the whole. *Watts, Logick.*

Our knowledge is much more *narrowed*, if we confine ourselves to our own solitary reasonings, without much reading. *Watts.*

5. [In farriery.] A horse is said to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough, and does not bear far enough out to the one hand or to the other. *Farrier's Dict.*

NA'RROWLY. *adv.* [from *narrow*.]

1. With little breadth or wideness; with small distance between the sides.

2. Contractedly; without extent.

The church of England is not so *narrowly* calculated, that it cannot fall in with any regular species of government. *Swift.*

3. Closely; vigilantly; attentively.

My fellow-schoolmaster
Doth watch Bianca's steps so *narrowly*. *Shakspeare.*

If it be *narrowly* considered, this colour will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*

For a considerable treasure hid in my vineyard, search *narrowly* when I am gone. *L'Estrange.*

A man's reputation draws eyes upon him that will *narrowly* inspect every part of him. *Addison.*

4. Nearly; within a little.

Some private vessels took one of the Aquapulca ships, and very *narrowly* missed of the other. *Swift.*

5. Avariciously; sparingly.

NA'RROWNESS.† *n. s.* [from *narrow*.]

1. Want of breadth or wideness.

The height of buildings, and *narrowness* of streets, keep away the sun beams. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 260.

In our Gothick cathedrals, the *narrowness* of the arch makes it rise in height, or run out in length. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

That prince, who should be so wise and godlike, as by established laws of liberty to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind, against the oppression of power, and *narrowness* of party, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke.*

3. Confined state; contractedness.

The most learned and ingenious society in Europe, confess the *narrowness* of human attainments. *Glanville.*

Cheap vulgar arts, whose *narrowness* affords
No flight for thoughts, but poorly sticks at words. *Denham.*

The Latin, a severe and compendious language, often expresses that in one word, which either the barbarity or the *narrowness* of modern tongues cannot supply in more. *Dryden.*

4. Meanness; poverty. [neapaneȝȝe, Sax. *angustia, anxietas.*]

If God will fit thee for this passage, by taking off thy load and emptying thy bags, and so suit the *narrowness* of thy fortune to the narrowness of the way thou art to pass, is there any thing but mercy in all this? *South.*

5. Want of capacity.

Such is the poorness of some spirits, and the *narrowness* of their souls; and they are so nailed to the earth. *Howell, Instruct. For. Trav.* p. 198.

Another disposition in men, which makes them improper for philosophical contemplations, is not so much from the *narrowness* of their spirit and understanding, as because they will not take time to extend them. *Burnet, Theory.*

NAS. [from *ne has*, or *has not*.] Obsolete.

For pity'd is mishap that *nas* remedy,
But scorn'd been deeds of fond foolery. *Spenser.*

NA'SAL.† *adj.* [*nasus*, Latin.] Belonging to the nose.

Some nations may be found to have a peculiar guttural or *nasal* smatch in their language. *Holder, Elem. of Speech*, p. 59.

When the discharge lessens, pass a small probe through the *nasal* duct into the nose every time it is drest, in order to dilate it a little. *Sharp, Surgery.*

NA'SAL.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A medicine operating through the nose.

Sneezings—and *nasals* are generally received:—an empirick in Venice had a strong water to purge by the mouth and nostrils. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 393.

2. One of the letters spoken as through the nose.

In attempting to pronounce these two consonants, as likewise the *nasals*, and some of the vowels spiritally, the throat is brought to labour, and it makes that which we call a guttural pronunciation. *Holder, Elem. of Speech*, p. 59.

NA'SCAL.* *n. s.* [*nascale*, low Lat.] A kind of medicated pessary.

They may make use of a *nascal* or pessary, composed of castoreum mixed with rue. *Ferrand on Melancholy*, (1640,) p. 355.

NA'SCENT.* *adj.* [*nascens*, Latin.] Growing; encreasing.

The asperity of tartarous salts, and the fiery acrimony of alcaline salts, irritating and wounding the nerves, produce *nascent* passions and anxieties in the soul; which both aggravate distempers, and render men's lives restless and wretched, even when they are afflicted with no apparent distemper. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 86.

Without any respect of climates, she [Imagination] reigns in all *nascent* societies of men, where the necessities of life force every one to think and act much for himself. *Gray, Lett. to Dr. Brown.*

NA'SICORNOUS. *adj.* [*nasus* and *cornu*.] Having the horn on the nose.

Some unicorns are among insects; as those four kinds of *nasicornous* beatles described by Moffetus. *Brown.*

NA'STY.† *adj.* [*nass*, Germ. *nat*, Belg. *nazzo*, Franc. humid, wet; *natjan*, Goth. to wet; *netzen*, Germ.]

1. Dirty; filthy; sordid; nauseous; polluted.

Sir Thomas More, in his answer to Luther, has thrown out the greatest heap of *nasty* language that perhaps ever was put together. *Atterbury.*

A nice man, is a man of *nasty* ideas. *Swift.*

2. Obscene; lewd.

NA'STILY. *adv.* [from *nasty*.]

1. Dirtily; filthily; nauseously.

The most pernicious infection next the plague, is the smell of the jail, when prisoners have been long and close and *nastily* kept. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Obscenely; grossly.

NA'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *nasty*.]

1. Dirt; filth.

This caused the seditious to remain within their station, which by reason of the *nastiness* of the beastly multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward.*

Haughty and huge, as high Dutch bride,
Such *nastiness* and so much pride
Are oddly join'd by fate. *Swift.*

2. Obscenity; grossness of ideas.

Their *nastiness*, their dull obscene talk and ribaldry, cannot but be very nauseous and offensive to any who does not baulk his own reason, out of love to their vice. *South.*

A divine might have employed his pains to better purpose, than in the *nastiness* of Plautus and Aristophanes. *Dryden.*

NA'TAL. *adj.* [*natal*, Fr. *natalis*, Lat.] Native; relating to nativity.

Since the time of Henry III. princes children took names from their *natal* places, as Edward of Carnarvon, Thomas of Brotherton. *Camden.*

Propitious star! whose sacred power
Presided o'er the monarch's *natal* hour,
Thy radiant voyages for ever run. *Prior.*

NATALI'TIAL.* *adj.* [*natalitius*, Lat.] Given at the day of one's nativity; consecrated to the nativity of a person.

We read in the life of Virgil, how far his *natalitial* poplar had outstripped the rest of its contemporaries. *Evelyn*, B. iv. § 13.

NA'TALS.* *n. s.* pl. [*natalis*, Lat.] Time and place of nativity. Not in use.

Why should not we with joy resound and sing
The blessed *natals* of our heavenly King?
Fitz-geffry, Blessed Birthday, (1634,) p. 1.

NATA'TION. *n. s.* [*natatio*, Latin.] The act of swimming.

In progressive motion, the arms and legs move successively, but in *natation* both together. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

NA'TATORY.* *adj.* [from *natation*.] Enabling to swim.

When they feel the necessity of sleep, their *natatory* bladder is much inflated: they can support themselves at different heights by their levity only.
On Lacepede's Hist. of Fishes, Brit. Crit. (1799,) p. 212.

NATCH.* *n. s.* [corrupted perhaps from *notch*. Malone.] That part of the ox which lies near the tail or rump, between the two loins.
Fitzherbert's Husbandry.

Width (of a cow) at the *nache*, 14 inches. *Marshall.*

NA'THLESS.† *adv.* [*na*, Sax. that is, *not the less*.] Nevertheless; formed thus, *natheless*, *nath'less*. Wicliffe, Gower, and Chaucer use *natheless*; and as a poetical word it was certainly of three syllables, as Spenser also uses it; afterwards contracted into two. Now obsolete.

Yet *nathelesse* it could not doe him die.
Spenser, F. Q. i. ix. 54.

Nath'less, my brother since we passed are
Unto this point, we will appease our jar. *Spenser.*

The torrid clime
Smote on him sore besides, vaulted with fire.
Nathless he so endur'd, till on the beach
Of that inflamed sea he stood, and call'd
His legions. *Milton, P. L.*

NA'THMORE.† *adv.* [*na the more*.] Never the more. Spenser, from whom Dr. Johnson cites his example, does not use *nathmore* as a word only of two syllables, but as of three, both in the passage incorrectly cited by Dr. Johnson, and elsewhere. Obsolete.

Yet *nathemore* by his bold hartie speach
Could his blood-frosen heart emboldened be.
Spenser, F. Q. i. ix. 25.
Yet *nathemore* his meaning she ared. *Ib.* iv. viii. 14.

NA'TION. *n. s.* [*nation*, French; *natio*, Latin.]

1. A people distinguished from another people; generally by their language, original, or government.

If Edward III. had prospered in his French wars, and peopled with English the towns which he won, as he began at Calais driving out the French, his successors holding the same course, would have filled all France with our *nation*. *Ralegh.*

A *nation* properly signifies a great number of families derived from the same blood, born in the same country, and living under the same government. *Temple.*

2. A great number: emphatically.

When after battle I the field have seen
Spread o'er with ghastly shapes, which once were men;
A *nation* crush'd! a nation of the brave!
A realm of death! and on this side the grave!
Are there, said I, who from this sad survey,
This human chaos, carry smiles away!

NA'TIONAL. *adj.* [*national*, French; from *nation*.]

1. Publick; general; not private; not particular.

They in their earthly Canaan plac'd,
Long time shall dwell and prosper, but when sins
National interrupt their publick peace. *Milton, P. L.*

Such a *national* devotion inspires men with sentiments of religious gratitude, and swells their hearts with joy and exultation. *Addison, Freeholder.*

The astonishing victories our armies have been crowned with, were in some measure the blessings returned upon that *national* charity which has been so conspicuous. *Addison.*

God, in the execution of his judgements, never visits a people with publick and general calamities, but where their sins are publick and *national* too. *Rogers.*

2. Bigotted to one's own country.

NATIONA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *national*.] National character.

Let our friendship, let our love, that *nationality* of British love, be still strengthened. *Howell, Lett.* (dat. 1621,) ii. 18.

He could not but see in them that *nationality*, which I believe no liberal Scotsman will deny. *Boswell, Tour to the Heb.* p. 11.

To NA'TIONALIZE.* *v. a.* [from *national*.] To distinguish nationally. This is a very modern word, like *denationalize*. It is in use; but I have mislaid an example of it.

NA'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *national*.] With regard to the nation.

The term adulterous chiefly relates to the Jews, who being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant, every sin of theirs was in a peculiar manner spiritual adultery. *South.*

NA'TIONALNESS. *n. s.* [from *national*.] Reference to the people in general.

NA'TIVE.† *adj.* [*nativus*, Latin; *natif*, Fr.]

1. Produced by nature; natural, not artificial.

She more sweet than any bird on bough,
Would oftentimes amongst them bear a part,
And strive to pass, as she could well enough,
Their *native* musick by her skilful art. *Spenser.*

This doctrine doth not enter by the ear,
But of itself is *native* in the breast. *Davies.*

2. Natural; such as is according to nature; original.

The members, retired to their homes, reassume the *native* sedateness of their temper. *Swift.*

3. Conferred by birth; belonging by birth.

But ours is a privilege ancient and *native*,
Hangs not on an ordinance, or power legislative;
And first, 'tis to speak whatever we please. *Denham.*

4. Relating to the birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth.

If these men have defeated the law, and outrun *native* punishment; though they can outstrip men they have no wings to fly from God. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Many of our bodies shall, no doubt,
Find *native* graves. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

5. Original; that which gave being.

Have I now seen death? is this the way
I must return to *native* dust? O sight
Of terrour, foul, and ugly to behold. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Born with; co-operating with; congenial.

The head is not more *native* to the heart,
The hand more instrumental to the mouth,
Than is the throne of Denmark to thy father.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

NA'TIVE. *n. s.*

1. One born in any place; original inhabitant.

Make no extirpation of the *natives*, under pretence of planting religion, God surely will no way be pleased with such sacrifices. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

Tully, the humble mushroom scarcely known,
The lowly *native* of a country town. *Dryden, Juv.*

There stood a monument to Tacitus the historian, to the emperors Tacitus and Florianus, *natives* of the place. *Addison.*

...es have a fuller habit, squarer, and more extended ch... than the people that be beyond us to the south. *Blackmore.*

... Offspring.

The accusation,
All cause unborn, could never be the *native*
Of our so frank donation. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

NA'TIVELY.* *adv.* [from *native.*]

1. Naturally; not artificially.

We wear hair which is not *natively* our own. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 77.

There is something so *natively* great and good in a person that is truly devout, that an awkward man may as well pretend to be genteel, as an hypocrite to be pious. *Tatler*, No. 211.

2. Originally.

I take two names given to Christ — to be *natively* Chaldee words. *Lightfoot, Miscell.* p. 118.

This goodness of God *natively* proceedeth from his will, as thought and truth proceedeth from his mind. *Shelford, Learned Disc.* p. 184.

NA'TIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *native.*] State of being produced by nature.

NATI'VITY. *n. s.* [*nativité*, French.]

1. Birth; issue into life.

Concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the *nativity* of our Saviour, in whose birth the births of all are only blessed. *Bacon.*

They looked upon those as the true days of their *nativity*, wherein they were freed from the pains and sorrows of a troublesome world. *Nelson.*

2. Time, place, or manner of birth.

My husband, and my children both,
And you the calenders of their *nativity*,
Go to a gossip's feast. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in *nativity*, chance or death. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

When I vow, I weep; and vows so born,
In their *nativity* all truth appears. *Shakspeare, Mid. N. Dream.*

Thy birth and thy *nativity* is of Canaan. *Ezek.* xvi. 3.

3. State or place of being produced.

These, in their dark *nativity*, the deep
Shall yield us, pregnant with infernal flame. *Milton, P. L.*

NA'TRON.* *n. s.* A sort of black salt imported from Egypt.

NA'TURAL. *adj.* [*naturalis*, Latin; *naturel*, Fr.]

1. Produced or effected by nature; not artificial.

There is no *natural* motion of any particular heavy body, which is perpetual, yet it is possible from them to contrive such an artificial revolution as shall constantly be the cause of itself. *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

2. Illegitimate; not legal.

This would turn the vein of that we call *natural*, to that of legal propagation; which has ever been encouraged as the other has been disfavoured by all institutions. *Temple.*

3. Bestowed by nature; not acquired.

If there be any difference in *natural* parts, it should seem that the advantage lies on the side of children born from noble and wealthy parents. *Swift.*

4. Not forced; not farfetched; dictated by nature.

I will now deliver a few of the properest and *naturallest* considerations that belong to this piece. *Wotton.*

5. Following the stated course of things.

If solid piety, humility, and a sober sense of themselves, is much wanted in that sex, it is the plain and *natural* consequence of a vain and corrupt education. *Law.*

6. Consonant to natural notions.

Such unnatural connections become, by custom, as *natural* to the mind as sun and light: fire and warmth go together, *narrowne*...m to carry with them as *natural* an evidence as self-4. Meanness themselves. *Locke.*

anxietas.] ...e by reason, not revealed.

If God will fit...*ural* religion, which men might know, and and emptying th... unto, by the meer principles of reason, im- to the narrowne...leration and experience, without the help of but mercy in a... *Wilkins.*

8. Tender; affectionate by nature.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes, ...
He wants the *natural* touch. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

9. Unaffected; according to truth and reality.

What can be more *natural* than the circumstances in the behaviour of those women who had lost their husbands on this fatal day. *Addison.*

10. Opposed to violent: as, a *natural* death.

NA'TURAL. *n. s.* [from *nature.*]

1. An idiot; one whom nature debars from understanding; a fool.

That a monster should be such a *natural*. *Shakspeare.*

Take the thoughts of one out of that narrow compass he has been all his life confined to, you will find him no more capable of reasoning than a perfect *natural*. *Locke.*

2. Native; original inhabitant. Not in use.

The inhabitants and *naturals* of the place, should be in a state of freemen. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

Oppression, in many places, wears the robes of justice, which domineering over the *naturals* may not spare strangers, and strangers will not endure it. *Ralegh, Essays.*

3. Gift of nature: nature; quality. Not in use.

The wretcheder are the contemners of all helps; such as presuming on their own *naturals*, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things. *B. Jonson.*

To consider them in their pure *naturals*, the earl's intellectual faculties were his stronger part, and the duke, his practical. *Wotton.*

NA'TURALISM.* *n. s.* [from *natural.*] Mere state of nature.

Those frolicksome, revelling, and thoroughly natural people, who give a full swing to their desires and appetites: — Those spirited and wanton cross-worms, as they call themselves, who are striving with speed and alacrity to come up to the *naturalism* and lawless privileges of the first class. *Bp. Lavington, Moravians Comp. and Det.* p. 63.

Lord Bolingbroke died in 1751, and his philosophical works were published in 1753. Every one knows the principles and presumption of that unhappy nobleman. He was of that sect, which, to avoid a more odious name, chooses to distinguish itself by that of *naturalism*. *Hurd, Life of Bp. Warburton.*

NA'TURALIST.† *n. s.* [*naturaliste*, Fr. Cotgrave.] A student in physicks, or natural philosophy.

Admirable artifice! wherewith Galen, though a mere *naturalist*, was so taken, that he could not but adjudge the honour of a hymn to the wise Creator. *More.*

It is not credible, that the *naturalist* could be deceived in his account of a place that lay in the neighbourhood of Rome. *Addison on Italy.*

NATURA'LITY.* *n. s.* [*naturalité*, Fr.] Naturalness. Not in use.

This distinction will be found of most general use, forasmuch as there is such an intricate mixture of *naturality* and preternaturality in age. *Smith on Old Age*, (1666,) p. 133.

NATURALIZA'TION *n. s.* [from *naturalize.*] The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.

The Spartans were nice in point of *naturalization;* whereby, while they kept their compass, they stood firm; but when they did spread, they became a windfal *Bacon.*

Encouragement may be given to any merchants that shall come over and turn a certain stock of their own, as *naturalization*, and freedom from customs the two first years. *Temple.*

Enemies, by taking advantage of the general *naturalization* act, invited over foreigners of all religions. *Swift.*

To NA'TURALIZE.† *v. a.* [*naturalizer*, Fr. Cotgrave.]

1. To adopt into a community; to invest with the privileges of native subjects.

The lords informed the king, that the Irish might not be *naturalized* without damage to themselves or the crown. *Davies.*

2. To make natural; to make easy like things natural.

He rises fresh to his hammer and anvil; custom has *naturalized* his labour to him. *South.*

NA'TURALLY. *adv.* [from *natural.*]

1. According to the power or impulses of unassisted nature.

Our sovereign good is desired *naturally;* God, the author of that natural desire, hath appointed natural means whereby to fulfil it; but man having utterly disabled his nature unto these means, hath had other revealed, and hath received from heaven a law to teach him, how that which is desired *naturally,* must now supernaturally be attained. *Hooker.*

If sense be not certain in the reports it makes of things to the mind, there can be *naturally* no such thing as certainty of knowledge. *South.*

When you have once habituated your heart to a serious performance of holy intercession, you have done a great deal to render it incapable of spite and envy, and to make it *naturally* delight in the happiness of mankind. *Law.*

2. According to nature; without affectation: with just representation.

These things so in my song, I *naturally* may show;
Now as the mountain high; then as the valley low;
Here fruitful as the mead; there, as the heath be bare;
Then, as the gloomy wood, I may be rough, tho' rare. *Drayton.*

That part
Was aptly fitted, and *naturally* perform'd. *Shakspeare.*

This answers fitly and *naturally* to the place of the abyss before the deluge, inclos'd within the earth. *Burnet.*

The thoughts are to be measured only by their propriety, that is, as they flow more or less *naturally* from the persons and occasions. *Dryden.*

3. Spontaneously; without art; without cultivation: as there is no place where wheat *naturally* grows.

NA'TURALNESS. *n. s.* [from *natural.*]

1. The state of being given or produced by nature.

The *naturalness* of a desire, is the cause that the satisfaction of it is pleasure, and pleasure importunes the will; and that which importunes the will, puts a difficulty on the will refusing or forbearing it. *South.*

2. Conformity to truth and reality: not affectation.

He must understand what is contained in the temperament of the eyes, in the *naturalness* of the eyebrows. *Dryden.*

Horace speaks of these parts in an ode that may be reckoned among the finest for the *naturalness* of the thought, and the beauty of the expression. *Addison.*

NA'TURE. *n. s.* [*natura,* Latin; *nature,* Fr.]

1. An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world.

Thou, *nature,* art my goddess; to thy law
My services are bound. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

When it was said to Anaxagoras, the Athenians have condemned you to die; he said, and *nature* them. *Bacon.*

Let the postilion *nature* mount, and let
The coachman art be set. *Cowley.*

Heaven bestows
At home all riches that wise *nature* needs. *Cowley.*

Simple *nature* to his hope was giv'n,
Beyond the cloud topt hill an humbler heav'n. *Pope.*

2. The native state or properties of any thing, by which it is discriminated from others.

Why leap'd the hills, why did the mountains shake,
What ail'd them their fix'd *natures* to forsake. *Cowley.*

Between the animal and rational province, some animals have a dark resemblance of the influxes of reason: so between the corporeal and intellectual world, there is man participating much of both *natures.* *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

The *nature* of brutes, besides what is common to them with plants, doth consist in having such faculties, whereby they are capable of apprehending external objects, and of receiving pain or pleasure from them. *Wilkins.*

3. The constitution of an animated body.

Nature, as it grows again tow'rd earth,
Is fashion'd for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shakspeare.*

We're not ourselves,
When *nature,* being oppress'd, commands the mind
To suffer with the body. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. Disposition of mind; temper.

Nothing could have subdued *nature*
To such a lowness, but his unkind daughters. *Shakspeare.*

A credulous father, and a brother noble,
Whose *nature* is so far from doing harms,
That he suspects none; on whose foolish honesty
My practices ride easy. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

5. The regular course of things.

My end
Was wrought by *nature,* not by vile offence. *Shakspeare.*

6. The compass of natural existence.

If their dam may be judge, the young apes are the most beautiful things in *nature.* *Glanville.*

7. The constitution and appearances of things.

The works, whether of poets, painters, moralists, or historians, which are built upon general *nature,* live for ever; while those which depend for their existence on particular customs and habits, a partial view of nature, or the fluctuation of fashion, can only be coeval with that which first raised them from obscurity. *Reynolds.*

8. Natural affection, or reverence; native sensations.

Have we not seen
The murdering son ascend his parent's bed,
Through violated *nature* force his way,
And stain the sacred womb where once he lay? *Pope.*

9. The state or operation of the material world.

He binding *nature* fast in fate,
Left free the human will. *Pope.*

10. Sort; species.

A dispute of this *nature* caused mischief in abundance, betwixt a king and an archbishop. *Dryden.*

11. Sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable to truth and reality.

Only *nature* can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined. *Addison.*

Nature and Homer were, he found, the same. *Pope.*

12. Physicks; the science which teaches the qualities of things.

Nature and *nature*'s laws lay hid in night,
God said, Let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope.*

13. Of this word which occurs so frequently, with significations so various, and so difficultly defined, Boyle has given an explication, which deserves to be epitomised.

Nature sometimes means the Authour of Nature, or *natura naturans;* as, *nature* hath made man partly corporeal and partly immaterial. For *nature* in this sense may be used the word *Creator.*

Nature sometimes means that on whose account a thing is what it is, and is called, as when we define the nature of an angle. For *nature* in this sense may be used *essence* or *quality.*

Nature sometimes means what belongs to a living creature at its nativity, or accrues to it by its birth, as when we say, a man is noble by *nature,* or a child is *naturally* forward. This may be expressed by saying, *the man was born so;* or, *the thing was generated such.*

Nature sometimes means an internal principle of local motion, as we say, the stone falls, or the flame rises by *nature;* for this we may say, that *the motion up or down is spontaneous,* or *produced by its proper cause.*

Nature sometimes means the established course of things corporeal; as, *nature* makes the night succeed the day. This may be termed *established order,* or *settled course.*

Nature means sometimes the aggregate of the powers belonging to a body, especially a living one;

as when physicians say, that *nature* is strong, or *nature* left to herself, will do the cure. For this may be used, *constitution*, *temperament*, or *structure of the body*.

Nature is put likewise for the system of the corporeal works of God; as there is no phœnix or chimera in *nature*. For *nature* thus applied, we may use *the world*, or *the universe*.

Nature is sometimes indeed commonly taken for a kind of semideity. In this sense it is best not to use it at all.

Boyle, Free Enq. into the Received Notion of Nature.

To NA'TURE.* *v. a.* To endow with natural qualities. We have long ceased to use the verb, but we retain the participle in good-*natured*, ill-*natured*, and other compounds.

He whiche *natureth* every kynde,
The myghty God, so as I fynde,
Of man, whiche is his creature,
Hath so devyded the nature. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 7.

NATU'RITY. *n. s.* [from *nature*.] The state of being produced by nature. Not used.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we impose not on the second; or what we deny unto nature we impute unto *naturity*. *Brown.*

NA'VAL. *adj.* [*naval*, Fr. *navalis*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of ships.

Encamping on the main,
Our *naval* army had besieged Spain;
They that the whole world's monarchy design'd,
Are to their ports by our bold fleet confin'd. *Waller.*
As our high vessels pass their watery way,
Let all the *naval* world due homage pay. *Prior.*

2. Belonging to ships.

Masters of such numbers of strong and valiant men, as well as of all the *naval* stores that furnish the world. *Temple.*

NA'VALS.* *n. s.* pl. Used by Clarendon for naval affairs; perhaps by no other writer.

It was a day of signal triumph, the action of it having much surpassed all that was done in Cromwell's time, whose *navals* were much greater than had ever been in any age.
Ld. Clarendon, Life, ii. 507.

NA'VARCHY.* *n. s.* [*navarchus*, Lat. captain of a ship.] Knowledge of managing ships.

Navarchy, and making models for buildings and riggings of ships. *Sir W. Petty, Adv. to Harthb*, (1648,) p. 6.

NAVE. *n. s.* [naf, Sax.]

1. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves.

Out, out, thou strumpet fortune! all you gods
In general synod take away her power;
Break all the spokes and fellies from her wheel,
And bowl the round *nave* down the hill of heav'n,
As low as to the fiends. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

In the wheels of waggons the hollows of the *naves*, by their swift rotations on the ends of the axle-trees, produce a heat sometimes so intense as to set them on fire. *Ray.*

2. [From *navis*, *nave*, old Fr.] The middle part of the church distinct from the aisles or wings.

It comprehends the *nave* or body of the church, together with the chancel. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

NA'VEL. *n. s.* [nafela, navela, Sax.]

1. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent.

Imbrasides addrest
His javeline at him, and so ript his *navill*, that the wound,
As endlessly it shut his eyes, so open'd on the ground,
It pour'd his entrailes. *Chapman.*
Our children, while within the womb they live,
Feed by the *navel*: here they feed not so. *Davies.*

The use of the *navel* is to continue the infant unto the mother, and by the vessels thereof to convey its aliments. *Brown.*

Me from the womb the midwife muse did take,
She cut my *navel*. *Cowley.*

There is a superintending providence, that some animals will hunt for the teat before they are quite gotten out of the secundines, and parted from the *navelstring*. *Derham.*

2. The middle; the interiour part.

Being press'd to the war,
Even when the *navel* of the state was touch'd,
They would not thread the gates. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Within the *navel* of this hideous wood,
Immur'd in cypress shades, a sorcerer dwells. *Milton, Comus.*

NA'VELGALL. *n. s.*

Navelgall is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the *navel*, occasioned either by the saddle being split behind, or the stuffing being wanting, or by the crupper buckle sitting down in that place, or some hard weight or knobs lying directly behind the saddle.

NA'VELWORT. *n. s.* [*cotyledon*.] A plant. It hath the appearance of houseleek. *Miller.*

NA'VEW. *n. s.* [*napus*, Lat. *navet*, *naveau*, French.] A plant. It agrees in most respects with the turnep; but has a lesser root, and somewhat warmer in taste. In the isle of Ely the species, which is wild, is very much cultivated, it being the cole seed from which they draw the oil. *Miller.*

NAU'FRAGE.* *n. s.* [*naufrage*, old Fr. *naufragium*, Lat.] Shipwreck. *Cockeram.*

Guilty of the ruin and *naufrage*, and perishing of infinite subjects. *Bacon, Speech at taking his Place in Chancery.*

NAU'FRAGOUS.* *adj.* [from *naufragus*, Lat.] Causing shipwreck.

That tempestuous, and oft *naufragous* sea, wherein youth and handsomeness are commonly tossed with no less hazard to the body than the soul. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 33.

NAUGHT. *adj.* [nahe, naphihe, Saxon; that is, *ne aught*, not any thing.] Bad; corrupt; worthless: it is now hardly used but in ludicrous language.

With them that are able to put a difference between things *naught* and things indifferent in the church of Rome, we are yet at controversy about the manner of removing that which is *naught*. *Hooker.*

Thy sister's *naught*: Oh Regan! she hath tied
Sharp-tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here. *Shakspeare.*

NAUGHT. *n. s.* Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written *nought*. See AUGHT, NOUGHT, and OUGHT.

Be you contented
To have a son set your decrees at *naught*,
To pluck down justice from your awful bench. *Shakspeare.*

NAU'GHTILY. *adv.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedly; corruptly.

NAU'GHTINESS.† *n. s.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedness; badness. Slight wickedness or perverseness, as of children.

No remembrance of *naughtiness* delights but mine own; and methinks the accusing his traps might in some manner excuse my fault, which certainly I loth to do. *Sidney.*

Idleness, the bane of body and mind, the nurse of *naughtiness*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 83.

NAU'GHTLY.* *adv.* [from *naught*.] Badly; corruptly.

Thus did I for want of better wit,
Because my parents *naughtly* brought me up.
Mir. for Mag. p. 297.

NAU'GHTY. *adj.* The same with *naught*.

1. Bad; wicked; corrupt.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in blood by his *naughty* father. *Sidney.*

These *naughty* times
Put bars between the owners and their rights. *Shakspeare.*

How far that little candle throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a *naughty* world. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is now seldom used but in ludicrous censure.

If gentle slumbers on thy temples creep,
But, naughty man, thou dost not mean to sleep,
Betake thee to thy bed. *Dryden.*

NAVI'CULAR. *adj.* [*navicularis*, Lat. *naviculaire*, Fr.] In anatomy, the third bone in each foot that lies between the astragalus and ossa cuneiformia. *Dict.*

NA'VIGABLE. *adj.* [*navigable*, French; *navigabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being passed by ships or boats.

The first-peopled cities were all founded upon these *navigable* rivers or their branches, by which the one might give succour to the other. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Many have motioned to the council of Spain, the cutting of a *navigable* channel through this small isthmus, so to shorten their common voyages to China, and the Moluccoes. *Heylin.*

Almighty Jove surveys
Earth, air, and shores, and *navigable* seas. *Dryden.*

NA'VIGABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *navigable.*] Capacity to be passed in vessels.

To NA'VIGATE. *v. n.* [*navigo*, Lat. *naviger*, Fr.] To sail; to pass by water.

The Phœnicians *navigated* to the extremities of the western ocean. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To NA'VIGATE. *v. a.* To pass by ships or boats.

Drusus, the father of the emperour Claudius, was the first who *navigated* the northern ocean. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

NAVIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*navigation*, Fr. from *navigate.*]

1. The act or practice of passing by water.

Our shipping for number, strength, mariners, and all things that appertain to *navigation*, is as great as ever. *Bacon.*

The loadstone is that great help to *navigation.* *More.*

Rude as their ships, was *navigation* then,
No useful compass or meridian known;
Coasting, they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no north but when the polestar shone. *Dryden.*

When Pliny names the Pœni as inventors of *navigation*, it must be understood of the Phœnicians, from whom the Carthaginians are descended. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Vessels of *navigation.*

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches; though the yesty waves
Confound and swallow *navigation* up. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

NA'VIGATOR. *n. s.* [*navigateur*, Fr. from *navigate.*] Sailor; seaman; traveller by water.

By the sounding of *navigators*, that sea is not three hundred and sixty foot deep. *Brerewood.*

The rules of *navigators* must often fail. *Brown.*

The contrivance may seem difficult, because the submarine *navigators* will want winds, tides, and the sight of the heavens. *Wilkins, Math. Magic.*

This terrestrial globe, which before was only a globe in speculation, has since been surrounded by the boldness of many *navigators.* *Temple.*

NAU'LAGE.✝ *n. s.* [*naulage*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *naulum*, Lat.] The freight of passengers in a ship.

NAU'MACHY.✝ *n. s.* [*naumachie*, Fr. *naumachia*, Lat.] A mock sea fight. *Cockeram.*

And now the *naumachie* begins,
Close to the surface. *Lovelace, Luc. Posth.* (1659,) p. 43.

NAUSEA.✱ *n. s.* [Latin; ναυτία, Gr. from ναῦς, a ship.] Sea-sickness; any sickness.

The sickness and *nausea*, usual in other cases of the like nature, being marvellously in this transferred to the by-standers. *Dodsley.*

To NAU'SEATE.✝ *v. n.* [from *nauseo*, Lat.] To grow squeamish; to turn away with disgust.

We are apt to *nauseate* a very [illegible] know that an ill cook did dress it. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions,* [illegible]

Don't over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be [illegible] with a lassitude, and *nauseate*, and grow tired of a particular subject before you have finished it. [illegible] *Mind.*

To NAU'SEATE. *v. a.*

1. To loath; to reject with disgust.

While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the selection seems arbitrary; for many are cry'd up in one age, which are decryed and *nauseated* in another. *Brown.*

Old age, with silent pace, comes creeping on,
Nauseates the praise, which in her youth she won,
And hates the muse by which she was undone. *Dryden.*

The patient *nauseates* and loaths wholesome foods. *Blackmore.*

Those heads, as stomachs, are not sure the best,
Which *nauseate* all, and nothing can digest. *Pope.*

2. To strike with disgust.

He let go his hold and turned from her, as if he were *nauseated*, then gave her a lash with his tail. *Swift.*

NAU'SEOUS. *adj.* [from *nausea*, Latin; *nauseé*, Fr.] Loathsome; disgustful; regarded with abhorrence.

Those trifles, wherein children take delight,
Grow *nauseous* to the young man's appetite:
And from those gaieties our youth requires
To exercise their minds, our age retires. *Denham.*

Food of a wholesome juice is pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, till hunger and thirst be well appeased, and then it begins to be less pleasant, and at last even *nauseous* and loathsome. *Ray.*

Old thread-bare phrases will often make you go out of your way to find and apply them, and are *nauseous* to rational hearers. *Swift.*

NAU'SEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *nauseous.*] Loathsomely; disgustfully.

This, though cunningly concealed, as well knowing how *nauseously* that drug would go down in a lawful monarchy, which was prescribed for a rebellious commonwealth, yet they always kept in reserve. *Dryden.*

Their satire's praise;
So *nauseously* and so unlike they paint. *Garth, Disp.*

NAU'SEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *nauseous.*] Loathsomeness; quality of raising disgust.

The *nauseousness* of such company disgusts a reasonable man, when he sees he can hardly approach greatness but as a moated castle; he must first pass through the mud and filth with which it is encompassed. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

NAU'TICAL.✝ } *adj.* [*nauticus*, Lat.] Pertaining to
NAU'TICK. } sailors.

He elegantly shewed by whom he was drawn, which depainted the *nautical* compass with *aut magnes, aut magna.* *Camden.*

How did thy senses quail,
Seeing the shores so swarm'd, and round about
Hearing confused shoutings of the *nautick* rout!
Fanshaw, Poems, (1676,) p. 288.

NAUTILUS. *n. s.* [Latin; *nautile*, Fr.] A shell fish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail.

Learn of the little *nautilus* to sail,
Spread the thin oar and catch the driving gale. *Pope.*

NA'VY.✝ *n. s.* [*navye*, *nave*, old French; *navis*, Lat.] An assemblage of ships, commonly ships of war; a fleet.

We mette of shyppes a grete *nave*,
Full of people that wolde in to Irlonde.
Old Morality of Hycke-Scorner.

On the western coast rideth a puissant *navy.* *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Levy money, and return the same to the treasurer of the *navy* for his majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

The narrow seas can scarce their *navy* bear,
Or crowded vessels can their soldiers hold. *Dryden.*

NAWL.✱ *n. s.* An awl. See NALL.

The master was appointed to bore their ears through with a nawl, and so to mark them for perpetual servants. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 120.

NAY.† *adv.* [Goth. *ne*; Sax. na, or *ne aye*.]

1. No; an adverb of negation.

Disputes in wrangling spend the day,
Whilst one says only yea, and t'other *nay*. *Denham.*

2. Not only so, but more. A word of amplification.

A good man always profits by his endeavour, yea, when he is absent; *nay*, when dead, by his example and memory; so good authors in their stile. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

He catechized the children in his chamber, giving liberty *nay* invitation to as many as would, to come and hear. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

This is then the allay of Ovid's writings, which is sufficiently recompensed by his other excellencies; *nay*, this very fault is not without its beauties; for the most severe censor cannot but be pleased. *Dryden.*

If a son should strike his father, not only the criminal but his whole family would be rooted out, *nay*, the inhabitants of the place where he lived, would be put to the sword, *nay*, the place itself would be razed. *Addison, Spect.*

3. Word of refusal.

They have beaten us openly uncondemned, being Romans, and have cast us into prison; and now do they thrust us out privily? *nay* verily; but let them come themselves and fetch us out. *Acts*, xvi. 37.

The fox made several excuses, but the stork would not be said *nay*; so that at last he promised him to come. *L'Estrange.*

He that will not when he may,
When he would he shall have *nay*. *Old Proverb.*

Nay.* *n. s.* Denial; refusal. See Denay.

There is a faire bedde there also, which she determineth to sell, and would have you to have the first *nay* of it. *Radcliffe, Letters,* (L. Mar. 26. 1613.)

There was no *nay*, but I must in,
And take a cup of ale. *W. Browne.*

To **Nay.*** *v. a.* To refuse. Obsolete.

The state of a cardinal — was *naied* and denaied him. *Holinshed, Chron. of Eng.* p. 620.

Na'yward.* *n. s.* [*nay* and *ward*.] Tendency to denial. This word has been given by Dr. Johnson as a third illustration of *nayword*, but Shakspeare's expression is certainly *nayward*, as Mr. Mason also has noticed.

But I'd say, he had not,
And, I'll be sworn, you would believe my saying,
Howe'er you lean to the *nayward*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Na'yword.† *n. s.* [*nay* and *word*.]

1. A proverbial reproach; a bye word.

If I do not gull him into a *nayword*, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

2. A watch word. Not in use.

I have spoke with her; and we have a *nayword* how to know one another. I come to her in white, and cry mum; she cries budget; and by that we know one another. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Nazare'ne.* *n. s.*

1. One of Nazareth.

He shall be called a *Nazarene*. *St. Matt.* ii. 23.

2. One of the early Christian converts, so denominated, from their faith in Jesus of Nazareth, both by Jew and Gentile.

A ring-leader of the sect of the *Nazarenes*. *Acts*, xxiv. 5.

The Pharisees seem to have composed the chief body of those Christian converts, who, in the earlier times, were distinguished by the appellation of *Nazareens*. These, though they embraced Christianity, yet they entered so little into the real spirit and genius of it, that they were still fond of the beggarly elements and carnal ordinances of the ceremonial law. *Bp. Percy.*

Na'zarite.* *n. s.* [from the Heb. *nazar*, to separate, to distinguish.] One separated from others by a profession of some extraordinary and special acts of religion. *Bp. Patrick.*

When either man or woman shall separate themselves to vow a vow of a *Nazarite*, to separate themselves unto the Lord; he shall separate himself from wine and strong drink. *Num.* vi. 2, 3.

I with this messenger will go along,
Nothing to do, be sure, that may dishonour
Our Law, or stain my vow of *Nazarite*. *Milton, S. A.*

Ne.† *adv.* [Saxon. This particle was formerly of very frequent use, both singly and by contraction in compound words: as, *nill* for *ne will* or *will not*; *nas* for *ne has* or *has not*; *nis* for *ne is* or *is not*.]

1. Neither.

His warlike shield all cover'd closely was,
Ne might of mortal eye be ever seen,
Not made of steel, nor of enduring brass. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. Not.

Yet who was that Belphœbe, he *ne* wist. *Spenser, F. Q.*

But when she saw at last, that he *ne* would
For ought or nought be wonne unto her will,
She turn'd her love to hatred manifold. *Ib.* v. iv. 30.

Neaf.† *n. s.* [*nefi*, Icelandick.] A fist. It is retained in Scotland, and the north of England: pl. *neaves*. See Neif.

Give me thy *neaf*, Monsieur Mustardseed. *Shakspeare.*

To **NEAL.**† *v. a.* [anælan, Sax. to heat; *neelen*, old French, to enamel.] To temper by a gradual and regulated heat.

The workmen let it cool by degrees in such relentings of fire, as they call their *nealing* heats; lest it should shiver by a violent succeeding of air in the room of fire. *Digby.*

This did happen for want of the glasses being gradually cooled or *nealed*. *Boyle.*

If you file, engrave, or punch upon your steel, *neal* it first, because it will make it softer, and consequently work easier. The common way is to give it a blood-red heat in the fire, then let it cool of itself. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

To **Neal.** *v. n.* To be tempered in fire.

Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein if they stand and *neal*, the imperfect metals vapour away. *Bacon.*

NEAP.* *n. s.* [nep-flod, Sax. Skinner derives it from næpre, næpτιζ, want, poor; implying, I suppose, that a *neap* is when the water flows *not copious*.] Low tide. Seamen use the expression "deep *neap*."

The mother of waters, the great deep, hath lost nothing of her ancient bounds. Her motion of ebbing and flowing, of high springs and dead *neaps*, are as constant as the changes of the moon. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Neap.† *adj.* Low; decrescent. Used only of the tide. See the substantive.

The waters are in perpetual agitation of flux and refluxes; even when no wind stirs, they have their *neap* and spring tides. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 66.

How doth the sea constantly observe its ebbs and flows, its springs and *neap*-tides, and still retain its saltness, so convenient for the maintenance of its inhabitants. *Ray.*

Ne'aped.* *adj.* [from *neap*.] Wanting sufficient depth of water. Spoken of ships. The same as *beneaped*. See Beneaped.

Neapo'litan.* *n. s.* A native of the kingdom of Naples.

O Stephano! two *Neapolitans* 'scap'd. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Neapo'litan.* *adj.* Belonging to Naples.

When a *Neapolitan* cavalier has nothing else to do, he gravely shuts himself up in his closet, and falls a tumbling over his papers to see if he can start a law-suit, and plague any of his neighbours. *Addison on Italy.*

NEAR.† *prep.* [neah, Sax. from neah, nigh; Su. Goth. and Belg. *naer*.] At no great distance from;

close to; nigh; not far from. It is used both of place and time.

I have heard thee say,
No grief did ever come so *near* thy heart,
As when thy lady and thy true love died. *Shakspeare.*
Thou thought'st to help me, and such thanks I give,
As one *near* death to those that wish him live. *Shakspeare.*
With blood the dear alliance shall be bought,
And both the people *near* destruction brought. *Dryden.*
To the warlike steed thy studies bend,
Near Pisa's flood the rapid wheels to guide. *Dryden.*

This child was very *near* being excluded out of the species of man, barely by his shape. *Locke.*

NEAR.† *adv.*

1. Almost.

Whose fame by every tongue is for her minerals hurl'd,
Near from the mid-day's point throughout the western world. *Drayton.*

2. At hand; not far off. Unless it be rather in this sense an adjective.

Thou art *near* in their mouth, and far from their reins. *Jer.* xii. 2.

He serv'd great Hector, and was ever *near*,
Not with his trumpet only, but his spear. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. Within a little.

Self-pleasing and humourous minds are so sensible of every restraint, as they will go *near* to think their girdles and garters to be bonds and shackles. *Bacon, Ess.*

This eagle shall go *near*, one time or other, to take you for a hare. *L'Estrange.*

He that paid a bushel of wheat per acre, would pay now about twenty-five pounds per annum; which would be *near* about the yearly value of the land. *Locke.*

The Castilian would rather have died in slavery than paid such a sum as he found would go *near* to ruin him. *Addison.*

4. By relation or alliance.

The earl of Armagnac, *near* knit to Charles,
A man of great authority in France,
Proffers his only daughter to your grace
In marriage. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.* P. I.

NEAR. *adj.*

1. Not distant in place, or time. [Sometimes it is doubtful whether *near* be an adjective or adverb.]

This city is *near* to flee unto. *Gen.* xix. 20.

Accidents, which however dreadful at a distance, at a *nearer* view lost much of their terrour. *Fell.*

The will free from the determination of such desires, is left to the pursuit of *nearer* satisfactions. *Locke.*

After he has continued his doubling in his thoughts, and enlarged his idea as much as he pleases, he is not one jot *nearer* the end of such addition than at first setting out. *Locke.*

Whether they *nearer* liv'd to the blest times,
When man's Redeemer bled for human crimes;
Whether the hermits of the desart fraught
With living practice, by example taught. *Harte.*

2. Advanced towards the end of an enterprise or disquisition.

Unless they add somewhat else to define more certainly what ceremonies shall stand for best, in such sort that all churches in the world should know them to be the best, and so know them that there may not remain any question about this point; we are not a whit the *nearer* for that they have hitherto said. *Hooker.*

3. Direct; straight; not winding.

Taught to live the *nearest* way. *Milton.*
To measure life, learn then betimes, and know
Tow'rd solid good what leads the *nearest* way. *Milton.*

4. Close; not rambling; observant of style or manner of the thing copied.

Hannibal Caro's, in the Italian, is the *nearest*, the most poetical, and the most sonorous of any translation of the Æneid. Yet though he takes the advantage of blank verse, he commonly allows two lines for one in Virgil, and does not always hit his sense. *Dryden.*

5. Closely related.

If one shall approach to any that is *near of kin* to him. *Lev.* xviii. 6.

6. Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being *near* their master. *Shakspeare.*

7. Touching; pressing; affecting; dear.

Every minute of his being thrusts
Against my *near'st* of life. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

He could never judge that it was better to be deceived than not, in a matter of so great and *near* concernment. *Locke.*

8. Parsimonious, inclining to covetousness; as, a *near* man.

NEAR *hand.* Closely; without acting or waiting at a distance.

The entring *near hand* into the manner of performance of that which is under deliberation, hath overturned the opinion of the possibility or impossibility. *Bacon, Holy War.*

To NEAR.* *v. a.* [*naederen*, Teut.] To approach; to be near to.

Give up your key
Unto that lord that *nears* you. *Heywood, Royal King.*

To NEAR.* *v. n.* To draw near. A naval expression: as, the vessels *neared* fast, i. e. drew near to each other.

NEA'RLY. *adv.* [from *near*.]

1. At no great distance; not remotely.

Many are the enemies of the priesthood: they are diligent to observe whatever may *nearly* or remotely blemish it. *Atterbury.*

2. Closely; pressingly.

Nearly it now concerns us, to be sure
Of our omnipotence. *Milton, P. L.*

It concerneth them *nearly*, to preserve that government which they had trusted with their money. *Swift.*

3. In a niggardly manner.

NEA'RNESS. *n. s.* [from *near*.]

1. Closeness; not remoteness; approach.

God, by reason of *nearness*, forbad them to be like the Canaanites or Egyptians. *Hooker.*

Delicate sculptures be helped with *nearness*, and gross with distance; which was well seen in the controversy between Phidias and Alcmenes about the statue of Venus. *Wotton.*

Those blessed spirits that are in such a *nearness* to God, may well be all fire and love, but you at such a distance cannot find the effects of it. *Duppa.*

The best rule is to be guided by the *nearness*, or distance at which the repetitions are placed in the original. *Pope.*

2. Alliance of blood or affection.

Whether there be any secret passages of sympathy between persons of near blood; as, parents, children, brothers and sisters. There be many reports in history, that upon the death of persons of such *nearness*, men have had an inward feeling of it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. Tendency to avarice; caution of expence.

It shews in the king a *nearness*, but yet with a kind of justness. So these little grains of gold and silver, helped not a little to make up the great heap. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

NEAT.† *n. s.* [neat, neaten, niten, Sax. *naut*, Icel. The Scotch use *nowt* and *nolt*, and the former is old English also: "Goodly *neat*, both fat and bigge with bone," Churchyard's Worth. of Wales, 1578. And so *nowtherd* is in the north of England a *neatherd*. *Naut* is used in the Isle of Man.]

1. Black cattle; oxen. It is commonly used collectively.

The steer, the heifer, and the calf,
Are all call'd *neat*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Smoak preserveth flesh; as we see in bacon, *neats'* tongues, and martlemas beef. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

His droves of asses, camels, herds of *neat*,
And flocks of sheep, grew shortly twice as great. *Sandys.*
What care of *neat*, or sheep is to be had,
I sing, Mecænas. *May, Virgil.*

Some kick'd until they can feel, whether
A shoe be Spanish or *neats'* leather. *Hudibras.*

As great a drover, and as great
A critick too, in hog or *neat.* *Hudibras.*

Set it in rich mould, with *neats'* dung and lime. *Mortimer.*

2. A single cow or ox.

Who both by his calf and his lamb will be known,
May well kill a *neat* and a sheep of his own. *Tusser.*

Go and get me some repast.—
What say you to a *neat's* foot?—
'Tis passing good; I prythee, let me have it. *Shakspeare.*

NEAT. *adj.* [*net*, French; *nitidus*, Lat.]

1. Elegant, but without dignity.

The thoughts are plain, yet admit a little quickness and passion; the expression humble, yet as pure as the language will afford; *neat*, but not florid; easy, and yet lively. *Pope.*

2. Cleanly.

Herbs and other country messes,
Which the *neat*-handed Phyllis dresses. *Milton, L'All.*

If you were to see her, you would wonder what poor body it was, that was so surprisingly *neat* and clean. *Law.*

3. Pure; unadulterated; unmingled: now used only in the cant of trade, but formerly more extensive.

Tuns of sweet old wines, along the wall
Neat and divine drink. *Chapman, Odyss.*

When the best of Greece besides, mixe ever, at our cheere,
My good old ardent wine, with small; and our inferiour mates
Drinke even that mixt wine measured too; thou drinkst without those crutes
Our old wine, *neate.* *Chapman.*

NEA'THERD. *n. s.* [neatȝhyrd, Sax.] A cowkeeper; one who has the care of black cattle. Βȣκόλος, *bubulcus.*

There *netherd*, with cur and his horn,
Be a fence to the meadow and corn. *Tusser.*

The swains and tardy *neatherds* came, and last
Menalcas, wet with beating winter mast. *Dryden.*

NEA'TLY.† *adv.* [from *neat.*]

1. Elegantly, but without dignity; sprucely.

I will never trust a man again for keeping his sword clean; nor believe he can have every thing in him, by wearing his apparel *neatly.* *Shakspeare, All's well.*

To love an altar built,
Of twelve vast French romances *neatly* gilt. *Pope.*

2. Cleanlily.

Whether there be any instance of a state, wherein the people, living *neatly* and plentifully, did not aspire to wealth? *Bp. Berkeley, Querist, § 60.*

NEA'TNESS.† *n. s.* [from *neat.*]

1. Spruceness; elegance without dignity.

Pelagius carped at the curious *neatness* of men's apparel. *Hooker.*

2. Cleanliness.

That no hardness of heart do steal upon me, under shew of more *neatness* of conscience than is cause. *Bacon to K. James, Cabb. p. 11.*

NEA'TRESS.* *n. s.* [from *neat.*] She who takes care of cattle.

I knew the lady very well, but worthless of such praise,
The *neatresse* said; and muse I do, a shepherd thus should blaze
The coate of beautie. *Warner, Albion's England.*

NEB. *n. s.* [nebbe, Sax.]

1. Nose; beak; mouth. Retained in the north.

How she holds up the *neb*, the bill to him!
And arms her with the boldness of a wife. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Take a glass with a belly and a long *neb.* *Bacon.*

2. [In Scotland.] The bill of a bird. See NIB.

NE'BULA. *n. s.* [Latin.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as also to films upon the eyes.

NE'BULOUS. *adj.* [*nebulosus*, Lat.] Misty; cloudy.

NECESSA'RIAN.* *n. s.* One of those who are advocates for the doctrine of philosophical necessity. More properly *necessitarian.* But it is a bad word, and has no useful meaning. Dr. Priestley employs it.

NE'CESSARIES. *n. s.* [from *necessary.*] Things not only convenient but needful; things not to be left out of daily use. *Quibus doleat natura negatis.*

The supernatural *necessaries* are, the preventing, assisting, and renewing grace of God, which we suppose God ready to annex to the revelation of his will, in the hearts of all that with obedient humble spirits receive and sincerely embrace it. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

We are to ask of God such *necessaries* of life as are needful to us, while we live here. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

The right a son has, to be maintained and provided with the *necessaries* and conveniences of life, out of his father's stock, gives him a right to succeed to his father's property for his own good. *Locke.*

NE'CESSARILY. *adv.* [from *necessary.*]

1. Indispensably.

I would know by some special instance, what one article of Christian faith, or what duty required *necessarily* unto all men's salvation there is, which the very reading of the word of God is not apt to notify. *Hooker.*

Every thing is endowed with such a natural principle, whereby it is *necessarily* inclined to promote its own preservation and well-being. *Wilkins.*

2. By inevitable consequence.

They who recall the church unto that which was at the first, must *necessarily* set bounds and limits unto their speeches. *Hooker.*

3. By fate; not freely.

The church is not of such a nature as would *necessarily*, once begun, preserve itself for ever. *Pearson.*

They subjected God to the fatal chain of causes, whereas they should have resolved the necessity of all inferiour events into the free determination of God himself; who executes *necessarily*, that which he first proposed freely. *South.*

NE'CESSARINESS. *n. s.* [from *necessary.*] The state of being necessary.

NE'CESSARY. *adj.* [*necessarius*, Lat.]

1. Needful; indispensably requisite.

Being it is impossible we should have the same sanctity which is in God, it will be *necessary* to declare what is this holiness which maketh men be accounted holy ones, and called saints. *Pearson.*

All greatness is in virtue understood;
'Tis only *necessary* to be good. *Dryden, Aureng.*

A certain kind of temper is *necessary* to the pleasure and quiet of our minds, consequently to our happiness; and that is holiness and goodness. *Tillotson.*

The Dutch would go on to challenge the military government and the revenues, and reckon them among what shall be thought *necessary* for their barrier. *Swift.*

2. Not free; fatal; impelled by fate.

Death, a *necessary* end,
Will come, when it will come. *Shakspeare.*

3. Conclusive; decisive by inevitable consequence.

They resolve us not, what they understand by the commandment of the word; whether a literal and formal commandment, or a commandment inferred by any *necessary* inference. *White.*

No man can shew by any *necessary* argument, that it is naturally impossible that all the relations concerning America should be false. *Tillotson, Pref.*

NE'CESSARY.* *n. s.* A privy.

The boatmen make use of this part of the beach as a *necessary.* *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 14.*

To NECE'SSITATE. *v. a.* [from *necessitas*, Latin.] To make necessary; not to leave free; to exempt from choice.

Hast thou proudly ascribed the good thou hast done to thy own strength, or imputed thy sins and follies to the *necessitating* and inevitable decrees of God. *Duppa, Rules for Devotion.*

The marquis of Newcastle being pressed on both sides, was *necessitated* to draw all his army into York. *Clarendon.*

Man seduc'd,
And flatter'd out of all, believing lies
Against his Maker: no decree of mine
Concurring to *necessitate* his fall. *Milton, P. L.*

Our voluntary service he requires,
Not our *necessitated*. *Milton, P. L.*

Neither the Divine Providence, or his determinations, persuasions, or inflexions of the understanding, or will of rational creatures doth deceive the understanding, or pervert the will, or *necessitate* or incline either to any moral evil. *Hale.*

The politician never thought that he might fall dangerously sick, and that sickness *necessitate* his removal from the court. *South.*

The Eternal, when he did the world create
And other agents did *necessitate*,
So what he order'd they by nature do,
Thus light things mount, and heavy downward go,
Man only boasts an arbitrary state. *Dryden.*

The perfections of any person may create our veneration, his power, our fear, and his authority arising thence, a servile and *necessitated* obedience, but love can be produced only by kindness. *Rogers.*

NECESSITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *necessitate*.] The act of making necessary; fatal compulsion.

This necessity, grounded upon the *necessitation* of a man's will without his will, is so far from lessening those difficulties which flow from the fatal destiny of the Stoicks, that it increaseth them. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Where the law makes a certain heir, there is a *necessitation* to one; where the law doth not name a certain heir, there is no *necessitation* to one, and there they have power or liberty to choose. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

NECE'SSITIED. *adj.* [from *necessity*.] In a state of want. Not used.

This ring was mine, and when I gave it Helen,
I bad her, if her fortunes ever stood
Necessitied to help, that by this token
I would relieve her. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

NECE'SSITOUS.✝ *adj.* [*necessiteux*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Pressed with poverty.

They who were envied found no satisfaction in what they were envied for, being poor and *necessitous*. *Clarendon.*

In local seisures, and righting himself on those who, though not perfectly insolvent, are yet very *necessitous*, a good man will not be hasty in going to extremities. *Kettlewell.*

There are multitudes of *necessitous* heirs and penurious parents, parsons in pinching circumstances, with numerous families of children. *Arbuthnot.*

NECE'SSITOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *necessitous*.] Poverty, want, need.

Universal peace is demonstration of universal plenty, for where there is want and *necessitousness*, there will be quarrelling. *Burnet, Theory.*

NECE'SSITUDE. *n. s.* [from *necessitudo*, Lat.]

1. Want; need.

The mutual *necessitudes* of human nature necessarily maintain mutual offices between them. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. Friendship.

NECE'SSITY. *n. s.* [*necessitas*, Lat.]

1. Cogency, compulsion; fatality.

Necessity and chance
Approach not me, and what I will is fate. *Milton, P. L.*

Though there be no natural *necessity*, that such things must be so, and that they cannot possibly be otherwise, without implying a contradiction, yet may they be so certain as not to admit of any reasonable doubt concerning them. *Wilkins.*

2. State of being necessary; indispensableness.

Urge the *necessity*, and state of times. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Racine used the chorus in his Esther, but not that he found any *necessity* of it: it was only to give the ladies an occasion of entertaining the king with vocal musick. *Dryden.*

We see the *necessity* of an augmentation, to bring the enemy to reason. *Addison.*

3. Want; need; poverty.

The art of our *necessities* is strange,
That can make vile things precious. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The cause of all the distractions in his court or army, proceeded from the extreme poverty, and *necessity* his majesty was in. *Clarendon.*

We are first to consult our own *necessities*, but then the *necessities* of our neighbours have a christian right to a part of what we have to spare. *L'Estrange.*

4. Things necessary for human life.

These should be hours for *necessities*,
Not for delights, times to repair our nature
With comforting repose, and not for us
To waste these times. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Great part of the world are free from the *necessities* of labour and employment, and have their time and fortunes in their own disposal. *Law.*

5. Cogency of argument; inevitable consequence.

There never was a man of solid understanding, whose apprehensions are sober, and by a pensive inspection advised, but that he hath found, by an irresistible *necessity*, one true God and everlasting being. *Ralegh, Hist.*

Good-nature, or beneficence and candour, is the product of right reason, which of *necessity* will give allowance to the failings of others. *Dryden.*

6. Violence; compulsion.

Never shall
Our heads get out, if once within we be,
But stay compell'd by strong *necessity*. *Chapman.*

NECK.✝ *n. s.* [Sax. hnecca, necca, collum; Icel. *hnacke*, Su. *nacke*, occiput; ab Icel. and Sueth. ant. *hniga*, inclinare, (to bow, to bend.) Serenius.]

1. The part between the head and body.

He'll beat Aufidius' head below his knee,
And tread upon his *neck*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The length of the face twice exceedeth that of the *neck*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

She clapp'd her leathern wing against your towers,
And thrust out her long *neck*, even to your doors. *Dryden.*

I look on the tucker to be the ornament and defence of the female *neck*. *Addison.*

2. A long narrow part.

The access of the town was only by a *neck* of land, between the sea on the one part, and the harbour water on the other. *Bacon.*

Thou walk'st as on a narrow mountain's *neck*,
A dreadful height, with scanty room to tread. *Dryden.*

3. *On the* NECK. Immediately after, from one following another closely.

He depos'd the king,
And, *on the neck* of that, task'd the whole state. *Shakspeare.*

The second way to aggregate sin, is by addition of sin to sin; and this is done sundry ways, first by committing one sin *on the neck* of another, as David sinned, when he added murther to adultery. *Perkins.*

It stands *on the neck* of this same news, that Ferdinando and Isabella had concluded a peace. *Bacon.*

4. *To break the* NECK *of an affair*. To hinder any thing being done, or, to do more than half.

NE'CKBAND. } *n. s.* A gorget, handkerchief for
NE'CKERCHIEF. } a woman's neck.

NE'CKBEEF. *n. s.* [*neck* and *beef*.] The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold to the poor at a very cheap rate.

They'll sell (as cheap as *neckbeef*) for counters. *Swift.*

NE'CKCLOTH. *n. s.* [*neck* and *cloth*.] That which men wear on their necks.

Will she with huswife's hand provide thy meat,
And ev'ry Sunday morn thy *neckcloth* plait? *Gay.*

NE'CKED.* *adj.* [from *neck*.] Used in composition, figuratively and literally; having a neck.

Stiff-*neck'd* pride nor art nor force can bend. *Denham.*
The first [horse] —
Dauntless at empty noises, lofty-*necked.* *Dryden, Georg.*

Ne'cklace. *n. s.* [*neck* and *lace.*] An ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on their necks.

Ladies, as well then as now, wore estates in their ears. Both men and women wore torques, chains, or *necklaces* of silver and gold set with precious stones. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
Or lose a heart, or *necklace*, at a ball. *Pope.*

Ne'cklaced.* *adj.* [from *necklace.*] Marked as with a necklace.

The hooded and the *necklaced* snake. *Sir W. Jones.*

Ne'ckland.* *n. s.* [*neck* and *land.*] A long narrow part of land. See Neck.

Promontories and *necklands* which butt into the sea, what are they but solid creeks? *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 32.

Neck-verse.* *n. s.* The verse which was anciently read to entitle the party to benefit of clergy; said to be the beginning of the fifty-first Psalm, "Miserere mei," &c.

They have a sanctuary for thee, to save thee, yea and a *necke verse*, if thou canst rede but a lytle latenly, though it be never so soryly. *Tindal, Obed. of a Christen Man*, fol. 69. a.
If a monk had been taken for stealing of bacon,
For burglary, murder, or rape;
If he could but rehearse, (well prompt,) his *neck verse*,
He never could fail to escape.
Brit. Apollo, (1710,) vol. iii. No. 72.

Ne'ckweed. *n. s.* [*neck* and *weed.*] Hemp: in ridicule.

Necro'logy.* *n. s.* [νέκρος and λόγος, Gr. *necrologie*, Fr.] An account of persons deceased.

NE'CROMANCER.† *n. s.* [νεκρὸς and μάντις, Gr. Sometimes corruptly written by old authors *negromancer*; and thus Cotgrave calls it, in French also, "*nigromance*, one who practises the black art;" mistakenly alluding to *niger*, black, as part of the etymology: but it is certainly from νεκρὸς, a dead person.] One who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead; a conjurer; an enchanter.

There shall not be found among you — a charmer, or a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a *necromancer*, [in old translations, *that asketh advice or counsel of the dead*, or *that seeketh to the dead.*] *Deut.* xviii. 11.
I am employed like the general who was forced to kill his enemies twice over, whom a *necromancer* had raised to life.
Swift, Miscell.

Ne'cromancy.† *n. s.* [νεκρὸς and μάντις; *necromance*, French.]

1. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead.

The resurrection of Samuel is nothing but delusion in the practice of *necromancy* and popular conception of ghosts.
Brown.

2. Enchantment; conjuration.

It was by *necromancy*,
By carectes and conjuration. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 161.
He did it partly by *necromancy*, wherein he was much skilled.
Abbot, Desc. of the World.
This palace standeth in the air,
By *necromancy* placed there,
That it no tempests needs to fear. *Drayton.*

Necroma'ntical.* } **Ne'cromantick.** } *adj.* [from *necromancy.* Old in our language; though Dr. Johnson has not noticed either form of this adjective.] Belonging to necromancy; performed by enchantment.

And by him stands that *necromanticke* chaire,
In which he makes his direful invocations,
And binds the fiends that shall obey his will.
Merry Dev. of Edmonton, (1617,) Prol.

Some *necromantick* trick. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 506.
His *necromantical* prophecies. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 177.
Strange effects performed by *necromantick* arts.
Hallywell, Melampr. p. 52.
Thy *necromantic* forms, in vain,
Haunt us on the tented plain. *Warton, Ode* 12.

Necroma'ntically.* *adv.* [from *necromantical.*] By charms; by conjuration.

Lamps must be solemnly burned before it; and then, after some diabolical exorcisms *necromantically* performed, the head shall prove vocal. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1650,) p. 199.

Ne'cromantick.* *n. s.* Trick; conjuration.

With all the *necromanticks* of their art. *Young, Night Th.* 8.

NECROSIS.* *n. s.* [νέκρωσις, Gr. *necrose*, Fr.] A disease of the bones.

NE'CTAR.† *n. s.* [νέκταρ, Gr. *nectar*, Lat. and Fr.] Pleasant liquor, said to be drank by the heathen deities; any pleasant liquor.

What will it be,
When that the watry palate tastes indeed
Love's thrice reputed *nectar.* *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*
Zephyr, in the spring,
Gently distils his *nectar*-dropping showers. *Drummond, Sonnet.*
Thy *nectar*-dropping muse, thy sugar'd song.
More, Cupid's Conflict, (1647.)
In heaven the trees
Of life ambrosial fruitage bear, and vines
Yield *nectar.* *Milton, P. L.*
Thus having spoke, the nymph the table spread,
Ambrosial cates with *nectar* rosy red. *Pope, Odyss.*

Necta'real.* } **Necta'rean.** } *adj.* [from *nectar.*] Sweet as nectar; resembling nectar.

A *nectarean*, a balsam kiss. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 535
Thy *nectareal* fragrancy
Hourly there meets
An universal synod of all sweets. *Crashaw, Poems*, p. 151.

Ne'ctared. *adj.* [from *nectar.*] Tinged with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar.

He gave her to his daughters to imbathe
In *nectar'd* lavers, strew'd with asphodil. *Milton, Comus.*
How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of *nectar'd* sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns. *Milton, Comus.*
He with the Nais wont to dwell,
Leaving the *nectar'd* feasts of Jove. *Fenton.*

Necta'reous. *adj.* [*nectareus*, Latin.] Resembling nectar; sweet as nectar.

Annual for me, the grape, the rose renew,
The juice *nectareous* and the balmy dew. *Pope.*

Ne'ctarine.† *adj.* [*nectarin*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Sweet as nectar.

To their supper-fruits they fell,
Nectarine fruits. *Milton, P. L.*

Ne'ctarine *n. s.* [*nectarine*, French.] A fruit of the plum kind.

This fruit differs from a peach in having a smooth rind and the flesh firmer. *Miller.*

The only *nectarines* are the murry and the French; of the last there are two sorts, one, which is the best, very round, and the other something long; of the murry there are several sorts.
Temple.

To **Ne'ctarize.*** *v. a.* [from *nectar.*] To sweeten. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

Ne'ctarous.* *adj.* [from *nectar.*] Sweet as nectar.

Nectarous draughts between from milky stream,
Berry, or grape. *Milton, P. L.*

Ne'dder.* *n. s.* An adder: a word yet used in Derbyshire. [*nadr*, Goth. neððeр, Sax.]

Anon the *nedders* gan her for to sting.
Chaucer, Leg. of Good Women.

NEED.† *n. s.* [neod, Sax. *nauth*, M. Goth. *naud*, Icel. necessitas; *neida*, cogere, (to compel,) ab antiquiss. *na*, con, prope. Serenius.]

1. Exigency; pressing difficulty; necessity.

The very stream of his life, and the business he hath helmed, must, upon a warranted *need*, give him a better proclamation. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

That spirit that first rush'd on thee,
In the camp of Dan,
Be efficacious in thee now at *need*. *Milton, S. A.*
In thy native innocence proceed,
And summon all thy reason at thy *need*. *Dryden.*

2. Want; distressful poverty.

Famine is in thy cheeks;
Need and oppression stare within thine eyes,
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back. *Shakspeare.*

Defer not to give to him that is in *need*. *Ecclus.* iv. 3.

The distant heard, by fame, her pious deeds;
And laid her up for their extreamest *needs*;
A future cordial for a fainting mind. *Dryden.*

God sometimes calls upon thee to relieve the *needs* of thy brother, sometimes the necessities of thy country, and sometimes the urgent wants of thy prince. *South.*

3. Want; lack of any thing for use.

God grant we never may have *need* of you. *Shakspeare.*

God, who sees all things intuitively, neither stands in *need* of logick, nor uses it. *Baker.*

To NEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To want; to lack; to be in want of; to require.

Basest beggars
Are in the poorest thing superfluous;
Allow not nature more than nature *needs*,
Man's life is cheap as beast's. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The whole *need* not a physician, but the sick. *St Matt.*

Thou thy regal sceptre shalt lay by,
For regal sceptre then no more shall *need*. *Milton.*

To ask whether the will has freedom? is to ask, whether one power has another? A question too absurd to *need* an answer. *Locke.*

To NEED. *v. n.*

1. To be wanted; to be necessary.

More ample spirit than hitherto was wont,
Here *needs* me whiles the famous ancestors
Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount. *Spenser.*

When we have done it, we have done all that is in our power, and all that *needs*. *Locke.*

2. To have necessity of any thing; to be in want of any thing.

We have instances of perception whilst we are asleep: but how incoherent and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being, those who are acquainted with dreams *need* not be told. *Locke.*

He that would discourse of things, as they agree in the complex idea of extension and solidity, *needed* but use the word body. *Locke.*

NEE'DER. *n. s.* [from *need*.] One that wants any thing.

If the time thrust forth
A cause for thy repeal, we shall not send
O'er the vast world, to seek a single man;
And lose advantage, which doth ever cool
In th' absence of the *needer*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

NEE'DFUL.† *adj.* [*need* and *full*.]

1. Distresed; in want. This is the primary sense, but not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

He nought helpeth *needful* in their neede.
Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale.

Why standest thou so far off, O Lord, and hidest thy face in the *needful* time of trouble. *Psalm* x. 1. *Common Pr.*

2. Necessary; indispensably requisite.

Give us all things that be *needful*, both for our souls and bodies. *Common Prayer.*

Do you consent we shall acquaint him with it,
As *needful* in our loves, fitting our duty? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

All things *needful* for defence abound,
Mnestheus, and brave Seresthus walk the round. *Dryden.*

To my present purpose it is not *needful* to use arguments, to evince the world to be finite. *Locke.*

A lonely desart and an empty land,
Shall scarce afford, for *needful* hours of rest,
A single house to their benighted guest. *Addison on Italy.*

NEE'DFULLY. *adv.* [from *needful*.] Necessarily.

They who
Dare for these poems, yet both ask and read,
And like them too; must *needfully*, though few,
Be of the best. *B. Jonson.*

NEE'DFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *needful*.] Necessity.

NEE'DILY. *adv.* [from *needy*.] In poverty; poorly.

NEE'DINESS. *n. s.* [from *needy*.] Want; poverty.

Whereas men have many reasons to persuade; to use them all at once, weakeneth them. For it argueth a *neediness* in every of the reasons, as if one did not trust to any of them, but fled from one to another. *Bacon.*

NEE'DLE.† *n. s.* [Goth. *nethal*; Sax. nedl; Icel. *nael*; à Teut. *neten*, suere. Wachter and Serenius.]

1. A small instrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth; and perforated at the other to receive the thread, used in sewing.

For him you waste in tears your widow'd hours,
For him your curious *needle* paints the flowers. *Dryden.*

The most curious works of art, the sharpest finest *needle*, doth appear as a blunt rough bar of iron coming from the furnace of the forge. *Wilkins.*

2. The small steel bar which in the mariner's compass stands regularly north and south.

Go bid the *needle* its dear north forsake,
To which with trembling reverence it doth bend. *Cowley.*

The use of the loadstone, and the mariners' *needle* was not then known. *Burnet, Theory.*

NEE'DLE-FISH. *n. s.* [*belone*; *needle* and *fish*.] A kind of sea-fish.

One rhomboidal bony scale of the *needle-fish*. *Woodward.*

NEE'DLEFUL. *n. s.* [*needle* and *full*.] As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

NEE'DLER. } *n. s.* [from *needle*.] He who makes
NEE'DLE-MAKER. } needles.

NEE'DLE-WORK. *n. s.* [*needle* and *work*.]

1. The business of a sempstress.

2. Embroidery by the needle.

In *needle-works* and embroideries, it is more pleasing to have a lively work upon a lightsome ground, than a dark and melancholy work upon a lightsome ground. *Bacon.*

In a curious brede of *needle-work*, one colour falls away by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see the variety without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other. *Addison.*

NEE'DLESS. *adj.* [from *need*.]

1. Unnecessary; not requisite.

Their exception against easiness, as if that did nourish ignorance, proceedeth altogether of a *needless* jealousy. *Hooker.*

This sudden stab of rancour I misdoubt;
Pray God, I say, I prove a *needless* coward.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Would not these be great and *needless* abatements of their happiness, if it were confined within the compass of this life only. *Atterbury.*

Money we either lock up in chests, or waste it in *needless* and ridiculous expences upon ourselves, whilst the poor and the distressed want it for necessary uses. *Law.*

2. Not wanting. Out of use.

For his weeping in the *needless* stream,
Poor dear, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament,
As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

NEE'DLESSLY. *adv.* [from *needless.*] Unnecessarily; without need.

The consequences whereof have been to render languages more difficult to be learnt, and *needlessly* to advance orthography into a troublesome and laborious art. *Holder, Elem. of Speech,* Pref.

NEE'DLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *needless.*] Unnecessariness.

To explain St. Paul's epistles, after so great a train of expositors, might seem censurable for its *needlessness*, did not daily examples of pious and learned men justify it. *Locke.*

NEE'DMENT. *n. s.* [from *need.*] Something necessary.

Behind
His scrip did hang, in which his *needments* he did bind. *Spenser, F. Q.*

NEEDS.† *adv.* [neder, Saxon, unwilling. Dr. Johnson. — It is merely *need is*, used parenthetically. Mr. H. Tooke.] Necessarily; by compulsion; indispensably.

The general and perpetual voice of men is as the sentence of God himself; for that which all men have at all times learned, nature herself must *needs* have taught. *Hooker.*

God must *needs* have done the thing which they imagine was to be done. *Hooker.*

I must *needs* after him, madam, with my letter. *Shakspeare.*

Another being elected and his ambassadours returned, he would *needs* know the cause of his repulse. *Davies.*

I perceive
Thy mortal sight to fail: objects divine
Must *needs* impair, and weary, human sense. *Milton, P. L.*

To say the principles of nature must *needs* be such as philosophy makes them, is to set bounds to omnipotence. *Glanville.*

A trial at law must *needs* be innocent in itself, when nothing else corrupts it; because it is a thing which we cannot but want, and there is no living in this world without it. *Kettlewell.*

I have affairs below,
Which I must *needs* dispatch before I go. *Dryden.*

NEE'DY. *adj.* [from *need.*] Poor; necessitous; distressed by poverty.

Their gates to all were open evermore,
And one sat waiting ever them before,
To call in comers by, that *needy* were and poor. *Spenser.*

— In his *needy* shop a tortoise hung,
An aligator stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-shap'd fishes. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

The poor and *needy* praise thy name. *Ps.* lxxiv. 21.

We bring into the world a poor *needy* uncertain life, short at the longest, and unquiet at the best. *Temple.*

Being put to right himself upon the *needy*, he will look upon it as a call from God to charity. *Kettlewell.*

Nuptials of form, of interest, or of state,
Those seeds of pride are fruitful in debate:
Let happy men for generous love declare,
And choose the *needy* virgin, chaste and fair. *Granville.*

To relieve the *needy*, and comfort the afflicted, are duties that fall in our way every day. *Addison, Spect.*

NEEL.* *n. s.* [*nael*, Icel. *naael*, Dan.] A needle. Written also *neele* and *neld.*

These and ill lucke together —
Have stacke away my dear *neele.*
Comedy of Gamm. Gurton's Needle, (1551.)

She with her *neele* composes
Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch, or berry.
Shakspeare, Pericles, (1607.)

Their thimbles into armed gauntlets change,
Their *neelds* to lances. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

For thee fit weapons were
Thy *neld* and spindle, not a sword and spear.
Fairfax, Tass. xx. 95.

NE'ER. [for *never.*]

It appears I am no horse,
That I can argue and discourse;
Have but two legs, and *ne'er* a tail. *Hudibras.*

To **NEESE.**† *v. n.* [nieren, Saxon; *niesen*, Teut. *niessen*, German; from naje, the nose.] To sneeze; to discharge flatulencies by the nose. Used in Scotland, and in the north of England.

He went up and stretched himself upon him; and the child *neesed* seven times, and opened his eyes. *2 Kings,* iv. 35.

The whole quire hold their hips, and loffe;
And waxen in their mirth, and *neeze*, and swear
A merrier hour was never wasted there.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

How apt our nature is to catch and propagate the infection of a superstitious tradition, may appear from that ancient and modern usage of praying for a person upon *neezing*, the vulgar presages consequent to the approach of any strange fish to our shore, the regarding of any casual stops and breaches in any known rivers, any odd noises, &c. *Spencer on Prodigies,* p. 61.

NEE'SING.* *n. s.* [from *neese.*] The act of sneezing; sternutation.

By his *neesings* a light doth shine, and his eyes are like the eye-lids of the morning. *Job,* xli. 18.

You summer *neezings* when the sun is set,
That fill the air with a quick fading fire,
Cease from your flashings! *More, Philos. Poems,* (1647,) p. 323.

NEE'SWORT.* *n. s.* An herb. *Sherwood.*

NEF. *n. s.* [old French; from *nave.*] The body of a church; the nave.

The church of St Justina, by Palladio, is the most handsome, luminous, disencumbered building in Italy. The long *nef* consists of a row of five cupolas, the cross one has on each side a single cupola deeper than the others. *Addison.*

NEFA'ND.* } *adj.* [*nefandus*, Latin.] Not to be
NEFA'NDOUS. } named; abominable.

Knowing what *nefand* abominations are practised.
Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, (1616.) p. 198.

The press restrain'd! *nefandous* thought!
In vain our sires have nobly fought.
Green's Poem of the Spleen, (1754,) p. 23.

NEFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*nefarius*, Latin.] Wicked; abominable.

The most *nefarious* bastards, are they whom the law stiles incestuous bastards, which are begotten between ascendants and descendants, and between collateral, as far as the divine prohibition extends. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

NEFA'RIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *nefarious.*] Abominably; wickedly.

That unhallowed villany *nefariously* attempted upon the person of our agent. *Milton, Letters of State.*

NEGA'TION. *n. s.* [*negatio*, Lat. *negation*, Fr.]

1. Denial: the contrary to *affirmation.*

Our assertions and *negations* should be yea and nay, for whatsoever is more than these is sin. *Rogers.*

2. Description by denial, or exclusion, or exception.

Negation is the absence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of, or which has no right, obligation, or necessity to be present with it; as when we say a stone is inanimate, or blind, or deaf. *Watts, Logick.*

Chance signifies, that all events called casual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically and naturally produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of those bodies, with this only *negation*, that those inanimate bodies are not conscious of their own operations. *Bentley.*

3. Argument drawn from denial.

It may be proved in the way of *negation*, that they came not from Europe, as having no remainder of the arts, learning, and civilities of it. *Heylin.*

NE'GATIVE.† *adj.* [*negatif*, Fr. *negativus*, Lat.]

1. Denying; contrary to *affirmative.*

If thou wilt confess,
Or else be impudently *negative*,
To have nor eyes, nor ears, nor thought.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

2. Implying only the absence of something; not positive; privative.

There is another way of denying Christ with our mouths which is *negative*, when we do not acknowledge and confess him. *South.*

Consider the necessary connection that is between the *negative* and positive part of our duty. *Tillotson.*

3. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as king, they are not ashamed to seek to deprive me of the liberty of using my reason with a good conscience. *King Charles.*

NE'GATIVE. *n. s.*

1. A proposition by which something is denied.

Of *negatives* we have the least certainty; they are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved. *Tillotson.*

2. A particle of denial; as, *not.*

A purer substance is defin'd,
But by an heap of *negatives* combin'd;
Ask what a spirit is, you'll hear them cry,
It hath no matter, no mortality. *Cleaveland.*

To NE'GATIVE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dismiss by negation.

The proposal was *negatived* by a small majority. *Andrews, Anecd.* p. 169.

NE'GATIVELY. *adv.* [from *negative.*]

1. With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively.

When I asked him whether he had not drunk at all? he answered *negatively.* *Boyle.*

2. In form of speech implying the absence of something.

The fathers draw arguments from the Scripture *negatively* in reproof of that which is evil; Scriptures teach it not, avoid it therefore. *Hooker.*

To this I shall suggest something by way of answer, both *negatively* and positively. *Wilkins.*

I shall shew what this image of God in man is, *negatively*, by shewing wherein it does not consist; and positively, by shewing wherein it does. *South.*

NE'GATORY.* *adj.* [*negatoire*, Fr.] Belonging to negation. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To NEGLE'CT. *v. a.* [*neglectus*, Lat.]

1. To omit by carelessness.

Heaven,
Where honour due and reverence none *neglects.* *Milton, P. L.*

2. To treat with scornful heedlessness.

If he *neglect* to hear them, tell it unto the church. *St. Matthew.*

This my long suffering, and my day of grace,
Those who *neglect* and scorn shall never taste. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To postpone.

I have been long a sleeper; but I trust
My absence doth *neglect* no great design,
Which by my presence might have been concluded. *Shakspeare.*

NEGLE'CT. *n. s.* [*neglectus*, Lat.]

1. Instance of inattention.

2. Careless treatment; scornful inattention.

I have perceived a most faint *neglect* of late, which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very pretence or purpose of unkindness. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. Negligence: frequency of neglect.

Age breeds *neglect* in all, and actions
Remote in time, like objects remote in place,
Are not beheld at half their greatness. *Denham.*

4. State of being unregarded.

Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect*,
With virgin honours let my herse be deck't,
And decent emblem. *Prior.*

NEGLE'CTER.† *n. s.* [from *neglect.*] One who neglects.

Christianity has backed all its precepts with eternal life, and eternal death, to the performers or *neglecters* of them. *South, Serm.* vii. 99.

NEGLE'CTFUL. *adj.* [*neglect* and *full.*]

1. Heedless; careless; inattentive: with *of.*

Moral ideas not offering themselves to the senses, but being to be framed to the understanding, people are *neglectful of* a faculty they are apt to think wants nothing. *Locke.*

Though the Romans had no great genius for trade, yet they were not entirely *neglectful of* it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Treating with indifference.

If the father caress them when they do well, shew a cold and *neglectful* countenance to them upon doing ill, it will make them sensible of the difference. *Locke on Education.*

NEGLE'CTFULLY. *adv.* [from *neglectful.*] With heedless inattention; careless indifference. Not used.

NEGLE'CTINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *neglecting.*] Carelessly; inattentively.

I then, all smarting with my wounds, being cold,
Out of my grief and my impatience
To be so pester'd with a popinjay,
Answer'd *neglectingly*, I know not what. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV*, P. I.

NEGLE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *neglect.*] The state of being negligent.

Sleeping *neglection* doth betray to loss
The conquests of our scarce cold conqueror. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.* P. I.

NEGLE'CTIVE.† *adj.* [from *neglect.*] Inattentive to; regardless of.

An absolute forbearance, and *neglective* forgetfulness, of all earthly comforts. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 167.

It is a wonder they should be so *neglective* of their own children. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 202.

I wanted not probabilities sufficient to raise jealousies in any king's heart, not wholly stupid, and *neglective* of the publick peace. *King Charles.*

*NEGLIGE'E.** *n. s.* [French.] A sort of fashionable gown, which the ladies continued to wear in the early part of the present reign.

He fancied twenty Cupids prepared for execution in every folding of her white *negligee.* *Goldsmith, Ess.* 15.

The story is an antique statue painted white and red, fringed and dressed in a *negligee* made by a Yorkshire mantua-maker. *Gray, Lett.*

NE'GLIGENCE.† *n. s.* [*negligence*, Fr. *negligentia*, Latin.]

1. Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly.

By a thorough contempt of little excellencies, he is perfectly master of them. This temper of mind leaves him under no necessity of studying his air; and he has this peculiar distinction, that his *negligence* is unaffected. *Spectator*, No. 75.

2. Instance of neglect.

She let it drop by *negligence*
And, to the advantage, I being here, took't up. *Shakspeare.*

NE'GLIGENT. *adj.* [*negligent*, Fr. *negligens*, Lat.]

1. Careless; heedless; habitually inattentive.

My sons, be not now *negligent*; for the Lord hath chosen you to stand before him. 2 *Chron.* xxix. 11.

2. Careless of any particular: with *of* before a noun.

Her daughters see her great zeal for religion; but then they see an equal earnestness for all sorts of finery. They see she is not *negligent of* her devotion; but then they see her more careful to preserve her complexion. *Law.*

We have been *negligent* in not hearing his voice. *Baruch*, i. 19.

3. Scornfully regardless.

Let stubborn pride possess thee long,
And be thou *negligent* of fame;
With ev'ry muse to grace thy song,
May'st thou despise a poet's name. *Swift, Miscell.*

NE'GLIGENTLY. *adv.* [from *negligent.*]

1. Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness.

Insects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination; and whereas some of the ancients have said that their motion is indeterminate, and their imagination indefinite, it is *negligently* observed; for ants go right forwards to their hills, and bees know the way to their hives. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaster have the loudest fame;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their flame.
In both our English genius is exprest,
Lofty and bold, but *negligently* drest. *Waller.*

In comely figure rang'd my jewels shone,
Or *negligently* plac'd for thee alone. *Prior.*

2. With scornful inattention.

Nego'tiable.✱ *adj.* [*negotium*, Latin.] Capable of being negotiated.

Nego'tiant.✱ *n. s.* [from *negotiate.*] A negotiator; one employed to treat with others.

Ambassadours, *negotiants*, and generally all other ministers of mean fortune, in conversation with princes and superiours must use great respect. *Ralegh, Arts of Emp.* ch. 25.

To **NEGO'TIATE.** *v. n.* [*negocier*, Fr. from *negotium*, Lat.] To have intercourse or business; to traffick; to treat: whether of publick affairs, or private matters.

Have you any commission from your lord to *negotiate* with my face? *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

She was a busy *negotiating* woman, and in her withdrawing chamber had the fortunate conspiracy for the king against king Richard been hatched. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

It is a common errour in *negotiating;* whereas men have many reasons to persuade, they strive to use them all at once, which weakeneth them. *Bacon.*

They that received the talents to *negotiate* with, did all of them, except one, make profit of them. *Hammond.*

A steward to embezzle those goods he undertakes to manage; an embassador to betray his prince for whom he should *negotiate;* are crimes that double their malignity from the quality of the actors. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

I can discover none of these intercourses and negotiations, unless that Luther *negotiated* with a black boar. *Atterbury.*

To **Nego'tiate.**✱ *v. a.* To manage; to conclude by treaty or agreement.

Lady—is gone into the country with her lord, to *negotiate*, at leisure, their intended separation. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

Negotia'tion. *n. s.* [*negociation*, Fr. from *negotiate.*] Treaty of business, whether publick or private.

Oil is slow, smooth, and solid; so are Spaniards observed to be in their motion: Though it be a question yet unresolved, whether their affected gravity and slowness in their *negotiations* have tended more to their prejudice or advantage. *Howard.*

They ceased not from all worldly labour and *negotiation.* *White.*

Nego'tiator. *n. s.* [*negociateur*, Fr. from *negotiate.*] One employed to treat with others.

Those who have defended the proceedings of our *negotiators* at Gertruydenberg, dwell much upon their zeal in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands; but say nothing to justify those demands. *Swift.*

NE'GRO. *n. s.* [Spanish; *negre*, Fr.] A blackmoor.

Negroes transplanted into cold and flegmatic habitations, continue their hue in themselves and their generations. *Brown.*

Ne'gus.✱ *n. s.* A mixture of wine, water, sugar, lemon, and nutmeg.

The mixture now called *negus* was invented in Queen Anne's time by Colonel Negus. *Malone, Life of Dryden*, p. 484.

Neif.† *n. s.* [*nefi*, Icel. *naeve*, Dan. *neive* or *nieve*, Scottish; and so in the north of England.] Fist. It is likewise written *neaf.*

Sweet knight, I kiss thy *neif.* *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
Reach me thy *neif.* *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

To **NEIGH.**† *v. n.* [hnægan, Saxon; *naeyen*, Teut. *hinnio*, Latin.] To utter the voice of a horse or mare.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and *neighing* loud. *Shakspeare.*

They were as fed horses, every one *neighed.* *Jer.* v. 8.

The generous horse, that nobly wild,
Neighs on the hills, and dares the angry lion. *Smith.*

Neigh. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The voice of an horse.

It is the prince of palfreys; his *neigh* is like the bidding of a monarch, and his countenance enforces homage. *Shakspeare.*

Nei'ghing.✱ *n. s.* [from *neigh.*] The voice of a horse or mare.

The snorting of his horses was heard from Dan: the whole land trembled at the sound of the *neighing* of his strong ones. *Jer.* viii. 16.

Shrill *neighings* fill the neighbouring plain. *Dryden.*

NEI'GHBOUR.† *n. s.* [nehȝebuр, nehbuр, Saxon; from neh, nigh, near, and ȝebuр, an inhabitant.]

1. One who lives near to another.

A kid sometimes for festivals he slew,
The choicer part was his sick *neighbour's* due. *Harte.*

2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility.

Masters, my good friends, mine honest *neighbours*,
Will you undo yourselves? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. Intimate; confident.

The deep revolving witty Buckingham
No more shall be the *neighbour* to my counsels. *Shakspeare.*

4. [In divinity.] One partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

Sins against men are injuries; hurts, losses and damages, whereby our *neighbour* is in his dignity, life, chastity, wealth, good name, or any way justly offended, or by us hindred. *Perkins.*

The gospel allows no such term as a stranger; makes every man my *neighbour.* *Sprat, Serm.*

You should always change and alter your intercessions, according as the needs and necessities of your *neighbours* or acquaintance seem to require. *Law.*

Nei'ghbour.✱ *adj.* Near to another; adjoining; next.

I long'd the *neighbour* town to see. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Jan.*

God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah, and the *neighbour* cities thereof. *Jer.* i. 40.

I'll lug the guts into the *neighbour* room. *Shakspeare.*

He sent such an addition of foot, as he could draw out of Oxford and the *neighbour* garrisons. *Clarendon.*

To **Nei'ghbour.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adjoin to; to confine on.

Wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Give me thy hand,
Be pilot to me, and thy places shall
Still *neighbour* mine. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

These grow on the leisurely ascending hills that *neighbour* the shore. *Sandys, Journey.*

Things nigh equivalent and *neighbouring* value,
By lot are parted. *Prior.*

2. To acquaint with; to make near to.

That being of so young days brought up with him,
And since so *neighbour'd* to his youth and haviour. *Shakspeare.*

To **Nei'ghbour.**✱ *v. n.* [from the noun.] To inhabit the vicinity.

As a king's daughter being in person sought
Of divers princes who do *neighbour* near,
On none of them can fix a constant thought. *Davies.*

Nei'ghbourhood. *n. s.* [from *neighbour.*]

1. Place adjoining.

One in the *neighbourhood* mortally sick of the small-pox, desiring the doctor to come to him. *Fell.*

I could not bear
To leave thee in the *neighbourhood* of death,
But flew in all the haste of love to find thee. *Addison, Cato.*

2. State of being near each other.

Consider several states in a *neighbourhood*; in order to preserve peace between these states, it is necessary they should be formed into a balance. *Swift.*

3. Those that live within reach of communication.

How ill mean *neighbourhood* your genius suits?
To live like Adam midst an herd of brutes! *Harte.*

NEI'GHBOURLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *neighbourly.*] State or quality of being neighbourly. *Scott.*

NEI'GHBOURLY. *adj.* [from *neighbour.*] Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil.

The Scottish lord hath a *neighbourly* charity in him; for he borrowed a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore he would pay when he was able. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

The Woodberry so nigh, and *neighbourly* doth live,
With Abberley his friend. *Drayton.*

He steals my customers; twelve he has under bonds never to return; judge if this be *neighbourly* dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

NEI'GHBOURLY.† *adv.* [from *neighbour.*] With social civility.

'Being *neighbourly* admitted, — by the courtesy of England, to hold possessions in our province, a country better than their own. *Milton, Observ. on the Articles of Peace.*

NEI'GHBOURSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *neighbour.*] State of being near each other.

How happy are the dead, who quietly rest
Beneath these stones! each by his kindred laid,
Still in a hallow'd *neighbourship* with those,
Who when alive his social converse shar'd.
Miss Baillie, Series of Plays on the Passions, (1798)

NEI'THER.† *conjunct.* [naþðer, naðær, Sax. *ne either.*]

1. Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a negative sentence, and answered by *nor.* Dr. Johnson. — Improperly used when more than two things come under consideration: as where Addison uses "determined in his conduct *neither* by the dictates of his own conscience, the suggestions of true honour, *nor* the principles of religion," he should have either left out "the suggestions of true honour," or he should have said, "is not determined by the dictates of his own conscience, the suggestions of true honour, or the principles of religion." Bp. Hurd.

He was *neither* there *ne* here,
But clene out of himselfe away,
That he n'ot wot to thinke or say. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 2.

Fight *neither* with small *nor* great, save only with the king. 1 *Kings,* xxii. 31.

Men lived at home, *neither* intent upon any foreign merchandise, *nor* inquisitive after the lives and fortunes of their neighbours. *Heylin.*

2. It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibition to any sentence.

Ye shall *not* eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it. *Gen.* iii. 3.

This commandment standeth *not* for a cypher, *neither* is it read and expounded in vain among Christians. *White.*

3. Sometimes at the end of a sentence it follows as a negative; and though not very grammatically, yet emphatically, after another negative; in old English two negatives denied.

If it be thought that it is the greatness of distance, whereby the sound cannot be heard; we see that lightnings and coruscations, near at hand, yield *no* sound *neither.* *Bacon.*

Men come not to the knowledge of which are thought innate, till they come to the use of reason, *nor* then *neither.* *Locke.*

NEI'THER. *pronoun.* Not either; nor one nor other.

He *neither* loves,
Nor either cares for him. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Which of them shall I take?
Both, one, or *neither*? *neither* can be
If both remain alive. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The balance, by a propensity to either side, inclined to *neither.* *Fell.*

Suffice it that he's dead; all wrongs die with him:
Thus I absolve myself, and excuse him,
Who sav'd my life and honour, but praise *neither.* *Dryden.*

Experience makes us sensible of both, though our narrow understandings can comprehend *neither.* *Locke.*

They lived with the friendship and equality of brethren, *neither* lord, *neither* slave to his brother; but independent of each other. *Locke.*

NEM-CON.* An abbreviation of the Latin *nemine contradicente,* no one opposing; often used in colloquial language. See CON.

NE'MOROUS.* *adj.* [*nemorosus,* Lat.] Woody. *Cockeram.*

Paradise itself was but a kind of *nemorous* temple, or sacred grove. *Evelyn,* B. iv. § 4.

To NEMPNE.* *v. a.* [nemnan, Saxon.] To name. Obsolete.

Ye moten *nempne* him to what place also. *Chaucer, Squ. Tale.*

As much disdeigning to be so misdempt,
Or a warmonger to be basely *nempt.* *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. x. 29.

*NE'NIA.** *n. s.* [Greek.] A funeral song; an elegy.

NE'NUPHAR. *n. s.* [*nymphæa,* Latin.] Water lily, or water rose.

NEOLO'GICAL.* *adj.* [*neologique,* Fr.] Employing new words or phrases.

Such examples really make one tremble; and will, I am convinced, determine my fair fellow-subjects and their adherents to adopt, and scrupulously conform to, [Dr.] Johnson's rules of true orthography by book. In return to this concession, I seriously advise him to publish, by way of appendix to his great work, a genteel *neological* dictionary, containing those polite, though perhaps not strictly grammatical, words and phrases, commonly used, and sometimes understood, by the beau monde. *Ld. Chesterfield, World,* No. 101.

*NEO'LOGY.** *n. s.* [*neologie,* Fr. from the Greek νέος, new, and λόγος, a word, discourse.] Invention or use of new words and phrases.

They endeavour by a sort of *neology* of their own to confound all ideas of write and wrong. *Boothby on Burke,* p. 266.

NEO'LOGISM.* *n. s.* [*neologisme,* Fr.] A new and quaint expression.

NE'OPHYTE.† *n. s.* [*neophyte,* Fr. νεὸς and φύω.] One regenerated; a convert; one entered into a new state.

In effects of grace, which exceed far the effects of nature, we see St. Paul makes a difference; between those he calls *neophytes,* that is newly grafted into Christianity; and those that are brought up in the faith. *Bacon, Sp. on the Union of Laws.*

He tells thee true, my noble *neophyte;* my little grammaticaster, he does. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

NE'OPHYTE.* *adj.* Newly entered into an employment.

It is with your young grammatical courtier, as with your *neophyte* player, a thing usual to be daunted at the first presence or interview. *B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.*

NEOTE'RICK.† *n. s.* [*neotericus,* Lat. from νέος, new, Gr. νεώτερος, more recent.] One of modern times.

I refer you to the voluminous tomes of Galen, Areteus, Rhasis, &c. and those exact *neotericks,* Savanorala, Capivaccius, Donatus. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 7.

The students in that profession [divinity] should apply themselves in the first place to the reading of the Scriptures, next

the councils and ancient fathers, and then the schoolmen; excluding those neotericks, both Jesuits and Puritans, who are known to be meddlers in matters of state and monarchy.
The King's Lett. to Vice-Ch. of Oxf. (1622.) *A. Wood, Ann.*

We are not to be guided either by the misreports of some ancients, or the capricios of one or two *neotericks*. *Grew.*

NEOTE'RICAL.* } NEOTE'RICK. } *adj.* Modern; novel; late.

They were the inventions of men, which lived in diverse ages, and had also diverse ends, some being ancient, others *neoterical*. *Bacon, Pref. to Wisdom of the Ancients.*

I advise you not to neglect old authors; for though we be come as it were to the meridian of truth, yet there be many *neoterical* commentators, and self-conceited writers, that eclipse her in many things, and go from " obscurum" to " obscurius." *Howell, Lett.* iv. 31.

NEP.† *n. s.* [*nepeta*, Lat.] The herb catmint.

The dog when he is stomach-sick can go right to his proper grass, the cat to her *nep*, the goat to his hemlock.
Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 51.

NEPE'NTHE.† *n. s.* [Gr. νη, and πένθος; Fr. *népenthès*.] A drug that drives away all pains.

Not that *Nepenthes*, which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
Is of such power to stir up joy as this. *Milton, Comus.*

There where no passion, pride, or shame transport,
Lull'd with the sweet *nepenthe* of a court;
There where no fathers, brothers, friends disgrace,
Once break their rest nor stir them from their place. *Pope.*

NE'PHEW. *n. s.* [*nepos*, Latin; *neveu*, French.]

1. The son of a brother or sister.

Immortal offspring of my brother Jove;
My brighest *nephew* and whom best I love. *Dryden.*

I ask, whether in the inheriting of this paternal power, the grandson by a daughter, hath a right before a *nephew* by a brother? *Locke.*

2. The grandson. Out of use.

With what intent they were first published, those words of the *nephew* of Jesus do plainly signify, after that my grandfather Jesus had given himself to the reading of the law and the prophets, and other books of our fathers, and had gotten therein sufficient judgement, he proposed also to write something pertaining to learning and wisdom. *Hooker.*

Her sire at length is kind,
Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,
And for his hatching *nephews* smooths the seas. *Dryden.*

3. Descendant, however distant. Out of use.

All the sons of these five brethren reign'd
By due success, and all their *nephews* late,
Even thrice eleven descents the crown retain'd. *Spenser.*

NEPHRI'TICAL.† } NEPHRI'TICK. } *adj.* [νεφριτικός; *nephretique*, Fr.]

1. Belonging to the organs of urine.

Mr. Harison hath been of late somewhat more than heretofore troubled with certain *nephritical* fits; but they are transient and light. *Wotton to Sir E. Bacon, Rem.* p. 481.

A very valuable medicine, and of great account in divers cases, particularly asthmas, *nephritick* pains, nervous colicks, and obstructions. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 62.

2. Troubled with the stone.

The diet of *nephritick* persons ought to be opposite to the alkalescent nature of the salts in their blood. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Good against the stone.

The *nephritick* stone is commonly of an uniform dusky green; but some samples I have seen of it that are variegated with white, black, and sometimes yellow. *Woodward.*

NE'POTISM. *n. s.* [*nepotisme*, French; *nepos*, Latin.] Fondness for nephews.

To this humour of *nepotism* Rome owes its present splendour; for it would have been impossible to have furnished out so many glorious palaces with such a profusion of pictures and statues, had not the riches of the people fallen into different families. *Addison on Italy.*

NE'REID.* *n. s.* [*Nereis*, Lat.; pl. *Nereides*, daughters of Nereus.] A sea-nymph.

Her gentlewomen, like the *Nereids*,
So many mermaids, tended her i' the eyes,
And made their bends adornings. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

NERVE.† *n. s.* [*nervus*, Latin; *nerf*, French.]

1. The organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body.

The *nerves* do ordinarily accompany the arteries through all the body; they have also blood vessels, as the other parts of the body. Wherever any *nerve* sends out a branch, or receives one from another, or where two *nerves* join together, there is generally a ganglio or plexus. *Quincy.*

What man dare, I dare:
Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear;
Take any shape but that, and my firm *nerves*
Shall never tremble. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. It is used by the poets for sinew or tendon.

If equal powres
Thou wouldst inflame, amids my *nerves*, as then
I could encounter with three hundred men. *Chapman*

Strong Tharysmed discharged a speeding blow
Full on his neck, and cut the *nerves* in two. *Pope, Odyss.*

3. Force; strength.

The *nerve* and emphasis of the verb will lie in the preposition. *Abp. Sancroft, Serm.* p. 20.

To NERVE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strengthen.

Thou, last,
Tremendous goddess, *nerve* this lifted arm! *Aaron Hill.*

NE'RVELESS.† *adj.* [from *nerve*.] Without strength.

There sunk Thalia, *nerveless*, faint and dead,
Had not her sister Satire held her head. *Pope, Dunciad.*

O'er all profound dejection sat,
And *nerveless* fear. *Thomson, Liberty*, P. iii.

The western eloquence, in its turn, appeared *nerveless* and effeminate, frigid or insipid, to the hardy and inflamed imaginations of the east. *Warburton, Doct. of Grace*, p. 71.

NE'RVOUS.† *adj.* [*nervosus*, Latin.]

1. Full of nerves.

The body of this fish is three yards long, and one yard broad, thick skinn'd, without scales, narrow towards the tail which is *nervous*, slow in swimming, wanting fins.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 26.

We may imagine what acerbity of pain must be endured by our Lord — by the piercing his hands and feet, parts very *nervous*, and exquisitely sensible. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 32.

2. Well strung; strong; vigorous.

As " sine nervis esse" is a phrase for debility, so to be *nervous*, is taken to be valid and strong.
Waterhous on Fortescue, (1663,) p. 197.

What *nervous* arms he boasts, how firm his tread,
His limbs how turn'd. *Pope, Odyss.*

3. Relating to the nerves; having the seat in the nerves.

The venal torrent, murm'ring from afar,
Whisper'd no peace to calm this *nervous* war;
And Philomel, the siren of the plain,
Sung soporifick unisons in vain. *Harte.*

4. [In medical cant.] Having weak or diseased nerves.

Poor, weak, *nervous* creatures. *Cheyne.*

NE'RVOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *nervous*.] With strength; with force.

He thus *nervously* describes the strength of custom.
Warton, Hist. E. P. iv. 66.

NE'RVOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *nervous*.] Vigour; strength.

If there had been epithets joined with the other substantives, it would have weakened the *nervousness* of the sentence.
Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

NE'RVY. *adj.* [from *nerve*.] Strong; vigorous. Not in use.

Death, that dark spirit, in his *nervy* arm doth lie,
Which being advanc'd, declines, and then men die. *Shakspeare.*

NE'SCIENCE.† *n. s.* [from *nescio*, Latin.] Ignorance; the state of not knowing.

Not vincible ignorance, or of things he might know, but invincible; not privative ignorance, or of things he ought to know, but mere *nescience*; in brief, ignorance: — simple ignorance, and not sinful ignorance.
Walsall, Life of Chr. (1615,) sign. B. 4.

God fetched it about for me, in that absence and *nescience* of mine. *Bp. Hall, Specialties of his Life.*

Many of the most accomplished wits of all ages, have resolved their knowledge into Socrates his sum total, and after all their pains in quest of science, have sat down in a professed *nescience*. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

NESH.† *adj.* [neſc, Sax.] Soft; tender; easily hurt. Skinner. The word is used in several parts of England, sometimes with the pronunciation of *naish* or *nash*; and it is old in our language.

For love his herte is tendre and *neshe.*
Chaucer, Court of Love.

The *nesh* tops of the young hazel. *Crowe, Lewesdon Hill.*

NESS.

1. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a substantive, denoting *state* or *quality*; as, *poisonous, poisonousness; turbid, turbidness; lovely, loveliness;* from niſſe, Saxon.

2. The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory; from neſe, Saxon; a *nose of land*, or headland.

NEST.† *n. s.* [neſt, Saxon; the past participle of neſan, to visit frequently, to haunt. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 375.]

1. The bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her young.

If a bird's *nest* chance to be before thee in the way, thou shalt not take the dam with the young. *Deut.* xxii. 6.

Th' example of the heavenly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark,
Above the skies let thy proud musick sound,
Thy humble *nest* build on the ground. *Cowley.*

2. Any place where animals are produced.

Redi found that all kinds of putrefaction did only afford a *nest* and aliment for the eggs and young of those insects he admitted. *Bentley.*

3. An abode; place of residence; a receptacle. Generally in a bad sense: as, a *nest* of rogues and thieves.

Not farre away, not meete for any guest,
They spide a little cottage, like some poor man's *nest.*
Spenser, F. Q.

Come from that *nest*
Of death, contagion, and unnatural sleep. *Shakspeare.*

4. A warm close habitation, generally in contempt.

Some of our ministers having livings offered unto them, will neither, for zeal of religion, nor winning souls to God, be drawn forth from their warm *nests.* *Spenser.*

5. Boxes or drawers; little pockets or repositories.

To NEST.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build nests.

This poor dove, being driven thrice away by that horrible northern wind, which razed at length the dove-house and the city, did she not *nest*, and as it were hide her head, in secret holes? *Harmar, Tr. of Beza,* (1587,) p. 279.

The cedar stretched his branches as far as the mountains of the moon, and the king of birds *nested* within his leaves.
Howell, Voc. For.

NE'STEGG. *n. s.* [*nest* and *egg.*] An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it.

Books and money laid for shew,
Like *nesteggs*, to make clients lay. *Hudibras.*

To NE'STLE.† *v. n.* [neſtlian, Saxon.] To settle; to harbour; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.

Their purpose was, to fortify in some strong place of the wild country, and there *nestle* till succours came. *Bacon.*

A cock got into a stable was *nestling* in the straw among the horses. *L'Estrange.*

The king's fisher wonts commonly by the waterside, and *nestles* in hollow banks. *L'Estrange.*

Fluttering there they *nestle* near the throne,
And lodge in habitations not their own. *Dryden.*

The floor is strowed with several plants, amongst which the snails *nestle* all the winter. *Addison on Italy.*

Mark where the shy directors creep,
Nor to the shore approach too nigh;
The monsters *nestle* in the deep,
To seize you in your passing by. *Swift, Miscell.*

To NE'STLE. *v. a.*

1. To house, as in a nest.

Poor heart!
That labour'st yet to *nestle* thee,
Thou think'st by hov'ring here to get a part,
In a forbidden or forbidding tree. *Donne.*

Cupid found a downy bed,
And *nestled* in his little head. *Prior.*

2. To cherish, as a bird her young.

This Ithacus, so highly is endear'd
To this Minerva, that her hand is ever in his deeds:
She, like his mother, *nestles* him. *Chapman, Iliad.*

NE'STLING.† *n. s.* [neſtlinᵹ, Saxon.]

1. A young bird in the nest: in some parts, the smallest bird of the nest, and called also *nestlecock.*

Second brothers, and poor *nestlings.* *B. Hall, Sat.* ii. 2.

The chief object of children, looking after nests, is the eggs, or *nestlings*, not the bird which lays them. *Barrington, Ess.* 4.

2. A receptacle; a nest. Not in use.

They [the physicians] inquire not of the diversities of the parts, the secrecies of the passages, and the seats or *nestlings* of the humours. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning,* B. 2.

NE'STLING.* *adj.* Newly hatched; newly deposited in the nest.

I have taken four young ones from a hen sky-lark, and placed in their room five *nestling* nightingales, as well as five wrens, the greater part of which were reared by the foster-parent. *Barrington, Ess.* 4.

NESTO'RIAN.* *n. s.* One of the followers of Nestorius, whose heresy was founded in the fifth century, and whose distinguishing tenet Hooker notices in the following example.

To gather therefore into one sum all that hath hitherto been spoken touching this point, there are but four things which concur to make complete the whole state of our Lord Jesus Christ; his deity, his manhood, the conjunction of both, and the distinction of the one from the other, being joined in one. Four principal heresies there are, which have in those things withstood the truth: Arians, by bending themselves against the deity of Christ; Apollinarians, by maiming and misinterpreting that which belongeth to his human nature; *Nestorians*, by renting Christ asunder, and dividing him into two persons; the followers of Eutyches, by confounding in his person those natures which they should distinguish.
Hooker, Ecc. Pol. v. § 54.

NET.† *n. s.* [*nati*, Goth. *net*, Icel. net, Sax. from the Germ. *neten*, suere. Serenius.]

1. A texture woven with large interstices or meshes, used commonly as a snare for animals.

Poor bird! thou'dst never fear the *net*, nor lime,
The pitfall nor the gin. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Impatience intangles us like the fluttering of a bird in a *net*, but cannot at all ease our trouble.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.

2. Any thing made with interstitial vacuities.

He made *nets* of chequered work for the chapiters, upon the top of the pillars. 1 *Kings*, vii. 17.

The vegetative tribes,
Wrapt in a filmy *net*, and clad with leaves. *Thomson.*

To NET.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To knit a net; to knot.

Ideal visits I often pay you, see you posting round your sylvan walks, or sitting *netting* in your parlour, and thinking of your absent friends. *A. Seward, (Lett. 1789,)* ii. 314.

NET.* *adj.* [*net*, French; *netto*, Ital.]

1. Pure; clear; genuine.

Her breast all naked, as *nett* ivory
Without adorne of gold or silver bright
Wherewith the craftesman wonts it beautify,
Of her dew honour was despoyled quight.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. xii. 20.

2. Clear; denoting the total of a receipt of salary or income after certain deductions.

The *net* revenues of the crown, at the abdication of K. James, without any tax on land, &c. amounted to somewhat more than two millions. *Bolingbroke on Parties, Lett.* 18.

3. Clear; denoting the weight of any commodity, after allowances have been made for tare and tret.

To NET.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To bring as clear produce.

NE'THER. *adj.* [neoðer, Saxon; *neder*, Dutch. It has the form of a comparative, but is never used in expressed, but only in implied comparison; for we say the *nether* part, but never say this part is *nether* than that, nor is any positive in use, though it seems comprised in the word *beneath*. *Nether* is not now much in use.]

1. Lower; not upper.

No man shall take the *nether* or the upper millstone to pledge; for he taketh a man's life to pledge. *Deut.* xxiv. 6.

In his picture are two principal errors, the one in the complexion and hair, the other in the mouth, which commonly they draw with a full and *nether* great lip. *Peacham.*

This odious offspring,
Thine own begotten, breaking violent way
Tore through my entrails; that with fear and pain
Distorted, all my *nether* shape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The upper part whereof was whey,
The *nether*, orange mix'd with grey. *Hudibras.*

A beauteous maid above, but magic arts,
With barking dogs deform'd her *nether* parts. *Roscommon.*

As if great Atlas from his height
Should sink beneath his heavenly weight,
And with a mighty flaw the flaming wall
Should gape immense, and rushing down o'erwhelm this *nether* ball. *Dryden.*

Two poles turn round the globe;
The first sublime in heaven, the last is whirl'd
Below the regions of the *nether* world. *Dryden.*

2. Being in a lower place.

This shews you are above,
You justices, that these our *nether* crimes
So speedily can revenge. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Numberless were those bad angels, seen
Hovering on wing under the cope of hell,
'Twixt upper, *nether*, and surrounding fires. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Infernal; belonging to the regions below.

No less desire
To found this *nether* empire, which might rise,
In emulation opposite to heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

The gods with hate beheld the *nether* sky,
The ghosts repine. *Dryden, Æn.*

NE'THERMOST. *adj.* [superl. of *nether*.] Lowest.

Great is thy mercy toward me, and thou hast delivered my soul from the *nethermost* hell. *Psalm* lxxxvi. 13.

Undaunted to meet there whatever power,
Or spirit of the *nethermost* abyss
Might in that noise reside. *Milton, P. L.*

All that can be said of a liar lodged in the very *nethermost* hell, is this, that if the vengeance of God could prepare any place worse than hell for sinners, hell itself would be too good for him. *South.*

Heraclitus tells us, that the eclipse of the sun was after the manner of a boat, when the concave, as to our sight, appears uppermost, and the convex *nethermost*. *Keil against Burnet.*

NE'TTING. *n. s.* A reticulated piece of work.

NE'TTLE.† *n. s.* [netel, Sax. *naella*, Icel. to prick, to sting. Serenius.] A stinging herb well known.

The strawberry grows underneath the *nettle*. *Shakspeare.*

Some so like to thorns and *nettles* live,
That none for them can, when they perish, grieve. *Waller.*

To NE'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sting; to irritate: to provoke.

The princes were so *nettled* at the scandal of this affront, that every man took it to himself. *L'Estrange.*

Although at every part of the Apostle's discourse some of them might be uneasy and *nettled*, yet a moderate silence and attention was still observed. *Bentley.*

NE'TTLER.* *n. s.* [from *nettle*.] One who provokes; that which stings or irritates.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

These are the *nettlers*, these are the blabbing books that tell, though not half your fellows' feats.

Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

NE'TWORK. *n. s.* [*net* and *work*.] Any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections.

Nor any skill'd in workmanship emboss'd;
Nor any skill'd in loops of fingering fine;
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare,
With this so curious *network* to compare. *Spenser.*

A large cavity in the sinciput was filled with ribbons, lace, and embroidery, wrought together in a curious piece of *network*. *Addison, Spect.*

Whoever contemplates with becoming attention this curious and wonderful *network* of veins, must be transported with admiration. *Blackmore.*

NE'VER.† *adv.* [*ne ever*, næfre, Sax. ne æfre, *not ever*, Goth. *niaivi*, i. e. *ne* and *aiv*.]

1. At no time.

Never, alas, the dreadful name
That fuels the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

Never any thing was so unbred as that odious man.

Congreve.

By its own force destroy'd, fruition ceas'd,
And always weary'd, I was *never* pleas'd. *Prior.*

Death still draws nearer, *never* seeming near. *Pope.*

2. It is used in a form of speech handed down by the best writers, but lately accused, I think, with justice, of solecism; as, he is mistaken though *never* so wise. It is now maintained, that propriety requires it to be expressed thus, he is mistaken though *ever* so wise; that is, he is mistaken *how* wise *soever* he be. The common mode can only be defended by supplying a very harsh and and unprecedented ellipsis; he is mistaken though so wise, as *never* was any: such however is the common use of the word among the best authors. Dr. Johnson. — "Be the distance *never* so remote:" Some have thought this mode of expression incongruous and ungrammatical: but *never* is the same as *not ever*; and the sentence is to be filled up thus: "be the distance *not* [near, but] ever so remote." Addison, Spect. No. 590. This, then, is one of those elliptical forms which are to be explained "by observing nicely the posture of the mind in discoursing," (to use Mr. Locke's words,) and not by attending merely to the obvious sense of the terms employed. For, in discoursing, we love to contract our ideas, though the opposition be not always, or but imperfectly expressed. *Never so remote*, if we regard this posture of the mind, is, therefore, as intelligible, and as proper as *ever so remote*; and, till of late, was more commonly used. We now say *ever so remote*, more clearly indeed, but with something

less force: for *never so* implies an effort, or vehemence in asserting, which *ever so* has not. However, as perspicuity is the main object of grammar, I acknowledge it to be a good general rule to avoid not only real but *seeming* incongruities of speech. Bp. Hurd.

Be it *never* so true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be alienated, a small thing persuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker.*

Ask me *never* so much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye shall say. *Gen.* xxxiv. 12.

In a living creature, though *never* so great, the sense and the affects of any one part of the body, instantly make a transcursion throughout the whole body. *Bacon.*

They destroyed all, were it *never* so pleasant, within a mile of the town. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Death may be sudden to him, though it comes by *never* so slow degrees. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

He that shuts his eyes against a small light, would not be brought to see that which he had no mind to see, let it be placed in *never* so clear a light, and *never* so near him. *Atterbury.*

That prince whom you espouse, although *never* so vigorously, is the principal in war, you but a second. *Swift.*

3. In no degree.

Whosoever has a friend to guide him, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see *never* the worse. *South.*

4. It seems in some phrases to have the sense of an adjective. Not any; but in reality it is *not ever*.

He answered him to *never* a word, insomuch that the governour marvelled. *St. Matt.* xxvii. 14.

There would be *never* a plain text. *Atterbury, Serm.* iii.

5. It is much used in composition: as, *never*-ending, having no end; of which some examples are subjoined.

Nature assureth us, by *never*-failing experience, and reason by infallible demonstration, that our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor durability. *Ralegh.*

But a smooth and stedfast mind,
Gentle thoughts and calm desires,
Hearts with equal love combin'd,
Kindle *never*-dying fires. *Carew.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy *never* sere
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude. *Milton, Lycidas.*

Your *never*-failing sword made war to cease,
And now you heal us with the acts of peace. *Waller.*

So corn in fields, and in the garden flowers,
Revive and raise themselves with moderate showers;
But over-charg'd with *never*-ceasing rain,
Become too moist. *Waller.*

Our heroes of the former days,
Deserv'd and gain'd their *never*-fading bays. *Roscommon.*

Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays,
Nor Linus crown'd with *never*-fading bays. *Dryden.*

Leucippus, with his *never*-erring dart. *Dryden.*

Farewell, ye *never*-opening gates. *Dryden.*

He to quench his drought so much inclin'd,
May snowy fields and nitrous pastures find;
Meet stores of cold so greedily pursued,
And be refresh'd with *never*-wasting food. *Blackmore.*

Norton hung down his *never*-blushing head,
And all was hush'd, as folly's self lay dead. *Pope.*

What the weak head with strongest bias rules,
Is pride, the *never*-failing vice of fools. *Pope.*

Thy busy *never*-meaning face,
Thy screw'd up front, thy state grimace. *Swift.*

NEVERTHELE'SS. *adv.* [*never the less.*] Notwithstanding that.

They plead that even such ceremonies of the church of Rome as contain in them nothing which is not of itself agreeable to the word of God, ought *nevertheless* to be abolished. *Hooker.*

Many of our men were gone to land, and our ships ready to depart; *nevertheless* the admiral, with such ships only as could suddenly be put in readiness, made forth towards them. *Bacon.*

Creation must needs infer providence; and God's making the world, irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of a dependent nature remains *nevertheless* independent upon him in that respect. *South.*

NEU'ROLOGY. *n. s.* [νεῦρον and λόγος.] A description of the nerves.

NEU'ROSPAST.* *n. s.* [*neurospaston*, Lat. νευροσπαστέω, Gr. nervis seu fidiculis traho, moveo.] A puppet: a figure put in motion.

That outward form is but a *neurospast;*
The soul it is, that, on her subtile ray
That she shoots forth, the limbs of moving beast
Doth stretch strait forth.
More, Immortal. of the Soul, (1647,) i. ii. 34.

NEU'ROTOMY. *n. s.* [νεῦρον and τέμνω.] The anatomy of the nerves.

NEU'TER. *adj.* [*neuter*, Latin; *neutre*, Fr.

1. Indifferent; not engaged on either side.

The general division of the British nation is into whigs and tories; there being very few, if any, who stand *neuter* in the dispute, without ranging themselves under one of these denominations. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. [In grammar.] A noun that implies no sex.

The adjectives are *neuter*, and animal must be understood to make it grammar. *Dryden.*

A verb *neuter* is that which signifies neither action nor passion; but some state or condition of being; as, *sedeo*, I sit. *Clarke, Latin Grammar.*

NEU'TER.† *n. s.* One indifferent and unengaged.

He is an odious *neuter*, a lukewarm Laodicean.
Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 81.

The learned heathens may be looked upon as *neuters* in the matter, when all these prophecies were new to them, and their education had left the interpretation of them indifferent. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

NEU'TRAL. *adj.* [*neutral*, French.]

1. Indifferent; not acting; not engaged on either side.

Who can be wise, amaz'd, temperate, and furious,
Loyal and *neutral*, in a moment? No man. *Shakspeare.*

He no sooner heard that king Henry was settled by his victory, but forthwith he sent ambassadors unto him, to pray that he would stand *neutral*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The allies may be supplied for money, from Denmark and other *neutral* states. *Addison on the War.*

2. Indifferent; neither good nor bad.

Some things good, and some things ill do seem,
And *neutral* some, in her fantastick eye. *Davies.*

3. Neither acid nor alkaline.

Salts which are neither acid nor alkaline, are called *neutral*. *Arbuthnot.*

NEU'TRAL. *n. s.* One who does not act nor engage on either side.

The treacherous who have misled others, and the *neutrals* and the false-hearted friends and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, are to be noted. *Bacon.*

NEU'TRALIST.* *n. s.* [from *neutral*.] An indifferent or careless being; one who is on neither side.
Bullokar, (ed. 1656.)

NEUTRA'LITY.† *n. s.* [*neutralité*, French.]

1. A state of indifference; of neither friendship nor hostility.

His majesty's clearness in the beginning of these motions: his *neutrality* in the progress thereof.
Wotton, Propos. in 1620, Rem. p. 503.

Men who possess a state of *neutrality* in times of publick danger, desert the interest of their fellow-subjects. *Addison.*

The king, late griefs revolving in his mind,
These reasons for *neutrality* assign'd. *Garth, Ovid.*

All pretences to *neutrality* are justly exploded, only intending the safety and ease of a few individuals, while the publick is embroiled. This was the opinion and practice of the latter Cato. *Swift.*

2. A state between good and evil.

There is no health: physicians say, that we
At best enjoy but a *neutrality*. *Donne.*

3. **The state of being of the neuter gender.**

Jesus answered, "I and my Father are one:" where the plurality of the verb, and the *neutrality* of the noun, with the distinction of their persons, speak a perfect identity of their essence. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

To NEU'TRALIZE.* *v. a.* [from *neutral.*]

1. To render indifferent; to engage on neither side.

2. [In agriculture.] To make neutral.

These [till and vitriolic soils] necessarily require the calcareous ingredient to *neutralize* their peccant acid. *Kirwan on Manures*, p. 90.

NEU'TRALLY. *adv.* [from *neutral.*] Indifferently; on neither part.

NEW.† *adj.* [*niuja*, Goth. neop, Sax. *newyd*, Welsh; *neu*, Germ. *neuf*, Fr.]

1. Not old; fresh; lately produced, made or had; novel. *New* is used of things, and *young* of persons.

Shoon ful moist and *newe*. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*
What's the *newest* grief?——
— That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker;
Each minute teems a *new* one. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. Not being before.

Do not all men complain how little we know, and how much is still unknown? And can we ever know more, unless something *new* be discovered? *Burnet.*

3. Modern; of the present time.

Whoever converses much among old books, will be something hard to please among *new*. *Temple, Miscell.*

4. Different from the former.

Steadfastly purposing to lead a *new* life. *Comm. Prayer.*

5. Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty.

There names inscrib'd unnumber'd ages past,
From time's first birth, with time itself shall last;
These ever *new*, nor subject to decays,
Spread and grow brighter with the length of days. *Pope.*

6. Not habituated; not familiar.

Such assemblies, though had for religion's sake, may serve the turn of hereticks, and such as privily will instil their poison into *new* minds. *Hooker.*

Seiz'd with wonder and delight,
Gaz'd all around me, *new* to the transporting sight. *Dryden.*
Twelve mules, a strong laborious race,
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace. *Pope.*

7. Renovated; repaired, so as to recover the first state.

Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost *new*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

8. Fresh after any thing.

Nor dare we trust so soft a messenger,
New from her sickness to that northern air. *Dryden.*

9. Not of ancient extraction.

A superior capacity for business, and a more extensive knowledge, are steps by which a *new* man often mounts to favour, and outshines the rest of his contemporaries. *Addison.*

NEW. *adv.* This is, I think, only used in composition for *newly*, which the following examples may explain.

As soon as she had written them, a new swarm of thoughts stinging her mind, she was ready with her foot to give the *new*-born letters both to death and burial. *Sidney.*

God hath not then left this to chuse that, neither would reject that to chuse this, were it not for some *new*-grown occasion, making that which hath been better worse. *Hooker.*

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast,
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joyance of his *new*-come guest. *Spenser.*
Your master's lines
Are full of *new*-found oaths; which he will break
As easily as I do tear this paper. *Shakspeare.*

Will you with those infirmities she owes,
Unfriended, *new*-adopted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,
Take her or leave her? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Lest by a multitude
The *new*-heal'd wound of malice should break out. *Shakspeare.*
Now hath my soul brought forth her prodigy,
And I a gasping, *new*-deliver'd mother,
Have woe to woe, sorrow to sorrow join'd. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*
He saw heaven blossom with a *new*-born light,
On which, as on a glorious stranger gaz'd
The golden eyes of night; whose beams made bright
The way to Beth'lem, and as boldly blaz'd;
Nor ask'd leave of the sun, by day as night. *Crashaw.*
I've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the *new*-born day;
With rosy wings so richly bright,
As if he scorn'd to think of night,
When a ruddy storm, whose scoul
Made heaven's radiant face look foul,
Call'd for an untimely night
To blot the newly blossom'd light. *Crashaw.*
Some tree, whose broad smooth leaves together sow'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round
Those middle parts; that this *new*-comer shame,
There sit not, and reproach us as unclean. *Milton, P. L.*
Their father's state,
And *new*-entrusted sceptre. *Milton, Comus.*
The *new*-created world, which fame in heaven
Long had foretold. *Milton, P. L.*
His evil
Thou usest, and from thence creat'st more good,
Witness this *new*-made world, another heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*
All clad in liveliest colours, fresh and fair
As the bright flowers that crown'd their brighter hair;
All in that *new*-blown age which does inspire
Warmth in themselves, in their beholders fire. *Cowley.*

If it could, yet that it should always run them into such a machine as is already extant, and not often into some *new*-fashioned one, such as was never seen before, no reason can be assigned or imagined. *Ray on the Creation.*

This English edition is not so properly a translation, as a new composition, there being several additional chapters in it, and several *new*-moulded. *Burnet, Theory.*

New-found lands accrue to the prince whose subject makes the first discovery. *Burnet, Theory.*

Let this be nature's frailty, or her fate,
Or Isgrim's counsel, her *new*-chosen mate. *Dryden.*
Shewn all at once you dazzled so our eyes,
As *new*-born Pallas did the gods surprise;
When springing forth from Jove's *new*-closing wound,
She struck the warlike spear into the ground. *Dryden.*
A bird *new*-made about the banks she plies,
Not far from shore, and short excursions tries. *Dryden.*
Our house has sent to-day
To insure our *new*-built vessel, call'd a play. *Dryden.*
Then curds and cream,
And *new*-laid eggs, which Baucis' busy care
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted rare. *Dryden.*
When pleading Matho, born abroad for air,
With his fat paunch fills his *new*-fashioned chair. *Dryden.*
A *new*-form'd faction does your power oppose,
The fight's confus'd, and all who met were foes. *Dryden.*
If thou ken'st from far
Among the Pleiads a *new*-kindled star;
If any sparkles than the rest more bright,
'Tis she that shines in that propitious light. *Dryden.*

If we consider *new*-born children, we shall have little reason to think that they bring many ideas into the world with them. *Locke.*

Drummers with vellom-thunder shake the pile,
To greet the *new*-made bride. *Gay, Trivia.*
Ah Blouzelind! I love thee more by half,
Than does their fawns, or cows the *new*-fall'n calf. *Gay.*

The proctor exhibits his proxy from the dean and chapter, and presents the *new*-elected bishop to the vicar-general. *Ayliffe.*

The *new*-fall'n young here bleating for their dams,
The larger here, and there the lesser lambs. *Pope.*

Learn all the *new*-fashion words and oaths. *Swift.*

To NEW.* *v. a.* [neopian, Sax.] To make new; to renew. Obsolete.

The presents every day ben *newed.* *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 6.

The good name of a man is sone gon and passed, when it is not *newed.* *Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.*

And many a maiden's sorowe for to *newe.* *Chaucer, Tr. and Cress.* iii. 306.

NE'WEL.† *n. s.*

1. The compass round which the staircase is carried.

Let the stairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair open *newel*, and finely railed in. *Bacon.*

2. A new thing; novelty.

He was so enamoured with the *newel*,
That nought he deemed dear for the jewel.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

NEWFA'NGLE.* *adj.* [*new* and *fangle*. Some have pretended that *nova evangelia*, "new evangels," gave rise to this word; it being much used, they say, about the time that the gospellers, or reformers, began to flourish in England. But it was in use long before. *Fangle* was probably a cant term, corrupted from *fingo*, to form, to fashion; *fingle*, *fangle*.] Desirous of new things.

Flesh is so *newefangle.* *Chaucer, Manc. Tale.*

To NEWFA'NGLE.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To change by introducing novelties.

To controul and *newfangle* the Scripture. *Milton, Of Prelat. Episcopacy.*

NEWFA'NGLED.† *adj.* [from *newfangle.*] Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty; desirous of novelty.

At Christmas I no more desire a rose,
Than wish a snow in May's *newfangled* shows;
But like of each thing, that in season grows. *Shakspeare.*

Have no fellowship with *newfangled* teachers. 1 *Tim.* vi. *Arg. of the Chapter.*

Those charities are not *newfangled* devices of yesterday, but are most of them as old as the reformation. *Atterbury.*

NEWFA'NGLEDNESS. } *n. s.* [from *newfangled.*] Vain
NEWFA'NGLENESS. } and foolish love of novelty.

So to *newfangleness* both of manner, apparel, and each thing else, by the custom of self-guilty evil, glad to change though often for a worse. *Sidney.*

Yet he them in *newfangleness* did pass. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

The women would be loth to come behind the fashion in *newfangledness* of the manner, if not in costliness of the matter. *Carew.*

NE'WING. *n. s.* [from *new.*] Yest or barm. *Ainsworth.*

NE'WISH.* *adj.* [from *new.*] As if lately made.

It drinketh not *newish* at all. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

NE'WLY.† *adv.* [niplice, Sax. from *new.*]

1. Freshly; lately.

Her breath indeed those hands have *newly* stopp'd. *Shakspeare.*

They *newly* learned by the king's example, that attainders do not interrupt the conveying of title to the crown. *Bacon.*

Her lips were red, and one was thin,
Compar'd to that was next her chin;
Some bee had stung it *newly.* *Suckling.*

He rubb'd it o'er with *newly* gather'd mint. *Dryden.*

2. In a manner different from the former.

Such is the power of that sweet passion,
That it all sordid baseness doth repel,
And the refined mind doth *newly* fashion
Into a fairer form. *Spenser, Hymn on Love.*

3. In a manner not existing before.

NE'WNESS.† *n. s.* [nipnýpre, Sax. from *new.*]

1. Freshness; lateness; recentness; state of being lately produced.

Their stories, if they had been preserved, and what else was performed in that *newness* of the world, there could nothing of more delight have been left to posterity. *Ralegh.*

In these disturbances,
And *newness* of a wavering government,
To avenge them of their former grievances. *Daniel.*

When Horace writ his satires, the monarchy of his Cæsar was in its *newness*, and the government but just made easy to his conquered people. *Dryden, Juv.*

2. Novelty; unacquaintance.

Words borrowed of antiquity do lend majesty to style; they have the authority of years, and out of their intermission do win to themselves a kind of grace like *newness.* *B. Jonson.*

Newness in great matters, was a worthy entertainment for a mind; it was an high taste, fit for the relish. *South.*

3. Something lately produced.

There are some *newnesses* of English, translated from the beauties of modern tongues, as well as from the elegances of the Latin; and here and there some old words are sprinkled, which, for their significance and sound, deserved not to be antiquated. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

4. Innovation; late change.

Away, my friends, new flight;
And happy *newness* that intends old right. *Shakspeare.*

5. Want of practice.

His device was to come without any device, all in white like a new knight, but so new as his *newness* shamed most of the others long exercise. *Sidney.*

6. Difference from the former manner.

Like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in *newness* of life. *Rom.* vi. 4.

NEWS. *n. s.* without the singular, unless it be considered as singular; Milton has joined it with a singular verb. [from *new; nouvelles*, Fr.]

1. Fresh account of any thing.

As he was ready to be greatly advanced for some noble pieces of service which he did, he heard *news* of me. *Sidney.*

When Rhea heard these *news*, she fled from her husband to her brother Saturn. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Evil *news* rides fast, while good *news* baits. *Milton.*

With such amazement as weak mothers use,
And frantick gesture, he receives the *news.* *Waller.*

We talk in ladies' chambers love and *news.* *Cowley.*

Now the books, and now the bells,
And now our act the preacher tells,
To edify the people;
All our divinity is *news*,
And we have made of equal use
The pulpit and the steeple. *Denham.*

The amazing *news* of Charles at once was spread,
At once the general voice declared
Our gracious prince was dead. *Dryden.*

They have *news*-gatherers and intelligencers distributed into their several walks, who bring in their respective quotas, and make them acquainted with the discourse of the whole kingdom. *Spectator.*

2. Something not heard before.

It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich. *L'Estrange.*

3. Papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times.

Their papers, filled with a different party spirit, divide the people into different sentiments, who generally consider rather the principles than the truth of the *news*-writer. *Addison.*

Advertise both in every *news*-paper; and let it not be your fault or mine, if our countrymen will not take warning. *Swift.*

NEWS-MONGER. *n. s.* [*news* and *monger.*] One that deals in news; one whose employment it is to hear and to tell news.

Many tales devis'd,
Which oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,
By smiling pick-thanks and base *news-mongers.* *Shakspeare.*

This was come as a judgement upon him for laying aside his father's will, and turning stock-jobber, *news-monger*, and busy body, meddling with other people's affairs. *Arbuthnot.*

NE'WSPAPER.* See the third sense of NEWS.

NEWT.† *n. s.* [eFeте, Sax. *Newt* is supposed by Skinner to be contracted from *an evet*. Ben Jonson writes it *neuft*; and thus we trace the contraction, *nefet*, *neuft*, *neut*, or *newt*. "Hath not a snail, a spider, yea, a *neuft* been found there?" B. Jonson, Barthol. Fair.] Eft; small lizard: they are supposed to be appropriated some to the land, and some to the water: they are harmless.

O thou! whose self-same mettle,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puft,
Engenders the black toad, and adder blue,
The gilded *newt*, and eyeless venom'd worm. *Shakspeare.*

Newts and blind worms, do no wrong;
Come not near our fairy queen. *Shakspeare, Mid. N. Dream.*

Such humidity is observed in *newts* and water-lizards, especially if their skins be perforated or pricked. *Brown.*

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT. *n. s.* [*new*, *year*, and *gift*.] Present made on the first day of the year.

If I be served such a trick, I'll have my brains taken out and buttered, and give them to a dog for a *new-year's-gift*. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

When he sat on the throne distributing *new-years-gifts*, he had his altar of incense by him, that before they received gifts they might cast a little incense into the fire; which all good christians refused to do. *Stillingfleet.*

NE'XIBLE.* *adj.* [*nexibilis*, Lat.] That may be knit together. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

NEXT. *adj.* [nexτ, Saxon, by a colloquial change from nehſτ or nyhſτ, the superlative of neh or nyh; *neest*, Scottish.]

1. Nearest in place; immediately succeeding in order.

Want supplieth itself of what is *next*, and many times the *next* way. *Bacon.*

The queen already sat
High on a golden bed; her princely guest
Was *next* her side, in order sat the rest. *Dryden.*

The *next* in place and punishment were they,
Who prodigally throw their souls away. *Dryden.*

2. Nearest in time.

The good man warn'd us from his text,
That none could tell whose turn should be the *next*. *Gay.*

3. Nearest in any gradation.

If the king himself had staid at London, or, which had been the *next* best, kept his court at York, and sent the army on their proper errand, his enemies had been speedily subdued. *Clarendon.*

O fortunate young man! at least your lays
Are *next* to his, and claim the second praise. *Dryden.*

Finite and infinite, being by the mind looked on as modifications of expansion and duration, the *next* thing to be considered, is, how the mind comes by them. *Locke.*

That's a difficulty *next* to impossible. *Rowe.*

There, blest with health, with business unperplext,
This life we relish, and ensure the *next*. *Young.*

NEXT. *adv.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding.

Th' unwary nymph
Desir'd of Jove, when *next* he sought her bed,
To grant a certain gift. *Addison, Ovid.*

NIAS.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson has here given, by way of definition, "simple, silly, foolish," as if the word were an adjective; and then transcribed, from Bailey, "a *nias* hawk is one taken newly from the nest, and not able to help itself; and hence *nisey*, a silly person." So far as to taken from the nest, Bailey's account of the hawk is right.] A young hawk; an eyas. See EYAS.

Laugh at, sweet bird? is that the scruple? come, come;
Thou art a *niaise*. *B. Jonson, Dev. an Ass.*

NIB. *n. s.* [neb, Saxon, the face; *nebbe*, Dutch, the bill.]

1. The bill or neck of a bird. See NEB.

2. The point of any thing, generally of a pen.

A tree called the bejuco, which twines about other trees, with its end hanging downwards, travellers cut the *nib* off it, and presently a spout of water runs out from it as clear as crystal. *Derham.*

NI'BBED. *adj.* [from *nib*.] Having a nib.

To **NI'BBLE.†** *v. a.* [from *nib*, the beak or mouth. Dr. Johnson.— It has been thought allied to the Greek γνάπτω, vellico; and *gnibble*, I have observed, is the old orthography of this word. See Barret's Alv. 1580. So Junius cites the Belg. *knabbelen*, or *knibbelen*, "quod sicuti iis frequentativum est à *knawen*, ita *gnibble* Anglis est à *gnaw*."]

1. To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly.

Thy turfy mountains, where live *nibbling* sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with stover them to keep. *Shakspeare.*

It is the rose that bleeds, when he
Nibbles his nice phlebotomy. *Cleaveland.*

Had not he better have born Wat's *nibbling* of his plants and roots now, than the huntsman's eating of him out of house and home? *L'Estrange.*

Many there are who *nibble* without leave;
But none, who are not born to taste, survive. *Granville.*

2. To bite as a fish does the bait.

The roving trout
Greedily sucks in the twining bait,
And tugs and *nibbles* the fallacious meat. *Gay.*

To **NI'BBLE.** *v. n.*

1. To bite at.

As pigeons bill, so wedlock would be *nibbling*. *Shakspeare.*

They gape at rich revenues which you hold,
And fain would *nibble* at your grandame gold. *Dryden.*

If you would be *nibbling*, here is a hand to stay your stomach. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

This fish plunging himself in mud, and then lifting up his head a little, casts out the string; which the little fishes taking for a worm, and *nibbling* at it, he immediately plucks them both in together. *Grew, Mus.*

2. To carp at; to find fault with.

Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly falls a *nibbling* at one single passage in it. *Tillotson.*

NI'BBLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A word used by anglers, denoting the act of the fish trying the bait, as it were: not immediately swallowing it.

NI'BBLER.† *n. s.* [from *nibble*.]

1. One that bites by little at a time.

The tender *nibbler* would not touch the bait. *Shakspeare, Passionate Pilgrim.*

2. A carper.

You tell me what the wits say of your book. I suppose you mean those identical dunces, who have been at war with sense for these last twenty years, as they were with wit for twenty years before. But these are *nibblers* at the outside. I can tell you of a London divine that has gone deeper, and has returned your book in a great rage to the bookseller. *Warburton to Hurd*, Lett. 130.

NICE.† *adj.* [Goth. *hnasquia*, soft; hneſc, neſc, Sax. tender, effeminate, from hneſcian, to soften; *neische*, old Engl. effeminate, Gloss. to Wicliffe; *nice*, old Fr. silly, weak, simple.]

1. Accurate in judgement to minute exactness; superfluously exact. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy.

Such a man was Argalus, as hardly the *nicest* eye can find a spot in. *Sidney.*

Nor be so *nice* in taste myself to know,
If what I swallow be a thrush or no. *Dryden, Pers.*

Thus criticks, of less judgement than caprice,
Curious, not knowing, not exact, but *nice*,
Form short ideas, and offend in arts
As most in manners, by a love to parts. *Pope.*

Our author, happy in a judge so *nice*,
Produc'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice. *Pope.*

She is so *nice* and critical in her judgement, so sensible of the smallest errour, that the maid is often forced to dress and undress her daughters three or four times a-day. *Law.*

2. Delicate; scrupulously and minutely cautious.

Dear love! continue *nice* and chaste;
For if you yield, you do me wrong;
Let duller wits to love's end haste,
I have enough to woo thee long. *Donne.*

Of honour men at first, like women, *nice*,
Raise maiden scruples at unpractis'd vice. *Ld Halifax.*

Having been compiled by Gratian, in an ignorant age, we ought not to be too *nice* in examining it. *Baker.*

3. Fastidious; squeamish.

God hath here
Varied his bounty so with new delights,
As may compare with heaven, and to taste,
Think not I shall be *nice*. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Easily injured; delicate.

With how much ease is a young muse betray'd?
How *nice* the reputation of the maid? *Roscommon.*

5. Formed with minute exactness.

Indulge me but in love, my other passions
Shall rise and fall by virtue's *nicest* rules. *Addison, Cato.*

6. Requiring scrupulous exactness.

Supposing an injury done, it is a *nice* point to proportion the reparation to the degree of the indignity. *L'Estrange.*

My progress in making this *nice* and troublesome experiment, I have set down more at large. *Newton, Opt.*

7. Refined.

A *nice* and subtile happiness I see
Thou to thyself proposest, in the choice
Of thy associates, Adam, and wilt taste
No pleasure, though in pleasure solitary. *Milton, P. L.*

8. Having lucky hits: as, in the following passage of Shakspeare; a signification not in use, Dr. Johnson says. It is here used by Shakspeare rather in the sense of trifling, toying, wanton; and so in the Mirror for Magistrates.

When my hours
Were *nice* and lucky, men did ransom lives
Of me for jests. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Shore's wife was my *nice* cheat,
The holy whore, and eke the wily peat. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 412.

9. Foolish; weak; effeminate.

A *nyce* heart! fie for shame!
A coward heart, of love unlered,
Whereof art thou so sore afered? *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.

Men wax *nice* and effeminate. *Barret, Alv.* 1580.

10. Trivial; unimportant.

The letter was not *nice*, but full of charge,
Of dear import. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

11. Delicious.

Look, how *nice* he makes it! *Barret, Alv.* 1580.

12. Handsome; pleasing: a colloquial expression in several parts of England.

13. *To make* Nice. To be scrupulous: perhaps from *faire le delicat*.

He that stands upon a slippery place,
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Ni'cely. *adv.* [from *nice*.]

1. Accurately; minutely; scrupulously.

Knaves in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silly ducking observants,
That stretch their duties *nicely*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

What mean those ladies which, as tho'
They were to take a clock to pieces, go
So *nicely* about the bride? *Donne.*

He ought to study the grammar of his own tongue, that he may understand his own country-speech *nicely*, and speak it properly. *Locke.*

The next thing of which the doses ought to be *nicely* determined, are opiates. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

At *nicely* carving, shew thy wit;
But ne'er presume to eat a bit. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. Delicately.

The inconveniences attending the best of governments, we quickly feel, and are *nicely* sensible of the share that we bear in them. *Atterbury.*

Nice'ne *Creed.*✱ The Creed drawn up, for the most part, by the first general council of Nice in the year 325; enlarged in the year 381. See Constantinopolitan *Creed*.

That other confession of faith, which we call the *Nicene creed*. *Hooker, Ecc. Pol.* v. § 42.

Ni'ceness. *n. s.* [from *nice*.]

1. Accuracy; minute exactness.

Where's now that labour'd *niceness* in thy dress,
And all those arts that did the spark express. *Dryden.*

2. Superfluous delicacy or exactness.

A strange *niceness* were it in me to refrain that from the ears of a person representing so much worthiness, which I am glad even to rocks and woods to utter. *Sidney.*

Only some little boats, from Gaul that did her feed
With trifles, which she took for *niceness* more than need. *Drayton.*

Unlike the *niceness* of our modern dames,
Affected nymphs, with new affected names. *Dryden.*

Nor place them where
Roast crabs offend the *niceness* of their nose. *Dryden.*

Ni'cety. *n. s.* [from *nice*.]

1. Minute accuracy of thought.

Nor was this *nicety* of his judgement confined only to literature, but was the same in all other parts of art. *Prior.*

2. Accurate performance, or observance.

As for the workmanship of the old Roman pillars, the ancients have not kept to the *nicety* of proportion and the rules of art so much as the moderns. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Fastidious delicacy; squeamishness.

He them with speeches meet
Does fair intreat, no courting *nicety*,
But simple true, and eke unfeigned sweet. *Spenser.*

So love doth loathe disdainful *nicety*. *Spenser.*

4. Minute observation; punctilious discrimination; subtilty.

If reputation attend these conquests, which depend on the fineness and *niceties* of words, it is no wonder if the wit of men so employed, should perplex and subtilize the signification of sounds. *Locke.*

His conclusions are not built upon any *niceties*, or solitary and uncommon appearances, but on the most simple and obvious circumstances of these terrestrial bodies. *Woodward.*

5. Delicate management; cautious treatment.

Love such *nicety* requires,
One blast will put out all his fires. *Swift.*

6. Effeminate softness.

7. Niceties, in the plural, is generally applied to dainties or delicacies in eating.

Ni'char. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

NICHE. *n. s.* [French.] A hollow in which a statue may be placed.

Niches, containing figures of white stone or marble, should not be coloured in their concavity too black. *Wotton.*

They not from temples, nor from gods refrain,
But the poor lares from the *niches* seize,
If they be little images that please. *Dryden.*

On the south a long majestick race
Of Ægypt's priests, the gilded *niches* grace. *Pope.*

The heirs to titles and large estates are well enough qualified to read pamphlets against religion and high flying, whereby they fill their *niches*, and carry themselves through the world with that dignity which best becomes a senator and a squire. *Swift, Miscell.*

NICK.✝ *n. s.* [*nicke*, Teutonick, the twinkling of an eye.]

1. Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience.

That great instrument of state suffered the fatal thread to be spun out to that length for some politick respects, and then to cut it off in the very nick. *Howell, Voc. For.*

What in our watches that in us is found,
So to the height and nick we up be wound,
No matter by what hand or trick. *Suckling.*

That trick,
Had it come in the nick,
Had touch'd us to the quick. *Denham.*

Though dame fortune seem to smile,
And leer upon him for a while;
She'll after shew him in the nick
Of all his glories a dog trick. *Hudibras.*

And some with symbols, signs and tricks,
Engraved in planetary nicks,
With their own influences will fetch them
Down from their orbs, arrest and catch them. *Hudibras.*

This nick of time is the critical occasion for the gaining of a point. *L'Estrange.*

2. A notch cut in any thing. [Corrupted from *nock* or *notch*.]

Though but a stick with a nick.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 23.

3. A score; a reckoning: from reckonings kept anciently upon tallies, or notched sticks.

Launce, his man, told me, he lov'd her art of all nick.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

4. A winning throw. [*niche*, Fr. a ludicrous trick.]

Come, seven's the main,
Cries Ganymede; the usual trick
Seven, slur a six, eleven a *nick*. *Prior.*

NICK.* *n. s.* An evil spirit of the waters, in the northern mythology of elder times; and in later transferred to the devil himself, by the English, with the addition of *old*. Butler, Spence, and others have pretended that *Old Nick* is derived from *Nicholas Machiavel*, the Florentine politician of infamous memory; and that "as cunning or as wicked as Old Nick," first referring to his character, afterwards was applied to the father of evil. But the evil being was called *Old Nick* long before Machiavel was born. *Nocca* or *Nicken* was a deity of the waters, which the ancient Danes and Germans worshipped; whom they represented as appearing in a monstrous shape, presaging shipwreck and death, and strangling persons that were drowning. See Keysler's Antiq. Septentr. p. 261. where Keysler suggests the Germ. *neigen*, signifying, as the Latin *necare*, to kill; and also mentions, as cited in a Belg. Gall. Dictionary, *neccer*, a spirit of the waters, and *necce*, to kill. "*Neccus*, numen malignum aquarium." Verelius, Epit. Hist. Su. Goth. p. 13. "*Nikur*, bellua aquatica." Dict. Island. Hickes.

Mr. Warburton is of opinion, that this is a blunder of the editors, to suppose the devil was called *Old Nick*, from Nick Machiavel, who lived in the sixteenth century; whereas they could not but know, that our English writers, before Machiavel's time, used the word *Old Nick* very commonly to signify the devil; and that it came from our Saxon ancestors who called him old *Nicka*. The Goths, I will add, called the devil *Nidhog*, and the Danes the god of the sea *Nocka*, and some *Nicken*. Sheringham de Gentis Angl. Orig. cap. xiv.
Dr. Grey, Notes on Hudibras.

To NICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hit, to touch luckily; to perform by some slight artifice used at the lucky moment.

Is not the winding up of witness
A *nicking* more than half the bus'ness? *Hudibras.*

The just season of doing things must be *nick'd*, and all accidents improved. *L'Estrange.*

Take any passion of the soul of man, while it is predominant and afloat, and just in the critical height of it, *nick* it with some lucky or unlucky word, and you may certainly over-rule it.
South, Serm. ii. 333.

2. To cut in nicks or notches.

His beard they have sing'd off with brands of fire;
And ever as it blaz'd they threw on him
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair.
My master preaches patience, and the while
His man with scissars *nicks* him like a fool. *Shakspeare.*

Breaks watchmen's heads, and chairmen's glasses,
And thence proceeds to *nicking* sashes. *Prior.*

3. To suit, as tallies cut in nicks.

Words, *nicking* and resembling one another, are appliable to different significations. *Camden, Rem. Allusions.*

4. To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to disappoint by some trick or unexpected turn.

Why should he follow you?
The itch of his affection should not then
Have *nick'd* his captainship at such a point. *Shakspeare.*

NI'CKEL.* *n. s.* A semi-metal, first described by Mr. Cronstadt in the Swedish Memoirs for the years 1751 and 1754. *Chambers.*

NI'CKER.* *n. s.* [from *nick*.] One who watches an opportunity to pilfer, or practise some knavish artifice. A low word.

Did not Pythagoras stop a company of drunken bullies from storming a civil house, by changing the strain of the pipe to the sober spondæus? And yet your modern musicians want art to defend their windows from common *nickers*.
Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart Scrib.

NI'CKNAME. *n. s.* [*nom de nique*, French.] A name given in scoff or contempt; a term of derision; an opprobrious or contemptuous appellation.

The time was when men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is upbraidingly called a poet, as if it were a contemptible *nickname*. *B. Jonson.*

My mortal enemy hath not only falsely surmised me to be a feigned person, giving me *nicknames*, but also hath offered large sums of money to corrupt the princes with whom I have been retained. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

So long as her tongue was at liberty, there was not a word got from her, but the same *nickname* in derison. *L'Estrange.*

To NI'CKNAME. *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation.

You *nickname* virtue vice;
For virtue's office never breaks men's troth. *Shakspeare.*

Less seem these facts which treasons *nickname* force,
Than such a fear'd ability for more. *Denham.*

NICOLA'ITAN.* *n. s.* One of a sect, who, according to ancient writers, taught the lawfulness of lewdness and idolatrous sacrifices; so called from one *Nicolas*, their founder. By *Nicolaitans* in Scripture are thought to be meant, in general, lewd and profligate persons, who aim at nothing but their own secular advantage. *Bp. Percy.*

Thou hatest the deeds of the *Nicolaitans*. *Rev.* ii. 6.

That vile and impure sect of the *Nicolaitans*.
South, Serm. ix. 168.

*NICO'TIAN.** *n. s.* [French.] Tobacco; first sent into France by *Nicot*, the maker of the great French dictionary, in the year 1560, when he was embassador leger in Portugal. Cotgrave, Bullokar, and Sherwood. Not now in use.

Your *Nicotian* is good too.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

NICO'TIAN.* *adj.* Denoting tobacco.

This gourmand sacrifices whole hecatombs to his paunch, and whiffs himself away in *Nicotian* incense to the idol of his vain intemperance. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

To NI'CTATE. *v. a.* [*nicto*, Latin.] To wink.

There are several parts peculiar to brutes, which are wanting in man; as the seventh or suspensory muscle of the eye, the *nictating* membrane, and the strong aponeuroses on the sides of the neck. *Ray.*

Nicta'tion.* *n. s.* [*nictatio*, Lat.] A twinkling of the eye. *Cockeram.*

Ni'ctitating *Membrane.** In anatomy, a thin membrane which covers the eyes of several creatures; defending them without a total obstruction of vision.

The observation may be repeated of the muscle which draws the *nictitating membrane* over the eye. Its office is in the front of the eye; but its body is lodged in the back part of the globe, where it lies safe, and where it incumbers nothing. *Paley, Nat. Theol.* ch. 9.

Nide. *n. s.* [*nidus*, Lat.] A brood: as, a *nide* of pheasants.

Ni'dget.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *nithing* or *niding*; the opprobrious term with which the man was anciently branded who refused to come to the royal standard in times of exigency. Dr. Johnson. — In colloquial language a *nidget* is a *trifler*; and so the old Fr. *nigeur*, which Cotgrave renders "a fop, a nidget, a trifler;" and we had formerly the substantive *nidgeries* for *fooleries*.] A coward; a dastard.

There was one true English word of as great, if not greater force than them all, now out of all use; — it signifieth no more than abject, base-minded, false-hearted, coward, or *nidget*. *Camden, Rem.*

Nidi[illegible]ion. *n. s.* [*nidificatio*, Lat.] The act of buil[illegible] nests.

Th[illegible], and that method of *nidification*, doth abundantly answer the creature's occasions. *Derham.*

Ni'ding.† *n. s.* [nıðınᵹ, Sax. *niding*, Su. Goth. a worthless person; from nıð, vileness.] A coward; a dastard; a base fellow.

There was one true English word of as great, if not greater force than them all: — it is *niding*. For when there was a dangerous rebellion against king William Rufus; and Rochester castle, then the most important and strongest fort of this realm, was stoutly kept against him; after that he had but proclaimed that his subjects should repair thither to his camp, upon no other penalty, but that whoever refused to come should be reputed a *niding*; they swarmed to him immediately from all sides. *Camden, Rem.*

He is worthy to be called a *niding*, one, the pulse of whose soul beats but faintly towards heaven, as having taken but weak impressions of the image of his Maker, who will not run and reach his hand to bear up his temple. *Howell, Instruct. For. Trav.* p. 229.

Ni'dour.* *n. s.* [*nidor*, Lat. *nideur*, Fr.] Scent; savour.

When the flesh-pots reek, and the uncovered dishes send forth a *nidor* and hungry smells. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* p. 211.

And again, οἱ περὶ τὴν ὕλην δαίμονες — the material demons do strangely gluttonize upon the *nidours* and blood of sacrifices. *Hallywell, Melampron.* (1681,) p. 102.

Ni'dorous. *adj.* [*nidoreux*, from *nidor*, Lat.] Resembling the smell or taste of roasted fat.

Incense and *nidorous* smells, such as of sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of contristation of the spirits, and partly also by heating and exalting them. *Bacon.*

The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved, are eructations with the taste of the aliment, acid, *nidorose*, or fœtid, resembling the taste of rotten eggs. *Arbuthnot.*

Nidoro'sity. *n. s.* [from *nidorous*.] Eructation with the taste of undigested roast-meat.

The cure of this *nidorosity* is, by vomiting and purging. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To **Ni'dulate.*** *v. n.* [*nidulor*, Lat.] To build a nest. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

Nidula'tion. *n. s.* [*nidulor*, Lat.] The time of remaining in the nest.

The ground of this popular practice might be the common opinion concerning the virtue prognostick of these birds; as also, the natural regard they have unto the winds, and they unto them again; more especially remarking in the time of their *nidulation*, and bringing forth their young. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Niece. *n. s.* [*niece*, *niepce*, French; *neptis*, Latin.] The daughter of a brother or sister.

My *niece* Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Gloster.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

While he thus his *niece* bestows,
About our isle he builds a wall. *Waller.*

Ni'fle.* *n. s.* [*nifle*, Norm. Fr. a thing of no value.] A trifle. Yet used in Lancashire.

He served them with *nifles* and with fables. *Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.*

Ni'ggard. *n. s.* [*niuggr*, Icelandick.] A miser; a curmudgeon; a sordid, avaricious, parsimonious fellow.

Then let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds or mud.
Let some unjust *niggards* make weres to spoil thy beauty.
Sidney.

Be not a *niggard* of your speech, *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Serve him as a grudging master,
As a penurious *niggard* of his wealth. *Milton.*

Be *niggards* of advice on no pretence;
For the worst avarice is that of sense. *Pope.*

Ni'ggard. *adj.*

1. Sordid; avaricious; parsimonious.

One she found
With all the gifts of bounteous nature crown'd,
Of gentle blood; but one whose *niggard* fate
Had set him far below her high estate. *Dryden.*

2. Sparing; wary.

Most free of question, but to our demands
Niggard in his reply. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To **Ni'ggard.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stint; to supply sparingly.

The deep of night is crept upon our talk,
And nature must obey necessity;
Which we will *niggard* with a little rest. *Shakspeare.*

Ni'ggardise.* *n. s.* [from *niggard*.] Niggardliness; avarice.

For he, whose daies in wilfull woe are worne,
The grace of his Creator doth despise,
That will not use his gifts for thanklesse *nigardise*.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. viii. 15.

The *niggardise* and miserable wretchedness of the stewards will not afford it. *Favour, Antiq. Tr. over Novelty*, (1619,) p. 516.

'Twere pity thou by *niggardise* should'st thrive,
Whose wealth by waxing craveth to be spent;
For which thou of the wisest shall be shent,
Like to some rich churl hoarding up his pelf,
Both to wrong others, and to starve himself.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

Ni'ggardish.† *adj.* [from *niggard*.] Having some disposition to avarice. *Barret, Alv.* 1580.

Ni'ggardliness.† *n. s.* [from *niggardly*.] Avarice; sordid parsimony.

Oh damnable *niggardliness* of vain men, that shames the Gospel, and loses Heaven! *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

Niggardliness is not good husbandry; nor generosity, profusion. *Addison, Spect.*

Ni'ggardly. *adj.* [from *niggard*.]

1. Avaricious; sordidly parsimonious.

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for the steward to be *niggardly*. *Bp. Hall.*

Love a penurious god, very *niggardly* of his opportunities, must be watched like a hard-hearted treasurer. *Dryden.*

Why are we so *niggardly* to stop at one fifth? Why do we not raise it one full moiety, and double our money; *Locke.*

Providence, not *niggardly* but wise,
Here lavishly bestows, and there denies,
That by each other's virtues we may rise. *Granville.*

Tiberius was noted for his *niggardly* temper; he used only to give to his attendants their diet. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Sparing; wary.

I know your mind, and I will satisfy it; neither will I do it like a *niggardly* answerer, going no farther than the bounds of the question. *Sidney.*

NI'GGARDLY. *adv.* Sparingly; parsimoniously.

I have long loved her, followed her, ingross'd opportunities to meet her, feed every slight occasion that could but *niggardly* give me sight of her. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

NI'GGARDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *niggard.*] Avarice; sordid parsimony.

All preparations, both for food and lodging, such as would make one detest *niggardness*, it is so sluttish a vice. *Sidney.*

Against him that is a niggard of his meat the whole city shall murmur; and the testimonies of his *niggardness* shall not be doubted of. *Ecclus.* xxi 24

NI'GGARDSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *niggard.*] Avarice. Not in use. *Huloet, and Barret.*

This was but misery and wretched *niggardship* in a man of such honour. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 193.

NI'GGARDY.* *n. s.* Niggardness. Obsolete.

Disdeigneth all covetise,
And hateth all *nigardie.* *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.

To NI'GGLE.* *v. n.* [probably from the Fr. *niger*, to trifle, to play the fool. Cotgrave.] To play with; to trifle with.

Take heed, daughter,
You *niggle* not with your conscience, and religion,
In styling him an innocent, from your fear
And shame to accuse yourself. *Massinger, Emp. of the East.*

NIGH.† *prep.* [*newha*, Goth. neah, neh, Sax. And so *nee* in old Eng.] At no great distance from.

They shone
Stars distant, but *nigh* hand seem'd other worlds.
Milton, P. L.

Nigh this recess, with terrour they survey,
Where death maintains his dread tyrannick sway. *Garth.*

NIGH. *adv.*

1. Not at a great distance, either in time or place, or course of events: when it is used of time, it is applied to time future.

He was sick *nigh* unto death. *Phil.* ii. 27.

2. To a place near.

Mordecai sent letters both *nigh* and far. *Esther*, ix. 20.

He drew *nigh*, and to me held,
Ev'n to my mouth, of that same fruit held part
Which he had pluck'd. *Milton, P. L.*

I will defer that anxious thought,
And death, by fear, shall not be *nigher* brought. *Dryden.*

3. Almost; as, he was *nigh* dead.

NIGH. *adj.*

1. Near; not distant; not remote: either in time or place.

When the figtree — putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer is *nigh*. *St. Matt.* xxiv. 32.

The loud tumult shews the battle *nigh*. *Prior.*

Now too *nigh* the archangel stood. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Allied closely by blood.

He committed the protection of his son Asanes to two of his *nigh* kinsmen and assured friends. *Knolles.*

His uncle or uncle's son, or any that is *nigh* of kin unto him of his family, may redeem him. *Lev.* xxv. 49.

To NIGH.† *v. n.* [[nehþan, Sax. to approach.] To approach; to advance; to draw near.

Whanne he had entrid into Capernaum, the centurien *neighede* to him, and priede him, and seid, Lord, my child lijth in the hous syke on the palesye. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* viii.

The joyous time now *nigheth* fast.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. March.

The dewy night now doth *nye*,
I hold it best for us home to hye. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.*

Now day is done, and night is *nighing* fast.
Spenser, Epithalam.

To NIGH.* *v. a.* To come near to; to touch: to *nigh* a thing, is to be close to it, to touch it. North. *Grose.*

Love gan *nigh* me nere. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* ver. 1775.
They shall never *nigh* it nere. *Ibid.* ver. 2003.
A knave catchpoll *nyghed* us nere.
Old Morality of Hycke-Scorner.

But Cloudesley cleft the apple in twaine,
His son he did not *nee*.
Old Song of Adam Bell, &c. Percy, i. ii. 1.

NI'GHLY. *adv.* [from *nigh* the adject.] Nearly; within a little.

A man born blind, now adult, was taught by his touch to distinguish between a cube and a sphere of the same metal, and *nighly* of the same bigness. *Locke.*

NI'GHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *nigh.*] Nearness; proximity.

He could not prevail with her to come back; till about four years after, when the garrison of Oxon was surrendered, (the *nighness* of her father's house to which having for the most part of the mean time hindered any communication between them,) she of her own accord returned.
A. Wood, Acc. of Milton, Fast. Ox. under 1635.

NIGHT. *n. s.* [*nauts*, Gothick; nihꞇ, Saxon; *nuit*, Fr.]

1. The time of darkness; the time from sun-set to sun-rise.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his dutchess, will be here this *night*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

In the morning he shall devour the prey, and at *night* divide the spoil. *Gen.* xlix. 27.

Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
Till this stormy *night* be gone,
And the eternal morrow dawn;
Then the curtains will be drawn;
And they waken with that light,
Whose day shall never sleep in *night*. *Crashaw.*

Dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her sanguine gown by *night* and day,
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*

2. The end of the day of life; death.

She clos'd her eyes in everlasting *night*. *Dryden.*

3. State or time of ignorance or obscurity.

When learning, after the long Gothick *night*,
Fair o'er the western world diffus'd her light. *Anon.*

4. State of being not understood; unintelligibility.

Nature and Nature's works lay hid in *night*. *Pope.*

5. It is much used in composition.

To NIGHT. *adverbially.* In this night; at this night.

There came men in hither *to-night* of the children of Israel, to search out the country. *Josh.* ii. 2.

NI'GHTBIRD.* *n. s.* [*night* and *bird.*] A bird that flies only in the night.

Lurkinge *nightbyrds* that fle the lyghte.
Confut. of N. Shaxton, (1546,) sign. E. iii. b.

He hates to be a *nightbird* any longer, but boldly flies forth, and looks upon the face of the sun. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

There be a sort of birds that fly only in the night, called from thence *nightbirds* and nightravens, which are afraid of light, as an enemy to spy, to assault, or betray them.
Hammond, Works, iv. 658.

NI'GHTBORN.* *adj.* [*night* and *born.*] Produced in darkness.

And in his mercy did his power oppose
'Gainst Errour's *night-born* children. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 784.

My solemn *nightborn* adjuration hear;
Hear, and I'll raise thy spirit from the dust,
While the stars gaze on this enchantment new.
Young, Night Th. 9.

NIGHTBRA'WLER. *n. s.* [*night* and *brawler.*] One who raises disturbances in the night.

You unlace your reputation,
And spend your rich opinion for the name
Of a *nightbrawler*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

NI'GHTCAP. *n. s.* [*night* and *cap.*] A cap worn in bed, or in undress.

The rabblement houted, and clapt their chopt hands, and threw up their sweaty *night-caps*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Great mountains have a perception of the disposition of the air to tempests sooner than the vallies below; and therefore they say in Wales, when certain hills have their *night-cap* on, they mean mischief. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

How did the humbled swain detest
His prickly beard and hairy breast!
His *night-cap* border'd round with lace,
Could give no softness to his face. *Swift.*

NI'GHTCROW. *n. s.* [*night* and *crow*, *nycticorax*, Lat.] A bird that cries in the night.

The owl shriek'd at thy birth, an evil sign;
The *night-crow* cry'd, a boding luckless time. *Shakspeare.*

NI'GHTDEW. *n. s.* [*night* and *dew.*] Dew that wets the ground in the night.

All things are hush'd, as nature's self lay dead,
The mountains seem to nod their drowsy head;
The little birds in dreams their songs repeat,
And sleeping flowers beneath the *night-dew* sweat;
E'en lust and envy sleep. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

NI'GHTDOG. *n. s.* [*night* and *dog.*] A dog that hunts in the night. Used by deer-stealers.

When *night-dogs* run, all sorts of deer are chased. *Shakspeare.*

NI'GHTDRESS. *n. s.* [*night* and *dress.*] The dress worn at night.

The fair ones feel such maladies as these,
When each new *night-dress* gives a new disease. *Pope.*

NI'GHTED. *adj.* [from *night.*] Darkened; clouded; black.

It was great ignorance, Gloster's eyes being out,
To let him live: Edmund, I think, is gone;
In pity of his misery to dispatch
His *nighted* life. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Good Hamlet, cast thy nighted colour off,
And let thine eye look like a friend on Denmark. *Shakspeare.*

NI'GHTFALL.* *n. s.* [*night* and *fall.*] The close of day; the beginning of night. Swift somewhere uses this word.

NIGHTFA'RING. *n. s.* [*night* and *fare.*] Travelling in the night.

Will-a-Wisp misleads *night-faring* clowns,
O'er hills, and sinking bogs, and pathless downs. *Gay.*

NI'GHTFIRE. *n. s.* [*night* and *fire.*] Ignis fatuus; Will-a-Wisp.

Foolish *night-fires*, women's and children's wishes,
Chases in arras, gilded emptiness:
These are the pleasures here. *Herbert.*

NI'GHTFLY. *n. s.* [*night* and *fly.*] Moth that flies in the night.

Why rather, sleep, ly'st thou in smoaky cribs,
And hush't with buzzing *night-flies* to thy slumber;
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody? *Shakspeare.*

NIGHTFOU'NDERED. *adj.* [from *night* and *founder.*] Lost or distressed in the night.*

Either some one like us *night-foundered* here,
Or else some neighbour woodman, or at worst,
Some roving robber calling to his fellows. *Milton, Comus.*

NI'GHTGOWN. *n. s.* [*night* and *gown.*] A loose gown used for an undress.

Since his majesty went into the field,
I have seen her rise from her bed, throw
Her *night-gown* upon her. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

They have put me in a silk *night-gown*, and a gaudy fool's cap. *Addison, Guardian.*

To meagre muse-rid mope, adust and thin,
In a dun *night-gown* of his own loose skin. *Pope.*

NI'GHTHAG. *n. s.* [*night* and *hag.*] Witch supposed to wander in the night.

Nor uglier follows the *night-hag*, when called
In secret, riding through the air she comes
Lur'd with the smell of infant-blood, to dance
With Lapland witches. *Milton, P. L.*

NI'GHTINGALE.† *n. s.* [Sax. nihtegale; from *night*, and galan, to sing. In Chaucer, this bird is said to crie and *gale*. See the second sense of *To* GALE.]

1. A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody; philomel.

I think,
The *nightingale*, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren. *Shakspeare.*

Although the wezon, throttle, and tongue, be the instruments of voice, and by their agitations concur in those delightful modulations, yet cannot we assign the cause unto any particular formation, and I perceive the *nightingale* hath some disadvantage in the tongue. *Brown.*

Thus the wise *nightingale* that leaves her home,
Pursuing constantly the chearful spring,
To foreign groves does her old musick bring. *Waller.*

2. A word of endearment.

My *nightingale*!
We'll beat them to their beds. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

NI'GHTISH.* *adj.* [from *night.*] Belonging to the night; attached to the night.

When hawks shall dread the silly fowl,
And men esteem the *nightish* owl. *Turberville, Sonn.* (1567)

NI'GHTLY.† *adj.* [from *night*. Sax. nihtlic.] Done by night; acting by night; happening by night.

May the stars and shining moon attend
Your *nightly* sports, as you vouchsafe to tell
What nymphs they were who mortal forms excel. *Dryden.*

Soon as the flocks shook off the *nightly* dews,
Two swains, whom love kept wakeful and the muse,
Pour'd o'er the whit'ning vale their fleecy care. *Pope.*

NI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *night.*]

1. By night.

Let all things suffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear, and sleep
In the affliction of those terrible dreams
That shake us *nightly*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Thee, Sion! and the flowers brooks beneath,
That wash thy hallow'd feet, and warbling flow,
Nightly I visit. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Every night.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And *nightly* to the list'ning earth
Repeats the story of her birth. *Addison, Spect.*

NI'GHTMAN. *n. s.* [*night* and *man.*] One who carries away ordure in the night.

NI'GHTMARE.† *n. s.* [*night*, and according to Temple, *mara*, a spirit that, in the northern mythology, was related to torment or suffocate sleepers. Su. Goth. *mara*, a spectre of the night; *maere*, Germ. one of the fates; from *marren*, to disturb. Serenius. Ihre is very doubtful as to the origin of this word. Some consider it as the plural of *mai*, a maid; an

appellation of the fates. Our common people call the night-mare, *witch-riding*: the French *coquemare*, with a similar allusion.] A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure or weight upon the breast.

Saint Withold footed thrice the would,
He met the *nightmare*, and her name he told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are, dulness, drowsiness, vertigoes, tremblings, oppressions in sleep, and *night-mares*, *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

NI'GHTPIECE. *n. s.* [*night* and *piece.*] A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candle light; not by the light of the day.

He hung a great part of the wall with *night-pieces*, that seemed to show themselves by the candles which were lighted up; and were so inflamed by the sun-shine which fell upon them, that I could scarce forbear crying out fire. *Addison.*

NI'GHTRAIL.† *n. s.* [*night* and reȝl, Saxon, a gown or robe.] A loose cover thrown over the dress at night.

To survey
Embroider'd petticoats; and, sickness feign'd,
That your *nightrails* of forty pounds a-piece
Might be seen with envy of the visitants.
Massinger, City Madam.

An antiquary will scorn to mention a pinner or *night-rail*; but will talk as gravely as a father of the church on the vitta and peplus. *Addison on Medals.*

NIGHTRA'VEN. *n. s.* [*night* and *raven*; *nycticorax.*] A bird supposed of ill omen, that cries loud in the night.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful messenger,
The hoarse *night-raven*, trump of doleful drere. *Spenser.*
I pray his bad voice bode no mischief:
I had as lief have heard the *night-raven*,
Come what plague would have come after it. *Shakspeare.*

NIGHTRE'ST.* *n. s.* [*night* and *rest.*] Repose of the night.

Domestick awe, *night-rest*, and neighbourhood.
Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.

NIGHTRO'BBER. *n. s.* [*night* and *robber.*] One who steals in the dark.

Highways should be fenced on both sides, whereby thieves and *night-robbers* might be more easily pursued and encountered. *Spenser on Ireland.*

NI'GHTRULE.† *n. s.* [*night* and *rule*; supposed to be a corruption of *revel*, formerly written *reuel.* See also MISRULE.] A frolick of the night.

How now, mad spirit?
What *night-rule* now about this haunted grove?
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

NI'GHTSHADE.† *n. s.* [nihtrcaba, Saxon.]

1. A plant of two kinds; 1. Common nightshade. [*solanum.*] 2. Deadly nightshade. [*belladonna.*] *Miller.*

And I ha' been plucking (plants among)
Hemlock, henbane, adder's tongue,
Nightshade, moonwort, libbards-bane. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

2. The darkness of the night. Not in use.

Through the darke *night-shade* herselfe she drew from sight.
Phaer, Tr. of Virgil, (1562,) Æn. 2.

NIGHTSHI'NING. *adj.* [*night* and *shine.*] Shewing brightness in the night.

None of these noctiluca, or *night-shining* bodies, have been observed in any of the antient sepulchres, *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

NI'GHTSHRIEK. *n. s.* [*night* and *shriek.*] A cry in the night.

I have almost forgot the taste of fears:
The time has been, my senses would have cool'd
To hear a *night-shriek*; and my fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir,
As life were in't. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

NI'GHTSPELL.* *n. s.* [*night* and *spell.*] A charm against the accidents of the night.

I crouch thee from elves, and from wightes:
Therewith the *nightspel* said he anon rightes.
Chaucer, Mill. Tale.

Spell is a kind of verse or charme, that in elder times they used often to say over every thing that they would have preserved, as the *nightspell* for thieves, and the woodspell.
E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal. March.

NI'GHTTRIPPING. *adj.* [*night* and *trip.*] Going lightly in the night.

Could it be prov'd,
That some *night-tripping* fairy had exchang'd
In cradle clothes, our children where they lay,
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shakspeare.*

NI'GHTVISION.* *n. s.* [*night* and *vision.*] A vision of the night.

Then was the secret revealed unto Daniel in a *night-vision.*
Dan. ii. 19.

NI'GHTWAKING.* *adj.* [*night* and *wake.*] Watching during the night.

Yet, foul *night-waking* cat, he doth but dally,
While in his holdfast foot the weak mouse panteth.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

NI'GHTWALK. *n. s.* [*night* and *walk.*] Walk in the night.

If in his *night-walk* he met with irregular scholars, he took their names, and a promise to appear, unsent for, next morning. *Walton, Life of Sanderson.*

NI'GHTWALKER. *n. s.* [*night* and *walk.*] One who roves in the night upon ill designs.

Men that hunt so, be privy stealers, or *night-walkers.*
Ascham.

NI'GHTWALKING.* *adj.* [*night* and *walking.*] Roving in the night.

They shall not need hereafter, in old cloaks and false beards, to stand to the courtesy of a *night-walking* cudgeller for eaves-dropping. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

NI'GHTWALKING.* *n. s.* The act of walking in sleep; noctambulation.

After hard meats, it [sleep] increaseth fearful dreams, incubus, *night-walking*, crying out, and much unquietness.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 88.

NIGHTWA'NDERER.* *n. s.* [*night* and *wander.*] One that wanders by night. *Huloet.*

Or 'stonish'd as *night-wanderers* often are.
Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.

Every body will be ready to take him up for a *night-wanderer*, and to chastise him for being out of his way.
More, Conj. Cabb. p. 201.

A wandering fire,
Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night
Condenses, and the cold environs round,
Kindled through agitation to a flame,
(Which oft, they say, some evil spirit attends,)
Hovering, and blazing, with delusive light,
Misleads the amaz'd *night-wanderer* from his way.
Milton, P. L.

NIGHTWA'NDERING* *adj.* [*night* and *wander.*] Roving in the night.

Night-wandering weesels shriek to see him there.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

NIGHTWA'RBLING. *adj.* [*night* and *warble.*] Singing in the night.

Now is the pleasant time,
The cool, the silent, save where silence yields
To the *night-warbling* bird. *Milton, P. L.*

NI'GHTWARD. *adj.* [*night* and *ward.*] Approaching towards night.

Their *night-ward* studies, wherewith they close the day's work. *Milton on Education.*

NI'GHTWATCH. *n. s.* [*night* and *watch.*] A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch.

I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the *night-watches.* *Psalm* lxiii. 6.

NI'GHTWATCHER.* *n. s.* [*night* and *watch*] One who watches through the night upon some ill design. *Huloet.*

NI'GHTWITCH.* *n. s.* [*night* and *witch.*] A night-hag. *Huloet.*

NIGRE'SCENT. *adj.* [*nigrescens*, Latin.] Growing black; approaching to blackness.

NIGRIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*niger* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of making black.

NIHI'LITY. *n. s.* [*nihilité*, Fr. *nihilum*, Latin.] Nothingness; the state of being nothing.

Not being is considered as excluding all substance, and then all modes are also necessarily excluded; and this we call pure *nihility*, or mere nothing. *Watts, Logick.*

To NILL. *v. a.* [from *ne will;* nillan, Saxon.] Not to will; to refuse; to reject.

Certes, said he, I *nill* thine offer'd grace,
Ne to be made so happy do intend;
Another bliss before mine eyes I place,
Another happiness, another end. *Spenser.*
In all affections she concurreth still;
If now, with man and wife to will and *nill*
The self same things, a note of concord be,
I know no couple better can agree. *B. Jonson, Epigram.*

To NILL.* *v. n.* To be unwilling; not to agree.

Your father hath consented
That you shall be my wife; your dowry 'greed on;
And will you, *nill* you, I will marry you.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

NILL. *n. s.* The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore.

To NIM.† *v. a.* [Goth. *niman;* Sax. niman.] To take. In cant, to steal. The old *pret.* and *part.* used by Chaucer, is *nome*, simply for *took* and *taken.* To *nim* is still to *take up hastily*, in the north of England, according to Grose.

They'll question Mars, and by his look
Detect who 'twas that *nimm'd* a cloak. *Hudibras.*

They could not keep themselves honest of their fingers, but would be *nimming* something or other for the love of thieving. *L'Estrange.*

NI'MBLE. *adj.* [from *nim;* or numan, Sax. tractable.] Quick; active; ready; speedy; lively; expeditious.

They being *nimbler*-jointed than the rest,
And more industrious, gathered more store. *Spenser.*
You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her scornful eyes. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
You have dancing shoes
With *nimble* soles. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*
His offering soon propitious fire from heaven,
Consum'd with nimble glance and grateful steam;
The others not, for his was not sincere. *Milton, P. L.*
Through the mid seas the nimble pinnace sails
Aloof from Crete before the northern gales. *Pope.*

NI'MBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *nimble.*] Quickness; activity; speed; agility; readiness; dexterity; celerity; expedition; swiftness.

The hounds were straight uncoupled, and ere long the stag thought it better to trust to the *nimbleness* of his feet, than to the slender fortification of his lodging. *Sidney.*

Himself shewing at one instant both steadiness and *nimbleness.* *Sidney.*

All things are therefore partakers of God; they are his offspring, his influence is in them, and the personal wisdom of God is for that very cause said to excel in *nimbleness* or agility, to pierce into all intellectual, pure, and subtile spirits, to go through all, and to reach unto every thing. *Hooker.*

We, lying still,
Are full of rest, defence, and *nimbleness.* *Shakspeare.*

Ovid ranged over all Parnassus with great *nimbleness* and agility; but as he did not much care for the toil requisite to climb the upper part of the hill, he was generally roving about the bottom. *Addison, Guardian.*

NI'MBLESS.† *n. s.* Nimbleness.

Seemed those little angels did uphold
The cloth of state, and on their purpled wings
Did beare the pendants through their *nimblesse* bold.
Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 29.

NI'MBLE-WITTED. *adj.* [*nimble* and *wit.*] Quick; eager to speak.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, when a certain *nimble-witted* counsellor at the bar, who was forward to speak, did interrupt him often, said unto him, There is a great difference betwixt you and me; a pain to me to speak, and a pain to you to hold your peace. *Bacon.*

NI'MBLY. *adv.* [from *nimble.*] Quickly; speedily; actively.

He capers *nimbly* in a lady's chamber,
To the lascivious playing of a lute. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
The air
Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself. *Shakspeare.*
Most legs can *nimbly* run, though some be lame. *Davies.*

The liquor we poured from the crystals, and set it in a digesting furnace to evaporate more *nimbly.* *Boyle.*

NI'MIETY.† *n. s.* [*nimietas*, school Lat.] The state of being too much.

They become, though never so good, by their *nimiety* fastidious. *Instruct. for Oratory*, (1682,), p. 56.

NI'MMER.† *n. s.* [from *nim.*] A thief; a pilferer.

Blank schemes to discover *nimmers.* *Hudibras*, ii. iii.

NI'NCOMPOOP. *n. s.* [A corruption of the Latin *non compos.*] A fool; a trifler.

An old ninnyhammer, a dotard, a *nincompoop*, is the best language she can afford me. *Addison.*

NINE. *n. s.* [*niun*, Gothick; nigon, Sax.] One more than eight; one less than ten.

The weird sisters,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up *nine.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

A thousand scruples may startle at first, and yet in conclusion prove but a *nine*-days' wonder. *L'Estrange.*

At ninety *nine* a modern and a dunce. *Pope.*

The faults are *nine* in ten owing to affectation, and not to the want of understanding. *Swift.*

NI'NEFOLD. *n. s.* [*nine* and *fold.*] Nine times; any thing nine times repeated.

This huge convex of fire,
Outrageous to devour, immures us round
Ninefold. *Milton, P. L.*

NI'NEHOLES.* *n. s.* [*nine* and *hole.*] A game; in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a pellet is to be bowled.

At *nineholes* on the heath while they together play.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 14.

NINE *Men's Morris.** See the second sense of MORRIS.

NI'NEPENCE. *n. s.* [*nine* and *pence.*] A silver coin valued at nine-pence.

Three silver pennies, and a *ninepence* bent. *Gay, Past.*

NI'NEPINS. *n. s.* [*nine* and *pin.*] A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl.

A painter made blossoms upon trees in December, and school-boys playing at *nine-pins* upon ice in July. *Peacham.*

For as when merchants break, o'erthrown
Like *ninepins* they strike others down. *Hudibras.*

NI'NESCORE. *adj.* [*nine* and *score.*] Nine times twenty.

Eugenius has two hundred pounds a year; but never values himself above *nine-score*, as not thinking he has a right to the tenth part, which he always appropriates to charitable uses. *Addison, Spect.*

NI'NETEEN. *adj.* [nigontyne, Sax.] Nine and ten; one less than twenty.

Nineteen in twenty of perplexing words might be changed into easy ones, such as occur to ordinary men. *Swift.*

NI'NETEENTH. *adj.* [nigonteoða, Sax.] The ordinal of nineteen, the ninth after the tenth.

In the *nineteenth* year of king Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, came Nebuzaradan. *2 Kings, xxv. 8.*

NI'NETY. *adj.* [hundnigontig, Saxon.] Nine times ten.

Enos lived *ninety* years and begat Cainan. *Gen. v. 9.*

NINTH. *adj.* [nigoða, Sax.] That which precedes the tenth; the first after the eighth; the ordinal of nine.

Upon a strict observation of many, I have not found any that see the *ninth* day. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

NI'NTHLY.* *adv.* [from *ninth*.] In the ninth place. *Sherwood.*

NI'NTIETH. *adj.* [hundnigonteogoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of ninety, the tenth nine times told.

NI'NNY. *n. s.* [*nino*, a child, Spanish.] A fool, a simpleton.

What a pied *ninny's* this? *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
The dean was so shabby and look'd like a *ninny*,
That the captain suppos'd he was curate. *Swift.*

NI'NNYHAMMER. *n. s.* [from *ninny*.] A simpleton.

Have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that has saved that clod-pated, numskulled, *ninny hammer* of yours from ruin, and all his family? *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

To NIP. *v. a.* [*nijpen*, Teut.]

1. To pinch off with the nails, to bite with the teeth.

In oranges and lemons, the *nipping* of their rind giveth out their smell more. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To cut off by any slight means.

The small shoots that extract the sap of the most leading branches, must be *nipt* off. *Mortimer.*

3. To blast; to destroy before full growth.

This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost,
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening, *nips* his root,
And then he falls as I do. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

A flower doth spread and die,
Thou would'st extend me to some good,
Before I were by frost's extremity *nipt* in the bud. *Herbert.*

His delivery now proves,
Abortive, as the first born bloom of spring,
Nipt with the lagging rear of winter's frost. *Milton, S. A.*

Had he not been *nipped* in the bud, he might have made a formidable figure in his own works among posterity. *Addison.*

From such encouragement it is easy to guess to what perfection I might have brought this work, had it not been *nipt* in the bud. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

4. To pinch as frost.

The air bites shrewdly, it is very cold.—
It is a *nipping* and an eager air. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

When isicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd blows his nail,
When blood is *nipt*, and ways be foul,
Then nightly sings the staring owl. *Shakspeare, Love's L. Lost.*

5. To vex, to bite.

And sharp remorse his heart did prick and *nip*,
That drops of blood thence like a well did play. *Spenser.*

6. To satirise; to ridicule; to taunt sarcastically.

But the right gentle mind would bite his lip
To hear the javel so good men to *nip*. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

Quick wits commonly be in desire new-fangled; in purpose unconstant; bold with any person; busy in every matter; soothing such as be present, *nipping* any that is absent. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

NIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A pinch with the nails or teeth.

I am sharply taunted, yea, sometimes with pinches, *nips*, and bobs. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

2. A small cut.

What this a sleeve? 'tis like a demicannon;
What up and down carv'd like an apple-tart?
Here's snip, and *nip*, and cut, and slish, and slash,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop. *Shakspeare.*

3. A blast.

So hasty fruits and too ambitious flowers,
Scorning the midwifry of ripening show'rs,
In spite of frosts, spring from the unwilling earth,
But find a *nip* untimely as their birth. *Stepney.*

4. A taunt, a sarcasm.

NI'PPER. *n. s.* [from *nip*.] A satirist. Out of use.

Ready backbiters, sore *nippers*, and spiteful reporters privily of good men. *Ascham.*

NI'PPERKIN.* *n. s.* [Alleman. *nap*, *nappelin*, Sax. nappe, hnæp; Belg. *nap*, *nappe*; Fr. *hanap*; Ital. *nappo*, cyathus, poculum.] A little cup, a small tankard. *Lye.*

NI'PPERS. *n. s.* [from *nip*.] Small pincers.

NI'PPINGLY. *adv.* [from *nip*.] With bitter sarcasm.

NI'PPLE. *n. s.* [nypele, Saxon.]

1. The teat, the dug, that which the sucking young take into their mouths.

The babe that milks me,—
I would while it was smiling in my face,
Have pluckt my *nipple* from his boneless gums. *Shakspeare.*

In creatures, that nourish their young with milk, are adapted the *nipples* of the breast to the mouth and tongues of suction. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. It is used by Chapman of a man.

As his foe went then suffis'd away,
Thoas Ætolius threw a dart, that did his pile convey
Above his *nipple*, through his lungs. *Chapman.*

3. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.

In most other birds there is only one gland, in which are divers little cells ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the *nipple* of the oil bag. *Derham Physico-Theol.*

NI'PPLEWORT. *n. s.* [Lampsana.] A weed.

NIS.* [*ne is*, Sax. nis.] Is not. Obsolete.

Leave me those hills, where harbrough *nis* to see. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. June.*

NISI PRIUS. *n. s.* [In law.] A judicial writ, which lieth in case where the inquest is panelled and returned before the justices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the ease of the country. It is directed to the sheriff, commanding that he cause the men impanelled to come before the justices in the same county, for the determining of the cause there, except it be so difficult that it need great deliberation: in which case, it is sent again to the bank. It is so called from the first words of the writ *nisi apud talem locum prius venerint*, whereby it appeareth, that justices of assizes and justices of *nisi prius* differ. So that justices of *nisi prius* must be one of them before whom the cause is depending in the bench, with some other good men of the county associated to him. *Cowel.*

NIT. *n. s.* [hnitu, Saxon.] The egg of a louse, or small animal.

The whame, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horses in summer, not by stinging them, but only by their bombylious noise, or tickling them in sticking their *nits*, or eggs, on the hair. *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

NI'TENCY. *n. s.* [*nitentia*, Latin.]

1. Lustre; clear brightness.

2. [From the Latin, *nitor.*] Endeavour; spring to expand itself.

The atoms of fire accelerate the motion of these particles; from which acceleration their spring, or endeavour outward, will be augmented; that is, those zones will have a strong *nitency* to fly wider open. *Boyle.*

NI'THING. *n. s.* [or *niding;* see NIDING.] A coward, dastard, poltroon.

NI'TID.† *adj.* [*nitidus*, Latin.]

1. Bright; shining; lustrous.

We restore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and *nitid* yellow, by putting them into fire and aqua fortis, which take off the adventitious filth. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Applied to persons, gay, spruce, fine.

Amongst these doth the *nitid* spark spend out his time: this is the gallant's day! *Reeve, God's Plea for Nineveh,* (1657.)

NI'TRE. *n. s.* [*nitre*, Fr. *nitrum*, Latin.]

The salt which we know at this time, under the name of *nitre* or salt-petre, is a crystalline pellucid, but somewhat whitish substance, of an acrid and bitterish taste, impressing a peculiar sense of coldness upon the tongue. This salt, though it affords, by means of fire, an acid spirit capable of dissolving almost every thing, yet manifests no sign of its containing any acid at all in its crude state. *Nitre* is of the number of those salts which are naturally blended in imperceptible particles in earths, stones, and other fossil substances, as the particles of metals are in their ores: it is sometimes however found pure, in form of an efflorescence, either on its ores or on the surface of old walls; these efflorescences dissolved in proper water, shooting into regular and proper crystals of *nitre*. The earth from which *nitre* is made, both in Persia and the East-Indies, is a kind of yellowish marl found in the bare cliffs of the sides of hills exposed to the northern and eastern winds, and never in any other situation. The natrum or *nitre* of the ancients, is a genuine, native, and pure salt, extremely different from our *nitre*, and from all other native salts; being a fixed alkali plainly of the nature of those made by fire from vegetables, yet being capable of a regular crystallization, which those salts are not. It is found on or very near the surface of the earth, in thin flat cakes, spungy, light, and friable; and when pure, of a pale brownish white colour. In Scripture we find that the salt called *nitre* would ferment with vinegar, and had an abstersive quality, properties which perfectly agree with this salt, but not with saltpetre, as do many different qualities ascribed to it by the ancients. *Hill on Fossils.*

Some tumultuous cloud,
Instinct with fire and *nitre*, hurried him. *Milton, P. L.*
Some steep their seed, and some in cauldrons boil,
With vigorous *nitre* and with lees of oil. *Dryden.*

NITRO'SITY.* *n. s.* [*nitrosité*, Fr.] Quality of nitre. Not in use. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

NI'TROUS. *adj.* [*nitreux*, Fr. from *nitre.*] Impregnated with nitre; consisting of nitre.

Earth and water, mingled by the heat of the sun, gather *nitrous* fatness more than either of them have severally. *Bacon.*

The northern air being more fully charged with those particles supposed *nitrous*, which are the aliment of fire, is fittest to maintain the vital heat in that activity which is sufficient to move such an unwieldy bulk with due celerity. *Ray.*

He to quench his drought so much inclin'd,
May snowy fields and *nitrous* pastures find,
Meet stores of cold so greedily pursu'd,
And be refresh'd with never-wasting food. *Blackmore.*

NI'TRY. *adj.* [from *nitre.*] Nitrous.

Winter my theme confines; whose *nitry* wind
Shall crust the slabby mire, and kennels bind. *Gay.*

NI'TTILY. *adv.* [from *nitty.*] Lousily.

One Bell was put to death at Tyburn for moving a new rebellion; he was a man *nittily* needy, and therefore adventrous. *Hayward.*

NI'TTY.† *adj.* [from *nit.*]

1. Abounding with the eggs of lice. *Huloet.*

I'll know the poor, egregious *nitty* rascal. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

2. An epithet of contempt, perhaps from *nitid.*

O dapper, rare, compleat, sweet *nittie* youth! *Marston, Sat.* iii. (1598.)

NI'VAL. *adj.* [*nivalis*, Latin.] Abounding with snow. *Dict.*

NI'VEOUS. *adj.* [*niveus*, Latin.] Snowy; resembling snow.

Cinabar becomes red by the acid exhalation of sulphur, which otherways presents a pure and *niveous* white. *Brown.*

NI'ZY.† *n. s.* [from *niais.* Dr. Johnson. — Whence the Fr. *nice*, in a contemptuous sense. Kelham mentions the Norm. Fr. *nessi*, an idiot. A learned writer notices the Heb. *nibzeh*, a word of reproach, to express the utmost contempt of any man's person; and he says, "if it be considered, that the *b* of the ancients had a very soft pronunciation in some cases, in all probability the word still lives in our language, and is the same with *nisey.*" Harris on the 53. Chap. of Isaiah, p. 102. It may be, however, of the same origin with *zany.* See ZANY.] A dunce; a simpleton. A low word.

True critics laugh, and bid the trifling *nizy*
Go read Quintilian. *Anon.*

NO. *adv.* [na, Saxon.]

1. The word of refusal: contrary to *yea* or *yes.*

Our courteous Antony,
Whom ne'er the word of *no*, woman heard speak,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast. *Shakspeare.*
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be exprest,
In russet yeas and honest kersy *noes.* *Shakspeare.*

If you will not consider these things now, the time will shortly come when you shall consider them whether you will or *no.* *Calamy, Serm.*

2. The word of denial, opposite to concession or affirmation.

I think it would not sort amiss, to handle the question, whether a war for the propagation of the Christian faith, without another cause of hostility, be lawful or *no*, and in what cases? *Bacon.*

3. It sometimes confirms a foregoing negative.

My name's Macbeth: —
— The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear. —
— *No*, nor more fearful. *Shakspeare.*
Never more
This hand shall combat on the crooked shore:
No; let the Grecian powers, opprest in fight,
Unpity'd perish in their tyrant's sight. *Dryden, Homer.*

4. It sometimes strengthens a following negative; *no not*, not even.

No not the bow which so adorns the skies,
So glorious is, or boasts so many dies. *Waller.*

No. *adj.*

1. Not any; none.

Let there be *no* strife between me and thee. *Gen.* xiii. 8.

Some dire misfortune to portend,
No enemy can match a friend. *Swift.*

Woman and fool are two hard things to hit,
For true *no* meaning puzzles more than wit. *Pope.*

No wit to flatter left of all his store
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more. *Pope.*

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores,
Our shrines irradiate, or imblaze the floors. *Pope.*

Our bard
No common object to your sight displays. *Pope.*

Poor Edwin was *no* vulgar boy. *Beattie.*

2. It seems an adjective in these phrases, *no* longer, *no* more, *no* where; though sometimes it may be so commodiously changed to *not*, that it seems an adverb; as, the days are yet *no* shorter.

When we saw that they were *no* where, we came to Samuel. 1 *Sam.* x. 14.

In vain I reach my feeble hands to join
In sweet embraces; ah! *no* longer thine. *Dryden.*

3. *No one*: none; not any one.

No one who doeth good to those only from whom he expects to receive good, can ever be fully satisfied of his own sincerity. *Smalridge.*

To NOBI'LITATE.† *v. a.* [*nobilito*, Lat.] To ennoble: to make noble. *Bullokar, and Sherwood.*

NOBILITA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *nobilitate.*] The act of ennobling.

Both the prerogatives and rights of the Divine Majesty are concerned, and also the perfection, *nobilitation*, and salvation of the souls of men. *More, Antid. against Idolatry*, ch. 2.

NOBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*nobilitas*, Lat.]

1. Antiquity of family joined with splendour.

When I took up Boccace unawares, I fell on the same argument of preferring virtue to *nobility* of blood, and titles, in the story of Sigismunda. *Dryden.*

Long galleries of ancestors
Challenge nor wonder, or esteem from me:
Virtue alone is true *nobility*. *Dryden.*

2. Rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns. *Nobility* in England is extended to five ranks; duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron.

3. The persons of high rank; the persons who are exalted above the commons.

It is a purpos'd thing,
To curb the will of the *nobility*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

4. Dignity; grandeur; greatness.

Though she hated Amphialus, yet the *nobility* of her courage prevailed over it; and she desired he might be pardoned that youthful errour; considering the reputation he had to be the best knight in the world; so as hereafter he governed himself, as one remembering his fault. *Sidney.*

But ah, my muse, I would thou hadst facility
To work my goddess so by thy invention,
On me to cast those eyes where shine *nobility*. *Sidney.*

Base men, being in love, have then a *nobility* in their natures more than is native to them. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

They thought it great their sovereign to controul,
And nam'd their pride, *nobility* of soul. *Dryden.*

NO'BLE.† *adj.* [*noble*, French; *nobilis*, Latin.]

1. Of an ancient and splendid family.

Choosing rather to die manfully, than to come into the hands of the wicked, to be abused otherwise than beseemed his *noble* birth. 2 *Mac.* xiv. 42.

2. Exalted to a rank above commonalty.

From virtue first began,
The difference that distinguish'd man from man:
He claim'd no title from descent of blood,
But that which made him *noble*, made him good. *Dryden.*

3. Great; worthy; illustrious: both men and things.

Thus this man died, leaving his death for an example of a *noble* courage, and a memorial of virtue. 2 *Mac.* vi. 31.

To vice industrious, but to *nobler* deeds
Timorous. *Milton, P. L.*

A *noble* stroke he lifted high,
Which hung not, but with tempest fell. *Milton, P. L.*

Those two great things that so engross the desires and designs of both the *nobler* and ignobler sort of mankind, are to be found in religion; namely, wisdom and pleasure. *South.*

4. Exalted; elevated; sublime.

My share in pale Pyrene I resign,
And claim no part in all the mighty nine:
Statues, with winding ivy crown'd, belong
To *nobler* poets, for a *nobler* song. *Dryden.*

5. Magnificent; stately: as, a *noble* parade.

6. Free; generous; liberal; ingenuous.

These were more *noble* than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind. *Acts*, xvii. 11.

7. Principal; capital: as, the heart is one of the *noble* parts of the body.

NO'BLE. *n. s.*

1. One of high rank.

Upon the *nobles* of the children of Israel he laid not his hand. *Exodus.*

How many *nobles* then should hold their places,
That must strike sail to spirits of vile sort! *Shakspeare.*

What the *nobles* once said in parliament, Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari, is imprinted in the hearts of all the people. *Bacon*

The *nobles* amongst the Romans took care in their last wills, that they might have a lamp in their monuments. *Wilkins*

See all our *nobles* begging to be slaves,
See all our fools aspiring to be knaves. *Pope.*

It may be the disposition of young *nobles*, that they expect the accomplishments of a good education without the least expence of time or study. *Swift, Mod. Education.*

The second natural division of power, is of such men who have acquired large possessions, and consequently dependencies; or descend from ancestors who have left them great inheritances, together with an hereditary authority: these easily unite in thoughts and opinions. Thus commences a great council or senate of *nobles*, for the weighty affairs of the nation. *Swift.*

Men should press forward in Fame's glorious chace,
Nobles look backward, and so lose the race. *Young.*

2. A coin rated at six shillings and eight pence; the sum of six and eight-pence.

He coined *nobles*, of noble, fair, and fine gold. *Camden.*

Many fair promotions
Are daily given, to ennoble those
That scarce, some two days since, were worth a *noble*. *Shakspeare.*

Upon every writ procured for debt or damage, amounting to forty pounds or more, a *noble*, that is six shillings and eight-pence, is, and usually hath been paid to fine. *Bacon.*

NOBLE *liverwort.* [Hepatica.] A plant.

To NOBLE.* *v. a.* To ennoble. Not in use.

Thou *nobledest* so far forth our nature. *Chaucer, Sec. Nonnes Tale.*

NO'BLEMAN. *n. s.* [*noble* and *man.*] One who is ennobled.

If I blush,
It is to see a *nobleman* want manners. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The *nobleman* is he, whose noble mind
Is fill'd with inborn worth. *Dryden, Wife of Bath.*

NO'BLEWOMAN.* *n. s.* [*noble* and *woman.*] A female who is ennobled.

These *noblewomen* maskers spake good French unto the Frenchmen; which delighted them very much, to hear these ladies speak to them in their own tongue. *Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

NO'BLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *noble.*]

1. Greatness; worth; dignity; magnanimity.

The *nobleness* of life
Is to do this; when such a mutual pair,
And such a twain can do't. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop*

Any thing
That my ability may undergo,
And *nobleness* impose. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*
True *nobleness* would
Learn him forbearance from so foul a wrong. *Shakspeare.*

He that does as well in private between God and his own soul, as in public, hath given himself a testimony that his purposes are full of honesty, *nobleness*, and integrity. *Bp. Taylor.*

Greatness of mind, and *nobleness*, their seat
Build in her loveliest. *Milton, P. L.*

There is not only a congruity herein between the *nobleness* of the faculty and the object, but also the faculty is enriched and advanced by the worth of the object. *Hale.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune, which was the effect of your *nobleness*, but you have been solicitous of my reputation, which is that of your kindness. *Dryden.*

2. Splendour of descent; lustre of pedigree.

3. Stateliness.

For *nobleness* of structure, and riches, it [the Abbey of Reading] was equal to most in England. *Ashmole, Berk.* ii. 341.

No'bless.✝ *n. s.* [*noblesse*, French.]

1. Nobility. This word is not now used in any sense. Dr. Johnson. — It certainly was in use, as Mr. Mason also has observed, at the time Dr. Johnson made this remark; and has been since supported by good authorities. See the third sense, as well as the first.

Fair branch of *noblesse*, flower of chivalry,
That with your worth the world amazed make. *Spenser.*

True *noblesse* consists in a liberal education, and honourable pursuits and employments, followed even from the cradle. Wealth may confer this, but it must be hereditary, not acquired. The upstart himself, whatever may be his talents or opulence, will seldom have the sentiments and inclinations of a gentleman. *Michell, Principles of Legislation*, (1796.)

2. Dignity; greatness.

Thou, whose *nobless* keeps one stature still,
And one true posture, though besieg'd with ill.
B. Jonson, Epigr. 102.

3. Noblemen collectively.

Let us haste to hear it,
And call the *nobless* to the audience. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

I know no reason we should give that advantage to the commonality of England to be foremost in brave actions, which the *nobless* of France would never suffer in their peasants. *Dryden.*

His fancies spread wonderfully among the *noblesse*.
Warburton on Prodigies, p. 30.

The Intendant of Gascony, among other magnificent festivities, treated the *noblesse* of the province with a dinner and desert. *Hor. Walpole, World*, No. 6.

My enquiries and observations did not present to me any incorrigible vices in the *noblesse* of France. *Burke.*

No'bly. *adv.* [from *noble*.]

1. Of ancient and splendid extraction.

Only a second laurel did adorn
His collegue Catulus, though *nobly* born:
He shar'd the pride of the triumphal bay,
But Marius won the glory of the day. *Dryden.*

2. Greatly; illustriously; magnanimously.

Did he not straight the two delinquents tear,
That were the slaves of drink and thralls of sleep?
Was not that *nobly* done? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

This fate he could have 'scap'd, but would not lose
Honour for life, but rather *nobly* chose
Death from their fears, than safety from his own. *Denham.*

3. Grandly; splendidly.

There could not have been a more magnificent design than that of Trajan's pillar. Where could an emperor's ashes have been so *nobly* lodged, as in the midst of his metropolis, and on the top of so exalted a monument? *Addison on Italy.*

No'body. *n. s.* [*no* and *body*.] No one; not any one.

This is the tune of our catch played by the picture of *nobody*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

It fell to Coke's turn, for whom *nobody* cared, to be made the sacrifice; and he was out of his office. *Clarendon.*

If in company you offer something for a jest, and *nobody* seconds you on your own laughter, you may condemn their taste, and appeal to better judgements; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift, Miscell.*

No'cent.✝ *adj.* [*nocens*, Latin.]

1. Guilty; criminal.

The earl of Devonshire being interested in the blood of York, that was rather feared than *nocent*; yet as one, that might be the object of other plots, remained prisoner in the Tower during the king's life. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Secretly Catesby resorts to you — to enquire whether it were lawful, considering the necessity of the time, to undertake an enterprise for the advancement of the Catholick religion, though it were likely that, among many that were *nocent*, some should perish that were innocent.
Ld. Northampton, Proceed. against Garnet, (1606,) A a. 2.

God made us naked and innocent, yet we presently made ourselves *nocent*. *Hewyt, Serm. Chr. Day*, p. 74. (1658.)

A great scruple arose even in the minds of the most confident assassinates, whether the *nocent* and the innocent might be destroyed and perish together.
Bp. Pearson, Serm. (Nov. 5. 1673,) p. 21.

2. Hurtful; mischievous.

His head the midst, well-stor'd with subtile wiles:
Not yet in horrid shade, or dismal den,
Nor *nocent* yet; but on the grassy herb,
Fearless unfear'd he slept. *Milton, P. L.*

The warm limbeck draws
Salubrious waters from the *nocent* brood. *Philips.*

They meditate whether the virtues of the one will exalt or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its *nocent* qualities. *Watts on the Mind.*

No'cent.✱ *n. s.* One who is criminal. Not now in use.

Catesby, coming unto Garnet, — asketh, whether for the good and promotion of the Catholick cause against hereticks, it be lawful or not, amongst many *nocents*, to destroy and take away some innocents also.
Sir E. Coke, Proceed. ag. Garnet, (1606,) R. 3. b.

No *nocent* is absolved by the verdict of himself.
Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 22.

No'cive.✱ *adj.* [*nocivus*, Lat.] Hurtful; destructive.

Be it that some *nocive* or hurtful thing be towards us, must fear of necessity follow thereupon? *Hooker.*

A vow proving either idle, unprofitable, or unjust, or *nocive* and hurtful to the common good. *Sheldon, Mir. of Ant.* p. 200.

NOCK.✝ *n. s.* [*nocke*, Teut. *nocchia*, Ital.]

1. A slit; a nick; a notch: as of an arrow, bow, or spindle. *Huloet.*

The good fleacher that mended his bolte with cutting of the *nocke*. *Martin, Marr. of Priests*, (1554,) H h. i. b.

2. The fundament. *Less fessus.*

When the date of *nock* was out,
Off dropt the sympathetick snout. *Hudibras.*

To Nock. *v. a.* To place upon the notch.

Then tooke he up his bow
And *nockt* his shaft, the ground whence all their future griefe did grow. *Chapman.*

No'cked.✱ *adj.* [from *nock*.] Notched. *Sherwood.*

Arrows —
Nockid and featherid aright. *Chaucer, Rom. R.*

Noctambula'tion.✱ *n. s.* [*nox* and *ambulo*, Latin.] The act of walking in sleep. *Bailey.*

Nocta'mbulo. *n. s.* [*nox* and *ambulo*, Latin.] One who walks in his sleep.

Respiration being carried on in sleep, is no argument against its being voluntary. What shall we say of *noctambulos*? There are voluntary motions carried on without thought, to avoid pain. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Nocti'dial. *adj.* [*noctis* and *dies*, Lat.] Comprising a night and a day.

The *noctidial* day, the lunar periodick month, and the solar year, are natural and universal; but incommensurate each to another, and difficult to be reconciled. *Holder.*

NOCTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*nox* and *fero.*] Bringing night. *Dict.*

*NOCTI'LUCA.** *n. s.* [Latin; *nox*, the night, and *luceo*, to shine.] A kind of phosphorus, shining in the night, without any light thrown upon it.

NOCTI'LUCOUS.* *adj.* [from *noctiluca.*] Shining in the night.

This appearance was occasioned by myriads of *noctilucous* Nereids, that inhabit the ocean, and on every agitation become at certain times apparent, and often remain sticking to the oars; and, like glow-worms, give a fine light. *Pennant.*

NOCTI'VAGANT. *adj.* [*noctivagas*, Lat.] Wandering in the night. *Dict.*

NOCTIVAGA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *noctivagus*, Lat.] The act of rambling or wandering in the night.

Could he not remember what befell him, when, upon the entrance of his adventures, this vertigo of *noctivagation* and watching his arms seized him? *Gayton on D. Quixote*, p. 253.

The townsmen acknowledge 6s. 8d. to be paid for *noctivagation.* *A. Wood, Life of Himself*, p. 274.

NO'CTUARY. *n. s.* [from *noctus*, Lat.] An account of what passes by night.

I have got a parcel of visions and other miscellanies in my *noctuary*, which I shall send to enrich your paper. *Addison.*

NO'CTURN. *n. s.* [*nocturne*, Fr. *nocturnus*, Lat.] An office of devotion performed in the night.

The reliques being conveniently placed before the church-door, the vigils are to be celebrated that night before them, and the *nocturn* and the matins for the honour of the saints, whose the reliques are. *Stillingfleet.*

NOCTU'RNAL. *adj.* [*nocturnus*, Lat.] Nightly.

From gilded roofs depending lamps display
Nocturnal beams that emulate the day. *Dryden.*

I beg leave to make you a present of a dream, which may serve to lull your readers till such time as you yourself shall gratify the publick with any of your *nocturnal* discoveries. *Addison.*

NOCTU'RNAL. *n. s.* An instrument by which observations are made in the night.

That projection of the stars which includes all the stars in our horizon, and therefore reaches to the thirty-eight degree and a half of southern latitude, though its centre is the north pole, gives us a better view of the heavenly bodies as they appear every night to us; and it may serve for a *nocturnal*, and shew the true hour of the night. *Watts.*

NO'CUMENT.* *n. s.* [*nocumentum*, Lat.] Harm. Not in use.

All these noyful *nocuments* are the holy fruites of the whordome of that church. *Bale on the Rev.* P. ii. (1550,) sign. k. vii.

NO'CUOUS.* *adj.* [*nocuus*, Lat.] Noxious; hurtful. *Bailey.*

To NOD.† *v. n.* [Of uncertain derivation: νεύω, Gr. *nuto*, Lat. *amneidio*, Welsh. Dr. Johnson.—It is the past participle of the Sax. hnigan, caput inclinare. The past tense of hnigan is hnah. By adding to hnah, or *nah*, the participial termination *ed*, we have *nahed*, *nah'd*, *nad* (*a* broad) or *nod.* Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 198.]

1. To decline the head with a quick motion.

On the faith of Jove rely,
When *nodding* to thy suit he bows the sky. *Dryden.*

2. To pay a slight bow.

Cassius must bend his body,
If Cæsar carelesly but *nod* on him. *Shakspeare.*

3. To bend downwards with quick motion.

When a pine is hewn on the plains,
And the last mortal stroke alone remains,
Labouring in pangs of death, and threatning all,
This way and that she *nods*, considering where to fall. *Dryden.*

He climbs the mountain rocks,
Fir'd by the *nodding* verdure of its brow. *Thomson.*

4. To be drowsy.

Your two predecessors were famous for their dreams and visions, and contrary to all other authors, never pleased their readers more than when they were *nodding.* *Addison.*

To NOD.* *v. a.*

1. To bend; to incline.

Cleopatra
Hath *nodded* him to her: He hath given his empire
Up to a whore. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

2. To shake.

Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts;
Your enemies, with *nodding* of their plumes,
Fan you into despair. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

NOD. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick declination of the head.

Children being to be restrained by the parents only in vicious things; a look or *nod* only ought to correct them when they do amiss *Locke on Education.*

A mighty king I am, an earthly God;
Nations obey my word, and wait my *nod*:
And life or death depend on my decree. *Prior.*

2. A quick declination.

Like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready with every *nod* to tumble down
Into the fatal bowels of the deep. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

3. The motion of the head in drowsiness.

Every drowsy *nod* shakes their doctrine who teach, that the soul is always thinking. *Locke.*

4. A slight obeisance.

Will he give you the *nod?* *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practise the insinuating *nod*, and be off to them most counterfeitly. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

NODA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *nodo.*] The state of being knotted, or act of making knots. *Cockeram.*

NO'DDEN.* *adj.* [from *nod.*] Bent; declined.

To the barn the *nodden* sheaves they drove.
Thomson, Cast. of Ind. i. 10.

NO'DDER.† *n. s.* [from *nod.*]

1. One who makes nods.

A set of *nodders*, winkers, and whisperers, whose business is to strangle all other offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*

2. A drowsy person.

We have shown, that, according to Moses his philosophy, the soul is secure both from death, and from sleep after death, which those drowsy *nodders* over the letter of the Scripture have very oscitantly collected. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) Ded.

NO'DDLE. *n. s.* [hnol, Saxon.] A head; in contempt.

Her care shall be
To comb your *noddle* with a three-legg'd stool. *Shakspeare.*

Let our wines without mixture, or stain, be all fine,
Or call up the master and break his dull *noddle.* *B. Jonson.*

My head's not made of brass,
As friar Bacon's noddle was. *Hudibras.*

He would not have it said before the people, that images are to be worshipped with Latria, but rather the contrary, because the distinctions necessary to defend it are too subtile for their *noddles.* *Stillingfleet.*

Come, master, I have a project in my *noddle*, that shall bring my mistress to you back again, with as good will as ever she went from you. *L'Estrange.*

Why shouldst thou try to hide thyself in youth?
Impartial Proserpine beholds the truth;
And laughing at so fond and vain a task,
Will strip thy hoary *noddle* of its mask. *Addison.*

Thou that art ever half the city's grace,
And add'st to solemn *noddles*, solemn pace. *Fenton.*

NO'DDY.† *n. s.* [from *naudin*, Norm. French.]

1. A simpleton; an idiot.
And he that's not in print they hold a *noddy*,
Because themselves are *noddies* still in print.
Davies, Wit's Pilgr. sign. O. 3. b.
Soft fellows, stark *noddies*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 149.
The whole race of bawling, fluttering *noddies*, by what title soever dignified, are a-kin to the ass in this fable. *L'Estrange.*
2. A game at cards.
Why should not the thrifty and right worshipful game of post and pair content them, or the witty invention of *noddy?* *B. Jonson, Masques.*
Room for fresh gamesters; here is a chess-board to my host's *noddy*-board, Moors and Christians.
Gayton, on D. Quix p. 239.

NODE. *n. s.* [*nodus*, Lat.]
1. A knot; a knob.
2. A swelling on the bone.
If *nodes* be the cause of the pain, foment with spirits of wine wherein opium and saffron have been dissolved. *Wiseman.*
3. Intersection.
All these variations are finished in nineteen years, nearly agreeing with the course of the *nodes*; i. e. the points in the ecliptic where the moon crosseth that circle as she passeth to her northern or southern latitude; which *nodes* are called the head and tail of the dragon. *Holder.*

NODO'SITY.† *n. s.* [*nodosité*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *nodosus*, Lat.] Complication; knot.
These the midwife cutteth off, contriving them into a knot close unto the body of the infant, from whence ensueth that tortuosity, or complicated *nodosity* we call the navel.
Brown, Vulg. Err.
It has all the *nodosities* of the oak without its strength.
Johnson, in Boswell's Life of him.

NODO'SOUS.† } *adj.* [*nodosus*, Latin. This is not a
NO'DOUS. } word in either form, much in use. Cockeram gives *nodosous*.] Knotty; full of knots.
This is seldom affected with the gout, and when that becometh *nodous*, men continue not long after. *Brown.*

NO'DULE. *n. s.* [*nodulus*, Lat.] A small lump.
Those minerals in the strata, are either found in grains, or else they are amassed into balls, lumps, or *nodules*: which *nodules* are either of an irregular figure, or of a figure somewhat more regular. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

NO'DULED.* *adj.* [from *nodule*.] Having little knots or lumps.
Dissect with hammers fine
The granite rock; the *nodul'd* flint calcine.
Darwin, Botan. Garden, P. I.

NO'EL.* See NOWEL.

NOG.* *n. s.* [an abbreviation of *noggin*.]
1. A little pot. *Skinner.*
2. Ale. *Grose.*
Walpole laid a quart of *nog* on't,
He'd either make a hog or dog on't. *Swift, Plot Discov.*
3. *Nog of a mill*, the little piece of wood, which, rubbing against the hopper, makes the corn fall from it. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

NO'GGEN. *adj.* Hard; rough; harsh.
He put on a hard, coarse, *noggen* shirt of Pendrels.
Escape of King Charles.

NO'GGIN.† *n. s.* [*nossel*, Germ. a pint.] A small mug.
Of drinking cups divers and sundry sorts we have: — some of maple, some of holly: — mazers, broad-mouth'd dishes, *noggins*, whiskins, piggins, &c.
Heywood, Drunkard Opened, &c. (1635,) p. 45.
Frog laughed in his sleeve, gave the squire the other *noggin* of brandy, and clapped him on the back. *Arbuthnot.*

NO'GGING.* *n. s.* [In building.] A partition framed of timber scantlings, with the interstices filled up by bricks. *Mason.*

NOI'ANCE.† See NOYANCE.

To NOIE.† See *To* NOY.

NO'IER.† See NOYER.

NOI'OUS.† See NOYOUS.

To NOINT.* *v. a.* [*oint*, Fr. from *oindre*.] To anoint.
Barret.
Nointed with sweet smells and odours. *Huloet*

NOISE.† *n. s.* [*noise*, French; which Menage derives from the Lat. *noxia*, or *noxa*, employed in the sense of *jurgium*, *simultas*, scolding, strife. Serenius refers it to the Icel. *hnya*, *nistra*, stridere.]
1. Any kind of sound.
Noises as of waters falling down, sounded about them, and sad visions appeared unto them *Wis.* xvii. 4.
Whether it were a whistling sound, or a melodious *noise* of birds among the spreading branches, these things made them swoon. *Wis.* xvii. 18.
Great motions in nature pass without sound or *noise*. The heavens turn about in a most rapid motion, without *noise* to us perceived; though in some dreams they have been said to make an excellent musick. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Fear
Shakes your hearts, while through the isle they hear
A lasting *noise*, as horrid and as loud
As thunder makes, before it breaks the cloud. *Waller.*
2. Outcry; clamour; boasting or importunate talk.
What *noise* have we had about transplantation of diseases, and transfusion of blood. *Baker on Learning.*
3. Occasion of talk.
Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague, which has made so much *noise* through all ages, and never caught the least infection. *Addison, Spect.*
4. A concert; and those who performed a concert. In both meanings obsolete.
See, If thou canst find out Sneak's *noise*;
Mrs. Tearsheet would fain hear some musick.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.
There be guests and meat now, how shall we do for musick? — The smell of the venison, going through the street, will invite one *noise* of fidlers or other. *B. Jonson, Epicoene.*
God is gone up with a merry *noise*. *Psalm* xlvii. 5.
Divinely warbled voice,
Answering the stringed *noise*. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

To NOISE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sound loud.
Harm
Those terrours, which thou speak'st of, did me none:
I never fear'd they could, though *noising* loud
And threatening nigh. *Milton, P. R.*

To NOISE. *v. a.* To spread by rumour, or report.
All these sayings were noised abroad throughout all the hill country. *St. Luke*, i. 65.
I shall not need to relate the affluence of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince's being there had been quickly *noised*. *Wotton.*
They might buz and whisper it one to another; and tacitly withdrawing from the presence of the apostle, they then lift up their voices, and noised it about the city. *Bentley.*

NOI'SEFUL.† *adj.* [*noise* and *full*.] Loud; clamorous.
A rook-yard in a spring morning is neither so ill, nor *noiseful*, as is one of these. *Feltham, Res.* i. 93.
That eunuch, guardian of rich Holland's trade,
Whose *noiseful* valour does no foe invade,
And weak assistance will his friends destroy. *Dryden.*

NOI'SELESS. *adj.* [from *noise*.] Silent; without sound.
On our quick'st decrees,
The inaudible and *noiseless* foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakspeare.*
So *noiseless* would I live such death to find,
Like timely fruit, not shaken by the wind,
But ripely dropping from the sapless bough. *Dryden.*
Convinc'd, that *noiseless* piety might dwell
In secular retreats, and flourish well. *Harte.*

NOI'SINESS. *n. s.* [from *noisy*.] Loudness of sound; importunity of clamour.

NOI'SEMAKER. *n. s.* [*noise* and *maker.*] Clamourer.

The issue of all this noise is, the making of the *noisemakers* still more ridiculous. *L'Estrange.*

NOI'SOME. *adj.* [*noioso*, Italian.]

1. Noxious; mischievous; unwholesome.

In case it may be proved, that among the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the use whereof is utterly unlawful in regard of some special bad and *noisome* quality, there is no doubt but we ought to relinquish such rites and orders, what freedom soever we have to retain the other still. *Hooker.*

The brake and the cockle are *noisome* too much. *Tusser.*

All my plants I save from nightly ill
Of *noisome* winds, and blasting vapours chill. *Milton, Arcades.*

Gravisca, *noisome* from the neighbouring fen,
And his own Cære sent three hundred men. *Dryden.*

The *noisome* pestilence, that in open war
Terrible, marches through the mid-day air,
And scatters death. *Prior.*

2. Offensive; disgusting.

The seeing these effects, will be
Both *noisome* and infectious. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is *noisome*. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

The filthiness of his smell was *noisome* to all his army. *2 Mac.* ix. 9.

An errour in the judgement is like an impostem in the head, which is always *noisome*, and frequently mortal. *South.*

NOI'SOMELY.✝ *adv.* [from *noisome.*] With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam.

The fir, whereof that coffin is made, yields a natural redolence, alone, now that it is stuffed thus *noisomely*, all helps are too little to countervail that scent of corruption. *Bp. Hall, Occas. Medit.* § 86.

NOI'SOMENESS.✝ *n. s.* [from *noisome.*] Aptness to disgust; offensiveness.

Not subject to any foggy *noisomeness* from fens or marshes. *Wotton on Architecture.*

Noisomeness or disfigurement of body. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* i. 10.

A kind of carcass, or piece of *noisomeness*. *Hammond, Works,* iii. 697.

If he must needs be seen, with all his filth and *noisomeness* about him, he promises himself, however, that it will be some allay to his reproach, to be but one of many to march in a troop. *South, Serm.*

NOI'SY. *adj.* [from *noise.*]

1. Sounding loud.

2. Clamourous, turbulent.

O leave the *noisy* town, O come and see
Our country cots, and live content with me! *Dryden.*

To *noisy* fools a grave attention lend. *Smith.*

Although he employs his talents wholly in his closet, he is sure to raise the hatred of the *noisy* crowd. *Swift.*

NOLL. *n. s.* [hnol, Saxon.] A head, a noddle.

An ass's *noll* I fixed on his head. *Shakspeare.*

NO'LI me tangere. [Latin.]

1. A kind of cancerous swelling, exasperated by applications.

2. A plant.

Noli me tangere may be planted among your flowers for the rarity of it. *Mortimer.*

NOLI'TION. *n. s.* [*nolitio*, Latin.] Unwillingness opposed to *volition*.

Proper acts of the will are, volition, *nolition*, choice, resolution, and command, in relation to subordinate faculties. *Hale.*

NO'MAD ✱ } **NO'MADICK.** } *adj.* [*nomade*, French; νομὰς, νομαδικὸς, Greek, from νέμω, to feed.] Rude; savage; having no fixed abode, and shifting it for the convenience of pasturage.

We are glad to find these last and most authentick observations on this *nomad* tribe, thus brought together into one view. *On the Journal for Russia, Brit. Crit.* (1798.)

NO'MANCY. *n. s.* [*nomance*, *nomancie*, Fr. *nomen*, Latin, and μαντεία, Greek.] The art of divining the fates of persons by the letters that form their names. *Dict.*

NO'MBLES. *n. s.* The entrails of a deer. See NUMBLES.

NOME. ✱ *n. s.* [νομὸς, Greek, from νέμω, to feed, and to distribute.]

1. Province; tract of country, an Egyptian government or division.

He told his brethren, that they and his aged father should dwell near him, and he placed them with Pharaoh's own shepherds in the Heliopolitan *nome*, which bordered on the Red Sea, and of which the metropolis was On, or Heliopolis.— This country, being situated some leagues distant from the bank of the Nile, was not subject to the annual inundations of that river, and therefore was a more proper place of residence for shepherds and the pasturage of flocks, than any other of the Egyptian *nomes*. *Maurice, Hist. of Hindostan,* vol. ii. (1798.)

2. [from *nomen*, Lat.] In algebra, a simple quantity affixed to some other quantity by its proper sign.

NOMENCLA'TOR.✝ *n. s.* [Lat. *nomenclateur*, Fr.] One who calls things or persons by their proper names.

They were driven to have their *nomenclators*, controllers, or remembrancers, to tell them the names of their servants, and people about them, so many they were. *Hakewill on Providence,* p. 421.

What, will Cupid turn *nomenclator*, and cry them? *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

There were a set of men in old Rome, called by the name of *nomenclators*, that is, in English, men who could call every one by his name. *Addison, Guardian,* No. 107.

Are envy, pride, avarice, and ambition, such ill *nomenclators* that they cannot furnish appellations for their owners? *Swift.*

NOMENCLA'TRESS.✱ *n. s.* A female nomenclator.

I have a wife who is a *nomenclatress*, and will be ready on any occasion to attend the ladies. *Addison, Guard.* No. 107.

NOMENCLA'TURE. *n. s.* [*nomenclature*, Fr. *nomenclatura*, Latin.]

1. The act of naming.

To say where notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or *nomenclature* for it, is but a shift of ignorance. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. A vocabulary; a dictionary.

The watry plantations fall not under that *nomenclature* of Adam, which unto terrestrious animals assigned a name appropriate unto their natures. *Brown.*

NO'MINAL. *adj.* [*nominalis*, Lat.] Referring to names rather than to things; not real; titular.

Profound in all the *nominal*
And real ways beyond them all. *Hudibras.*

The *nominal* definition, or derivation of the word is not sufficient to describe the nature of it. *Pearson.*

The *nominal* essence of gold is that complex idea the word gold stands for, as a body yellow, of a certain weight, malleable, fusible, and fixed. But the real essence is the constitution of the insensible parts of that body on which those qualities depend. *Locke.*

Were these people as anxious for the doctrines essential to the church of England, as they are for the *nominal* distinction of adhering to its interests. *Addison.*

NO'MINAL. ✱ } **NO'MINALIST.** } *n. s.* One of the scholastical philosophers, who maintained that words or names only were to be attended to in all logical disquisitions. "They were called *nominals*, because they held *universals* to be not *res*, but *nomina*." Bp. Morton's Discharge, &c. 1633, p. 121.

Commentators on Peter Lombard, Scotists, Thomists, Reals, *Nominals*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 677.

Superficial men, who cannot get beyond the title of *nominals*. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

The faction now of the *nominalists* and realists being very rife and frequent in the university. *A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. under the year* 1341.

To NO'MINALIZE.✻ *v. a.* [*nominalis*, Lat.] To convert into a noun.

Verbs, (where else circumlocution must be used,) *nominalized*, do admit one termination familiarly. *Instruct. for Orat.* (1682,) p. 32.

NO'MINALLY.✝ *adv.* [from *nominal*.] By name; with regard to a name; titularly.

This, *nominally* no tax, in reality comprehends all taxes. *Burke, Observ. on the State of the Nation*, (1769)

To NO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*nomino*, Lat.]

1. To name; to mention by name.

Suddenly to *nominate* them all,
It is impossible. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

One lady, I may civilly spare to *nominate*, for her sex's sake, whom he termed the spider of the court. *Wotton.*

2. To entitle; to call.

Aread, old father, why of late
Didst thou behight me, born of English blood,
Whom all a fairy's son doen *nominate*. *Spenser.*

3. To set down; to appoint by name.

If you repay me not on such a day, let the forfeit
Be *nominated* for an equal pound
Of your fair flesh to be cut off. *Shakspeare.*

Never having intended, never designed any heir in that sense, we cannot expect he should *nominate* or appoint any person to it. *Locke.*

NO'MINATELY.✻ *adv.* [from *nominate*.] Particularly.

Locus religiosus is that which is assigned to some offices of religion, and *nominately* where the body of a dead person hath been buried. *Spelman.*

NOMINA'TION.✝ *n. s.* [*nomination*, French; from *nominate*.]

1. The act of mentioning by name.

The forty-one immediate electors of the duke must be all of several families, and of them twenty-five at least concur to this *nomination*. *Wotton.*

Hammond was named to be of the assembly of divines; his invincible loyalty to his prince, and obedience to his mother, the church, not being so valid arguments against his *nomination*, as the repute of his learning and virtue were on the other part, to have some title to him. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

2. The power of appointing.

The *nomination* of persons to places being so principal and inseparable a flower of his crown, he would reserve to himself. *Clarendon.*

In England the king has the *nomination* of an archbishop; and after *nomination*, he sends a congé d' elire to the dean and chapter, to elect the person elected by him. *Ayliffe.*

3. Denomination.

First, shew your *nominacion*. —
Of my name to make declaracion,
Without any dissimulacion,
I am called Friendship. *Wever, Morality of Lusty Juventus.*

Divers characters are given to several persons, by which they are distinguished from all others of the same common *nomination*. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 3.

NO'MINATIVE.✝ *adj.* [in grammar, *nominatif*, Fr.] The epithet of the case that primarily designates the name of any thing, and is called right, in opposition to the other cases called oblique.

The *nominative* case cometh before the verb. *Lilly.*

He dares not thinke a thought that the *nominative* case governes not the verb. *Overbury.*

NO'MINATOR.✻ *n. s.* [*nominator*, Lat.] One that names or appoints to a place.

While Tiberius Gracchus was creating new consuls, one of the *nominators* suddenly fell down dead: however, Gracchus proceeded and finished the creation. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 52.

NOMINE'E.✻ *n. s.* A person nominated to any place or office.

NOMOTHE'TICAL.✻ *adj.* [νομοθέτης, Gr. a legislator; from νόμος, a law, and τίθημι, to establish.] Legislative.

Suppose a monarch, who hath a supreme *nomothetical* power to make a law, and when it is made and written, should lay it up in "archivis imperii," so that it be not known nor published to his subjects; it is manifest that such a law neither is nor can be obliging till he takes care for the publishing of it. *Bp. Barlow, Rem.* p. 126.

NON. *adv.* [Latin.] Not. It is never used separately, but sometimes prefixed to words with a negative power.

Since you to *non*-regardance cast my faith,
Live you the marble-breasted tyrant still. *Shakspeare.*

Behold also there a lay *non*-residency of the rich, which in times of peace, too much neglecting their habitations, may seem to have provoked God to neglect them. *Holyday.*

A mere inclination to matters of duty, men reckon a willing of that thing; when they are justly charged with an actual *non*-performance of what the law requires. *South.*

For an account at large of bishop Sanderson's last judgement concerning God's concurrence or *non*-concurrence with the actions of men, and the positive entity of sins of commission, I refer you to his letters. *Pierce.*

The third sort of agreement or disagreement in our ideas, which the perception of the mind is employed about, is co-existence, or *non*-existence in the same subject. *Locke.*

It is not a *non*-act which introduces a custom, a custom being a common usage. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

In the imperial chamber this answer is not admitted, viz. I do not belive it as the matter is alleged. And the reason of this *non*-admission is, its great uncertainty. *Ayliffe.*

An apparitor came to the church, and informed the parson, that he must pay the tenths to such a man; and the bishop certified the ecclesiastical court under his seal on the *non*-payment of them, that he refused to pay them. *Ayliffe.*

The *non*-appearance of persons to support the united sense of both houses of parliament, can never be construed as a general diffidence of being able to support the charge against the patent and patentee. *Swift.*

This may be accounted for by the turbulence of passions upon the various and surprising turns of good and evil fortune, in a long evening at play; the mind being wholly taken up, and the consequence of *non*-attention so fatal. *Swift.*

NO'NAGE.✝ *n. s.* [*non* and *age*; *nonage*, old Fr. "*minorité*," used in the eleventh century, according to Lacombe.] Minority; time of life before legal maturity.

In him there is a hope of government;
Which in his *nonage*, counsel under him,
And in his full and ripen'd years, himself
Shall govern well. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Be love but there, let poor six years
Be pos'd with the maturest fears
Man trembles at, we straight shall find
Love knows no *nonage* nor the mind. *Crashaw.*

We have a mistaken apprehension of antiquity, calling that so which in truth is the world's *nonage*. *Glanville.*

'Tis necessary that men should first be out of their *nonage*, before they can attain to an actual use of this principle: and withal, that they should be ready to exert and exercise their faculties. *Wilkins.*

Those charters were not avoidable for the king's *nonage*; and if there could have been any such pretence, that alone would not avoid them. *Hale.*

After Chaucer there was a Spenser, a Harrington, a Fairfax, before Waller and Denham were in being; and our numbers were in their *nonage* till these last appeared. *Dryden.*

In their tender *nonage*, while they spread
Their springing leaves, and lift their infant head,
Indulge their childhood, and the nursling spare. *Dryden.*

NO'NAGED.✻ *adj.* [from *nonage*.] Not arrived at due maturity; being in nonage.

Shade not that dial night will blind too soon;
My *nonag'd* day already points to noon;
How simple is my suit, how small my boon!
Quarles, Embl. iii. 13.

The muse's love appears
In *nonag'd* youth, as in the length of years.
Browne, Brit. Past. i. 5.

NONATTE'NDANCE.* *n. s.* [*non* and *attendance.*] The not giving personal attendance.

Nonattendance in former parliaments ought to be a bar against the choice of men who have been guilty of it.
Ld. Halifax.

NONCE.† *n. s.* [The original of this word is uncertain; Skinner imagines it to come from *own* or *once*; or from *nutz*, German, *need* or *use*: Junius derives it less probably from *noiance*; to do *for the nonce* being, according to him, to do it *merely for mischief.* Dr. Johnson. — Tyrwhitt and Ritson suppose it to be from the Latin *pro-nunc*; viz. *for the nunc*, i. e. for the *now*, the *occasion*; the Lat. *nunc* being corrupted into *nonce*; and Mr. Tyrwhitt adds that "so *anon* came from the Latin *ad-nunc.*" But *anon* has a very different origin. The etymology, which Serenius gives of *nonce*, seems most probable: "Icel. *nenna*, *nenning*, arbitrium, will, inclination; Su. Goth *nenna*, *nennas*, à se impetrare posse;" i. e. to prevail with one's self to do a thing, to have a mind to do it: an etymology, to which Dr. Jamieson had also inclined before he saw the observation of Serenius. Our word was formerly written *nones* and *nanes*; as *nones* by R. of Gloucester and Chaucer, and *nanes* in the old Romance of Ywaine and Gawin. This is in favour of the northern etymon. Mr. Chalmers, however, has supposed it to be from the Fr. *nonce*, a nuncio, the prelate whom the pope used to send for his special purposes, for the *nonce*; *noncier*, in the Rom. de la Rose, for *annoncer.*] Purpose; intent; design. Not now in use.

I saw a wolf
Nursing two whelps; I saw her little ones
In wanton dalliance the teat to crave,
While she her neck wreath'd from them for the *nonce.*
Spenser.

They used at first to fume the fish in a house built for the *nonce.*
Carew.

When in your motion you are hot,
And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him
A chalice for the *nonce.* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Such a light and metall'd dance,
Saw you never;
And they lead men for the *nonce*,
That turn round like grindle-stones. *B. Jonson.*

A voider for the *nonce*,
I wrong the devil should I pick their bones. *Cleaveland.*

Coming ten times for the *nonce*,
I never yet could see it flow but once. *Cotton.*

NONCOMPLI'ANCE.* *n. s.* [*non* and *compliance.*] Refusal to comply with any request.

The first act of *non-compliance* sendeth you to gaol again.
Ld. Halifax.

NONCONFO'RMING.* *adj.* [*non* and *conform.*] Not joining in the established religion.

A *non-conforming* minister of eminence. *Burke.*

NONCONFO'RMIST.† *n. s.* [*non* and *conformist.*]

1. One who refuses to comply with others.

Is it just, is it handsome, that I should be a *non-conformist* either in the publick sorrow or joy? *Barrow*, vol. iii. S. 9.

2. One who refuses to join in the established worship.

On his death-bed he declared himself a *non-conformist*, and had a fanatick preacher to be his spiritual guide. *Swift.*

NONCONFO'RMITY. *n. s.* [*non* and *conformity.*]

1. Refusal of compliance.

The will of our Maker, whether discovered by reason or revelation, carries the highest authority with it; a conformity or *nonconformity* to it, determines their actions to be morally good or evil. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Refusal to join in the established religion.

Since the liturgy, rites, and ceremonies of our church, are so much struck at, and all upon a plea of conscience, it will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adversaries are still setting up as the grand pillar and butteress of *nonconformity.* *South, Serm.*

The lady will plead the toleration which allows her *nonconformity* in this particular. *Addison, Spect.*

NONDESCRI'PT.* *adj.* [*non* and *descript*, old Fr.] Undescribed: used also as a substantive for any natural production that has not been described. A modern word.

NONE. *adj.* [*ne one*; nan, ne ane, Saxon.]

1. Not one: used both of persons and things.

Ye shall flee when *none* pursueth you. *Lev.* xxvi. 17.

That killing power is *none* of thine,
I gave it to thy voice and eyes:
Thy sweets, thy graces, all are mine;
Thou art my star, shin'st in my skies. *Carew.*

That fowl which is *none* of the lightest, can easily move itself up and down in the air without stirring its wings. *Wilkins.*

Another, which is *none* of the least advantages of hope is, its great efficacy in preserving us from setting too high a value on present enjoyments. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Not any: *no* was in this sense used anciently before a consonant, and *none* before a vowel.

Six days shall ye gather it, but on the sabbath there shall be *none.* *Exod.* xvi. 26.

Thy life shall hang in doubt, and thou shalt have *none* assurance of this life. *Deut.* xxviii. 66.

Before the deluge, the air was calm; *none* of those tumultuary motions of vapours, which the mountains and winds cause in ours. *Burnet, Theory.*

The most glaring and notorious passages, are *none* of the finest. *Felton on the Classicks.*

3. Not other.

This is *none* other but the house of God, and the gate of heaven. *Gen.* xxviii. 17.

4. *None of* sometimes signifies only emphatically *nothing.*

My people would not hearken to my voice: and Israel would *none of* me. *Ps.* lxxxi. 11.

5. *None* is always used when it relates to a substantive going before; as, we shall have *no* wine: wine we shall have *none.*

6. *None* seems originally to have signified according to its derivation, *not one*, and therefore to have had no plural, but it is now used plurally.

Terms of peace were *none*
Vouchsaf'd. *Milton, P. L.*

In at this gate *none* pass
The vigilance here plac'd, but such as come
Well known from Heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor think though men were *none*
That heaven would want spectators, God want praise.
Milton, P. L.

NONE'NTITY. *n. s.* [*non* and *entity.*]

1. Nonexistence; the negation of being.

When they say nothing from nothing, they must understand it as excluding all causes. In which sense it is most evidently true; being equivalent to this proposition, that nothing can make itself, or, nothing cannot bring its no-self out of *nonentity* into something. *Bentley.*

2. A thing not existing.

There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil, when evil was truly a *nonentity*, and no where to be found. *South.*

We have heard, and think it pity that your inquisitive genius should not be better employed, than in looking after that theological *nonentity*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

NONES.* *n. s.* [from *nonus*, Lat.]

1. Certain days in each month of the old Roman calendar.

The *nones* were so called, because they reckoned *nine* days from them to the ides. *Kennet, Rom. Antiq.*

2. Prayers formerly so called. See the etymology of NOON.

NO'NESUCH.* *n. s.* The name of an apple.

NONEXI'STENCE.† *n. s.* [*non* and *existence.*]

1. Inexistence; negation of being.

How uncomfortable would it be to lie down in a temporary state of *non-existence!* How delightful is it to think that there is a world of spirits; that we are surrounded with intelligent living beings, rather than in a lonely, unconscious universe, a wilderness of matter! *A. Baxter on the Soul*, ii. 189.

2. The thing not existing.

A method of many writers, which depreciates the esteem of miracles is, to salve not only real verities, but also *non-existences.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

NONJU'RING. *adj.* [*non* and *juro*, Latin.] Belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

This objection was offered me by a very pious, learned, and worthy gentleman of the *nonjuring* party. *Swift.*

NONJU'ROR.† *n. s.* [from *non* and *juror.*] One who, conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.

The nonconformists were then exactly upon the same foot with our *nonjurors* now, whom we double-tax, forbid their conventicles, and keep under hatches, without thinking ourselves possessed with a persecuting spirit, because we know they want nothing but the power to ruin us. *Swift, Exam* No. 36.

NONNA'TURALS. *n. s.* [*non naturalia.*] Physicians reckon these to be six, viz. air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind.

The six *nonnaturals* are such as neither naturally constitutive, nor merely destructive, do preserve or destroy according unto circumstances. *Brown.*

NON-OBSTA'NTE.* [Latin; *non-obstant*, old French.] Notwithstanding any thing to the contrary: a law phrase.

I ask no dispensation now
To falsify a tear, or sigh, or vow;
I do not sue from thee to draw
A *non-obstante* on nature's law. *Donne, Poems*, p. 28.

If in any one point, never so small, we may set aside, or supersede, the rule delivered down to us from the beginning with our *non-obstantes* and notwithstandings. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 264.

NONPARE'IL. *n. s.* [*non* and *pareil*, French.]

1. Excellence unequalled.

My lord and master loves you: O such love
Could be but recompens'd tho' you were crown'd
The *nonpareil* of beauty. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

2. A kind of apple.

3. Printers' letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

NONPARE'IL.* *adj.* Peerless. *Bullokar.*

In the mean time the most *nonpareil* beauty of the world, beauteous knowledge, standeth unregarded, or cloistered up in mere speculation. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* (1654,) p. 204.

NO'NPLUS. *n. s.* [*non* and *plus*, Latin.] Puzzle; inability to say or do more. A low word.

Let it seem never so strange and impossible, the *nonplus* of my reason will yield a fairer opportunity to my faith. *South.*

One or two rules, on which their conclusions depend, in most men have governed all their thoughts: take these from them and they are at a loss, and their understanding is perfectly at a *nonplus.* *Locke.*

Such an artist did not begin the matter at a venture, and when put to a *nonplus*, pause and hesitate which way he should proceed; but he had first in his comprehensive intellect a compleat idea of the whole organical body. *Bentley.*

To NO'NPLUS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confound; to puzzle; to put to a stand; to stop.

Nor is the composition of our own bodies the only wonder; we are as much *nonplust* by the most contemptible worm and plant. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

His parts were so accomplisht,
That right or wrong he ne'er was *nonplust.* *Hudibras.*

That sin that is a pitch beyond all those, must needs be such an one as must *nonplus* the devil himself to proceed farther. *South.*

What, you are confounded, and stand mute?
Somewhat *nonplust* to hear you deny your name. *Dryden.*

Tom has been eloquent for half an hour together, when he has been *nonplused* by Mr. Dry's desiring him to tell what it was that he endeavoured to prove. *Spectator.*

NONPROFI'CIENT.* *n. s.* [*non* and *proficient.*] One who has made no progress in the art or study in which he is engaged.

God hath in nature given every man inclination to some one particular calling; which if he follow, he excells; if he cross, he proves a *non-proficient.* *Bp. Hall, Holy Observ.*

NONRE'SIDENCE. *n. s.* [*non* and *residence.*] Failure of residence.

If the character of persons chosen into the church had been regarded, there would be fewer complaints of *nonresidence.* *Swift.*

NONRE'SIDENT. *n. s.* [*non* and *resident.*] One who neglects to live at the proper place.

As to *nonresidents*, there are not ten clergymen in the kingdom who can be termed *nonresidents.* *Swift.*

NONRE'SIDENT.* *adj.* Not residing in the proper place.

Her household is her charge; her care to that makes her seldom *non-resident.* *Overbury, Charact.*

NONRESI'STANCE.† *n. s.* [*non* and *resistance.*] The principle of not opposing the king; ready obedience to a superiour.

If the doctor had pretended to have stated the particular bounds and limits of *non-resistance*, he would have been much to blame. *Sir Joseph Jekyll at Sacheverel's Trial.*

NONRESI'STANT.* *adj.* Not resisting; unopposing.

This is that Œdipus, whose wisdom can reconcile inconsistent opposites, and teach passive obedience, and *non-resistant* principles to despise government, and to fly in the face of sovereign authority. *Arbuthnot.*

NO'NSENSE.† *n. s.* [*non* and *sense.* This word is said by P. Heylin, in 1656, to be new and uncouth. But Mr. Malone observes that Anthony Stafford, in his Meditations printed in 1611, uses it; writing it, however, *non-sense*, apparently as a new word. It continued to be so written, I may add, long after; and had the accent on *sense*; as in an Elegy on the death of Donne, at the end of his Poems. This word is not in Shakspeare.]

1. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language.

Till understood, all tales,
Like *nonsense* are not true nor false. *Hudibras.*

Many copies dispersed gathering new faults, I saw more *nonsense* than I could have crammed into it. *Dryden.*

This *nonsense* got into all the following editions by a mistake of the stage editors. *Pope on Shakspeare.*

2. Trifles; things of no importance. A low word.

What's the world to him?
'Tis *nonsense* all. *Thomson.*

NONSE'NSICAL. *adj.* [from *nonsense.*] Unmeaning; foolish.

They had produced many other inept combinations, or aggregate forms of particular things, and *nonsensical* systems of the whole. *Ray on the Creation.*

Nonse'nsically.* *adv.* [from *nonsensical.*] Foolishly; ridiculously.

Never was any thing more *nonsensically* pleasant. *L'Estrange, Tr. of Quevedo.*

Nonse'nsicalness. *n. s.* [from *nonsensical.*] Ungrammatical jargon; foolish absurdity.

Nonse'nsitive.* *n. s.* [*non* and *sensitive.*] One that wants sense or perception.

Whatsoever we preach of contentedness in want, no precepts can so gain upon nature as to make her a *nonsensitive.* *Feltham. Res.* i. 18.

Nonso'lvency.* *n. s.* [*non* and *solvency.*] Inability to pay.

Probably some of the purchasers may be content to live cheap in a worse country, rather than be at the charge of exchange, and agencies, and perhaps of *nonsolvencies* in absence, if they let their lands too high. *Swift, Proposal for paying the National Debt.*

Nonso'lvent. *adj.* [*non* and *solvent.*] Who cannot pay his debts.

Nonsolu'tion. *n. s.* [*non* and *solution.*] Failure of solution.

Athenæus instances enigmatical propositions, and the forfeitures and rewards upon their solution and *nonsolution.* *Broome.*

Nonspa'ring. *adj.* [*non* and *sparing.*] Merciless; all destroying.

Is't I expose
Those tender limbs of thine to the event
Of the *nonsparing* war. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

No'nsuit.* *n. s.* [*non* and *suit.*] Stoppage of a suit at law; a renouncing of the suit by the plaintiff, most commonly upon the discovery of some errour or defect, when the matter is so far proceeded in, as the jury is ready at the bar to deliver their verdict. *Cowel.*

If the plaintiff is guilty of delays against the rules of law in any stage of the action, a *nonsuit* is entered. *Blackstone.*

To **No'nsuit.** *v. a.* [*non* and *suit.*] To deprive of the benefit of a legal process, for some failure in the management.

The addresses of both houses of parliament, the council, and the declarations of most counties and corporations, are laid aside as of no weight, and the whole kingdom of Ireland *nonsuited,* in default of appearance. *Swift.*

Noo'dle. *n. s.* [from *noddle* or *noddy.*] A fool; a simpleton.

Nook.† *n. s.* [from *een hoeck,* Teut. angulus. In some parts of the north of England, this word is pronounced *newk. Nook-shotten,* which Shakspeare uses for *shooting out into nooks,* is, in some places, according to Mr. Pegge, a modern application to a wall in a bevel, and not at right angles with another wall.] A corner; a covert made by an angle or intersection.

Safely in harbour,
Is the king's ship, in the deep *nook,* where once
Thou call'dst me up. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Buy a foggy and a dirty farm,
In that *nook*-shotten isle of Albion. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Thus entred she the light-excluding cave,
And through it sought some inmost *nooke* to save
The gold. *Chapman.*

The savages were driven out of their great Ards, into a little *nook* of land near the river of Strangford; where they now possess a little territory. *Davies.*

Meander, who is said so intricate to be,
Hath not so many turns, nor crankling *nooks* as she. *Drayton.*

Unsphere
The spirit of Plato, to unfold
What worlds or what vast regions hold
The immortal mind, that hath forsook
Her mansion in this fleshly *nook.* *Milton, Il Pens.*

Ithuriel and Zephon,
Search through this garden, leave unsearch'd no *nook.* *Milton, P. L.*

A third form'd within the ground
A various mold; and from the boiling cells,
By strange conveyance fill'd each hollow *nook.* *Milton, P. L.*

NOON.† *n. s.* [non, Saxon; *nawn,* Welsh; *none,* Erse; supposed to be derived from *nona,* Latin, the *ninth hour,* at which their *cœna* or chief meal was eaten: whence the other nations called the time of their *dinner* or chief meal, though earlier in the day, by the same name. Dr. Johnson. — The *ninth hour,* or *noon,* (Sax. non,) was three o'clock in the afternoon. Thus the *nones,* a name given to certain prayers, began at twelve, and ended at three in the afternoon, which was called *high noon.* See Gloss. to Wicliffe, edit. Baber. Serenius says that the ancient Icelanders divided the day into four intervals, of which *noon,* so called, was that from twelve till three; "quo durante," he adds, "post sesquihoram nimirùm à meridie elapsam *prandium sumebant.*"]

1. The middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the sun is in the meridian; midday.

Fetch forth the stocks, there shall he sit till *noon.* —
Till *noon!* till night, my lord. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The day already half his race had run,
And summon'd him to due repast at *noon.* *Dryden.*

If I turn my eyes at *noon* towards the sun, I cannot avoid the ideas which the light or sun produces in me. *Locke.*

In days of poverty his heart was light:
He sung his hymns at morning, *noon,* and night. *Harte.*

2. It is taken for midnight.

Full before him at the *noon* of night,
He saw a quire of ladies. *Dryden.*

Noon. *adj.* Meridional.

How oft the *noon,* how oft the midnight bell,
That iron tongue of death! with solemn knell,
On folly's errands, as we vainly roam,
Knocks at our hearts, and finds our thoughts from home. *Young.*

Noo'nday. *n. s.* [*noon* and *day.*] Midday.

The bird of night did sit,
Ev'n at *noonday,* upon the market place,
Hooting and shrieking. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The dimness of our intellectual eyes, Aristotle fitly compares to those of an owl at *noonday.* *Boyle.*

Noo'nday. *adj.* Meridional.

The scorching sun was mounted high,
In all its lustre to the *noonday* sky. *Addison, Ovid.*

Noo'ning.† *n. s.* [from *noon.*]

1. Repose at noon; noon-rest; sleeping in the daytime. *Huloet.*

2. Repast at noon.

If he be disposed to take a whet, a *nooning,* an evening's draught, or a bottle after midnight, he goes to the club, and finds a knot of friends to his mind. *Addison, Spect.* No. 72.

Noo'nstead.* *n. s.* [*noon* and *stead.*] The station of the sun at noon.

The free sun,
That tow'rds the *noonstead* half his course had run.
Drayton, David and Goliah.

Dew which there had tarried long,
And on the ranker grass till past the *noonsted* hong.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

Whilst the main tree, still found
Upright and sound,
By this sun's *noonsteds* made
So great, his body now alone projects the shade.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

NOO'NTIDE. *n. s.* [*noon* and *tide.*] Midday; time of noon.

Sorrow breaks seasons and reposing hours,
Makes the night morning, and the *noontide* night. *Shakspeare.*

NOO'NTIDE. *adj.* Meridional.

Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the *noontide* prick. *Shakspeare.*
All things in best order to invite
Noontide repast, or afternoon's repose. *Milton, P. L.*
We expect the morning red in vain;
'Tis hid in vapours, or obscur'd in rain.
The *noontide* yellow we in vain require;
'Tis black in storm, or red in lightning fire. *Prior.*

NOOSE. *n. s.* [*nosada*, entangled; a word found in the glosses of Lipsius. Lye.] A running knot, which the more it is drawn binds the closer.

Can'st thou with a weak angle strike the whale?
Catch with a hook, or with a *noose* inthral? *Sandys.*
Where the hangman does dispose,
To special friend the knot of *noose*. *Hudibras.*
They run their necks into a *noose*,
They'd break 'em after, to break loose. *Hudibras.*
Falsely he falls into some dangerous *noose*,
And then as meanly labours to get loose. *Dryden.*
A rope and a *noose* are no jesting matters. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

To NOOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a noose; to catch; to entrap.

The sin is woven with threads of different sizes, yet the least of them strong enough to *noose* and entrap us.
Gov. of the Tongue, p. 40.

NOPE.✝ *n. s.* [*rubicilla.*] A kind of bird called a bulfinch or redtail.

By that warbling bird the woodlark place we then,
The redsparrow, the *nope*, the redbreast, and the wren.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

NOR. *conjunct.* [*ne or.*]

1. A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition: correlative to *neither* or *not*.

I neither love, *nor* fear thee. *Shakspeare.*
Neither love will twine, *nor* hay. *Marvel.*

2. Two negatives are sometimes joined, but not according to the propriety of our present language, though rightly in the Saxon.

Mine eyes,
Which I have darted at thee, hurt thee not;
Nor, I am sure there is *no* force in eyes
That can do hurt. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

3. *Neither* is sometimes included in *nor*, but not elegantly.

Before her gates hill wolves and lions lay;
Which with her virtuous drugs so tame she made,
That wolfe, *nor* lion would one man invade. *Chapman.*
Pow'r, disgrace, *nor* death could ought divert
Thy glorious tongue, thus to reveal thy heart. *Daniel.*
Simois *nor* Xanthus shall be wanting there;
A new Achilles shall in arms appear. *Dryden.*

4. *Nor* is in poetry used in the first branch for *neither*.

Idle nymph, I pray thee, be
Modest, and not follow me,
I *nor* love myself *nor* thee. *B. Jonson.*
Nor did they not perceive their evil plight, —
Or the fierce pains not feel. *Milton, P. L.*
But how perplext, alas! is human fate!
I whom *nor* avarice, *nor* pleasures move;
Yet must myself be made a slave to love. *Walsh.*

NO'RMAL.* *adj.* [*norma*, Lat.] In geometry, perpendicular.

NO'RMAN.* *n. s.* [old French; low Lat. *Normanus*; from the Sax. noɲð and man.] At first, a Norwegian; then, a native of Normandy.

This people, as before I have said of the Danes, are not otherwise to be accompted of, than most anciently to have been of the German nation. Their habitation was in Norway, so called from the northern situation thereof; and themselves Northmen, now vulgarly *Normans*, upon like reason.
Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 6.
The *Normans* had been a late colony from Norway and Denmark, where the Scalds had arrived to the highest pitch of credit before Rollo's expedition into France.
Bp. Percy, Ess. on the Anc. Minstrels.

NO'RMAN.* *adj.* Denoting persons, customs, or the language of Normandy.

Great verily was the glory of our tongue, before the *Norman* conquest, in this; that the old English could express most aptly all the conceits of the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any. *Camden, Rem. Languages.*
A monk of very little eloquence, but who had a smattering of the *Norman* language.
Tyrrwhit, Ess. on the Lang. of Chaucer.

NO'RROY.* *n. s.* [*nord* and *roy*, Fr.] The title of the third of the three kings at arms, or provincial heralds.

Prouder by far than all the Garters, *Norroys*, and Clarencieux. *Burke.*

NORTH.✝ *n. s.* noɲð, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — *North* is nẏɲɲeð, or nẏɲð, the third person singular of nẏɲɲan, coarctare, constringere, that is, to narrow, to constrain, to confine. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 399. — So forced an etymon will not be received. Serenius gives us the Icel. *nardr*, the north; and with the following satisfactory remark: "*Antiquitatem vocis* probat EDDA, ubi filii Bore ex capite Ymeri cœlum fabricâsse et quatuor ejus angulis totidem Nanos subjecisse dicuntur; quorum hæc sunt nomina, Austre, Westre, Sudre, et *Nordre*."] The point opposite to the sun in the meridian.

More unconstant than the wind; who wooes
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the *north*;
And being anger'd, puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping south. *Shakspeare.*
The tyrannous breathing of the *north*
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*
Fierce Boreas issues forth
To invade the frozen waggon of the *north*. *Dryden.*

NORTH. *adj.* Northern; being in the north.

This shall be your *north* border from the great sea to mount Hor. *Num.* xxxiv. 7.

NORTHE'AST.✝ *n. s.* The point between the north and east.

Can they resist
The parching dog-star, and the bleak *north-east*?
Prior, Hen. and Emma.

NORTHE'AST.✝ *adj.* Denoting the point between the north and east.

The *north-east* wind,
Which then blew bitterly against our faces,
Awak'd the sleeping rheum. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*
Off at sea *north-east* winds blow
Sabean odours from the spicy shore
Of Araby the blest. *Milton, P. L.*
John Cabot, a Venetian, the father of Sebastian Cabot, in behalf of Henry the Seventh of England, discovered all the *north-east* coasts hereof. *Heylin.*
The inferiour sea towards the south-east, the Ionian towards the south, and the Adriatick on the *north-east* side, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbuthnot.*

NO'RTHERLY. *adj.* [from *north.*] Being towards the north.

The *northerly* and southerly winds, commonly esteemed the causes of cold and warm weather, are really the effects of the cold or warmth of the atmosphere. *Derham.*

NO'RTHERN. *adj.* [from *north.*] Being in the north.

Proud *northern* lord, Clifford of Cumberland. *Shakspeare.*

If we erect a red-hot wire until it cool, and hang it up with wax and untwisted silk, where the lower end which cooled next the earth doth rest, that is the *northern* point. *Brown.*

No'rtherly.* *adv.* [from *northern.*] Towards the north.

In summer it [the sun] came more *northernly* and nearer us. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 102.

Northsta'r. *n. s.* [*north* and *star.*] The polestar; the lodestar.

If her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her, she would infect to the *northstar. Shakspeare.*

No'rthward. *adj.* [*north* and peaþð, Sax.] Being towards the north.

No'rthward. No'rthwards. } *adv.* [*north* and peaþð, Sax.] Towards the north.

Mislike me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun.
Bring me the fairest creature *northward* born,
Where Phœbus' fire scarce thaws the icicles,
And prove whose blood is reddest. *Shakspeare.*

Going *northward* aloof, as long as they had any doubt of being pursued, at last they crossed the ocean to Spain. *Bacon.*

Northward beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow. *Dryden.*

A close prisoner in a room, twenty foot square, being at the northside of his chamber, is at liberty to walk twenty foot southward, not walk twenty foot *northward.* *Locke.*

Northwe'st. *n. s.* [*north* and *west.*] The point between the north and west.

The bathing places that they may remain under the sun until evening, he exposeth unto the summer setting, that is *northwest.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Northwi'nd. *n. s.* [*north* and *wind.*] The wind that blows from the north.

The clouds were fled,
Driven by a keen *northwind.* *Milton, P. L.*
When the fierce *northwind*, with his airy forces
Rears up the Baltick to a foaming fury. *Watts.*

Norwe'gian.* *n. s.* A native of Norway.

Harold, *king of Denmark*, who also commanded over Norway, departed with his troops, consisting of *Norwegians* and Danes. *Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell.* ch. 6.

Norwe'gian.* Norwe'yan. } *adj.* Belonging to Norway.

The *Norweyan* banners flout the sky. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
The tallest pine,
Hewn on *Norwegian* hills. *Milton, P. L.*

NOSE.† *n. s.* [næꞅe, neꞅe, Sax. *nasa*, Germ. *naz*, Norm. Fr. *naese*, Su. Goth. *nasus*, Lat. Our word is written *nase* by Gower. "Both at mouth and at *nase.*" Conf. Am. B. 5.]

1. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent and the emunctory of the brain.

Down with the *nose*,
Take the bridge quite away
Of him that, his particular to forefend,
Smells from the gen'ral weal. *Shakspeare, Timon.*
Nose of Turks and Tartars lips. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Our decrees,
Dead to infliction, to themselves are dead;
And liberty plucks justice by the *nose.*
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

There can be no reason given why a visage somewhat longer, or a *nose* flatter, could not have consisted with such a soul. *Locke.*

Poetry takes me up so entirely, that I scarce see what passes under my *nose.* *Pope, Lett.*

2. The end of any thing.

The lungs are as bellows, the aspera arteria is the *nose* of the bellows. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

3. Scent; sagacity.

We are not offended with a dog for a better *nose* than his master. *Collier on Envy.*

4. *To lead by the* Nose. To drag by force; as a bear by his ring; to lead blindly.

Tho' authority be a stubborn bear,
Yet he is oft *led by the nose* with gold. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

In suits which a man doth not understand, it is good to refer them to some friend, but let him chuse well his referendaries, else he may be *led by the nose.* *Bacon.*

That some occult design doth lie
In bloody cynarctomachy,
Is plain enough to him that knows,
How saints *lead* brothers *by the nose.* *Hudibras.*

This is the method of all popular shams, when the multitude are to be *led by the noses* into a fool's paradise. *L'Estrange.*

5. *To thrust one's* Nose *into the affairs of others.* To be meddling with other people's matters; to be a busy body.

6. *To put one's* Nose *out of joint.* To put one out in the affections of another.

To **Nose.†** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To scent; to smell.

Nose him as you go up the stairs. *Shakspeare, Hamlet*

2. To face; to oppose.

Suffering them to *nose* and impudentize the doctors and masters of the old stamp. *A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox.* in 1549.

To **Nose.** *v. n.* To look big; to bluster.

Adulterous Antony
Gives his potent regiment to a trull
That *noses* it against us. *Shakspeare.*

No'sebleed. *n. s.* [*nose* and *bleed; millefolium.*] A kind of herb.

No'sed.* *adj.* [from *nose.*]

1. Having a nose; as, long-*nosed*, flat-*nosed.*

2. Having sagacity.

There's no knavery but is *nos'd* like a dog, and can smell out a dog's meaning. *Middleton's Witch.*

No'segay. *n. s.* [*nose* and *gay.*] A posy; a bunch of flowers.

She hath four and twenty *nosegays* for the shearers. *Shakspeare.*

Ariel sought
The close recesses of the virgin's thought;
As on the *nosegay* in her breast reclin'd,
He watch'd the ideas rising in her mind. *Pope.*

Get you gone in the country to dress up *nosegays* for a holyday. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

No'seless. *adj.* [from *nose.*] Wanting a nose; deprived of the nose.

Mangled Myrmidons,
Noseless, and handless, hackt and chipt, come to him. *Shakspeare.*

No'sle.* See Nozle.

No'sethril.* See Nostril.

Noso'logy.† *n. s.* [νόσος and λόγος, Gr. *nosologie*, Fr.] Doctrine of diseases.

Medical writers have endeavoured to enumerate the diseases of the body, and to reduce them to a system under the name of *nosology*; and it were to be wished, that we had also a *nosology* of the human understanding. *Reid.*

Nosopoe'tick. *adj.* [νόσος and ποιέω.] Producing diseases.

The qualities of the air are *nosopoetick*; that is, have a power of producing diseases. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

No'sesmart. *n. s.* [*nose* and *smart; nasturtium.*] The herb cresses.

No'stril.† *n. s.* [næꞅ-ðýꞃl, Saxon; *nose* and ðýꞃl, a hole: formerly written *nosethril*, as by Chaucer and Spenser; and not wholly disused late in the seventeenth century.] The cavity in the nose.

Turn then my freshest reputation to
A savour that may strike the dullest *nostril.* *Shakspeare.*

Stinks which the *nostrils* straight abhor, are not the most pernicious. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He form'd thee, Adam, and in thy *nostrils* breath'd
The breath of life. *Milton, P. L.*

The secondary action subsisteth in concomitancy with the other; so the *nostrils* are useful both for respiration and smelling, but the principal use is smelling. *Brown.*

These ripe fruits recreate the *nostrils* with their aromatick scent. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

NO'STRUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand.

Very extraordinary, and one of his *nostrums*, let it be writ upon his monument, *Hic jacet auctor hujus argumenti;* for no body ever used it before. *Stilling fleet.*

What drop or *nostrum* can this plague remove? *Pope.*

NOT.† *adv.* [nate, nohr, nocht, Sax.]

1. The particle of negation, or refusal.

If thou be indeed, as men thee call,
The world's great parent, the most kind preserver
Of living wights, the soveraine lord of all,
How falls it then that with thy furious fervour
Thou dost afflict as well the *not*-deserver,
As him that doth thy lovely hests despise?
Spenser, Hymn of Love.

His countenance likes me *not.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The man held his peace, to wit whether the Lord had made his journey prosperous or *not.* *Gen.* xxiv. 21.

The question is, may I do it, or may I *not* do it? *Sanderson.*

He is invulnerable, I *not.* *Milton, P. L.*

Let each man do as to his fancy seems;
I wait, *not* I, till you have better dreams. *Dryden.*

This objection hinders *not* but that the heroic action enterprised for the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be as well executed now as it was of old. *Dryden.*

Grammar being to teach men *not* to speak, but to speak correctly: where rhetorick is *not* necessary, grammar may be spared. *Locke on Education.*

This day, be bread and peace my lot;
All else beneath the sun
Thou know'st if best bestow'd or *not*,
And let thy will be done. *Pope, Univ. Prayer.*

2. The first member of a negative sentence, followed by *nor* or *neither.*

I was *not* in safety, *neither* had I rest. *Job.*

Not for price *nor* reward. *Isaiah.*

3. A word of exception.

I will for this afflict the seed of David, but *not* for ever. *Kings.*

4. A word of prohibition, or deprecation.

Stand in awe, and sin *not.* *Psalms.*

Forsake me *not*, O Lord; O my God, be *not* far from me. *Psalms.*

5. It denotes cessation or extinction. No more.

Thine eyes are upon me, and I am *not.* *Job*, vii. 8.

6. Not only: elliptically.

He has —
Given hostile strokes, and that *not* in the presence
Of dreaded justice, but on the ministers
That do distribute it. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He therefore that despiseth, despiseth *not* man, but God. 1 *Thess.* iv. 8.

Despiseth *not* man [*only,*] but God. *Whitby on* 1 *Thess.* iv. 8.

NOT.* *adj.* Shorn. See NOTT.

NO'TABLE. *adj.* [*notable*, Fr. *notabilis*, Lat.]

1. Remarkable; memorable; observable: it is now scarcely used, but in irony.

The success of those wars was too *notable* to be unknown to your ears; which, it seems, all worthy fame hath glory to come unto. *Sidney.*

The same is notified in the *notablest* places of the diocess. *Whitgift.*

At Kilkenny, many *notable* laws were enacted, which shew, for the law doth best discover enormities, how much the English colonies were corrupted. *Davies.*

Two young men appeared *notable* in strength, excellent in beauty, and comely in apparel. 2 *Macc.* iii. 26.

They bore two or three charges from the horse with *notable* courage, and without being broken. *Clarendon.*

Both armies lay still without any *notable* action, for the space of ten days. *Clarendon.*

It is impossible but a man must have first passed this *notable* stage, and got his conscience thoroughly debauched and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin. *South.*

2. Careful; bustling: in contempt and irony.

This absolute monarch was as *notable* a guardian of the fortunes, as of the lives of his subjects. When any man grew rich, to keep him from being dangerous to the state, he sent for all his goods. *Addison, Freeholder.*

NO'TABLE.* *n. s.* A thing worthy to be observed.

Varro's aviary is still so famous, that it is reckoned for one of those *notables* which foreign nations record. *Addison.*

NO'TABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *notable.*]

1. Remarkableness; worthiness of observation.

Neither could the *notableness* of the place—make us to mark it. *Homilies, Serm. I. against Idolatry.*

2. Appearance of business; importance: in contempt.

NO'TABLY. *adv.* [from *notable.*]

1. Memorably: remarkably.

This we see *notably* proved, in that the oft polling of hedges conduces much to their lasting. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Herein doth the endless mercy of God *notably* appear, that he vouchsafeth to accept of our repentance, when we repent, though not in particular as we ought to do. *Perkins.*

2. With consequence; with shew of importance: ironically.

Mention Spain or Poland, and he talks very *notably;* but if you go out of the gazette, you drop him. *Addison.*

NOTA'RIAL. *adj.* [from *notary.*] Taken by a notary.

It may be called an authentick writing, though not a publick instrument, through want of a *notarial* evidence. *Ayliffe.*

NO'TARY. *n. s.* [*notaire*, Fr. from *notarius*, Lat.] An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick.

There is a declaration made to have that very book and no other set abroad, wherein their present authorised *notaries* do write those things fully and only, which being written and there read, are by their own open testimony acknowledged to be their own. *Hooker.*

Go with me to a *notary*, seal me there
Your bond. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

One of those with him, being a *notary*, made an entry of this act. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

So I but your recorder am in this,
Or mouth and speaker of the universe,
A ministerial *notary;* for 'tis
Not I, but you and fame that make this verse. *Donne.*

They have in each province, intendants and *notaries.* *Temple.*

NOTA'TION. *n. s.* [*notatio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks; as by figures or letters.

Notation teaches how to describe any number by certain notes and characters, and to declare the value thereof being so described, and that is by degrees and periods. *Cocker.*

2. Meaning; signification.

A foundation being primarily of use in architecture, hath no other literal *notation* but what belongs to it in relation to a building. *Hammond.*

Conscience, according to the very *notation* of the word, imports a double knowledge; one of a divine law, and the other of a man's own action; and so is the application of a general law, to a particular instance of practice. *South.*

NOTCH.† *n. s.* [*noche*, Teut. *nocchia*, Ital. See NOCK.]

1. A nick; a hollow cut in any thing; a nock.

The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces in the margin, of a pyramidal figure appositely set, and with transverse *notches* *Grew, Mus.*

From his fog the skew'r he takes,
And on the stick ten equal *notches* makes:
There take my tally of ten thousand pound. *Swift.*

2. It seems to be erroneously used for *nich.*
He shew'd a comma ne'er could claim
A place in any British name;
Yet making here a perfect botch,
Thrusts your poor vowel from his *notch.* *Swift.*

To NOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows.

He was too hard for him directly: before Corioli, he scotcht him and *notcht* him like a carbonado. *Shakspeare.*

The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces, cancellated and transversely *notched.* *Grew, Mus.*

From him whose quills stand quiver'd at his ear,
To him who *notches* sticks at Westminster. *Pope.*

NOTCHWEE'D. *n. s.* [*notch* and *weed; atriplex olida.*] An herb called orach.

N'OTE. ✝ [for *ne wote.*]

1. Know not.

But soth to say, I *n'ot* how men him call. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

Deare sonne, great beene the evils which ye bore
From first to last in your late enterprise,
That I *n'ote,* whether praise or pitty more. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. Could not; could not know how to.

But he that last left helpe away did take,
And both her hands fast bound unto a stake,
That she *n'ote* stirre. *Spenser, F. Q.*
No let him then admire,
But yield his sense to be too blunt and base,
That *n'ote* without an hound fine footing trace. *Spenser, F. Q.*

NOTE. *n. s.* [*nota,* Lat. *notte,* Fr.]

1. Mark; token: as, Bellarmine's *notes* of the church.

Whosoever appertain to the visible body of the church, they have also the *notes* of external profession whereby the world knoweth what they are. *Hooker.*

2. Notice; heed.

Give order to my servants that they take
No *note* at all of our being absent hence. *Shakspeare.*
I will bestow some precepts on this virgin,
Worthy the *note.* *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

3. Reputation; consequence.

Divers men of *note* have been brought into England. *Abbot.*

Andronicus and Junia, — who are of *note* among the apostles. *Rom.* xvi. 7.

As for metals, authors of good *note* assure us, that even they have been observed to grow. *Boyle.*

4. Reproach; stigma.

The more to aggravate the *note,*
With a foul traytor's name stuff I thy throat. *Shakspeare.*

5. Account; information; intelligence, notice. Not used.

She that from Naples
Can have no *note;* unless the sun were post,
The man i' th' moon's too slow. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

In suits of favour, the first coming ought to take little place; so far forth consideration may be had of his trust, that if intelligence of the matter could not otherwise have been had but by him, advantage be not taken of the *note,* but the party left to his other means, and in some sort recompensed for his discovery. *Bacon.*

6. State of being observed.

Small matters come with great commendation, because they are continually in use and in *note:* whereas the occasion of any great virtue cometh but on festivals. *Bacon.*

7. Tune; voice; harmonick or melodious sound.

These are the *notes* wherewith are drawn from the hearts of the multitude so many sighs; with these tunes their minds are exasperated against the lawful guides and governors of their souls. *Hooker.*

The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal *note.* *Milton, P. L.*
I now must change those *notes* to tragick. *Milton, P. L.*

You that can tune your sounding string so well,
Of ladies' beauties and of love to tell;
Once change your *note,* and let your lute report
The justest grief that ever touch'd the court. *Waller.*
One common *note* on either lyre did strike,
And knaves and fools we both abhorr'd alike. *Dryden.*

8. Single sound in musick.

From harmony, from heavenly harmony!
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compass of the *notes* it ran,
The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*

9. Short hint; small paper; memorial register.

He will'd me
In heedfull'st reservation to bestow them,
As *notes* whose faculties inclusive were,
More than they were in note. *Shakspeare.*
In the body's prison so she lies,
As through the body's windows she must look,
Her divers pow'rs of sense to exercise,
By gath'ring *notes* out of the world's great book. *Davies.*

10. Abbreviation; symbol; musical character.

Contract it into a narrow compass by short *notes* and abbreviations. *Baker on Learning.*

11. A small letter.

A hollow cane within her hand she brought,
But in the concave had inclos'd a *note.* *Dryden.*

12. A written paper.

I cannot get over the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their sermons; perhaps my frequent hearing of foreigners, who never make use of *notes,* may have added to my disgust. *Swift.*

13. A paper given in confession of a debt.

His *note* will go farther than my bond. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

14. Explanatory annotation.

The best writers have been perplexed with *notes,* and obscured with illustrations. *Felton on the Classicks.*

This put him upon a close application to his studies. He kept much at home, and writ *notes* upon Homer and Plautus. *Law.*

To NOTE. ✝ *v. a.* [*noto,* Latin; *noter,* French.]

1. To mark; to distinguish. This is the primary meaning, but is overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

Can we once imagine that Christ's body so miraculously made, now clad with incorruption and inriched with glory, was ever afflicted with malady, or enfeebled with infirmity, or *noted* with deformity? *Walsall, Life of Christ,* (1615,) sign. B. 2.

2. To observe; to remark; to heed; to attend; to take notice of.

The fool hath much pined away. —
No more of that, I have *noted* it well. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
If much you *note* him,
You shall offend him. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Some things may in passing be fitly *noted.* *Hammond.*
I began to *note*
The stormy Hyades, the rainy goat. *Addison, Ovid.*
Wandring from clime to clime, observant stray'd,
Their manners *noted,* and their states survey'd. *Pope.*

3. To deliver; to set down.

Saint Augustin speaking of devout men, *noteth* how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they gave unto the lessons and chapters read. *Hooker.*

Note it in a book, that it may be for ever and ever. *Is.* xxx. 8.

4. To charge with a crime: with *of* or *for.*

Sine veste Dianam, agrees better with Livia, who had the fame of chastity, than with either of the Julia's, who were both *noted of* incontinency. *Dryden.*

5. [In musick.] To set down the notes of a tune.

To NOTE.* *v. a.* [*hnitan,* Sax. *hniota,* Icel.] To push, or strike, with the horns, as a bull or ram. North. *Ray, and Grose.*

NO'TEBOOK. *n. s.* [*note* and *book.*] A book in which notes and memorandums are set down.

Cassius all his faults observ'd;
Set in a *notebook*, learn'd, and conn'd by rote,
To cast into my teeth. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

NO'TED. *part. adj.* [from *note.*] Remarkable; eminent; celebrated.

A *noted* chymist procured a privilege, that none but he should vend a spirit. *Boyle.*

Justinian's laws, if we may believe a *noted* author, have not the force of laws in France or Holland. *Baker.*

NO'TEDLY.* *adv.* [from *noted.*] With observation; with notice.

Do you remember what you said of the duke? — Most *notedly*, sir. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

NO'TEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *noted.*] Conspicuousness; state of being remarkable.

To attain the so criminally courted *notedness.*
Boyle, Style of H. Script. p. 186.

NO'TELESS.* *adj.* [*note* and *less.*] Not attracting notice.

A courtezan,
Let her walk saintlike, *noteless*, and unknown,
Yet she's betray'd by some trick of her own.
Decker, Hon Whore, P. ii.

NO'TER.† *n. s.* [from *note.*]

1. He who takes notice.

2. An annotator.

Postellus, and the *noter* upon him, Severtius, have much admired this manner of section.
Gregory, Posthum. (1650,) p. 308.

NOTEWO'RTHY.* *adj.* [*note* and *worthy.*] Deserving notice.

Think on thy Protheus, when thou haply seest
Some rare *note-worthy* object in thy travel.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Verona.

Two are especially *note-worthy* in their steeples, being small but exceeding high towers. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 129.

NO'THING. *n. s.* [*no* and *thing*; *nathing*, Scottish.]

1. Negation of being; nonentity; universal negation: opposed to *something.*

It is most certain, that there never could be *nothing.* For, if there could have been an instant, wherein there was *nothing*, then either *nothing* made something, or something made itself; and so was, and acted, before it was. But if there never could be *nothing*; then there is, and was, a being of necessity, without any beginning. *Grew.*

We do not create the world from *nothing* and by *nothing*; we assert an eternal God to have been the efficient cause of it. *Bentley.*

This *nothing* is taken either in a vulgar or philosophical sense; so we say there is *nothing* in the cup in a vulgar sense, when we mean there is no liquor in it; but we cannot say there is *nothing* in the cup, in a strict philosophical sense, while there is air in it. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Nonexistence.

Mighty states characterless are grated
To dusty *nothing.* *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

3. Not any thing; no particular thing.

There shall *nothing* die. *Exod.* ix. 4.

Yet had his aspect *nothing* of severe,
But such a face as promis'd him sincere. *Dryden.*

Philosophy wholly speculative, is barren and produces *nothing* but vain ideas. *Dryden, Don Seb.*

Nothing at all was done, while any thing remained undone.
Addison on the War.

4. No other thing.

Nothing but a steady resolution brought to practice; God's grace used, his commandments obeyed, and his pardon begged; *nothing* but this will intitle you to God's acceptance.
Wake, Prep. for Death.

Words are made to declare something; where they are, by those who pretend to instruct, otherwise used, they conceal indeed something; but that which they conceal, is *nothing* but the ignorance, error, or sophistry of the talker, for there is, in truth, nothing else under them. *Locke.*

5. No quantity or degree.

The report which the troops of horse make, would add *nothing* of courage to their fellows. *Clarendon.*

6. No importance; no use; no value.

The outward shew of churches, draws the rude people to the reverencing and frequenting thereof, whatever some of our late too nice fools say, there is *nothing* in the seemly form of the church. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Behold, ye are of *nothing*, and your work of naught. *Isaiah.*

7. No possession or fortune.

A most homely shepherd; a man that from very *nothing* is grown into an unspeakable estate. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

8. No difficulty; no trouble.

We are industrious to preserve our bodies from slavery, but we make *nothing* of suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts.
Ray on the Creation.

9. A thing of no proportion.

The charge of making the ground, and otherwise is great, but *nothing* to the profit. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

10. Trifle; something of no consideration or importance.

I had rather have one scratch my head i' th' sun,
When the alarum were struck, than idly sit
To hear my *nothings* monster'd. *Shakspeare.*

My dear *nothings*, take your leave,
No longer must you me deceive. *Crashaw.*

'Tis *nothing*, says the fool; but says the friend,
This *nothing*, Sir, will bring you to your end.
Do I not see your dropsy-belly swell? *Dryden.*

That period includes more than a hundred sentences that might be writ to express multiplication of *nothings*, and all the fatiguing perpetual business of having no business to do.
Pope, Lett.

Narcissus is the glory of his race;
For who does *nothing* with a better grace? *Young.*

11. *Nothing* has a kind of adverbial signification. In no degree; not at all.

Who will make me a liar, and make my speech *nothing* worth? *Job,* xxiv. 25.

Auria, *nothing* dismayed with the greatness of the Turk's fleet, still kept on his course. *Knolles, Hist.*

But Adam with such counsel *nothing* sway'd. *Milton, P. L.*

NO'THINGNESS.† *n. s.* [from *nothing.*]

1. Nihility; nonexistence.

His art did express
A quintessence even from *nothingness*,
From dull privations, and lean emptiness.
Donne, Poems, p. 36.

Being demolished as to themselves, and turned into a chaos or dark *nothingness.* *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 241.

2. Nothing; thing of no value.

Other stars may have their several virtues and effects; but their marvellous remoteness, and my undiscernible *nothingness*, may seem to forbid any certain intelligence of their distinct workings upon me. *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts,* § 22.

I that am
A *nothingness* in deed and name,
Did scorn to hurt his forfeit carcass. *Hudibras,* i. ii.

NO'TICE. *n. s.* [*notice*, old French; *notitia*, Latin.]

1. Remark; heed; observation; regard.

The thing to be regarded in taking *notice* of a child's miscarriage is, what root it springs from. *Locke.*

This is done with little *notice*: very quick the actions of the mind are performed. *Locke.*

How ready is envy to mingle with the *notices* which we take of other persons! *Watts.*

2. Information; intelligence given or received.

I have given him *notice*, that the duke of Cornwal and his duchess will be here. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To No'tice.* *v. a.* [from the noun. Mr. Mason has pretended, that this is a word imported into English conversation from Ireland. So far from its being such an innovation, it is, as Mr. Malone has observed, of great age in our language.] To note; to need; to observe; to regard.

As some do perceive, yea and like it well, they should be so noticed. *T. Howard, in Harrington's Nugæ Ant.* (*about* 1608.)

These pieces contain several curious circumstances of Milton's early life, situations, friendships, and connections; which are often so transiently, or implicitly *noticed*, as to need examination and enlargement. *Warton, Pref. to Milton's Sm. Poems.*

It is impossible not to *notice* a strange comment of Mr. Lindsey's. *Bp. Horne, Lett. to Dr. Priestley*, p. 41.

Notifica'tion. *n. s.* [*notification*, Fr. from *notify*.] Act of making known; representation by marks or symbols.

Four or five torches elevated or depressed out of their order, either in breadth or longways, may, by agreement, give great variety of *notifications*. *Holder on Speech.*

To No'tify. *v. a.* [*notifier*, Fr. *notifico*, Latin.] To declare; to make known; to publish.

There are other kind of laws, which *notify* the will of God. *Hooker.*

Good and evil operate upon the mind of man, by those respective appellations by which they are *notified* and conveyed to the mind. *South.*

This solar month is by civil sanction *notified* in authentic calendars the chief measure of the year: a kind of standard by which we measure time. *Holder.*

NO'TION. *n. s.* [*notion*, Fr. *notio*, Latin.]

1. Thought; representation of any thing formed by the mind; idea; image; conception.

Being we are at this time to speak of the proper *notion* of the church, therefore I shall not look upon it as comprehending any more than the sons of men. *Pearson.*

The fiction of some beings which are not in nature; second *notions*, as the logicians call them, has been founded on the conjunction of two natures, which have a real separate being. *Dryden, St. of Innocence.*

Many actions are punished by law, that are acts of ingratitude; but this is merely accidental to them, as they are such acts; for if they were punished properly under that *notion*, and upon that account, the punishment would equally reach all actions of the same kind. *South.*

What hath been generally agreed on, I content myself to assume under the *notion* of principles, in order to what I have farther to write. *Newton, Opticks.*

There is nothing made a more common subject of discourse than nature and its laws; and yet few agree in their *notions* about these words. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

That *notion* of hunger, cold, sound, colour, thought, wish, or fear, which is in the mind, is called the idea of hunger, cold, sound, wish, &c. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Sentiment; opinion.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not molest us; unless we ourselves
Seek them with wandering thoughts and *notions* vain.
Milton, P. L.

It would be incredible to a man who has never been in France, should one relate the extravagant *notion* they entertain of themselves, and the mean opinion they have of their neighbours. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Sensual wits they were, who, it is probable, took pleasure in ridiculing the *notion* of a life to come. *Atterbury.*

3. Sense; understanding; intellectual power. This sense is frequent in Shakspeare, but not in use.

His *notion* weakens, his discernings
Are lethargied. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
So told, as earthly *notion* can receive. *Milton, P. L.*

No'tional. *adj.* [from *notion*.]

1. Imaginary; ideal; intellectual; subsisting only in idea; visionary; fantastical.

The general and indefinite contemplations and notions, of the elements and their conjugations, of the influences of heaven, are to be set aside, being but *notional* and ill-limited; and definite axioms are to be drawn out of measured instances. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Happiness, object of that waking dream
Which we call life, mistaking; fugitive theme
Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade,
Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*

We must be wary, least we ascribe any real subsistence or personality to this nature or chance; for it is merely a *notional* and imaginary thing; an abstract universal, which is properly nothing; a conception of our own making, occasioned by our reflecting upon the settled course of things; denoting only thus much, that all those bodies move and act according to their essential properties, without any consciousness or intention of so doing. *Bentley.*

2. Dealing in ideas, not realities.

The most forward *notional* dictators sit down in a contented ignorance. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Notiona'lity.† *n. s.* [from *notional*.] Empty, ungrounded opinion. Not now in use.

I aimed at the advance of science, by discrediting empty and talkative *notionality*. *Glanville.*

True and manly religion is no cold and comfortless thing; it is not a lukewarm *notionality*, not a formal and bayardly round of duties, not a dull "temperamentum ad pondus," as they call it; but is lively, vigorous, and sparkling. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. iii.

No'tionally. *adv.* [from *notional*.] In idea; mentally; in our conception, though not in reality.

The whole rational nature of man consists of two faculties, understanding and will, whether really or *notionally* distinct, I shall not dispute. *Norris, Miscell.*

No'tionist.* *n. s.* [from *notion*.] One who holds an ungrounded opinion. Not in use.

Content not yourselves with some part of it, that you read, the Gospel, or New Testament, but neglect the Old, as is the practice of some flush *notionists*. *Bp. Hopkins, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer*, p. 297.

Notori'ety. *n. s.* [*notorieté*, French; from *notorious*.] Publick knowledge; publick exposure.

We see what a multitude of pagan testimonies may be produced for all those remarkable passages: and indeed of several that more than answer your expectation, as they were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to publick *notoriety*. *Addison on the Chr. Religion.*

NOTO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*notorius*, Latin; *notoire*, Fr.] Publickly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. It is commonly used of things known to their disadvantage; whence by those who do not know the true signification of the word, an atrocious crime is called a *notorious* crime, whether publick or secret.

What need you make such ado in cloaking a matter too *notorious*. *Whitgift.*

The goodness of your intercepted packets
You writ to the pope against the king; your goodness,
Since you provoke me, shall be most *notorious*. *Shakspeare.*

I shall have law in Ephesus,
To your *notorious* shame. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

In the time of king Edward III. the impediments of the conquest of Ireland are *notorious*. *Davies.*

This presbyterian man of war congratulates a certain *notorious* murther, committed by a zealot of his own devotion. *White.*

We think not fit to condemn the most *notorious* malefactor before he hath had licence to propose his plea. *Fell.*

What *notorious* vice is there that doth not blemish a man's reputation? *Tillotson.*

The inhabitants of Naples have been always very *notorious* for leading a life of laziness and pleasure, which arises partly out of the plenty of their country, and partly out of the temper of their climate. *Addison on Italy.*

The bishops have procured some small advancement of rents; although it be *notorious* that they do not receive the third penny of the real value. *Swift, Miscell.*

NOTO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *notorious.*] Publickly; evidently; openly.

The exposing himself *notoriously*, did sometimes change the fortune of the day. *Clarendon.*

This is *notoriously* discoverable in some differences of brake or fern. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Ovid tells us, that the cause was *notoriously* known at Rome, though it be left so obscure to after ages. *Dryden.*

Should the genius of a nation be more fixed in government, than in morals, learning, and complexion; which do all *notoriously* vary in every age. *Swift.*

NOTO'RIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *notorious.*] Publick fame; notoriety.

His actions are strong encounters, and for their *notoriousness* always upon record. *Overbury, Charact.*

NOTT.* *adj.* [hnot, Saxon.] Smooth; shorn. *Nott* sheep, i. e. sheep without horns: Essex. That field is *nott*, i. e. well tilled: Berkshire. Grose. Hence the adjectives, now obsolete, *nott-headed*, *nott-pated*, having the hair cut short; from the "head being like a nut," according to Mr. Tyrwhitt and others. But the Saxon word *hnot*, is smooth, cropped, shorn.

A *notte* head hadde he, with a broune visage. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

To NOTT.† *v. a.* To shear. Dr. Johnson cites this verb on the authority of Ainsworth. It is in the dictionary of Barret in 1580.

He caused — from thenceforth his beard to be *notted*, and no more shaven, *Stowe, Ann. under the Year* 1535.

NO'TWHEAT. *n. s.* [*not* and *wheat.*]

Of wheat there are two sorts; French, which is bearded, and requireth the best soil, and *notwheat*, so termed because it is unbearded, being contented with a meaner earth. *Carew.*

NOTWITHSTA'NDING. *conj.* [This word, though in conformity to other writers called here a conjunction, is properly a participial adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withstanding*, and answers exactly to the Latin *non obstante.* It is most properly and analogically used in the ablative case absolute with a noun; as, *he is rich notwithstanding his loss;* it is not so proper to say, *he is rich notwithstanding he has lost much;* yet this mode of writing is too frequent; Addison has used it: but when a sentence follows, it is more grammatical to insert *that;* as, *he is rich notwithstanding* that *he has lost much.* When *notwithstanding* is used absolutely, the expression is elliptical, *this*, or *that* being understood, as in the following passages of Hooker.]

1. Without hindrance or obstruction from.

Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures, were so transported that their gratitude made them, *notwithstanding* his prohibition, proclaim the wonders he had done for them. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

2. Although. This use is not proper.

A person languishing under an ill habit of body, may lose several ounces of blood, *notwithstanding* it will weaken him for a time, in order to put a new ferment into the remaining mass, and draw into it fresh supplies. *Addison.*

3. Nevertheless; however.

They which honour the law as an image of the wisdom of God himself, are *notwithstanding* to know that the same had an end in Christ. *Hooker.*

The knowledge is small, which we have on earth concerning things that are done in heaven: *notwithstanding* this much we know even of saints in heaven, that they pray. *Hooker.*

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day, for melting charity:
Yet *notwithstanding*, being incens'd, he's flint;
As humourous as winter. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

NO'TUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] The southwind.

With adverse blast upturns them from the south
Notus, and Afer black with thunderous clouds
From Serraliona. *Milton, P. L.*

NOVA'TIAN.* *n. s.* One of a sect, which arose in the third century; so called from Novatus, or Novatianus, contemporaries, who united in asserting that the lapsed, upon no condition whatever, might be received again into the peace and communion of the church; and that second marriages were unlawful. They were great pretenders to sanctity; a sort of puritans.

Novatus, having raised a faction at Carthage, sails to Rome; and there joins with Novatianus, a man after his own heart as well as almost after his own name; (for they are frequently confounded by the Greek writers;) when having jointly spread the infection, their followers were commonly styled *Novatians.* *Christian Antiq. Ind. Hæret.*

NOVA'TIANISM.* *n. s.* The opinions of the Novatians.

I do not tell you, that this author is wont to be impeached of *Novatianism.* *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 303.

NOVA'TION.† *n. s.* [*novation*, old French; *novatio*, Latin.] The introduction of something new.

I shall easily grant, that *novations* in religion are a main cause of distempers in commonwealths. *Abp. Laud, Hist. of his Troubles,* ch. 3.

NOVA'TOR. n. s. [Latin.] The introducer of something new.

NO'VEL.† *adj.* [*novel*, old French; *nouvelle*, modern; *novellus*, Latin.]

1. New; not ancient; not used of old; unusual.

The Presbyterians are exacters of submission to their *novel* injunctions, before they are stamped with the authority of laws. *King Charles.*

It is no *novel* usurpation, but though void of other title, has the prescription of many ages. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Such is the constant strain of this blessed saint, who every where brands the Arian doctrine, as the new, *novel*, upstart heresy, folly and madness. *Waterland.*

2. [In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enaction.

By the *novel* constitutions, burial may not be denied to any one. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

NO'VEL.† *n. s.* [*nouvelle*, French.]

1. Novelty.

[They] loving *novels*, full of affectation,
Receive the manners of each other nation.
Sylvester, Du Bart. 1621.

It is the condition of common people to press into the view of such *novels*. *Comment on Chaucer,* (1665,) p. 56.

2. A small tale, generally of love.

To nought more, Thenot, my mind is bent,
Than to hear *novels* of his devise;
They ben so well thewed, and so wise,
Whatever that good old man bespake.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.

Such as the old woman told Psyche in Apuleius, Boccace's *novels*, and the rest. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 271.

Nothing of a foreign nature; like the trifling *novels* which Ariosto inserted in his poems. *Dryden.*

Her mangled fame in barbarous pastime lost,
The coxcomb's *novel* and the drunkard's toast. *Prior.*

3. A law annexed to the code.

By the civil law, no one was to be ordained a presbyter till he was thirty-five years of age: though by a later *novel* it was sufficient, if he was above thirty. *Ayliffe.*

NO'VELISM.* *n. s.* [from *novel.*] Innovation.

The other three [positions] are disciplinarian in the present way of *novellism.* *Sir E. Dering's Speeches,* p. 44.

No'velist.† *n. s.* [from *novel.*]

1. Innovator; assertor of novelty. In this sense the word was also written *noveller*.

Telesius, who hath renewed the philosophy of Parmenides, is the best of *novelists*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The fathers of this synod were not schismatical, or *novelists* in the matter of the sabbath. *White.*

They ought to keep that day, which these *novellers* teach us to contemn. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 303.

Aristotle rose,
Who nature's secrets to the world did teach,
Yet that great soul our *novelists* impeach. *Denham.*

The fooleries of some affected *novelist* have discredited new discoveries. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

The abettors and favourers of them he ranks with the Abonites, Argemonites, and Samosaterians, condemn'd hereticks, brands them as *novellists* of late appearing. *Waterland.*

2. A writer of news. Not now in use.

My contemporaries the *novelists* have, for the better spinning out paragraphs, and working down to the end of their columns, a most happy art in saying and unsaying, giving hints of intelligence, and interpretations of indifferent actions, to the great disturbance of the brains of ordinary readers. *Tatler*, No. 178.

3. A writer of novels, or tales. This is a modern usage of the word.

The best stories of the early and original Italian *novelists*,— appeared in an English dress, before the close of the reign of Elizabeth. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 487.

Our *novelists*, like Sam Foote in his farces, often touch upon real characters. *Pegge, Anonym.* vii. 21.

To **No'velize.*** *v. a.* [from *novel.*] To innovate; to change by introducing novelties.

The *novelizing* spirit of man lives by variety, and the new faces of things. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 25.

M. Wilkinson, not taken out of the depth of divinity, but fitly chosen to discover how affections do stand to be *novellized* by the mutability of the present times.
Sir E. Dering's Speeches, p. 44.

The Holy Scriptures should be interpreted not by *novelizing* humourists, but by the primitive fathers and councils.
Archd. Arnway, Tablet of Mod. (1661,) p. 54.

No'velty.† *n. s. nouvelté*, old French.]

1. Newness; state of being unknown to former times.

They which do that which men of account did before them, are, although they do amiss, yet the less faulty, because they are not the authors of harm: and doing well, their actions are freed from prejudice or *novelty*. *Hooker.*

2. Freshness; recentness; newness with respect to a particular person.

Novelty is only in request; and it is dangerous to be aged in any kind of course. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

As religion entertains our speculations with great objects, so it entertains them with new; and *novelty* is the great parent of pleasure; upon which account it is that men are so much pleased with variety. *South.*

NOVE'MBER. *n. s.* [Latin.] The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March, which was, when the Romans named the months, accounted the first.

November is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and black upon his head. *Peacham on Drawing.*

No'venary. *n. s.* [*novenarius*, Lat.] Number of nine; nine collectively.

Ptolemy by parts and numbers implieth climacterical years; is, septenaries and *novenaries*. *Brown.*

Looking upon them as in their original differences and combinations, and as selected out of a natural stock of nine quaternions, four *novenaries*, their nature and differences lie most obvious to be understood. *Holder.*

Nove'nnial.* *adj.* [*novenus*, Lat.] Done every ninth year. *Bullokar.*

A *novennial* festival, celebrated by the Bœotians, in honour of Apollo. *Potter, Antiq. of Greece*, ii. ch. 20.

Nove'rcal. *adj.* [*novercalis*, from *noverca*, Latin.] Having the manner of a stepmother; beseeming a stepmother.

When the whole tribe of birds by incubation, produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families should do it in a more *novercal* way. *Derham.*

Nought.† *n. s.* [ne auht, not any thing, Saxon; as therefore we write *aught* not *ought* for *any thing*, we should, according to analogy, write *naught* not *nought* for *nothing*; but a custom has irreversibly prevailed of using *naught* for *bad*, and *nought* for *nothing*. Dr. Johnson. — This custom originated in the desire of distinguishing, injudiciously conducted. There is indeed no real ground for a distinction; the word *naught*, in the sense of *wicked*, being only a figurative signification of *naught, nothing*; meaning *worthless* or *nothing worth*, *nothing* in point of value or goodness. Nares, Elem. of Orthoepy, p. 300. — The regular deduction of this word, from its original, will warrant the writing it either *naught* or *nought*: M. Goth. *niwaiht*, from *ni*, the negative particle, and *waiht*, the smallest thing possible, our *whit*; and thus the Sax. naþiht, and also noþiht; nauht, and noht. See also Whit.]

1. Not any thing; nothing.

Who cannot see this palpable device?
Yet who so bold, but says he sees it not?
Bad is the world, and it will come to *nought*,
When such ill dealings must be seen in thought. *Shakspeare.*

Such smiling rogues as these sooth ev'ry passion:
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters,
As knowing *nought*, like dogs, but following. *Shakspeare.*

We are of nothing, and your work of *nought*. *Is.* xli. 24.

Be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell,
And devilish machinations come to *nought*. *Milton, P. R.*

2. In no degree. A kind of adverbial signification, which *nothing* has sometimes.

In young Rinaldo fierce desires he spy'd,
And noble heart, of rest impatient,
To wealth or sovereign power he *nought* apply'd. *Fairfax.*

3. *To set at* Nought. Not to value; to slight; to scorn; to disregard.

Ye have *set at nought* all my counsel, and would none of my reproof. *Prov.* i. 25.

No'vice.† *n. s.* [*novice*, French; *novitius*, Latin.] Dr. Johnson. — The word is very old in the French language. Huloet gives our word in the form of *nophice*, with the Lat. *neophitus*, a neophyte.]

1. One not acquainted with any thing; a fresh man; one in the rudiments of any knowledge.

Triple-twin'd whore! 'tis thou
Has sold me to this *novice*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

You are *novices*; 'tis a world to see
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A meacock wretch can make the curstest shrew. *Shakspeare.*

We have *novices* and apprentices, that the succession of the former employed men do not fail. *Bacon.*

If any unexperienced young *novice* happens into the fatal neighbourhood of such pests, presently they are plying his full purse and his empty pate. *South.*

I am young, a *novice* in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractis'd to persuade;
And want the soothing arts that catch the fair,
But caught myself lie struggling in the snare.
And she I love, or laughs at all my pain,
Or knows her worth too well, and pays me with disdain. *Dryden.*

In these experiments I have set down such circumstances by which either the phenomenon might be rendered more conspi-

gueus, or a novice might more easily try them, or by which I did try them only. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. One who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow; a probationer.

Fran. When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men
But in the presence of the prioress. ——
Luc. Hail, virgin, if you be; as those cheek-roses
Proclaim you are no less! Can you so stead me,
As bring me to the sight of Isabella,
A *novice* of this place. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Novi'tiate.† *n. s.* [*noviciat*, French.]

1. The state of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned.

This is so great a masterpiece in sin, that he must have passed his tyrocinium or *novitiate* in sinning, before he come to this, be he never so quick a proficient. *South.*

2. The time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

None were admitted into this order, but after a long and laborious *noviciate.* *Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist.* i. 1.

3. Once used by Addison, improperly, for a novice.

The abbess had been informed the night before of all that had passed between her *noviciate* and father Francis. *Spectator*, No. 164.

Novi'tious.* *adj.* [*novitius*, Lat.] Newly invented.

What is now taught by the church of Rome, is, as unwarrantable, so a *novitious* interpretation. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 9.

No'vity.† *n. s.* [*novitas*, Lat.] Newness; novelty.

Some conceive she might not yet be certain, that only man was privileged with speech, and being in the *novity* of the creation and unexperience of all things, might not be affrighted to hear a serpent speak. *Brown.*

It remaineth that we stedfastly believe, not only that the heavens and earth and all the host of them were made, and so acknowledge a creation, or an actual and immediate dependence of all things on God; but also that all things were created by the hand of God, in the same manner, and at the same time, which are delivered unto us in the books of Moses by the Spirit of God, and so acknowledge a *novity*, or no long existence of the creature. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.

Noul.† *n. s.* [hnol, Sax. a top, a head; *nol*, Germ.] The crown or top of the head; the head itself. See Noddle, and Noll.

Softly, quoth the steward, it lieth all in thy *noll*,
Both wit and wysdom. *Hist. of Beryn*, (1524.)
Then came October full of merry glee;
For yet his *noule* was totty of the must.
Spenser, F. Q. vii. vii. 39.

Nould.† Ne would; would not.

His enemie
Had kindled such coles of displeasure,
That the goodman *nould* stay his leasure,
But home him hasted with furious heate.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.

Noun. *n. s.* [*noun*, old French; *nomen*, Lat.] The name of any thing in grammar.

A *noun* is the name of a thing, whether substance, mode or relation, which in speech is used to signify the same when there is occasion to affirm or deny any thing about it, or to express any relation it has to any other thing. *Clarke.*

Thou hast men about thee, that usually talk of a *noun* and a verb, and such abominable words as no christian ear can endure to hear. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The boy, who scarce has paid his entrance down,
To his proud pedant, or declin'd a *noun.* *Dryden.*

Nou'rice.* *n. s.* [French, *nourrice.*] A nurse.

It shall be expedient, that a noble man's son, in his infancye, have with him continuallye onely such as may accustome him, by little and little, to speake pure and elegant Latin: the *nourises* and other women about him, if it be possible, to do the same. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 16. b.

Cambden! the *nourice* of antiquitie,
And lanterne unto late succeeding age. *Spenser, Ruins of Time.*

To Nou'rish. *v. a.* [*nourrir*, French; *nutrio*, Lat.]

1. To encrease or support by food, or aliment of any kind.

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it. *Is.* xliv. 14.

Thro' her *nourish'd* powers enlarg'd by thee,
She springs aloft. *Thomson, Summer.*

You are to honour, improve, and perfect the spirit that is within you: you are to prepare it for the kingdom of heaven, to *nourish* it with the love of God, and of virtue, to adorn it with good works, and to make it as holy and heavenly as you can. *Law.*

2. To support; to maintain.

Whilst I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black storm. *Shakspeare.*
Him will I follow, and this house forgo
That *nourisht* me a maid. *Chapman.*

Pharaoh's daughter took him up, and *nourished* him for her own son. *Acts*, vii. 21.

3. To encourage; to foment. Out of use.

What madness was it with such proofs to *nourish* their contentions, when there were such effectual means to end all controversy? *Hooker.*

In soothing them, we *nourish* 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion. *Shakspeare.*

Yet to *nourish* and advance the early virtue of young persons was his more chosen desire. *Fell.*

Gorgias hired soldiers, and *nourished* war continually with the Jews. *2 Mac.* x. 14.

4. To train, or educate.

Thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, *nourished* up in the words of faith. *1 Tim.* iv. 6.

I travel not, neither do I *nourish* up young men, nor bring up virgins. *Is.* xxiii. 4.

5 To promote growth or strength, as food.

In vegetables there is one part more nourishing than another; as grains and roots *nourish* more than their leaves. *Bacon.*

To Nou'rish. *v. n.* To gain nourishment. Unusual.

Fruit trees grow full of moss, which is caused partly by the coldness of the ground, whereby the parts *nourish* less. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Nou'rish.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A nurse. The word, however, in the following passage of Shakspeare has been doubted. Pope, and Warburton, and Ritson, would have it to be *marish.* Steevens and Malone defend the old reading. Now certainly obsolete.

Athens ——
Was called *nourish* of philosophers wise.
Lydgate, Trag. of J. Bochas, B. i. c. xii
Our isle be made a *nourish* of salt tears,
And none but women left to wail the dead.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. I.

Nou'rishable.† *adj.* [from *nourish.*] Susceptive of nourishment.

These are the bitter herbs, wherewith if we shall eat this passover, we shall find it most wholesome and *nourishable* unto us to eternal life. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 197.

The chyle is mixed herewith, partly for its better conversion into blood, and partly for its more ready adhesion to all the *nourishable* parts. *Grew, Cosmol.*

Nou'risher. *n. s.* [from *nourish.*] The person or thing that nourishes.

Sleep, chief *nourisher* in life's feast. *Shakspeare.*

A restorer of thy life, and a *nourisher* of thine old age. *Ruth.*

Milk warm from the cow is a great *nourisher*, and a good remedy in consumptions. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Bran and swine's dung laid up together to rot, is a very great *nourisher* and comforter to a fruit tree. *Bacon.*

Please to taste
These bounties, which our *nourisher* hath caus'd
The earth to yield. *Milton, P. L.*

Nou'rishment. *n. s.* [*nourissement*, Fr.]

1. That which is given or received, in order to the support or encrease of growth or strength; food; sustenance; nutriment.

When the *nourishment* grows unfit to be assimilated, or the central heat grows too feeble to assimilate it, the motion ends in confusion, putrefaction, and death. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Nutrition; support of strength.

By temperance taught,
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due *nourishment*, no gluttonous delight. *Milton, P. L.*

The limbs are exhausted by what is called an atrophy, and grow lean and thin by a defect of *nourishment*, occasioned by an inordinate scorbutick or erratick heat. *Blackmore.*

3. Sustentation; supply of things needful.

He instructeth them, that as in the one place they use to refresh their bodies, so they may in the other learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls. *Hooker.*

NOU'RITURE.† *n. s.* [*nourriture*, French: this was afterwards contracted to *nurture*.] Education; institution.

Thither the great magician Merlin came,
As was his use, oftimes to visit me;
For he had charge my discipline to frame,
And tutors *nouriture* to oversee. *Spenser.*

Repaying thankfully the *nouriture*, which themselves received whiles they were young.
Bryskett, Disc. of Civ. Life, (1606,) p. 75.

This trade also, connected at the root, deriving its *nouriture* from the same sources, — must have come within the sphere of the same attraction. *Pownall on Antiq.* (1782,) p. 94.

To NOU'RSLE.* *v. a.* [*nourir*, French. See also *To* NOUSLE.] To nurse up.

Whether ye list him traine in chivalry,
Or *noursle* up in lore of learn'd philosophy.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. iv. 35.

NOU'RSLING.† *n. s.* The creature nursed, nursling.

A little *noursling* of the humid air. *Spenser, Virgil's Gnat.*

To NOU'SLE.† *v. a.* [The same I believe with *nuzzle*, and both, in their original import, corrupted from *nursle*.] To nurse up.

Bald friars and knavish shavelings — sought to *nousel* the common people in ignorance, lest, being once acquainted with the truth of things, they would in time smell out the untruth of their packed pelt and masse-penny religion.
E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal. June.

Mothers, who, to *nousle* up their babes,
Thought nought too curious. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

To NOU'SLE. *v. a.* [*nuzzle*, *noozle*, *noose*, or *nosel*; from *nose*.] To entrap; to ensnare; as in a noose or trap. They *nuzzle* hogs to prevent their digging, that is, put a ring in their noses.

NOW.† *adv.* [*nauh*, *nu*, M. Gothick; *nu*, Su. Goth. and Sax.]

1. At this time; at the time present.

Thy servants' trade hath been about cattle, from our youth even until *now*. *Gen.* xlvi. 34.

Refer all the actions of this short and dying life to that state which will shortly begin, but never have an end; and this will approve itself to be wisdom at last, whatever the world judge of it *now*. *Tillotson.*

Now that languages abound with words standing for such combinations, an usual way of getting these complex ideas, is by the explication of those terms that stand for them. *Locke.*

A patient of mine is *now* living, in an advanced age, that thirty years ago did, at several times, cast up from the lungs a large quantity of blood. *Blackmore.*

2. A little while ago; almost at the present time.

Now the blood of twenty thousand men
Did triumph in my face, and they are fled. *Shakspeare.*

How frail our passions!
They that but *now* for honour and for plate,
Made the sea blush, with blood resign their hate. *Waller.*

3. At one time; at another time.

Now high, *now* low, *now* master up, *now* miss. *Pope.*

4. It is sometimes a particle of connection, like the French *or*, and Latin *autem*: as, if this be true, he is guilty; *now* this is true, therefore he is guilty.

Now whatsoever he did or suffered, the end thereof was to open the doors of the kingdom of heaven, which our iniquities had shut up. *Hooker.*

He seeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him. *Now* to affect the malice of the people, is as bad as that which he dislikes, to flatter them. *Shakspeare.*

Then cried they all again, saying, Not this man, but Barabbas; *now* Barabbas was a robber. *St. John.*

Natural reason persuades man to love his neighbour, because of similitude of kind: because mutual love is necessary for man's welfare and preservation, and every one desires another should love him. *Now* it is a maxim of Nature, that one do to others, according as he would himself be done to. *White.*

Pheasants which are granivorous birds, the young live mostly upon ants' eggs. *Now* birds, being of a hot nature, are very voracious, therefore there had need be an infinite number of insects produced for their sustenance. *Ray.*

The other great and undoing mischief which befals men, is by their being misrepresented. *Now* by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to others in the way of slander and detraction. *South.*

Helim bethought himself, that the first day of the full moon of the month Tizpa, was near at hand. *Now* it is a received tradition among the Persians, that the souls of the royal family, who are in a state of bliss, do, on the first full moon after their decease, pass through the eastern gate of the black palace. *Addison, Guardian.*

The praise of doing well
Is to the ear, as ointment to the smell.
Now if some flies, perchance, however small,
Into the alabaster urn should fall,
The odours die. *Prior.*

The only motives that can be imagined of obedience to laws, are either the value and certainty of rewards, or an apprehension of justice and severity. *Now* neither of these, exclusive of the other, is the true principle of our obedience to God. *Rogers.*

A human body a forming in such a fluid in any imaginable posture, will never be reconcilable to this hydrostatical law. There will be always something lighter beneath, and something heavier above. *Now* what can make the heavier particles of bone ascend above the lighter ones of flesh, or depress these below those, against the tendency of nature. *Bentley.*

5. After this; since things are so, in familiar speech.

How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a parasite and a man of honour, where hypocrisy and interest look so like duty and affection? *L'Estrange.*

6. *Now and then*; at one time and another uncertainly. This word means, with regard to time, what is meant by *here and there*, with respect to place.

Now and then they ground themselves on human authority, even when they most pretend divine. *Hooker.*

Now and then something of extraordinary, that is any thing of your production, is requisite to refresh your character. *Dryden.*

A most effectual argument against spontaneous generation is, that there is no new species produced, which would *now and then* happen, were there any such thing. *Ray.*

He who resolves to walk by the gospel rule of forbearing all revenge, will have opportunities every *now and then* to exercise his forgiving temper. *Atterbury.*

They *now and then* appear in the offices of religion, and avoid some scandalous enormities. *Rogers.*

7. *Now and then* are applied to places considered as they rise to notice and succession.

A mead here, there a heath, and *now and then* a wood. *Drayton.*

Now. *n. s.* Present moment. A poetical use.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past,
But an eternal *now* does ever last. *Cowley.*

She vanish'd, we can scarcely say she dy'd,
For but a *now* did heaven and earth divide:
This moment perfect health, the next was death. *Dryden.*
Not less ev'n in this despicable *now*
Than when my name fill'd Africk with affrights. *Dryden.*

No'WADAYS.† *adv.* [*now* and *adays*, i. e. *on days.* So Gower, "Now on days." Conf. Am. B. 5. See ADAYS. This word, though common and used by the best writers, is perhaps barbarous.] In the present age.

Not so great as it was wont of yore,
It's *nowadays*, ne half so straight and sore. *Spenser.*

Reason and love keep little company together *nowadays.* *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

It was a vestal and a virgin fire, and differed as much from that which passes by this name *nowadays*, as the vital heat from the burning of a fever. *South.*

Such are those principles, which by reason of the bold cavils of perverse and unreasonable men, we are *nowadays* put to defend. *Tillotson.*

What men of spirit *nowadays*,
Come to give sober judgement of new plays. *Garrick.*

No'WAY.* } No'WAYS. } *adv.* [*no* and *ways.* Dr. Johnson has hastily condemned this expression, under *nowise.* See NOWISE.] Not in any manner or degree.

Wherever a considerable number of authorities can be produced in support of two different though resembling modes of expression for the same thing, there is always a divided use, and one cannot be said to speak barbarously, or to oppose the usage of the language, who conforms to either side. Of this divided use the words *nowise*, *noway*, and *noways*, afford a proper instance. Yet our learned lexicographer hath denominated all those, who either write or pronounce the word *noways*, ignorant barbarians. These ignorant barbarians (but he surely hath not adverted to this circumstance) are only Pope, and Swift, and Addison, and Locke, and several others of our most eminent writers. This censure is the more astonishing, that, even in this form which he has thought fit to repudiate, the meaning assigned to it is strictly conformable to that which etymology, according to his own explication, would suggest. See the senses of the word *way* marked with these numbers, 15, 16, 18, and 19. *Campbell, Philos. of Rhetorick.*

No'WED. *adj.* [*noué*, Fr] Knotted; inwreathed.

Reuben is conceived to bear three barres waved, Judah a lion rampant, Dan a serpent *nowed.* *Brown.*

No'WEL.* *n. s.* [Fr. *noel*, *noüel:* which Menage derives from the Lat. *natalis;* and Borel from the Lat. *novus*, being a corruption of the Fr. *nouvel.* "From *gnoul*, signifying a child in Hebrew, comes the French word *noel*, signifying *the child's day*, (by way of distinction,) or *Christmas-day;* of which word the French criticks give but a very slender and imperfect account, as may be seen in the dictionary of Trevoux, and Monsieur Menage." Harris on the 53d Ch. of Isaiah, 2d edit. 1739. Pref. p. 34.] A cry of joy; originally a shout of joy at Christmas. Obsolete.

And *nowel* crieth every lusty man. *Chaucer, Frankl. Tale.*

NOWES. *n. s.* [from *nou*, old French.] The marriage knot. Out of use.

Thou shalt look round about and see
Thousands of crown'd souls throng to be
Themselves thy crown, sons of thy *nowes;*
The virgin births with which they spouse
Made fruitful thy fair soul. *Crashaw.*

No'WHERE. *adv.* [*no* and *where.*] Not in any place.

Some men of whom we think very reverendly, have in their books and writings *nowhere* mentioned or taught that such things should be in the church. *Hooker.*

True pleasure and perfect freedom are *nowhere* to be found but in the practice of virtue. *Tillotson.*

No'WISE.† *adv.* [*no* and *wise:* this is commonly spoken and written by ignorant barbarians, *noways.* Dr. Johnson. — The censure is not just. See NOWAY. The noun *wise*, signifying manner, is quite obsolete. It remains now only in composition, in which along with an adjective, or other substantive, it forms an adverb or conjunction. Such are *lengthwise*, *coastwise*, *likewise*, &c. These always preserve the compound form; and never admit a preposition; consequently *nowise*, which is an adverb of the same order, ought analogically to be written in one word, and not to be preceded by it. Campbell, Phil. of Rhet. — Dr. Johnson's solitary example from Bentley gives this word with the preposition: but I add from Barrow, one of our finest writers, an example which confirms the judicious reasoning of Campbell.] Not in any manner or degree.

No, God was so to prosecute his designs of goodness and mercy, as thereby *nowise* to impair or obscure, but rather to advance and illustrate, the glories of his sovereign dignity, of his severe justice, of his immaculate holiness, of his unchangeable steadiness in word and purpose. *Barrow, Serm. on G. Friday,* (1677.)

A power of natural gravitation, without contact or impulse, can in *nowise* be attributed to mere matter. *Bentley.*

NOWL.* See NOUL.

NO'XIOUS. *adj.* [*noxius*, Lat.]

1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; mischievous; destructive; pernicious; unwholesome.

Preparation and correction, is not only by addition of other bodies, but separation of *noxious* parts from their own. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Kill *noxious* creatures, where 'tis sin to save,
This only just prerogative we have. *Dryden.*

See pale Orion sheds unwholsome dews,
Arise, the pines a *noxious* shade diffuse;
Sharp Boreas blows, and nature feels decay,
Time conquers all, and we must time obey. *Pope.*

Noxious seeds of the disease are contained in a smaller quantity in the blood. *Blackmore.*

2. Guilty; criminal.

Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law, are justly punished by them to whom the execution of the law is committed. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

3. Unfavourable; unkindly.

Too frequent an appearance in places of much resort, is *noxious* to spiritual promotions. *Swift, Mucell.*

No'XIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *noxious.* Pronounced new and uncouth, in 1656, by P. Heylin.] Hurtfulness; insalubrity.

The writers of politicks have warned us of the *noxiousness* of this doctrine to all civil governments, which the christian religion is very far from disturbing. *Hammond.*

No'XIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *noxious.*] Hurtfully; perniciously.

To NOY.† *v. a.* [*noyen*, Teut.] To annoy. Not now in use. Dr. Johnson has printed this word *noie*, and its derivatives *noiance*, *noious*, &c. But our best old writers, and our old lexicography, are in favour of the orthography before us.

He *noyede* him nothing, [*hurt* him not, present version.] *Wicliffe, St. Luke*, iv. 35.

The heat whereof, and harmefull pestilence,
So sore him *noy'd*, that forc'd him to retire. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Let servant be ready with mattock in hand,
To stub out the bushes that *noieth* the land. *Tusser.*

Noy.* *n. s.* Annoy. Not in use.

He shall sustain no *noy*. *Hist. of Sir Clyomon,* (1599,) sign. G. i. b.

No'yance.† *n. s.* Mischief; inconvenience. See Annoyance.

A cloud of cumbrous gnatts doe him molest,
All striving to infixe their feeble stinges,
That from their *noyance* he no where can rest;
But with his clownish hands their tender wings
He brusheth oft, and oft doth mar their murmurings. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to mis,
For lender and borrower *noiance* it is. *Tusser.*

The single and peculiar life is bound,
With all the strength and armour of the mind,
To keep itself from *noyance*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

No'yer.† *n. s.* [from *noy*.] One who annoys. Not in use.

The north is a *noier* to grass of all suits,
The east a destroyer to herbs and all fruits. *Tusser.*

No'yful.* *adj.* [*noy* and *full*.] Noisome; hurtful. Obsolete. *Huloet.*

Very execrable and *noyfull* to them that shall receive them. *Bale, Yet a Course,* &c. fol. 88.

No'yous.† *adj.* [from *noy*; Ital. *noioso*.] Hurtful; troublesome; inconvenient. Obsolete.

We be delivered fro *noyouse* and yvele men. *Wicliffe,* 2 *Thess.* iii. 2.

Being bred in a hot country, they found much hair on their faces to be *noyous* unto them. *Spenser.*

The false Duessa leaving *noyous* night,
Return'd to stately palace of dame Pride. *Spenser, F. Q.*

No'ysance.* *n. s.* Offence; trespass; nuisance. The word is now *nuisance*.

Or suffer that may be *noysance*
Againe our old accustomance. *Chaucer's Dream.* ver. 255.

No'zle.† *n. s.* [*nazal*, old Fr. from *naz*, the nose.] The nose; the snout; the end.

It is nothing but a paultry old sconce, with the *nozle* broke off. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

To **Nu'bble.†** *v. a.* [properly to *knubble*, or *knobble*, from *knob*, for a clenched fist. Dr. Johnson. — Skinner derives *knubble*, to beat, from *knipler*, Danish.] To bruise with handy cuffs. *Ainsworth.*

Nubi'ferous. *adj.* [*nubifer*, Lat.] Bringing clouds. *Dict.*

To **Nu'bilate.** *v. a.* [*nubilo*, Lat.] To cloud. *Dict.*

Nu'bile. *adj.* [*nubile*, Fr. *nubilis*, Lat.] Marriageable; fit for marriage.

The cowslip smiles, in brighter yellow drest,
Than that which veils the *nubile* virgin's breast. *Prior.*

Nu'bilous.* *adj.* [*nubilus*, Lat.] Cloudy. *Bailey.*

Nuci'ferous. *adj.* [*nuces* and *fero*, Lat.] Nutbearing. *Dict.*

NUCLEUS. *n. s.* [Lat.] A kernel; any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated.

The crusts are each in all parts nearly of the same thickness, their figure suited to the *nucleus*, and the outer surface of the stone exactly of the same form with that of the *nucleus*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Nu'dation. *n. s.* [*nudation*, Fr. *nudo*, Lat.] The act of making bare or naked.

NUDE.* *adj.* [*nud*, Fr. *nudus*, Lat.] Bare; naked. *Bullokar.*

Contract by *nude* paroles, i. e. by bare words. *Huloet, in V. Contracte.*

Nu'dity.† *n. s.* [*nudité*, Fr. *nudus*, Lat.] Naked parts; naked ness; poverty. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

There are no such licences permitted in poetry any more than in painting, to design and colour obscene *nudities*. *Dryden.*

The man who shews his heart,
Is hooted for his *nudities*, and scorn'd. *Young, Night Th.* 8.

Nu'el. See Newel.

Nuga'city.† *n. s.* [*nugax*, *nugacis*, Lat.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour.

Such arithmetical *nugacities* as are ordinarily recorded for his. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 155.

NUGA'TION. *n. s.* [*nugor*, Latin.] The act or practice of trifling.

The opinion that putrefaction is caused either by cold or peregrine and preternatural heat, is but *nugation*. *Bacon.*

Nu'gatory. *adj.* [*nugatorius*, Lat.] Trifling; futile; insignificant.

Some great men of the last age, before the mechanical philosophy was revived, were too much addicted to this *nugatory* art: when occult quality, and sympathy and antipathy were admitted for satisfactory explications of things. *Bentley.*

Nui'sance. *n. s.* [*nuisance*, French.]

1. Something noxious or offensive.

This is the liar's lot, he is accounted a pest and a *nuisance*; a person marked out for infamy and scorn. *South.*

A wise man who does not assist with his counsels, a rich man with his charity, and a poor man with his labour, are perfect *nusances* in a commonwealth. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. [In law.] Something that incommodes the neighbourhood.

Nusances, as necessary to be swept away, as dirt out of the streets. *Kettlewell.*

To **NULL.** *v. a.* [*nullus*, Lat.] To annul; to annihilate; to deprive of efficacy or existence.

Thy fair enchanted cup, and warbling charms,
No more on me have power, their force is *null'd*. *Milton, S. A.*

Reason hath the power of *nulling* or governing all other operations of bodies. *Grew, Cosmol.*

Null. *adj.* [*nullus*, Lat.] Void; of no force; ineffectual.

With what impatience must the muse behold
The wife, by her procuring husband sold?
For though the law makes *null* the adulterous deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may succeed. *Dryden.*

Their orders are accounted to be *null* and invalid by many. *Lesley.*

The pope's confirmation of the church lands to those who hold them by King Henry's donation, was *null* and fraudulent. *Swift, Miscell.*

Null. *n. s.* Something of no power or no meaning. Marks in ciphered writing, which stand for nothing, and are inserted only to puzzle, are called *nulls*.

If part of the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them *nulls* or ciphers in the privation or translation. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Nullibi'ety. *n. s.* [from *nullibi*, Lat.] The state of being nowhere.

Nullifi'dian.* *adj.* [Lat. *nullus*, none, and *fides*, faith.] Of no honesty; of no religion; of no faith. *Bullokar.*

A solifidian Christian is a *nullifidian* Pagan, and confutes his tongue with his hand. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 47.

To **Nu'llify.†** *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Lat.] To annul; to make void.

You will say, that this *nullifies* all exhortations to piety; since a man, in this case, cannot totally come up to the thing he is exhorted to. But to this I answer, that the consequence does not hold: for an exhortation is not frustrate, if a man be but able to come up to it partially, though not entirely and perfectly. *South, Serm.* vii. 95.

Nu'llity. *n. s.* [*nullité*, French.]

1. Want of force or efficacy.

It can be no part of my business to overthrow this distinction, and to shew the *nullity* of it; which has been solidly done by most of our polemick writers. *South.*

The jurisdiction is opened by the party, in default of justice from the ordinary, as by appeals or *nullities.* *Ayliffe.*

2. Want of existence.

A hard body struck against another hard body, will yield an exteriour sound, in so much as if the percussion be over soft, it may induce a *nullity* of sound; but never an interior sound. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

NUMB.† *adj.* [benumen, benumeb, Saxon. This word was formerly written *num*, as Mr. H. Tooke has also observed, How, or why, or when the *b* was added to it, he says, he knows not. Certain it is, I may add, that Milton omitted the *b*, and in later times Bentley. Nay, Dr. Johnson himself, in all the editions of his Dictionary, has given *benum*, not *benumb*. The etymon which Mr. Tooke gives of this word is from the Sax. niman, capere, eripere, to nim, to take away; that is, as Skinner also explains it by the Lat. *membris captus*, deprived of the use of the limbs.]

1. Torpid; deprived in a great measure of the power of motion and sensation; chill; motionless.

Like a stony statue, cold and *numb.* *Shakspeare.*

Leaning long upon any part maketh it *numb* and asleep; for that the compression of the part suffereth not the spirits to have free access; and therefore when we come out of it, we feel a stinging or pricking, which is the re-entrance of the spirits. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Producing chilness; benumbing.

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almost to death, how he did lap me
Even in his garments, and did give himself
All thin and naked to the *numb* cold night. *Shakspeare.*

To NUMB. *v. a.* To make torpid; to make dull of motion or sensation; to deaden; to stupify.

Bedlam beggars with roaring voices
Strike in their *numb'd* and mortify'd bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary;
And with this horrible object from low farms,
Inforce their charity. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

She can unlock
The clasping charm, and thaw the *numming* spell. *Milton, Comus.*

Plough naked, swain, and naked sow the land,
For lazy winter *numbs* the lab'ring hand. *Dryden.*

Nought shall avail
The pleasing song, or well repeated tale,
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,
And *numbing* coldness has unbrac'd the ear. *Prior.*

NU'MBEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *numbed.*] Torpor; interruption of sensation.

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little, only a kind of stupor or *numbedness.* *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To NU'MBER. *v. a.* [*nombrer*, French: *numero*, Latin.]

1. To count; to tell; to reckon how many.

If a man can *number* the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be *numbered.* *Gen.* xiii. 16.

I will *number* you to the sword. *Is.* xlv. 12.

The gold, the vest, the tripods *number'd* o'er,
All these he found. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. To reckon as one of the same kind.

He was *numbered* with the transgressors, and bare the sin of many. *Is.* liii. 12.

NU'MBER.† *n. s.* [*number*, old French of the tenth century; *nombre*, modern; *numerus*, Latin.]

1. The species of quantity by which it is computed how many; either unity, or a multitude of units.

Hie thee from this slaughter-house,
Lest thou increase the *number* of the dead. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

The silver, the gold, and the vessels, were weighed and by weight. *Ezra,* viii. 34.

There is but one gate for strangers to enter at, that it may be known what *numbers* of them are in the town. *Addison.*

2. Any particular aggregate of units, as *even* or *odd.*

This is the third time; I hope good luck lies in odd *numbers:* they say there is divinity in odd *numbers*, either in nativity, chance, or death. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

3. Many; more than one.

Much of that we are to speak may seem to a *number* perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and intricate. *Hooker.*

Water lily hath a root in the ground; and so have a *number* of other herbs that grow in ponds. *Bacon.*

Ladies are always of great use to the party they espouse, and never fail to win over *numbers.* *Addison.*

4. Multitude that may be counted.

Of him came nations and tribes out of *number.* 2 *Esd.* iii. 7.

Loud as from numbers without *number.* *Milton, P. L.*

5. Comparative multitude.

Number itself importeth not much in armies, where the people are of weak courage: for, as Virgil says, it never troubles a wolf how many the sheep be. *Bacon.*

6. Aggregated multitude.

If you will, some few of you shall see the place; and then you may send for your sick, and the rest of your *number*, which ye will bring on land. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Sir George Summers, sent thither with nine ships and five hundred men, lost a great part of their *numbers* in the isle of Bermudaz. *Heylin.*

7. Harmony; proportions calculated by *number.*

They, as they move
Their starry dance in *numbers* that compute
Days, months, and years tow'rds his all-chearing lamp,
Turn swift. *Milton, P. L.*

8. Verses; poetry.

Then feed on thoughts that voluntary move,
Harmonious *numbers*, as the wakeful bird
Sings darkling, *Milton, P. L.*

Yet should the muses bid my *numbers* roll
Strong as their charms, and gentle as their soul. *Pope.*

9. [In grammar.]

In the noun is the variation or change of termination to signify a *number* more than one. When men first invented names, their application was to single things; but soon finding it necessary to speak of several things of the same kind together, they found it likewise necessary to vary or alter the noun. *Clark, Latin Grammar.*

How many *numbers* is in nouns? —
— Two. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

NU'MBERER.† *n. s.* [from *number.*] He who numbers. *Sherwood.*

NU'MBERFUL.* *adj.* [*number* and *full.*] Many in number. Not in use.

About the year 700 great was the company of learned men of the English race; yea, so *numberfull*, that they upon the point excelled all nations in learning, piety, and zeal. *Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning,* (1653,) p. 50.

NU'MBERLESS. *adj.* [from *number.*] Innumerable; more than can be reckoned.

I forgive all;
There cannot be those *numberless* offences
'Gainst me. *Shakspeare.*

About his chariot *numberless* were pour'd
Cherub and seraph. *Milton, P. L.*

Deserts so great,
Though *numberless*, I never shall forget. *Denham.*

The soul converses with *numberless* beings of her own creation. *Addison, Spectator.*

Travels he then a hundred leagues,
And suffers *numberless* fatigues, *Swift, Miscell.*

NU'MBERS.* *n. s.* pl. The title of the fourth book in the Old Testament.

This book is called by the name of *Numbers* in our language, because it begins with an account of the numbering of the people in the beginning of the second year after they came out of Egypt: though it contain a great many things besides that; particularly another numbering of them (ch. 26.) towards the conclusion of their travels in the wilderness. *Bp. Patrick on Numbers.*

NU'MBLES.† *n. s.* [*nombles*, Fr.] The entrails of a deer. *Bailey.*

His glorious heart, as it were *numbles*, chopped in pieces. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 161.

NU'MBNESS. *n. s.* [from *numb.*] Torpor; interruption of action or sensation; deadness: stupefaction.

Stir, nay, come away;
Bequeath to death your *numbness*, for from him
Dear life redeems you. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*
Till length of years,
And sedentary *numbness* craze my limbs
To a contemptible old age obscure. *Milton, S. A.*
Cold *numbness* strait bereaves
Her corpse of sense, and th' air her soul receives. *Denham.*

Silence is worse than the fiercest and loudest accusations; since it may proceed from a kind of *numbness* or stupidity of conscience, and an absolute dominion obtained by sin over the soul, so that it shall not so much as dare to complain, or make a stir. *South.*

NU'MERABLE.† *adj.* [*numerabilis*, Latin.] Capable to be numbered. *Huloet.*

So numerous in islands as they are scarce *numerable*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 58.

NU'MERAL. *adj.* [*numeral*, Fr. from *numerus*, Lat.] Relating to number; consisting of number.

Some who cannot retain the several combinations of numbers in their distinct orders, and the dependance of so long a train of *numeral* progressions, are not able all their life-time regularly to go over any moderate series of numbers. *Locke.*

NU'MERAL.* *n. s.* A numeral character or letter.

The learned Dr. Wallis, of Oxford, delivers it as his opinion, that the Indian or Arabick *numerals* were brought into Europe together with other Arabick learning, about the middle of the tenth century, if not sooner. *Astle, Orig. and Progr. of Writing*, ch. 7.

NU'MERALLY. *adv.* [from *numeral.*] According to number.

The blasts and undulary breaths thereof, maintain no certainty in their course; nor are they numerally feared by navigators. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

NU'MERARY. *adj.* [*numerus*, Lat.] Any thing belonging to a certain number.

A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *numerary* canon. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

To NU'MERATE.* *v. n.* [*numero*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate.

A boy of eight years old, who can barely read writing, and *numerate* well, is qualified by means of the guide to teach the four first rules of arithmetic. *Lancaster.*

NUMERA'TION. *n. s.* [*numeration*, Fr. *numeratio*, Lat.]

1. The art of numbering.

Numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign, whereby to know it from those before and after. *Locke.*

2. Number contained.

In the legs or organs of progression in animals, we may observe an equality of length, and parity of *numeration*. *Brown.*

3. The rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

NUMERA'TOR. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. He that numbers.

2. [*Numerateur*, Fr.] That number which serves as the common measure to others.

NUME'RICAL. *adj.* [from *numerus*, Latin.]

1. Numeral; denoting number; pertaining to numbers.

The *numerical* characters are helps to the memory, to record and retain the several ideas about which the demonstration is made. *Locke.*

2. The same not only in kind or species, but number.

Contemplate upon his astonishing works, particularly in the resurrection and reparation of the same *numerical* body, by a re-union of all the scattered parts. *South.*

NU'MERICALLY.* *adv.* [from *numerical.*] With respect to sameness in number.

I must think it improbable, that the sulphur of antimony would be but *numerically* different from the distilled butter or oil of roses. *Boyle.*

NUME'RICK.* *adj.* [from *numerus*, Lat.] The same in species and number.

This is the same *numerick* crew,
Which we so lately did subdue. *Hudibras*, i. iii.
Shew me the same *numerick* flea,
That bit your neck but yesterday. *Swift to Delany.*

NU'MERIST. *n. s.* [from *numerus*, Latin.] One that deals in numbers.

We cannot assign a respective fatality unto each which is concordant unto the doctrine of the *numerists*. *Brown.*

NUMERO'SITY.† *n. s.* [*numerosité*, Fr. from *numerosus*, Latin.]

1. Number; the state of being numerous.

Of assertion if *numerosity* of assertors were a sufficient demonstration, we might sit down herein as an unquestionable truth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

It seems unlikely that the comets be
Synods of stars that in wide heaven stray;
Their smallness eke, and *numerosity*,
Encreaseth doubt, and lessens probability. *More, Infin. of Worlds*, st. 87.

2. Harmony: numerous flow.

The *numerosity* of the sentence pleased the ear. *Parr on Education*, p. 2.

NU'MEROUS. *adj.* [*numerosus*, Latin.]

1. Containing many; consisting of many; not few; many.

Queen Elizabeth was not so much observed for having a *numerous*, as a wise council. *Bacon.*

We reach our foes,
Who now appear so *numerous* and bold. *Waller.*

Many of our schisms in the west were never heard of by the *numerous* Christian churches in the east of Asia. *Leslie.*

2. Harmonious; consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious; musical.

Thy heart, no ruder than the rugged stone,
I might, like Orpheus, with my *numerous* moan
Melt to compassion. *Waller.*

His verses are so *numerous*, so various, and so harmonious, that only Virgil, whom he professedly imitated, has surpassed him. *Dryden.*

NU'MEROUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *numerous.*]

1. The quality or state of being numerous.

The *numerousness* of these holy houses may easily be granted, seeing that a very few make up a Jewish congregation. *L. Addison, State of the Jews*, p. 89.

2. Harmony; musicalness.

That which will distinguish his style is, the *numerousness* of his verse. There is nothing so delicately turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

NUMI'SMATICKS.* *n. s.* pl. [*numismatique*, Fr. *numismata*, Lat.] The science of coins and medals.

NU'MMARY. *adj.* [from *nummus*, Latin.] Relating to money.

The money drachma in process of time decreased; but all the while the ponderal drachma continued the same, just as our ponderal libra remains as it was, though the *nummary* hath much decreased. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

NU'MMULAR. *adj.* [*nummularius*, Latin.] Relating to money. *Dict.*

NUMPS.* *n. s.* [probably from *numb*, dull, insensible.] A cant expression for a weak, foolish person.

These are villainous engines indeed; but take heart, *numps!* here is not a word of the stocks; and you need never stand in awe of any more honourable correction.
Bp. Parker, Repr. of Rehears. Transpr. (1673,) p. 85.

There is a certain creature called a grave hobbyhorse, a kind of a she *numps*, that pretendeth to be pulled to a play, and must needs go to Bartholomew fair to look after the young folks.
Ld. Halifax.

NU'MSKULL. *n. s.* [probably from *numb*, dull, torpid, insensible; and *skull*.]

1. A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a blockhead.
They have talked like *numskulls*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. The head. In burlesque.
Or toes and fingers in this case
Of *Numskull's* self should take the place. *Prior.*

NU'MSKULLED. *adj.* [from *numskull*.] Dull; stupid; doltish.

Hocus has saved that clod-pated, *numskulled* ninnyhammer of yours from ruin, and all his family. *Arbuthnot.*

NUN.† *n. s.* [nunne, Saxon; *nonne*, Fr. Our word was anciently *nonne*. Vossius and others consider it as an Egyptian word, signifying a virgin. Græcobarb. νοννίς, νόννα, *monialis*. Meursii Lex. Low Lat. *nonnus*, a monk, *nonna*, a nun. Others refer it to the Greek νέννος, and νάννη, and to the Italian *nonno* and *nonna*, which signify uncle and aunt, grandfather and grandmother, applied by way of honourably distinguishing the religious as *fathers* and *mothers*. The Lat. *nonna* first denoted a penitent woman, then a religious.] A woman dedicated to the severer duties of religion, secluded in a cloister from the world, and debarred by a vow from the converse of men.

My daughters
Shall all be praying *nuns*, not weeping queens. *Shakspeare.*

A devout *nun* had vowed to take some young child, and bestow her whole life and utmost industry to bring it up in strict piety. *Hammond.*

The most blooming toast in the island might have been a *nun*. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Every shepherd was undone,
To see her cloister'd like a *nun*. *Swift, Miscell.*

NUN.† *n. s.* [*parus minor*.]

1. The blue titmouse. *Sherwood.*

2. A small kind of pigeon.

NU'NCHION.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *noon-shun*, a meal eaten about noon, when country labourers usually retire from the heat of the sun, as Mr. Malone also has observed; citing the following passage from Browne, which Mr. Mason in his Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary has also given, with the definition of "a shady place to retire to at noon." But it is the meal, and not the place, which the poet means. Sherwood, in his Dict. 1632, calls it "a *nuncions* or *nuncheon*, an afternoones repast."] A piece of victuals eaten between meals.

That harvest folkes (with curds and clouted cream,
With cheese and butter, cakes and cates ynow
That are the yoeman's from the yoake or cowe)
On sheafes of corne, were at their *noonshuns* close.
Browne, Brit. Past. (1616.)

Laying by their swords and trunchions,
They took their breakfasts or their *nunchions*. *Hudibras.*

NU'NCIATURE.† *n. s.* [from *nuncio*, Latin.] The office of a nuncio.

They who knew him [Pope Alexander] but little, had very much esteem of him, as a man of wisdom and extraordinary civility, upon which account the princes of Germany, who had known him during his *nunciature*, were exceedingly pleased with his promotion. *Clarendon, on Papal Usurp.* ch. 9.

NU'NCIO. *n. s.* [Italian; from *nuncio*, Latin.]

1. A messenger; one that brings tidings.
She will attend it better in thy youth,
Than in a *nuncio* of more grave aspect. *Shakspeare.*

They honour'd the *nuncios* of the spring; and the Rhodians had a solemn song to welcome in the swallow. *Brown.*

2. A kind of spiritual envoy from the pope.
This man was honoured with the character of *nuncio* to the Venetians. *Atterbury.*

To NU'NCUPATE.* *v. a.* [*nuncupo*, Lat.] To declare publickly or solemnly.

The Gentiles *nuncupated* vows to them, [idols.]
Dr. Westfield, Serm. (1646,) p. 65.

But how doth that will appear? In what table was it written? In what registers is it extant? In whose presence did St. Peter *nuncupate* it. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

NUNCUPA'TION.* *n. s.* [*nuncupatio*, Lat.] The act of naming. Obsolete. Chaucer has used it.
Cockeram.

NUNCUPA'TIVE.† } *adj.* [*nuncupatus*, Lat. *nuncupatif*,
NUNCUPA'TORY. } French.]

1. Publickly or solemnly declaratory.
The same appeareth by that *nuncupative* title wherewith both Heathens and Christians have honoured their oaths, in calling their swearing an oath of God.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 41.

2. Verbally pronounced; not written.
Wills *nuncupatory* and scriptory. *Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

Testaments are divided into two sorts; written and *nuncupative*: the latter depends merely upon oral evidence, being declared by the testator *in extremis* before a sufficient number of witnesses, and afterwards reduced to writing. *Blackstone.*

NU'NDINAL. } *adj.* [*nundinal*, Fr. from *nundinæ*,
NU'NDINARY. } Lat.] Belonging to fairs. *Dict.*

To NU'NDINATE.* *v. n.* [*nundinor*, Lat.] To buy and sell as at fairs. *Cockeram.*

NUNDINA'TION.* *n. s.* [*nundination*, Fr.] Traffick at fairs and markets; any buying and selling.
Cockeram.

Witness their penitentiary tax, wherein a man might see the price of his sin before hand; their common *nundination* of pardons; their absolving subjects from their oaths of allegiance.
Bp. Bramhall, Schism Guarded, p. 149.

NU'NNERY. *n. s.* [from *nun*.] A house of nuns; of women under a vow of chastity, dedicated to the severer duties of religion.

I put your sister into a *nunnery*, with a strict command not to see you, for fear you should have wrought upon her to have taken the habit. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

NU'PTIAL. *adj.* [*nuptial*, French; *nuptialis*, Latin.] Pertaining to marriage; constituting marriage; used or done in marriage.

Confirm that amity
With *nuptial* knot, if thou vouchsafe to grant
Bona to England's king. *Shakspeare.*

Because propagation of families proceedeth from the *nuptial* copulation, I desired to know of him what laws and customs they had concerning marriage. *Bacon.*

Then all in heat
They light the *nuptial* torch. *Milton, P. L.*

Whoever will partake of God's secrets, must pare off whatsoever is amiss, not eat of this sacrifice with a defiled head, nor come to this feast without a *nuptial* garment. *Bp. Taylor.*

Fir'd with her love, and with ambition led,
The neighb'ring princes court her *nuptial* bed. *Dryden.*

Let our eternal peace be seal'd by this,
With the first ardor of a *nuptial* kiss. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

NU'PTIALS.† *n. s.* like the Latin without singular. [*nuptiæ*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — From *nubo*. "It

has been an opinion long received, and almost as universally admitted, that "*nuptiæ* dictæ, quia flammeo caput *nubentis* obvolvatur, quod antiqui *obnubere* vocârunt." But this is a custom evidently posterior to civil society, when ceremonies were instituted to give sanction and permanency to a rite, on which so much depended the good order and happiness of civil life. The union, which was the origin of society, must have been antecedent to the rites ordained to make it legal. We must therefore search higher for the primitive signification of *nubo*. Dr. Taylor on the Civil Law, p. 287, mentions an Hebrew radix, consisting of the same elements, which signifies *procreation, birth*, &c. which he thinks bids fairer for the etymon than any other that can be assigned. But, with deference to so excellent a writer, I think that even this does not satisfy. To effect this union, there must have been something prior to the *liberis procreandis*. For though the stipulation of the *political* contract was *liberorum quærendorum causa*, yet it is expressly mentioned in a law which Taylor quotes before, and afterwards enlarges upon, that "nuptias *non concubitus* sed *consensus* facit" a law founded on the very essence, and natural principles, of marriage. And this signification, if we can discover it in *nubo*, will perhaps have the fairest claim to our preference: which I think we may be able to do, by shewing that *nubo* originally signified to assent, and is really the same as *nuo*. It is well known that the Eolic, the parent, or perhaps rather the sister, dialect of the Latin, made use of the digamma F, (which, as well as the Latin V, was pronounced like our W,) between two vowels and thus *nuo, nufo*, i. e. *nuvo*: as from *pluo* came *plui, pluvi*, in the old Latin writers, in the same manner as they said *fuvisti* for *fuisti*, *luvit* for *luit*, &c. But the digamma, from the affinity of its sound, often became B: thus *nuvo, nubo*, as *vado*, βαδω, *uro*, (pronounced *furo*,) *buro*, πυρ: with which may be compared our *burn*, and *fire*, anciently written *fuyr*. Though *nuo* does not exist by itself at present in the Latin language, it remains in its compounds *annuo, renuo*, &c. as *buro* in *amburo, comburo*, and *bustum*. It has been given as a reason for *nubo* being not spoken of the man, because it was the virgin only who veiled her head. But if there is any probability in what has been before proposed, this reason will fall to the ground. We may account for it otherwise, and consistently with the signification attributed to *nubo*. Viri est *petere*, virginis est *assentari, annuere, nubere*. This privilege, allowed to the delicacy of the sex, is expressed by Milton, P. L. B. 8.

"Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,
"That would be woo'd, and not unsought be won."

If we add, that *connubium* implies the ratification of the union in the *consent* of both, it will confirm the observation, that *nubo* properly and originally signifies *annuo, assentior*: and therefore that *connubium* is *consensus*." Bp. Burgess, Ess. on the Study of Antiq. 2d. ed. p. 80.]

1. Marriage.

This is the triumph of the nuptial day,
My better *nuptials*, which in spite of fate,
For ever join me to my dear Morat. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

2. It is in Shakspeare singular, but contrarily to use.

Lift up your countenance, as 'twere the day
Of celebration of that *nuptial*, which
We two have sworn shall come. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

NURSE.† *n. s.* [nouɼice, Saxon; *nourrice*, French; *nource*, old Eng. as in Barret's Alv. 1580. See also Nourice.]

1. A woman that has the care of another's child.

Unnatural curiosity has taught all women, but the beggar, to find out *nurses*, which necessity only ought to commend. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

2. A woman that has care of a sick person.

Never master had
A page so kind, so duteous, diligent,
So feat, so *nurse*-like. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

One Mrs. Quickly, which is in the manner of his *nurse*, or his dry *nurse*, or his cook. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

3. One who breeds, educates, or protects.

Rome, the *nurse* of judgement,
Invited by your noble self, hath sent,
One general tongue unto us. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
We must lose
The country, our dear *nurse*, or else thy person
Our comfort in the country. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

4. An old woman in contempt.

Can tales more senseless, ludicrous, and vain,
By winter fires old *nurses* entertain? *Blackmore.*

5. The state of being nursed.

Can wedlock know so great a curse,
As putting husbands out to *nurse*? *Cleaveland.*

6. In composition, any thing that supplies food. Dr. Johnson.—And also what is supplied by food or nursing.

Sweet *nurse*-child of the spring's young hours. *Davies, Hymn 7. To the Rose*, (1622.)

Put into your breeding pond three melters for one spawner; but if into a *nurse*-pond or feeding pond, then no care is to be taken. *Walton, Angler.*

To Nurse. *v. a.* [from the noun, or by contraction from *nourish*; *nourrir*, Fr.]

1. To bring up a child or any thing young.

I was *nursed* in swaddling cloaths with cares. *Wisd.* vii. 7.

Him in Egerian groves Aricia bore,
And *nurs'd* his youth along the marshy shore. *Dryden.*

2. To bring up a child not one's own.

Shall I call a nurse of the Hebrew women, that she may *nurse* the child? *Exod.* ii. 7.

3. To feed, to keep, to maintain.

Thy daughters shall be *nursed* at thy side. *Is.* lx. 4.

Our monarchs were acknowledg'd here,
That they their churches *nursing* fathers were. *Denham.*
The Nymphs in their dark abode,
Nurs'd secretly with milk the thriving God. *Addison.*

4. To tend the sick.

5. To pamper, to foment; to encourage; to soften; to cherish.

And what is strength, but an effect of youth, which if time *nurse*, how can it ever cease? *Davies.*

By what fate has vice so thriven amongst us, and by what hands been *nursed* up into so uncontrouled a dominion? *Locke.*

Nu'rser. *n. s.* [from *nurse*.]

1. One that nurses. Not used.

See where he lies, inhearsed in the arms
Of the most bloody *nurser* of his harms. *Shakspeare.*

2. A promoter; a fomenter.

Nu'rsery. *n. s.* [from *nurse*.]

1. The act or office of nursing.

I lov'd her most, and thought to set my rest
On her kind *nursery*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. That which is the object of a nurse's care.

She went forth among her fruits and flowers,
To visit how they prosper'd, bud and bloom
Her *nursery*: they at her coming sprung,
And touch'd by her fair tendance gladlier grew. *Milton, P. L.*

3. A plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground.

Your *nursery* of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground than the ground is whereunto you remove them. *Bacon.*

My paper is a kind of *nursery* for authors, and some who have made a good figure here, will hereafter flourish under their own names. *Addison, Guardian.*

4. Place where young children are nursed and brought up.

I' th' swathing cloaths, the other from their *nursery*
Were stol'n. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

You see before you the spectacle of a Plantagenet, who hath been carried from the *nursery* to the sanctuary, from the sanctuary to the direful prison, from the prison to the hand of the cruel tormentor, and from that hand to the wide wilderness; for so the world hath been to me. *Bacon.*

Forthwith the devil did appear,
Not in the shape in which he plies
At miss's elbow when she lies;
Or stands before the *nursery* doors,
To take the naughty boy that roars. *Prior.*

They have public *nurseries*, where all parents are obliged to send their infants to be educated. *Swift.*

5. The place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up, from a *nursery* of children, or whence any thing is to be removed from a *nursery* of trees.

This keeping of cows is of itself a very idle life, and a fit *nursery* for a thief. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To see fair Padua, *nursery* of arts,
I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy. *Shakspeare.*

A luxurious court is the *nursery* of diseases; it breeds them, it encourages, nourishes, and entertains them. *L'Estrange.*

A *nursery* erects its head,
Where queens are form'd and future heroes bred;
Where unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry. *Dryden.*

NU'RSLING. *n. s.* [from *nurse.*] One nursed up; a fondling.

Then was she held in sovereign dignity,
And made the *nursling* of nobility. *Spenser.*

I was his *nursling* once, and choice delight,
His destin'd from the womb. *Milton, S. A.*

In their tender nonage, while they spread
Their springing leaves and lift their infant head,
Indulge their childhood, and the *nursling* spare. *Dryden.*

NU'RTURE.† *n. s.* [contracted from *nourriture*, French.]

1. Food; diet.

For this did the angel twice descend,
Ordain'd thy *nurture* holy, as of a plant
Select and sacred? *Milton, S. A.*

2. Education; institution.

She should take order for bringing up of wards in good *nurture*, not suffer them to come into bad hands.
Spenser on Ireland.

The thorny point
Of bare distress hath ta'en from me the shew
Of smooth civility; yet am I inland bred,
And know some *nurture*. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath; but bring them up in the *nurture* and admonition of the Lord.
Ephes. vi. 4.

To NU'RTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to train; to bring up.

Thou broughtest it up with thy righteousness, and *nurturedst* it in thy law, and reformedst it with thy judgement.
2 *Esdr.* viii. 12.

He was *nurtured* where he had been born in his first rudiments, till the years of ten. *Wotton.*

When an insolent despiser of discipline, *nurtured* into impudence, shall appear before a church governour, severity and resolution are that governour's virtues. *South.*

2. To *nurture up*; to bring by care and food to maturity.

They suppose mother earth to be a great animal, and to have *nurtured up* her young offspring with a conscious tenderness. *Bentley.*

To NU'STLE. *v. a.* To fondle; to cherish. Corrupted from *nousle*. See *To* NUZZLE. *Ainsworth.*

NUT. *n. s.* [hnut, Saxon; *noot*, Dutch; *noix*, Fr.]

1. The fruit of certain trees; it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell. If the shell and kernel are in the center of a pulpy fruit, they then make not a nut but a stone.

One chanc'd to find a *nut*
In the end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel root,
There scatter'd by a squirrel;
Which out the kernel gotten had;
When quoth this Fay, dear queen, be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,
I'll set you safe from peril. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

Nuts are hard of digestion, yet possess some good medicinal qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels.

This faculty may be more conveniently used by the multiplication of several wheels, together with *nuts* belonging unto each, that are used for the roasting of meat. *Wilkins.*

Clocks and jacks, though the screws and teeth of the wheels and *nuts* be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled, will hardly move. *Ray on the Creation.*

To NUT.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather nuts.

A. W. went to angle with Will. Staine of Mert. Coll. to Wheately bridge, and *nutted* in Shotover by the way.
A. Wood, Life of himself, (under 1652,) p. 73.

NUTA'TION.* *n. s.* [*nutatio*, Lat.] A kind of tremulous motion of the axis of the earth.

What subject of human contemplation shall compare in grandeur with that, which —— states the tides, adjusts the *nutation* of the earth, &c. *Wakefield, Mem.* p. 101.

NU'TBROWN. *adj.* [*nut* and *brown.*] Brown like a nut kept long.

Young and old come forth to play,
Till the live-long daylight fail,
Then to the spicy *nutbrown* ale. *Milton, L'All.*

When this *nutbrown* sword was out,
With stomach huge he laid about. *Hudibras.*

Two milk-white kids run frisking by her side,
For which the *nutbrown* lass, Erithacis,
Full often offer'd many a savoury kiss. *Dryden.*

King Hardicnute, midst Danes and Saxons stout,
Carous'd in *nutbrown* ale, and din'd on grout. *King.*

NU'TCRACKERS. *n. s.* [*nut* and *crack.*] An instrument used to enclose nuts and break them by pressure.

He cast every human feature out of his countenance, and became a pair of *nutcrackers*. *Addison, Spect.*

NU'TGALL. *n. s.* [*nut* and *gall.*] Hard excrescence of an oak.

In vegetable excretions, maggots terminate in flies of constant shapes, as in the *nutgalls* of the outlandish oak. *Brown.*

NU'THATCH. }
NU'TJOBBER. } *n. s.* [*picus martius.*] A bird.
NU'TPECKER. } *Ainsworth.*

NU'THOOK.† *n. s.* [*nut* and *hook.*]

1. A stick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered.

She's the king's *nut-hook*, that, when any filbert is ripe, pulls down the bravest boughs to his hand.
Comedy of Match me in London, (1631.)

2. It was anciently, I know not why, a name of contempt, Dr. Johnson here says; but, in a note on Shakspeare, considers it as the designation of a catchpoll. Other commentators believe it to be the reproachful name of a person who stole goods out at windows, by means of a pole with a hook at the end of it.

Nuthook, nuthook, you lie. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

NU'TMEG.† *n. s.* [*nut* and *muguette*, Fr. And so our old word is *notemuge*. See the citation from Chaucer.]

The *nutmeg* is a kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach, and separated from that and from its investient coat, the mace, before it is sent over to us; except that the whole fruit is sometimes sent over in preserve, by way of sweet-meat or as a curiosity. There are two kinds of *nutmeg;* the male, which is long and cylindrical, but it has less of the fine aromatick flavour than the female, which is of the shape of an olive. *Hill.*

Notemuge to put in ale,
Whether it be moist or stale. *Chaucer, Rime of Sir Thopas.*

The second integument, a dry and flosculous coat, commonly called mace; the fourth, a kernel included in the shell, which lieth under the mace, is the same we call *nutmeg*. *Brown.*

I to my pleasant gardens went,
Where *nutmegs* breathe a fragrant scent. *Sandys.*

NU'TSHELL. *n. s.* [*nut* and *shell*.]

1. The hard substance that incloses the kernel of the nut.

I could be bounded in a *nutshell*, and count myself a king of infinite space. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

It seems as easy to me, to have the idea of space empty of body, as to think of the hollow of a *nutshell* without a kernel. *Locke.*

2. It is used proverbially for any thing of little value.

A fox had me by the back, and a thousand pound to a *nutshell*, I had never got off again. *L'Estrange.*

NU'T-TREE. *n. s.* [*nut* and *tree*.] A tree that bears nuts; commonly a hazel.

Of trees you shall have the *nut-tree* and the oak. *Peacham.*
Like bearing *nut-trees*, makes a larger crop. *Dryden.*

NUTRICA'TION. *n. s.* [*nutricatio*, Lat.] Manner of feeding or being fed.

Besides the teeth, the tongue of this animal is a second argument to overthrow this airy *nutrication*. *Brown.*

NU'TRIMENT.† *n. s.* [*nutriment*, old French; *nutrimentum*, Lat.] That which feeds or nourishes; food; aliment.

This slave
Has my lord's meat in him,
Why should it thrive and turn to *nutriment?* *Shakspeare.*

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and *nutriment* diffused into all the parts of the body. *South.*

Does not the body thrive and grow
By food of twenty years ago?
And is not virtue in mankind,
The *nutriment* that feeds the mind? *Swift, Miscell.*

NUTRIME'NTAL.† *adj.* [from *nutriment*.] Having the qualities of food; alimental.

Much *nutrimental* store,
Thorough excess of humours perfited. *The Silkeworms*, (1599.)

By virtue of this oil vegetables are *nutrimental*, for this oil is extracted by animal digestion as an emulsion. *Arbuthnot.*

NUTRI'TION. *n. s.* [from *nutritio*, *nutrio*, Lat. *nutrition*, Fr.]

1. The act or quality of nourishing, supporting strength, or encreasing growth.

New parts are added to our substance to supply our continual decayings; nor can we give a certain account how the aliment is so prepared for *nutrition*, or by what mechanism it is so regularly distributed. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

The obstruction of the glands of the mesentery is a great impediment to *nutrition;* for the lymph in those glands is a necessary constituent of the aliment before it mixeth with the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. That which nourishes; nutriment. Less properly.

Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,
To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot. *Pope.*

NUTRI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *nutrio*, Latin.] Having the quality of nourishing.

O may'st thou often see
Thy furrows whiten'd by the woolly rain
Nutritious! secret nitre lurks within. *Philips.*

The heat equal to incubation is only *nutritious;* and the *nutritious* juice itself resembles the white of an egg in all its qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

NU'TRITIVE.† *adj.* [*nutritif*, old French.] Nourishing; nutrimental; alimental.

It cannot be very savoury, wholesome, or *nutritive*.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 97.

The fruits of the earth were not now so *nutritive* as they had been. *Patrick on Gen.* ix. 3.

While the secretory, or separating glands, are too much widened and extended, they suffer a great quantity of *nutritive* juice to pass through. *Blackmore.*

NU'TRITURE. *n. s.* [from *nutrio*, Latin.] The power of nourishing. Not used.

Never make a meal of flesh alone, have some other meat with it of less *nutriture*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To NU'ZZLE.† *v. a.* [This word, in its original signification, seems corrupted from *noursle;* but when its original meaning was forgotten, writers supposed it to come from *nozzle* or *nose*, and in that sense used it. See the verb neuter, which Dr. Johnson had intermixed with the present verb.]

1. To nurse; to foster.

Old men long *nozzled* in corruption, scorning them that would seek reformation. *Sidney.*

2. To nestle; to house, as in a nest. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

She [Wisdom] *nuzzleth* herself in his bosom, cherisheth his soul. *Stafford's Niobe*, P. ii. (1611,) p. 199.

To NU'ZZLE.† *v. n.* To go with the nose down like a hog.

He charged through an army of lawyers, sometimes with sword in hand, at other times *nuzzling* like an eel in the mud. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

Sir Roger shook his ears, and *nuzzled* along, well satisfied that he was doing a charitable work. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

The blessed benefit, not there confin'd,
Drops to a third, who *nuzzles* close behind. *Pope.*

NY'CTALOPS.* *n. s.* [νυκτάλωψ, Gr.] One who sees best in the night. *Coles.*

NY'CTALOPY.* *n. s.* [*nyctalopie*, Fr. νυκταλωπία, Gr.] A disease or indisposition of the eye, in which a person sees better by night than by day.

NYE *of pheasants*.* A brood of pheasants: So an *eye* is sometimes called. But *eye* is right: *ey*, Teut. an egg. See EYE.

NYMPH. *n. s.* [νύμφη; *nympha*, Lat.]

1. A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters.

And as the moisture which the thirsty earth
Sucks from the sea, to fill her empty veins,

From out her womb at last doth take a birth,
And runs a *nymph* along the grassy plains. *Davies.*

2. A lady. In poetry.

This resolve no mortal dame,
None but those eyes cou'd have o'erthrown;
The *nymph* I dare not, need not name. *Waller.*

NY'MPHISH. *adj.* [from *nymph*.] Relating to nymphs; ladylike.

Tending all to *nymphish* war. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 3.

NY'MPHLY.* } *adj.* [from *nymph*; Fr. *nympheux*,
NY'MPHLIKE. } "nymphly." Cotgrave.] Resembling a nymph.

A thousand *nymphlike* and enamour'd graces. *Drayton, Idea* 3.

If chance with *nymphlike* step fair virgin pass. *Milton, P. L.*

NYS. [A corruption of *ne is*.] None is; not is. Obsolete.

Thou findest fault, where *nys* to be found,
And buildest strong work upon a weak ground. *Spenser.*

O.

O Has in English a long sound; as, *drone*, *groan*, *stone*, *alone*, *cloke*, *broke*, *coal*, *droll*; or short, *got*, *knot*, *shot*, *prong*, *long*. It is usually denoted long by a servile *a* subjoined; as, *moan*, or by *e* at the end of the syllable; as, *bone*: when these vowels are not appended, it is generally short, except before *ll*, as, *droll*, *scroll*, and even then sometimes short; as, *loll*.

O is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation.

O that we, who have resisted all the designs of his love, would now try to defeat that of his anger! *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

O! were he present, that his eyes and hands
Might see, and urge, the death which he commands. *Dryden.*

O.† *n. s.* Used with no great elegance by Shakspeare for a circle or oval, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the example from the Prologue to Shakspeare's Henry the Fifth. It is also used by Bacon: and indeed was common in Shakspeare's time.

Can this cockpit hold
The vasty field of France? or may we cram,
Within this wooden *O*, the very casques,
That did affright the air at Agincourt?
Shakspeare, Hen. V. Prol.

Yon fiery *oes* and eyes of light.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

The colours, that shew best by candle-light, are white, carnation, and a kind of sea-water green; and *oes* or spangs, as they are of no great cost, so are they of most glory.
Bacon, Ess. 27. (ed. 1632,) p. 225.

Oad.* *n. s.* Woad; a plant used in dying. See Woad.

He must admit no difference between *oad* and frankincense, or the most precious balsamum and a tar-barrel.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

OAF.† *n. s.* [This word is variously written; *auf*, *ofe*, and *oph*; it seems a corruption of *ouph*, a demon or fairy; in German and Dutch *alf*, from which *elf*: and means properly the same with *changeling*; a foolish child left by malevolent *ouphs* or *fairies*, in the place of one more witty, which they steal away. See Auf, and Elf.]

1. A changeling; a foolish child left by the fairies.

These, when a child haps to be got,
Which after proves an idiot,
When folk perceives it thriveth not,
The fault therein to smother:
Some silly doating brainless calf,
That understands things by the half,
Says that the fairy left this *oaf*,
And took away the other. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

2. A dolt; a blockhead; an idiot. Used in the north of England; and corrupted sometimes into *goaf*, *goff*, and *gaff*.

The fear of breeding fools
And *ophs*. *Beaum. and Fl. Night Walker.*

He, who when cool is a mere *oaf*, may be quite humourous in his cups. *Philos. Lett. on Physiognomy*, p. 76.

Oa'fish. *adj.* [from *oaf*.] Stupid; dull; doltish.

Oa'fishness. *n. s.* [from *oafish*.] Stupidity; dulness.

OAK. *n. s.* [ac, æc, Saxon; which, says Skinner, to shew how easy it is to play the fool, under a shew of literature and deep researches, I will, for the diversion of my reader, derive from οἶκος, a house; the oak being the best timber for building. Skinner seems to have had Junius in his thoughts, who on this very word has shewn his usual fondness for Greek etymology, by a derivation more ridiculous than that by which Skinner has ridiculed him. *Ac* or *oak*, says the grave critick, signified among the Saxons, like *robur* among the Latins, not only an *oak* but *strength*, and may be well enough derived, *non incommode deduci potest*, from ἀλκή, strength; by taking the three first letters and then sinking the λ, as is not uncommon; *quercus*.]

The *oak*-tree hath male flowers, or katkins, which consist of a great number of small slender threads. The embryos, which are produced at remote distances from these on the same tree, do afterwards become acorns, which are produced in hard scaly cups: the leaves are sinuated. The species are five. *Miller.*

He return'd with his brows bound with *oak*. *Shakspeare.*

He lay along
Under an *oak*, whose antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that brawls along this wood. *Shakspeare.*

No tree beareth so many bastard fruits as the *oak*: for besides the acorns, it beareth galls, *oak* apples, *oak* nuts, which are inflammable, and *oak* berries, sticking close to the body of the tree without stalk. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The monarch *oak*, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up and spreads by slow degrees.
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

An *oak*, growing from a plant to a great tree, and then lopped, is still the same *oak*. *Locke.*

A light, earthy, stony, and sparry matter, incrusted and affixed to *oak* leaves. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Let India boast her plants, nor envy we
The weeping amber and the balmy tree,
While by our *oaks* the precious loads are born,
And realms commanded which those trees adorn. *Pope.*

OAK *Evergreen*. *n. s.* [*ilex*.]

The fruit is an acorn like the common *oak*. The wood of this tree is accounted very good for many sorts of tools and utensils, and affords the most durable charcoal in the world. *Miller.*

OAKA'PPLE. *n. s.* [*oak* and *apple*.] A kind of spongy excrescence on the oak.

Another kind of excrescence is an exudation of plants joined with putrefaction, as in *oakapples*, which are found chiefly upon the leaves of oaks. *Bacon Nat. Hist.*

OA'KEN. *adj.* [from *oak*.] Made of oak, gathered from oak.

No nation doth equal England for *oaken* timber wherewith to build ships. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

I am the Power
Of this fair wood, and live an *oaken* bower. *Milton, Arcades.*

Clad in white velvet all their troop they led,
With each an *oaken* chaplet on his head. *Dryden.*

An *oaken* garland to be worn on festivals, was the recompense of one who had covered a citizen in battle. *Addison.*

He snatched a good tough *oaken* cudgel and began to brandish it. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

OA'KENPIN. *n. s.* An apple.

Oakenpin, so called from its hardness, is a lasting fruit, yields excellent liquor, and is near the nature of the Westbury apple, though not in form. *Mortimer.*

OA'KLING.* *n. s.* A young oak.

There was lately an avenue of four leagues in length, and fifty paces in breadth, planted with young *oaklings*. *Evelyn, B. i. ch. 9. § 3.*

OA'KUM. *n. s.* [A word probably formed by some corruption.] Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp, with which, mingled with pitch, leaks are stopped.

They make their *oakum*, wherewith they chalk the seams of the ships, of old sear and weather beaten ropes, when they are over spent and grown so rotten as they serve for no other use but to make rotten *oakum*, which moulders and washes away with every sea as the ships labour and are tossed. *Ralegh.*

Some drive old *oakum* through each seam and rift,
Their left hand does the calking-iron guide,
The rattling mallet with the right they lift. *Dryden, Ann. Mir.*

OAR. *n. s.* [are, Saxon; perhaps by allusion to the common expression of plowing the water, from the same root with *ear*, to plow, *aro*, Lat.] A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water, the resistance made by water to the oar pushing on the vessel.

The *oars* were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made
The water, which they beat, to follow faster,
As amorous of their strokes. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

So tow'rds a ship the *oar*-finn'd gallies ply,
Which wanting sea to ride, or wind to fly,
Stands but to fall reveng'd. *Denham.*

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern
And untaught Indian, on the stream did glide,
E'er sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,
Or fin-like *oars* did spread from either side. *Dryden.*

Its progressive motion may be effected by the help of several *oars*, which in the outward ends of them shall be like the fins of a fish to contract and dilate. *Wilkins.*

To OAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To row.

He more undaunted on the ruin rode,
And *oar'd* with labouring arms along the flood. *Pope.*

To OAR. *v. a.* To impel by rowing.

His bold head
'Bove the contentious waves he kept, and *oar'd*
Himself with his good arms in lusty strokes
To the shore. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

OA'RY. *adj.* [from *oar*.] Having the form or use of oars.

The swan with arched neck,
Between her white wings mantling, proudly rows
Her state with *oary* feet. *Milton, P. L.*

His hair transforms to down, his fingers meet,
In skinny films, and shape his *oary* feet. *Addison.*

OAST.† *n. s.* [perhaps from the Lat. *ustus*, of *uro*, to burn. In some places it is pronounced *oost*.] A kiln for drying hops.

Empty the bin into a hop bag, and carry them immediately to the *oast* or kiln, to be dried. *Mortimer.*

OAT.* *n. s.* [ate, Saxon.]

1. A grain rarely used in the singular number, except in composition, as, *oat*-straw. See OATS.

The hay and *oat* book was the register. *Gayton on D. Quix. p. 8.*

2. A small pipe made of an oaten straw. See OATEN.

But now my *oat* proceeds. *Milton, Lycida.*

OATCA'KE. *n. s.* [*oat* and *cake*.] Cake made of the meal of oats.

Take a blue stone they make haver or *oatcakes* upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peacham.*

OA'TEN. *adj.* [from *oat*.] Made of oats, bearing oats.

When shepherds pipe on *oaten* straws,
And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks. *Shakspeare.*

OATH.† *n. s.* [*aith*, Gothick; að, Saxon; *eid*, Iceland. from the German *ehe*, *ee*, religio. Wachter. The distance between the noun *oath*, and the verb *swear*, is very observable, as it may shew that our oldest dialect is formed from different languages.] An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being.

Read over Julia's heart, thy first best love,
For whose dear sake thou then did'st rend thy faith
Into a thousand *oaths*, and all those *oaths*
Descended into perjury to love me. *Shakspeare.*

All the *oath*-rites said,
I then ascended her adorned bed. *Chapman.*

We have consultations, which inventions shall be published, which not: and take an *oath* of secrecy for the concealing of those which we think fit to keep secret. *Bacon.*

Those called to any office of trust, are bound by an *oath* to the faithful discharge of it: but an *oath* is an appeal to God, and therefore can have no influence, except upon those who believe that he is. *Swift.*

OA'THABLE. *adj.* [from *oath*. A word not used.] Capable of having an oath administered.

You're not *oathable*,
Although I know you'll swear
Into strong shudders th' immortal gods. *Shakspeare.*

OATHBREA'KING. *n. s.* [*oath* and *break*.] Perjury; the violation of an oath.

His *oathbreaking* he mended thus,
By now forswearing that he is forsworn. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

OA'TMALT. *n. s.* [*oat* and *malt*.] Malt made of oats.

In Kent they brew with one half *oatmalt*, and the other half barleymalt. *Mortimer.*

Oa'tmeal. *n. s.* [*oat* and *meal.*] Flower made by grinding oats.

Oatmeal and butter, outwardly applied, dry the scab on the head. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Our neighbours tell me oft, in joking talk,
Of ashes, leather, *oatmeal*, bran, and chalk. *Gay.*

Oa'tmeal. *n. s.* [*panicum.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

Oats. *n. s.* [aten, Saxon.] A grain, which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people.

It is of the grass leaved tribe, the flowers have no petals, and are disposed in a loose panicle: the grain is eatable. The meal makes tolerable good bread. *Miller.*

The *oats* have eaten the horses. *Shakspeare.*

It is bare mechanism, no otherwise produced than the turning of a wild *oatbeard*, by the insinuation of the particles of moisture. *Locke.*

For your lean cattle, fodder them with barley straw first, and the *oat* straw last. *Mortimer.*

His horse's allowance of *oats* and beans, was greater than the journey required. *Swift.*

Oa'tthistle. *n. s.* [*oat* and *thistle.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

To **OBA'MBULATE.*** *v. n.* [*obambulo*, Lat.] To walk about. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

Obambula'tion.† *n. s.* [*obambulatio*, from *obambulo*, Latin.] The act of walking about. *Dict.*

Impute all these *obambulations* and nightwalks to the quick and fiery atoms, which did abound in our Don. *Gayton on D. Quix.* (1654,) p. 217.

Obdormi'tion.* *n. s.* [from *obdormio*, Lat.] Sleep; rest; repose.

A peaceable *obdormition* in thy bed of ease and honour. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

To **OBDU'CE.** *v. a.* [*obduco*, Latin.] To draw over as a covering.

No animal exhibits its face in the native colour of its skin but man, all others are covered with feathers, hair, or a cortex that is *obduced* over the cutis. *Hale.*

Obdu'ction.† *n. s.* [from *obductio*, *obduco*, Latin.] The act of covering, or laying a cover. *Cockeram.*

Obdu'racy. *n. s.* [from *obdurate.*] Inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart.

Thou think'st me as far in the Devil's book, as thou and Falstaff, for *obduracy* and persistency. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

God may, by a mighty grace, hinder the absolute completion of sin in final *obduracy*. *South.*

OBDU'RATE. *adj.* [*obduratus*, Latin.]

1. Hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate in ill; hardened; impenitent.

Oh! let me teach thee for thy father's sake,
That gave thee life, when well he might have slain thee,
Be not *obdurate*, open thy deaf ears. *Shakspeare.*

If when you make your pray'rs,
God should be so *obdurate* as yourselves,
How would it fare with your departed souls? *Shakspeare.*

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou stern, *obdurate*, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakspeare.*

To convince the proud what signs avail,
Or wonders move the *obdurate* to relent;
They harden'd more, by what might more reclaim. *Milton.*

Obdurate as you are, oh! hear at least
My dying prayers, and grant my last request. *Dryden.*

2. Hardned; firm; stubborn: always with some degree of evil.

Sometimes the very custom of evil makes the heart *obdurate* against whatsoever instructions to the contrary. *Hooker.*

A pleasing sorcery could charm
Pain for a while, or anguish, and excite
Fallacious hope, or arm the *obdurate* breast
With stubborn patience, as with triple steel. *Milton, P. L.*

No such thought ever strikes his marble, *obdurate* heart, but it presently flies off and rebounds from it. It is impossible for a man to be thorough-paced in ingratitude, till he has shook off all fetters of pity and compassion. *South.*

3. Harsh; rugged.

They joined the most *obdurate* consonants without one intervening vowel. *Swift.*

Obdu'rately. *adv.* [from *obdurate.*] Stubbornly, inflexibly; impenitently.

Obdu'rateness.† *n. s.* [from *obdurate.*] Stubbornness; inflexibility; impenitence.

This reason of his was grounded upon the *obdurateness* of men's hearts, which would think that nothing concerned them. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 687.

Their obstinacy, and *obdurateness* in their sins. *Pococke on Hosea*, p. 180.

Obdura'tion. *n. s.* [from *obdurate.*] Hardness of heart; stubbornness.

What occasion it had given them to think, to their greater *obduration* in evil, that through a froward and wanton desire of innovation, we did constrainedly those things, for which conscience was pretended? *Hooker.*

This barren season is always the reward of obstinate *obduration*. *Hammond.*

To **Obdu're.*** *v. a.* [*obduro*, Lat.]

1. To harden.

The buildings are for the most part of brick, not burnt with fire, but hardened by the sun, which makes them so hard, that they appear no less solid and useful than those the fire *obdures*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 112.

2. To render inflexible; to make obdurate.

All hearts are not alike: no means can work upon the wilfully *obdured*. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

His infinite power, justice, wisdom, mercy, knows when and how to scourge one, to chastise a second, to warn a third, to humble a fourth, to *obdure* a fifth. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 76.

Arm the *obdured* breast
With stubborn patience. *Milton, P. L.*

This saw his hapless foes, but stood *obdur'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

The justice of your cause has won over your *obdured* rebel subjects. *Montrose, Lett. to K. Charles I.*

Obdu'redness.* *n. s.* [from *obdure.*] Hardness, stubborness.

Even the best of us lies open to a certain deadness and *obduredness* of heart. Seasonable exhortation shakes off this peril. *Bp. Hall, Christ Mystical*, § 23.

Obe'dience. *n. s.* [*obedience*, Fr. *obedientia*, Latin.] Obsequiousness; submission to authority; compliance with command or prohibition.

If you violently proceed against him, it would shake in pieces the heart of his *obedience*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Thy husband
Craves no other tribute at thy hands,
But love, fair looks, and true *obedience*. *Shakspeare.*

His servants ye are, to whom ye obey, whether of sin unto death, or of *obedience* unto righteousness. *Rom.* vi. 16.

It was both a strange commission, and a strange *obedience* to a commission, for men so furiously assailed, to hold their hands. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

In vain thou bidst me to forbear,
Obedience were rebellion here. *Cowley.*

Nor can this be,
But by fulfilling that which thou didst want,
Obedience to the law of God, impos'd
On penalty of death. *Milton, P. L.*

We must beg the grace and assistance of God's spirit to enable us to forsake our sins, and to walk in *obedience* to him. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

The *obedience* of men is to imitate the *obedience* of angels, and rational beings on earth, are to live unto God, as rational beings in heaven live unto him. *Law.*

OBE'DIENT. *adj.* [*obediens*, Latin.] Submissive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obsequious.

To this end did I write, that I might know the proof of you, whether ye be *obedient* in all things. *2 Cor.* ii. 9.

To this her mother's plot
She, seemingly *obedient*, likewise hath
Made promise. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Religion hath a good influence upon the people, to make them *obedient* to government, and peaceable one towards another. *Tillotson.*

The chief his orders gives; the *obedient* band,
With due observance, wait the chief's command. *Pope.*

Obedie'ntial. *adj.* [*obedientiel*, Fr. from *obedient*.] According to the rule of obedience.

Faith is such as God will accept of, when it affords fiducial reliance on the promises, and *obediential* submission to the command. *Hammond.*

Faith is then perfect, when it produces in us a fiduciary assent to whatever the gospel has revealed, and an *obediential* submission to the commands. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

Obe'diently. *adv.* [from *obedient*.] With obedience.

We should behave ourselves reverently and *obediently* towards the Divine Majesty, and justly and charitably towards men. *Tillotson.*

Obe'isance. *n. s.* [*obeisance*, Fr. This word is formed by corruption from *abaisance*, an act of reverence.] A bow; a courtesy; an act of reverence made by inclination of the body or knee.

Bartholomew my page,
See drest in all suits like a lady;
Then call him Madam, do him all *obeisance*. *Shakspeare.*

Bathsheba bowed and did *obeisance* unto the king. *1 Kings*, i. 16.

The lords and ladies paid
Their homage, with a low *obeisance* made,
And seem'd to venerate the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

Obeli'sk. *n. s.* [*obeliscus*, Latin.]

1. A magnificent high piece of solid marble, or other fine stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees, till it ends in a point like a pyramid. *Harris.*

Between the statues *obelisks* were plac'd,
And the learn'd walls with hieroglyphicks grac'd. *Pope.*

2. A mark of censure in the margin of a book, in the form of a dagger [†].

He published the translation of the Septuagint, having compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by asterisks what was defective, and by *obelisks* what redundant. *Grew.*

To **OBE'QUITATE.*** *v. n.* [*obequito*, Lat.] To ride about. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

Obequita'tion.† *n. s.* [from *obequito*, Lat.] The act of riding about. This word occurs in the old vocabulary of Cockeram, though Dr. Johnson has given it without reference to any usage of it; and is another kind of proof against the pretended modern coinage of *equitation*. See Equitation. Both are pedantick words.

Oberra'tion. *n. s.* [from *oberro*, Lat.] The act of wandering about.

OBE'SE.† *adj.* [*obesus*, Lat.] Fat; loaden with flesh.

The author's counsel runs upon his corpulency, just as one said of an over *obese* priest that he was an Arminian; grant, quoth a second, that he be an Arminian, I'll swear he is the greatest that ever I saw. *Gayton on D. Quix.* (1654,) p. 8.

Obe'seness. } *n. s.* [from *obese*.] Morbid fatness;
Obe'sity. } incumbrance of flesh.

On these many diseases depend; as on the straitness of the chest, a phthisis; on the largeness of the veins, an atrophy; on their smallness, *obesity*. *Grew.*

To **OBE'Y.** *v. a.* [*obeir*, French; *obedio*, Latin.]

1. To pay submission to; to comply with, from reverence to authority.

The will of Heaven
Be done in this and all things! I *obey*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

I am asham'd, that women are so simple
To seek for rule, supremacy, and sway,
When they are bound to serve, love, and *obey*. *Shakspeare.*

Let not sin reign in your mortal body, that ye should *obey* it in the lusts thereof. *Rom.* vi. 12.

The ancient Britons yet a sceptred king *obeyed*. *Drayton.*

Was she thy God, that her thou didst *obey*,
Before his voice? *Milton, P. L.*

Africk and India shall his power *obey*,
He shall extend his propagated sway
Beyond the solar year, without the starry way. *Dryden.*

2. It had formerly sometimes *to* before the person obeyed, which Addison has mentioned as one of Milton's latinisms; but it is frequent in old writers; when we borrowed the French word we borrowed the syntax, *obeir au roi*.

He commanded the trumpets to sound, *to* which the two brave knights *obeying*, they performed their courses, breaking their staves. *Sidney.*

The flit bark, *obeying to* her mind,
Forth launched quickly, as she did desire. *Spenser.*

His servants ye are, *to* whom ye *obey*. *Rom.* vi. 16.

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel,
Yet *to* their general's voice they soon *obey'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

Obe'yer.* *n. s.* [from *obey*.] One who obeys.

He approved himself to be a religious hearer, judicious observer, and obsequious *obeyer* of the word of his Maker. *Price, Serm. on Prince Henry's Death*, (1613,) p. 16.

To **Obfi'rmate.*** *v. a.* [*obfirmo*, Lat.] To resolve; to harden in determination. Not in use.

They do *obfirmate* and make obstinate their minds for the constant suffering of death. *Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, (1616,) p. 327.

To **OBFU'SCATE.*** *v. a.* [*offusquer*, French; *ob* and *fusco*, Lat.] To darken. See *To* Offuscate. The Scotch use *obfusk*. *Sherwood.*

If passion and prejudice do not *obfuscate* his reason and judgement. *Waterhous, Apol. for Learning*, p. 93.

The sprightly green is then *obfuscated*. *Shenstone.*

Obfu'scate.* *part. adj.* Darkened.

Which with the mixture of a terrestrial substance is *obfuscate*, or made dark. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 198 b.

A very *obfuscate* and obscure sight. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 487.

Obfusca'tion.* *n. s.* [from *obfuscate*.] The act of darkening.

O'BJECT. *n. s.* [*objet*, Fr. *objectum*, Latin.]

1. That about which any power or faculty is employed.

Pardon
The flat unrais'd spirit, that hath dar'd,
On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth
So great an *object*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

They are her farthest reaching instrument,
Yet they no beams unto their *objects* send,
But all the rays are from their *objects* sent,
And in the eyes with pointed angles end. *Davies.*

The *object* of true faith is, either God himself, or the word of God: God who is believed in, and the word of God as the rule of faith, or matter to be believed. *Hammond.*

The act of faith is applicated to the *object* according to the nature of it, to what is already past, as past; to what is to come, as still to come; to that which is present, as it is still present. *Pearson.*

Those things in ourselves, are the only proper *objects* of our

zeal, which, in others, are the unquestionable subjects of our praise. *Sprat.*

Truth is the *object* of our understanding, as good is of the will. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

As you have no mistress to serve, so let your own soul be the *object* of your daily care and attendance. *Law.*

2. Something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.

Dishonour not your eye
By throwing it on any other *object*. *Shakspeare.*

Why else this double *object* in our sight,
Of flight pursu'd in the air, and o'er the ground? *Milton, P. L.*

This passenger felt some degree of concern, at the sight of so moving an *object*, and therefore withdrew. *Atterbury.*

3. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by somewhat else.

The accusative after a verb transitive, or a sentence in room thereof, is called, by grammarians, the *object* of the verb. *Clarke.*

O'BJECTGLASS. *n. s.* Glass of an optical instrument remotest from the eye.

An *objectglass* of a telescope I once mended, by grinding it on pitch with putty, and leaning easily on it in the grinding, lest the putty should scratch it. *Newton, Opt.*

To OBJE'CT. *v. a.* [*objecter*, Fr. *objicio*, *objectum*, Lat.]

1. To oppose; to present in opposition.

Pallas to their eyes
The mist *objected*, and condens'd the skies. *Pope.*

2. To propose as a charge criminal, or a reason adverse: often with *to* or *against*.

Were it not some kind of blemish to be like unto Infidels and Heathens, it would not so usually be *objected*; men would not think it any advantage in the cause of religion to be able therewith justly to charge their adversaries. *Hooker.*

The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty to *object* any crime against such as are to be ordered. *Whitgift.*

Men in all deliberations find ease to be of the negative side, and affect a credit to *object* and foretel difficulties; for when propositions are denied, there is an end of them; but if they be allowed, it requireth a new work; which false point of wisdom is the bane of business. *Bacon.*

The old truth was, *object* ingratitude, and ye *object* all crimes; and is it not as old a truth, is it not a higher truth, *object* rebellion, and ye *object* all crimes. *Holyday.*

This the adversaries of faith have too much reason to *object against* too many of its professors; but *against* the faith itself nothing at all. *Sprat.*

It was *objected against* a late painter, that he drew many graceful pictures, but few of them were like. *Dryden.*

Others *object* the poverty of the nation, and difficulties in furnishing greater supplies. *Addison, State of the War.*

There was but this single fault that Erasmus, though an enemy, could *object to* him. *Atterbury.*

O'BJECT.* *part. adj.* Opposed, presented in opposition.

His mercy is so *object* even unto sense. *Abp. Sandys, Serm.* fol. 110.

Flowers, growing scattered in divers beds, will shew more so as that they be *object* to view at once. *Bacon.*

OBJE'CTABLE.* *adj.* [from *To object*.] That may be opposed. The word is now *objectionable*.

It is as *objectable* against all those things, which either native beauty or art afford. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 145.

OBJE'CTION. *n. s.* [*objection*, Fr. *objectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of presenting any thing in opposition.

2. Criminal charge.

Speak on, Sir,
I dare your worst *objections*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

3. Adverse argument.

There is ever between all estates a secret war. I know well this speech is the *objection* and not the decision; and that it is after refuted. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Whosoever makes such *objections* against an hypothesis, hath a right to be heard, let his temper and genius be what it will. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

4. Fault found.

I have shewn your verses to some, who have made that *objection* to them. *Walsh, Lett.*

OBJE'CTIONABLE.* *adj.* Exposed or liable to objection.

OBJE'CTIVE.† *adj.* [*objectif*, Fr. *objectus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into *objective* and subjective. *Objective* certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Made an object; proposed as an object; residing in objects.

If this one small piece of nature still affords new matter for our discovery, when should we be able to search out the vast treasuries of *objective* knowledge that lies within the compass of the universe? *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

3. [In grammar.] A case which follows the verb active, or the preposition, answers to the oblique cases in Latin, and may be properly enough called the *objective* case. *Lowth.*

OBJE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *objective*.]

1. In manner of an object.

This may fitly be called a determinate idea, when, such as it is at any time *objectively* in the mind, it is annexed, and without variation determined to an articulate sound, which is to be steadily the sign of that same object of the mind. *Locke.*

2. In the state of an object.

The basilisk should be destroyed, in regard he first receiveth the rays of his antipathy and venomous emission, which *objectively* move his sense. *Brown.*

OBJE'CTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *objective*.] The state of being an object.

Is there such a motion or *objectiveness* of external bodies, which produceth light? The faculty of light is fitted to receive that impression or *objectiveness*, and that *objectiveness* fitted to that faculty. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

OBJE'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *object*.] One who offers objections; one who raises difficulties.

But these *objectors* must the cause upbraid,
That has not mortal man, immortal made. *Blackmore.*

Let the *objectors* consider, that these irregularities must have come from the laws of mechanism. *Bentley.*

O'BIT.† *n. s.* [*obit*, old Fr. a corruption of the Lat. *obiit*, or *obivit*.] Funeral solemnity; anniversary service for the soul of the deceased, on the day of his death. *Bullokar.*

Honnar, his successor, enshrined him there; appointed an *obit* and anniversary for him there. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 154.

In this chapel of St. George were heretofore several anniversaries or *obits* held and celebrated. *Ashmole, Berk.* iii. 125.

OBI'TUARY.* *n. s.* [*obituaire*, old Fr.] A list of the dead; a register of burials.

To OBJU'RGATE.† *v. a.* [*objurgo*, Latin.] To chide; to reprove. *Cockeram.*

OBJURGA'TION.† *n. s.* [*objurgation*, old French; *objurgatio*, Lat.] Reproof; reprehension.

If there be no true liberty, but all things come to pass by inevitable necessity, then what are all interrogations and *objurgations*, and reprehensions and expostulations? *Bramhall.*

Our Saviour replies shortly by way of *objurgation* or exprobration, as it were upbraiding his incredulity with indignation. *Knatchbull, Ann. N. Test. Tr.* p. 51.

OBJU'RGATORY.† *adj.* [*objurgatoire*, old French; *objurgatorius*, Lat.] Reprehensory; culpatory; chiding.

Letters, though they be capable of any subject, yet commonly they are either narratory, *objurgatory*, consolatory, monitory, or congratulatory. *Howell, Lett.* i. i. 1. (dat. 1625.)

The concluding sentence brings back the whole train of thoughts to the *objurgatory* question of the Pharisees. *Paley, Evid. of the Chr. Rel.* ch. 4.

OBLA'TE. *adj.* [*oblatus*, Latin.] Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid.

By gravitation bodies on this globe will press towards its centre, though not exactly thither, by reason of the *oblate* spheroidical figure of the earth, arising from its diurnal rotation about its axis. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

OBLA'TION. *n. s.* [*oblation*, Fr. *oblatus*, Latin.] An offering; a sacrifice; any thing offered as an act of worship or reverence.

She looked upon the picture before her, and straight sighed, and straight tears followed, as if the idol of duty ought to be honoured with such *oblations*. *Sidney.*

Many conceive in the *oblation* of Jephtha's daughter, not a natural but a civil kind of death, and a separation from the world. *Brown.*

The will gives worth to the *oblation*, as to God's acceptance, sets the poorest giver upon the same level with the richest. *South.*

The kind *oblation* of a falling tear. *Dryden.*

Behold the coward, and the brave,
All make *oblations* at this shrine. *Swift.*

To OBLE'CTATE.* *v. a.* [*oblecter*, Fr. *oblecto*, Lat.] To delight. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

OBLECTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*oblectatio*, Latin.] Delight; pleasure.

A man that hath not experienced the contentments of innocent piety — will hardly believe there are such *oblectations* that can be hid in goodness. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 66.

To O'BLIGATE. *v. a.* [*obligo*, Lat.] To bind by contract or duty.

OBLIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*obligatio*, from *obligo*, Latin; *obligation*, Fr.]

1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract.

Your father lost a father;
That father his; and the survivor bound
In filial *obligation*, for some term,
To do obsequious sorrow. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

There was no means for him as a Christian, to satisfy all *obligations* both to God and man, but to offer himself for a mediator of an accord and peace. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Nothing can be more reasonable than that such creatures should be under the *obligation* of accepting such evidence, as in itself is sufficient for their conviction. *Wilkins.*

The better to satisfy this *obligation*, you have early cultivated the genius you have to arms. *Dryden.*

No ties can bind, that from constraint arise,
Where either's forc'd, all *obligation* dies. *Granville.*

2. An act which binds any man to some performance.

The heir of an obliged person is not bound to make restitution, if the *obligation* passed only by a personal act; but if it passed from his person to his estate, then the estate passes with all its burthen. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Holy Living.*

3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

Where is the *obligation* of any man's making me a present of what he does not care for himself? *L'Estrange.*

So quick a sense did the Israelites entertain of the merits of Gideon, and the *obligation* he had laid upon them, that they tender him the regal and hereditary government of that people. *South.*

*OBLIGA'TO.** [Italian.] A musical term, signifying necessary, on purpose, for the instrument named.

O'BLIGATORY. *adj.* [*obligatoire*, Fr. from *obligate.*] Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive: with *to* or *on.*

And concerning the lawfulness, not only permissively, but whether it be not *obligatory to* Christian princes and states. *Bacon.*

As long as the law is *obligatory*, so long our obedience is due. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Holy Living.*

A people long used to hardships, look upon themselves as creatures at mercy, and that all impositions laid on them by a stronger hand, are legal and *obligatory*. *Swift.*

If this patent is *obligatory on* them, it is contrary to acts of parliament, and therefore void. *Swift.*

To OBLI'GE. *v. a.* [*obliger*, Fr. *obligo*, Lat.]

1. To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something.

All these have moved me, and some of them *obliged* me to commend these my labours to your grace's patronage. *White.*

The church hath been thought fit to be called Catholick, in reference to the universal obedience which it prescribeth; both in regard of the persons, *obliging* men of all conditions, and in relation to the precepts, requiring the performance of all the evangelical commands. *Pearson.*

Religion *obliges* men to the practice of those virtues which conduce to the preservation of our health. *Tillotson.*

The law must *oblige* in all precepts, or in none. If it *oblige* in all, all are to be obeyed; if it *oblige* in none, it has no longer the authority of a law. *Rogers.*

2. To indebt; to lay obligations of gratitude.

He that depends upon another, must
Oblige his honour with a boundless trust. *Waller.*

Since love *obliges* not, I from this hour
Assume the right of man's despotic power. *Dryden.*

Vain wretched creature, how art thou misled,
To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!
These truths are not the product of thy mind,
But dropt from heaven, and of a nobler kind:
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy sight,
And reason saw not, till faith sprung the light.
Thus man by his own strength to heaven would soar,
And would not be *obliged* to God for more. *Dryden.*

When int'rest calls off all her sneaking train,
When all the *oblig'd* desert, and all the vain,
She waits or to the scaffold or the cell. *Pope.*

To those hills we are *obliged* for all our metals, and with them for all the conveniences and comforts of life. *Bentley.*

3. To please; to gratify.

A great man gets more by *obliging* his inferiour, than by disdaining him; as a man has a greater advantage by sowing and dressing his ground, than he can have by trampling upon it. *South.*

Some natures are so sour and so ungrateful, that they are never to be *obliged*. *L'Estrange.*

Happy the people, who preserve their honour
By the same duties that *oblige* their prince. *Addison, Cato.*

OBLIGE'E.† *n. s.* [from *oblige.*] The person to whom another, called the *obligor*, is bound by a legal or written contract. See Cowel.

The bond had been taken in the *obligee's* own name, and not in the king's. *Sanderson, Cases of Consc.* p. 85.

OBLI'GEMENT. *n. s.* [*obligement*, Fr.] Obligation.

I will not resist, whatever it is, either of divine or human *obligement*, that you lay upon me. *Milton, Education.*

Let this fair princess but one minute stay,
A look from her will your *obligements* pay. *Dryden.*

OBLI'GER.† *n. s.*

1. That which imposes obligation.

It is the natural property of the same heart to be a gentle interpreter, which is so noble an *obliger*. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 453.

2. One who binds by contract.

OBLI'GING. *part. adj.* [*obligeant*, French; from *oblige.*] Civil; complaisant; respectful; engaging.

Nothing could be more *obliging* and respectful than the lion's letter was, in appearance; but there was death in the true intent. *L'Estrange.*

Monseigneur Strozzi has many curiosities, and is very *obliging* to a stranger who desires the sight of them. *Addison.*

Obliging creatures! make me see
All that disgrac'd my betters, met in me. *Pope.*
So *obliging* that he ne'er *oblig'd*. *Pope.*

OBLI'GINGLY. *adv.* [from *obliging.*] Civilly; complaisantly.

Eugenius informs me very *obligingly*, that he never thought he should have disliked any passage in my paper. *Addison.*

I see her taste each nauseous draught,
And so *obligingly* am caught
I bless the hand from whence they came,
Nor dare distort my face for shame. *Swift, Miscell.*

OBLI'GINGNESS.† *n. s.* [from *obliging.*]

1. Obligation; force.

Those legal institutions did consequently set a period to the *obligingness* of those institutions. *Hammond, Works*, i. 232.

They look into them not to weigh the *obligingness*, but to quarrel with the difficulty of the injunctions: not to direct practice, but excuse prevarications. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

2. Civility; complaisance.

His behaviour was with such condescension and *obligingness* to the meanest of his clergy, as to know and be known to most of them *Walton, Life of Bp. Sanderson.*

OBLI'GOR.* See OBLIGEE.

OBLIQUA'TION. *n. s.* [*obliquatio*, from *obliquo*, Latin.] Declination from straightness or perpendicularity; obliquity.

The change made by the *obliquation* of the eyes, is least in colours of the densest than in thin substances. *Newton, Opt.*

OBLI'QUE. *adj.* [*oblique*, Fr. *obliquus*, Latin.]

1. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel.

One by his view
Mought deem him born with ill-dispos'd skies,
When *oblique* Saturn sat in the house of th' agonies. *Spenser.*

If sound be stopped and repercussed, it cometh about on the other side in an *oblique* line. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

May they not pity us, condemn'd to bear
The various heaven of an *obliquer* sphere;
While by fix'd laws, and with a just return,
They feel twelve hours that shade, for twelve that burn. *Prior.*

Bavaria's stars must be accus'd which shone,
That fatal day the mighty work was done,
With rays *oblique* upon the Gallick sun. *Prior.*

It has a direction *oblique* to that of the former motion. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

Criticks form a general character from the observation of particular errors, taken in their own *oblique* or imperfect views; which is as unjust, as to make a judgement of the beauty of a man's body, from the shade it casts in such and such a position. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

2. Not direct; indirect; by a side glance.

Has he given the lie
In circle, or *oblique*, or semicircle,
Or direct parallel; you must challenge him. *Shakspeare.*

3. [In grammar.] Any case in nouns except the nominative.

OBLI'QUELY. *adv.* [from *oblique.*]

1. Not directly; not perpendicularly.

Of meridian altitude, it hath but twenty-three degrees, so that it plays but *obliquely* upon us, and as the sun doth about the twenty-third of January. *Brown.*

Declining from the noon of day,
The sun *obliquely* shoots his burning ray. *Pope.*

2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning.

They haply might admit the truths *obliquely* levelled, which bashfulness persuaded not to enquire for. *Fell.*

His discourse tends *obliquely* to the detracting from others, or the extolling of himself. *Addison, Spect.*

OBLI'QUENESS. } *n. s.* [*obliquité*, Fr. from *oblique.*]
OBLI'QUITY. }

1. Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity.

Which else to several spheres thou must ascribe,
Mov'd contrary with thwart *obliquities*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Deviation from moral rectitude.

There is in rectitude, beauty; as contrariwise in *obliquity*, deformity. *Hooker.*

Count Rhodophill cut out for government and high affairs, and balancing all matters in the scale of his high understanding, hath rectified all *obliquities*. *Howell.*

For a rational creature to conform himself to the will of God in all things, carries in it a rational rectitude or goodness; and to disobey or oppose his will in any thing, imports a moral *obliquity*. *South.*

To OBLI'TERATE. *v. a.* [*oblitero*, *ob* and *litera*, Latin.]

1. To efface any thing written.

2. To wear out; to destroy; to efface.

Wars and desolations *obliterate* many ancient monuments. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Let men consider themselves as ensnared in that unhappy contract, which has rendered them part of the Devil's possession, and contrive how they may *obliterate* that reproach, and disentangle their mortgaged souls. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

These simple ideas, the understanding can no more refuse to have, or alter, or blot them out, than a mirrour can refuse, alter, or *obliterate* the images, which the objects set before it produce. *Locke.*

OBLITERA'TION. *n. s.* [*obliteratio*, Lat.] Effacement; extinction.

Considering the casualties of wars, transmigrations, especially that of the general flood, there might probably be an *obliteration* of all those monuments of antiquity that ages precedent at some time have yielded. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

OBLI'VION.† *n. s.* [*oblivion*, old French; *oblivio*, Latin.]

1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.

Water drops have worn the stones of Troy,
And blind *oblivion* swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states characterless are grated
To dusty nothing. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Thou shouldst have heard many things of worthy memory, which now shall die in *oblivion*, and thou return unexperienced to thy grave. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

Knowledge is made by *oblivion*, and to purchase a clear and warrantable body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know. *Brown.*

Can they imagine, that God has therefore forgot their sins, because they are not willing to remember them? Or will they measure his pardon by their own *oblivion*. *South*

Among our crimes *oblivion* may be set;
But 'tis our king's perfection to forget. *Dryden.*

2. Amnesty; general pardon of crimes in a state.

By the act of *oblivion*, all offences against the crown, and all particular trespasses between subject and subject, were pardoned, remitted, and utterly extinguished. *Davies.*

OBLI'VIOUS.† *adj.* [*obliviosus*, Latin; *oblivieux*, Fr.]

1. Causing forgetfulness.

Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And with some sweet *oblivious* antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom. *Shakspeare, Macbeth*

The British souls
Exult to see the crouding ghosts descend
Unnumber'd; well aveng'd, they quit the cares
Of mortal life, and drink the *oblivious* lake. *Philips.*

Oh born to see what none can see awake!
Behold the wonders of th' *oblivious* lake. *Pope.*

2. Forgetful.

There was never thing that repented me more that ever I did, than doth the remembraunce of my great and most *oblivious* negligence. *Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

O'BLOCUTOR.* *n. s.* [*oblocutor*, Lat.] A gainsayer. Not in use.

There be dyverse (*oblocutors*) which, by report of his enemyes,—saye that he would never have set forth such thinges as he promysed. *Bale, Pref. to Leland's Itinerary.*

O'BLONG. *adj.* [*oblong*, Fr. *oblongus*, Lat.] Longer than broad; the same with a rectangle parallelogram, whose sides are unequal. *Harris.*

The best figure of a garden I esteem an *oblong* upon a descent. *Temple, Miscell.*

Every particle, supposing them globular or not very *oblong*, would be above nine million times their own length from any other particle. *Bentley.*

O'BLONGLY. *adv.* [from *oblong.*] In an oblong form.

The surface of the temperate climates is larger than it would have been, had the globe of our earth or of the planets, been either spherical, or *oblongly* spheroidical. *Cheyne.*

O'BLONGNESS. *n. s.* [from *oblong.*] The state of being oblong.

OBLO'QUIOUS.* *adj.* [from *obloquy.*] Reproachful. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Emulations which are apt to rise and vent in *obloquious* acrimony. *Naunton, Fragm. Regal. Obs. on Q. Eliz.*

O'BLOQUY. *n. s.* [*obloquor*, Lat.]

1. Censorious speech; blame; slander; reproach.

Reasonable moderation hath freed us from being deservedly subject unto that bitter kind of *obloquy*, whereby as the church of Rome doth, under the colour of love towards those things which be harmless, maintain extremely most hurtful corruptions; so we peradventure might be upbraided, that under colour of hatred towards those things that are corrupt, we are on the other side as extreme, even against most harmless ordinances. *Hooker.*

Here new aspersions, with new *obloquies*,
Are laid on old deserts. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

Canst thou with impious *obloquy* condemn
The just decree of God, pronounc'd and sworn? *Milton, P. L.*

Shall names that made your city the glory of the earth, be mentioned with *obloquy* and detraction? *Addison.*

Every age might perhaps produce one or two true genius, if they were not sunk under the censure and *obloquy* of plodding, servile, imitating pedants. *Swift.*

2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. Not proper.

My chastity's the jewel of our house,
Bequeathed down from many ancestors;
Which were the greatest *obloquy* i' the world
In me to lose. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

OBLUCTA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *obluctor*, Lat. to struggle against.] Opposition; resistance.

He hath not the command of himself, to use that artificial *obluctation*, and facing out of the matter, which he doth at other times. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 125.

OBMUTE'SCENCE.† *n. s.* [from *obmutesco*, Lat.]

1. Loss of speech.

A vehement fear often produceth *obmutescence.* *Brown.*

2. Observation of silence.

Compare Christianity, as it came from Christ, with the same religion, after it fell into other hands: — with the extravagant merit very soon ascribed to celibacy, solitude, voluntary poverty; with the rigours of an ascetic, and the vows of a monastic life; the hair-shirt, the watchings, the midnight prayers, the *obmutescence*, the gloom and mortification of religious orders, and of those who aspired to religious perfection. *Paley, Ev. of the Chr. Rel.* ii. P. ii. ch. 2.

OBNO'XIOUS. *adj.* [*obnoxius*, Lat.]

1. Subject.

I propound a character of justice in a middle form, between the speculative discourses of philosophers, and the writings of lawyers, which are tied and *obnoxious* to their particular laws. *Bacon, Holy War.*

2. Liable to punishment.

All are *obnoxious*, and this faulty land,
Like fainting Hester, does before you stand,
Watching your sceptre. *Waller.*

We know ourselves *obnoxious* to God's severe justice, and that he is a God of mercy and hateth sin; and that we might not have the least suspicion of his unwillingness to forgive, he hath sent his only begotten Son into the world, by his dismal sufferings and cursed death, to expiate our offences. *Calamy.*

Thy name, O Varus, if the kinder powers
Preserve our plains, and shield the Mantuan towers,
Obnoxious by Cremona's neighbouring crime,
The wings of swans, and stronger pinion'd rhime
Shall raise aloft. *Dryden.*

3. Reprehensible; not of sound reputation.

Conceiving it most reasonable to search for primitive truth in the primitive writers, and not to suffer his understanding to be prepossest by the contrived and interested schemes of modern, and withal *obnoxious* authors. *Fell.*

4. Liable; exposed.

Long hostility had made their friendship weak in itself, and more *obnoxious* to jealousies and distrusts. *Hayward.*

But what will not ambition and revenge
Descend to? who aspires, must down as low
As high he soar'd; *obnoxious* first or last,
To basest things. *Milton, P. L.*

Beasts lie down,
To dews *obnoxious* on the grassy floor. *Dryden.*

They leave the government a trunk naked, defenceless, and *obnoxious* to every storm. *Davenant.*

OBNO'XIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *obnoxious.*] Subjection; liableness to punishment.

Every man is loth to be an informer, whether out of the office, or out of the conscience of his own *obnoxiousness.* *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 2. C. 5.

Men, by incurring guilt and being exposed to vengeance, are subject to restless fears and stinging remorses of conscience; nor can they be exempted from such *obnoxiousness* otherwise than by the free grace and mercy of God. *Barrow on the Forgiveness of Sins.*

OBNO'XIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obnoxious.*] In a state of subjection; in the state of one liable to punishment.

To OBNU'BILATE.† *v. a.* [*obnubilo*, Latin; *obnubiler*, Fr.] To cloud; to obscure.

As a black and thick cloud covers the sun, and intercepts his beams and light; so doth this melancholy vapour *obnubilate* the mind. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 200.

But corporal life doth so *obnubilate*
Our inward eyes, that they be nothing bright. *More, Sleep of the Soul*, C. 3. st. 10.

OBNUBILA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *obnubilate.*] The act of making obscure.

Let others glory in their triumphs and trophies, in their *obnubilation* of bodies coruscant; that they have brought fear upon champions. *Waterhous, Apol. for Learning*, p. 175.

O'BOLE. *n. s.* [*obolus*, Latin.] In pharmacy, twelve grains. *Ainsworth.*

OBRE'PTION.† *n. s.* [*obreptio*, Latin.] The act of creeping in with secrecy or by surprise.

Sudden incursions and *obreptions*, sins of mere ignorance and inadvertency. *Cudworth, Serm.* p. 81.

OBREPTI'TIOUS.* *adj.* [from *obreption.*] Secretly obtained; done with secrecy.

To O'BROGATE. *v. a.* [*obrogo*, Latin.] To proclaim a contrary law for the dissolution of the former. *Dict.*

OBSCE'NE. *adj.* [*obscene*, Fr. *obscœnus*, Lat.]

1. Immodest; not agreeable to chastity of mind; causing lewd ideas.

Chemos, the *obscene* dread of Moab's sons. *Milton, P. L.*

Words that were once chaste, by frequent use grow *obscene*, and uncleanly. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Offensive; disgusting.

A girdle foul with grease binds his *obscene* attire. *Dryden.*

Home as they went, the sad discourse renew'd,
Of the relentless dame to death pursu'd,
And of the sight *obscene* so lately view'd. *Dryden.*

3. Inauspicious; ill omened.

Care shuns thy walks, as at the chearful light
The groaning ghosts, and birds *obscene* take flight. *Dryden.*

It is the sun's fate like your's to be displeasing to owls and *obscene* animals, who cannot bear his lustre. *Pope, Lett.*

OBSCE'NELY.† *adv.* [from *obscene.*] In an impure and unchaste manner.

That all words which are written in the law *obscenely*, must be changed to more civil words. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

Expos'd *obscenely* naked and asleep. *Dryden, Hind and Panther*, P. iii.

Obsce'neness.† } *n. s.* [*obscenité*, Fr. from *obscene.*]
Obsce'nity. } Impurity of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness.

We avoid loss by it, and escape *obsceneness;* and gain in the grace and property which helps significance. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Mr. Cowley asserts plainly, that *obscenity* has no place in wit. *Dryden.*

Those fables were tempered with the Italian severity, and free from any note of infamy or *obsceneness.* *Dryden.*

Thou art wickedly devout,
In Tiber ducking thrice by break of day,
To wash the *obscenities* of night away. *Dryden.*

No pardon vile *obscenity* should find,
Tho' wit and art conspire to move your mind. *Pope.*

Obscura'tion. *n. s.* [*obscuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of darkening.
2. A state of being darkened.

As to the sun and moon, their *obscuration* or change of colour happens commonly before the eruption of a fiery mountain. *Burnet.*

OBSCU'RE.† *adj.* [*obscur*, Fr. *obscurus*, Lat. This word was formerly accented on the first syllable; as in the examples, which follow, from Shakspeare, and Davies, and Beaumont and Fletcher.]

1. Dark; unenlightened; gloomy, hindring sight.

Whoso curseth his father or mother, his lamp shall be put out in *obscure* darkness. *Prov.* xx. 20.

Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss,
And through the palpable *obscure* find out
His uncouth way? *Milton, P. L.*

2. Living in the dark.

The *obscure* bird clamour'd the live-long night. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not easily intelligible; abstruse; difficult.

I explain some of the most *obscure* passages, and those which are most necessary to be understood, and this according to the manner wherein he used to express himself. *Dryden.*

4. Not noted; not observable.

My short-wing'd Muse doth haunt
None but the *obscure* corners of the earth.
Davies, Bien Venu, (1606,) C. 2.

The soldiers murmur
To see their warlike eagles mew their honours
In *obscure* towns. *Beaum. and Fl.*

He says, that he is an *obscure* person; one, I suppose, that is in the dark. *Atterbury.*

To **Obscu're.** *v. a.* [*obscuro*, Lat.]

1. To darken; to make dark.

They are all couched in a pit hard by Herne's oak, with *obscured* lights; which at the very instant of Falstaff's and our meeting, they will at once display to the night. *Shakspeare.*

Sudden the thunder blackens all the skies,
And the winds whistle, and the surges roll
Mountains on mountains, and *obscure* the pole. *Pope.*

2. To make less visible.

What must I hold a candle to my shames?
They in themselves, good sooth, are too, too light.
Why, 'tis an office of discovery, love,
And I should be *obscur'd.* *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Thinking by this retirement to *obscure* himself from God, he infringed the omnisciency and essential ubiquity of his Maker. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. To make less intelligible.

By private consent it hath been used in dangerous times to *obscure* writing, and make it hard to be read by others not acquainted with the intrigue. *Holder.*

There is scarce any duty which has been so *obscured* by the writings of learned men, as this. *Wake.*

4. To make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

Think'st thou, vain spirit, thy glories are the same,
And seest not sin *obscures* thy godlike frame?
I know thee now by thy ungrateful pride,
That shews me what thy faded looks did hide. *Dryden.*

5. To conceal; to make unknown.

O might I here
In solitude live savage, in some glade
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable
To sun or starlight, spread their umbrage broad. *Milton, P. L.*

Obscu'rely.† *adv.* [from *obscure.*]

1. Not brightly; not luminously; darkly.

The lightning's light is lost; it shines not clear,
But shoots *obscurely* through night's stormy air.
May, Lucan, B. 5.

Through the thick shades *obscurely* might you see
Minotaurs, cyclopses. *Crashaw, Sosp. d' Herode.*

2. Out of sight; privately; without notice; not conspicuously.

After many years wandering *obscurely* through all the island. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 4.

Such was the rise of this prodigious fire,
Which in mean buildings first *obscurely* bred,
From thence did soon to open streets aspire. *Dryden.*

There live retir'd,
Content thyself to be *obscurely* good. *Addison, Cato.*

3. Not clearly; not plainly; darkly to the mind.

The woman's seed at first *obscurely* told,
Now amplier known, thy Saviour and thy Lord. *Milton, P. L.*

Obscu'reness. } *n. s.* [*obscuritas*, Lat. *obscurité*, Fr.]
Obscu'rity. }

1. Darkness; want of light.

Lo! a day of darkness and *obscurity*, tribulation and anguish upon the earth. *Esther,* xi. 8.

Should Cynthia quit thee, Venus, and each star,
It would not form one thought dark as mine are:
I could lend them *obscureness* now, and say,
Out of myself there should be no more day. *Donne.*

2. Unnoticed state; privacy.

You are not for *obscurity* design'd,
But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind. *Dryden.*

3. Darkness of meaning.

Not to mention that *obscureness* that attends prophetic raptures, there are divers things knowable by the bare light of nature, which yet are so uneasy to be satisfactorily understood by our imperfect intellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure. *Boyle on Colours.*

That this part of sacred Scripture had difficulties in it: many causes of *obscurity* did readily occur to me. *Locke.*

What lies beyond our positive idea towards infinity, lies in *obscurity*, and has the undeterminate confusion of a negative idea, wherein I know I do not comprehend all I would, it being too large for a finite capacity. *Locke.*

To **O'BSECRATE.*** *v. a.* [*obsecro*, Lat.] To beseech; to intreat. Not now in use. Sir T. Wyat somewhere employs it. *Cockeram.*

Obsecra'tion. *n. s.* [*obsecratio*, from *obsecro*, Lat.] Intreaty; supplication.

That these were comprehended under the sacra, is manifest from the old form of *obsecration.* *Stillingfleet.*

O'bsequent.* *adj.* [*obsequens*, Lat.] Obedient; dutiful; submitting to. A very useful word.

Unto himself he hath reserved an infinite power to put any form upon any matter; which he always findeth pliant, and *obsequent* to his pleasure, even against the propriety of its own particular nature. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 181.

O'bsequies.† *n. s.* [*obsequies*, French. I know not whether this word be not anciently mistaken for *exequies*, *exequiæ*, Latin: this word, however, is apparently derived from *obsequium.*]

1. Funeral rites; funeral solemnities.

There was Dorilaus valiantly requiting his friend's help, in a great battle deprived of life, his *obsequies* being not more solemnized by the tears of his partakers, than the blood of his enemies. *Sidney.*

Fair Juliet, that with angels dost remain,
Accept this latest favour at my hand;
That living honour'd thee, and being dead,
With funeral *obsequies* adorn thy tomb. *Shakspeare.*
I spare the widows' tears, their woeful cries,
And howling at their husbands' *obsequies*;
How Theseus at these funerals did assist,
And with what gifts the mourning dames dismist. *Dryden.*
His body shall be royally interr'd,
I will, myself,
Be the chief mourner at his *obsequies*. *Dryden.*
Alas! poor poll, my Indian talker dies,
Go birds and celebrate his *obsequies*. *Creech.*

2. It is found in the singular, perhaps more properly.

M. Grindall, in his late funeral sermon at the *obsequy* of Ferdinandus, saieth and confesseth, that it cannot be denied but that after S. Gregories time purgatory went with full sail. *Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith*, (1565,) fol. 8. b.

In this last solemnity of *obsequy* unto his ever honoured sovereign and mistress, he was the most eminent person of the whole land, and principal mourner. *Sir G. Paul, Life of Abp. Whitgift*, p. 116.

Or tune a song of victory to me,
Or to thyself, sing thine own *obsequy*. *Crashaw.*
Him I'll solemnly attend,
With silent *obsequy* and funeral train,
Home to his father's house. *Milton, S. A.*

OBSE'QUIOUS. *adj.* [from *obsequium*, Latin.]

1. Obedient; compliant; not resisting.

Adore not so the rising son, that you forget the father, who raised you to this height; nor be you so *obsequious* to the father, that you give just cause to the son to suspect that you neglect him. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

At his command the up-rooted hills retir'd
Each to his place; they heard his voice, and went
Obsequious. *Milton, P. L.*
I follow'd her; she what was honour knew,
And with *obsequious* majesty approv'd
My pleaded reason. *Milton, P. L.*
See how the *obsequious* wind and liquid air
The Theban swan does upward bear. *Cowley.*

A genial cherishing heat acts so upon the fit and *obsequious* matter, as to organize and fashion it according to the exigencies of its own nature. *Boyle.*

His servants weeping,
Obsequious to his orders, bear him hither. *Addison, Cato.*

The vote of an assembly, which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been conceived in a private brain, afterwards supported by an *obsequious* party. *Swift.*

2. In Shakspeare it seems to signify, funereal; such as the rites of funerals require.

Your father lost a father;
That father his; and the survivor bound
In filial obligation, for some term,
To do *obsequious* sorrow. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Obse'quiously. *adv.* [from *obsequious*.]

1. Obediently: with compliance.

They rise, and with respectful awe,
At the word given, *obsequiously* withdraw. *Dryden.*

We cannot reasonably expect, that any one should readily and *obsequiously* quit his own opinion, and embrace ours with a blind resignation. *Locke.*

2. In Shakspeare it signifies, with funeral rites; with reverence for the dead.

I a while *obsequiously* lament
The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Obse'quiousness.† *n. s.* [from *obsequious*.] Obedience; compliance.

No less famous for her liberty, than *obsequiousness* towards her husband. *Bacon, Hist. of Life and Death.*

An heart — of singular *obsequiousness* towards your father. *Wotton, Paneg. to K. Charles I.*

They apply themselves both to his interest and humour, with all the arts of flattery and *obsequiousness*, the surest and the readiest way to advance a man. *South.*

O'bsequy.* *n. s.* [*obsequium*, Lat.]

1. Funeral ceremony. See Obsequies.

2. Obsequiousness; compliance. Not in use.

Sway'd by strong necessity,
I am enforc'd to eat my careful bread
With too much *obsequy*. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

Obse'rvable. *adj.* [from *observo*, Latin.] Remarkable; eminent; such as may deserve notice.

They do bury their dead with *observable* ceremonies. *Abbot.*

These proprieties affixed unto bodies from considerations deduced from east, west, or those *observable* points of the sphere, will not be justified from such foundations. *Brown.*

I took a just account of every *observable* circumstance of the earth, stone, metal, or other matter, from the surface quite down to the bottom of the pit, and entered it carefully into a journal. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The great and more *observable* occasions of exercising our courage, occur but seldom. *Rogers.*

Obse'rvably. *adv.* [from *observable*.] In a manner worthy of note.

It is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky, as is *observably* recorded in some histories. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

OBSE'RVANCE. *n. s.* [*observance*, Fr. *observo*, Lat.]

1. Respect; ceremonial reverence.

In the wood, a league without the town,
Where I did meet thee once with Helena,
To do *observance* on the morn of May. *Shakspeare.*
Arcite left his bed, resolv'd to pay
Observance to the month of merry May. *Dryden.*

2. Religious rite.

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy *observances*, and never lay the least restraint on the business or diversions of this life. *Rogers.*

3. Attentive practice.

Use all the *observance* of civility,
Like one well studied in a sad ostent
To please his grandam. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
Love rigid honesty
And strict *observance* of impartial laws. *Roscommon.*

If the divine laws were proposed to our *observance*, with no other motive than the advantages attending it, they would be little more than an advice. *Rogers, Serm.*

4. Rule of practice.

There are other strict *observances*;
As, not to see a woman. *Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.*

5. Careful obedience.

We must attend our Creator in all those ordinances which he has prescribed to the *observance* of his church. *Rogers.*

6. Observation; attention.

There can be no observation or experience of greater certainty, as to the increase of mankind, than the strict and vigilant *observance* of the calculations and registers of the bills of births and deaths. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

7. Obedient regard; reverential attention.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and *observance* abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him. *Wotton.*

Obse'rvancy.* *n. s.* [from *observance*.] Attention.

We must think, men are not gods;
Nor of them look for such *observancy*,
As fits the bridal. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

OBSERVA'NDA. * *n. s.* pl. [Latin.] Things to be observed.

The issues of my *observanda* begin to grow too large for the receipts. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, Concl.*

Obse'rvant. *adj.* [*observans*, Latin.]

1. Attentive; diligent; watchful.

These writers, which gave themselves to follow and imitate others, were *observant* sectators of those masters they admired. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Wandering from clime to clime *observant* stray'd,
Their manners noted, and their states survey'd. *Pope*

2. Obedient; respectful: with *of*.

We are told how *observant* Alexander was *of* his master Aristotle. *Digby on the Soul, Ded.*

3. Respectfully attentive: with *of*.

She now *observant of* the parting ray,
Eyes the calm sun-set of thy various day. *Pope.*

4. Meanly dutiful; submissive.

How could the most base men attain to honour but by such an *observant* slavish course. *Ralegh.*

OBSE'RVANT.† *n. s.* [This word has the accent on the first syllable in Shakspeare.]

1. A slavish attendant. Not in use.

These kind of knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silly ducking *observants*
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. A diligent observer.

Such *observants* they are thereof, [of the law.] *Hooker, Ecc. Pol.* I. § 4.

OBSERVA'TION.† *n. s.* [*observatio*, from *observo*, Latin; *observation*, Fr.]

1. The act of observing, noting, or remarking.

These cannot be infused by *observation*, because they are the rules by which men take their first apprehensions and *observations* of things; as the being of the rule must be before its application to the thing directed by it. *South.*

The rules of our practice are taken from the conduct of such persons as fall within our *observation*. *Rogers.*

2. Show; exhibition.

The kingdom of God cometh not with *observation*. *St. Luke*, xvii. 20.

3. Notion gained by observing; note; remark; animadversion.

In matters of human prudence, we shall find the greatest advantage by making wise *observations* on our conduct, and of the events attending it. *Watts, Logick.*

4. Obedience; ritual practice.

He freed and delivered the Christian church from the external *observation* and obedience of all such legal precepts, as were not simply, and formally moral. *White.*

OBSERVA'TOR. *n. s.* [*observateur*, Fr. from *observo*, Lat.] One that observes; a remarker.

The *observator* of the bills of mortality, hath given us the best account of the number that late plagues have swept away. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say, —
Good *observator*, not so fast away. *Dryden.*

OBSE'RVATORY. *n. s.* [*observatoire*, French.] A place built for astronomical observations.

Another was found near the *observatory* in Greenwich Park. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To OBSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*observer*, Fr. *observo*, Lat.]

1. To watch; to regard attentively.

Remember, that as thine eye *observes* others, so art thou *observed* by angels and by men. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. To find by attention; to note.

It is *observed*, that many men who have seemed to repent when they have thought death approaching, have yet, after it hath pleased God to restore them to health, been as wicked, perhaps worse, as ever they were. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

If our idea of infinity be got from the power we *observe* in ourselves, of repeating without end our own ideas, it may be demanded why we do not attribute infinity to other ideas, as well as these of space and duration. *Locke.*

One may *observe* them discourse and reason pretty well, of several other things, before they can tell twenty. *Locke.*

3. To regard or keep religiously.

A night to be much *observed* unto the Lord, for bringing them out of Egypt. *Ex.* xii. 42.

4. To practise ritually.

In the days of Enoch, people *observed* not circumcision, or the Sabbath. *White.*

5. To obey; to follow.

To OBSE'RVE. *v. n.*

1. To be attentive.

Observing men may form many judgments by the rules of similitude and proportion, where causes and effects are not entirely the same. *Watts, Logick.*

2. To make a remark.

I *observe*, that when we have an action against any man, we must for all that look upon him as our neighbour, and love him as ourselves, paying him all that justice, peace and charity, which are due to all persons. *Kettlewell.*

Wherever I have found her notes to be wholly another's, which is the case in some hundreds, I have barely quoted the true proprietor, without *observing* upon it. *Pope, Lett.*

OBSE'RVER. *n. s.* [from *observe*.]

1. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; close remarker.

He reads much;
He is a great *observer*; and he looks
Quite through the deeds of men. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Angelo,
There is a kind of character in thy life,
That to the *observer* doth thy history
Fully unfold. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Careful *observers* may foretel the hour,
By sure prognostics when to dread a show'r. *Swift.*

2. One who looks on; the beholder.

If a slow-pac'd star had stol'n away,
From the *observer's* marking, he might stay
Three hundred years to see't again. *Donne.*

Company, he thinks, lessens the shame of vice, by sharing it; and therefore, if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the *observer*, he hopes to distract it at least by a multiplicity of objects. *South.*

Sometimes purulent matter may be discharged from the glands in the upper part of the wind-pipe, while the lungs are sound and uninfected, which now and then has imposed on undistinguishing *observers*. *Blackmore.*

3. One who keeps any law, or custom, or practice.

Many nations are superstitious, and diligent *observers* of old customs, which they receive by tradition from their parents, by recording of their bards and chronicles. *Spenser.*

The king after the victory, as one that had been bred under a devout mother, and was in his nature a great *observer* of religious forms, caused Te Deum to be solemnly sung in the presence of the whole army upon the place. *Bacon.*

He was so strict an *observer* of his word, that no consideration whatever could make him break it. *Prior.*

Himself often read useful discourses to his servants on the Lord's day, of which he was always a very strict and solemn *observer*. *Atterbury.*

OBSE'RVINGLY. *adv.* [from *observing*.] Attentively; carefully.

There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men *observingly* distil it out. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

To OBSE'SS.* *v. a.* [*obsideo, obsessus*, Lat.]

1. To besiege; to compass about. Not in use.

The mind is *obsessed* with inordinate glory. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 92.

2. A man is said to be *obsessed*, when an evil spirit followeth him, troubling him, and seeking opportunity to enter into him. See the second sense of OBSESSION. *Bullokar.*

OBSE'SSION.† *n. s.* [*obsessio*, Lat.]

1. The act of besieging.

2. The first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession.

Melancholy persons are most subject to diabolical temptations and illusions, and most apt to entertain them; and the devil best able to work upon them; but whether by *obsession* or possession, I will not determine. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 52.

Grave fathers, he's possess'd; again, I say,
Possess'd: nay, if there be possession,
And *obsession*, he has both. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

OBSI'DIONAL.† *adj.* [*obsidional*, French; *obsidionalis*, Latin.] Belonging to a siege. *Sherwood.*

Their honorary crowns, triumphal, ovary, civical, *obsidional*, had little of flowers in them. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 91.

To OBSI'GNATE.* *v. a.* [*obsigno*, Lat.] To ratify; to seal up.

As circumcision was a seal of the covenant made with Abraham and his posterity, so keeping the Sabbath did *obsignate* the covenant made with the children of Israel, after their delivery out of Egypt. *Barrow on the Decalogue.*

OBSIGNA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *obsignate.*] Ratification by sealing; act of fixing a seal; confirmation.

As the spirit of *obsignation* was given to them under a seal, and within a veil; so the spirit of manifestation or patefaction was like the germ of a vine, or the bud of a rose, plain indices and significations of life. *Bp. Taylor, Serm. on Whitsunday.*

They are builders also of God's house, founding it on initial conversation, rearing it by continued instruction, covering and finishing it by sacramental *obsignation.* *Barrow,* vol. i. S. 12.

By way of *obsignation* of that covenant, by which we are engaged to that obedience. *Whitby on the N. Test.* ii. 702.

OBSI'GNATORY.* *adj.* [from *obsignate.*] Ratifying.

Merely *obsignatory* signs.
Dr. Ward to Bp. Bedel, Parr's Letters of Usher, p. 441.

OBSOLE'SCENT.* *adj.* [*obsolescens,* Lat.] Growing out of use.

All the words compounded of *here,* and *a preposition,* are *obsolescent* or obsolete. *Dr. Johnson.*

OBSOLE'TE. *adj.* [*obsoletus,* Latin.] Worn out of use; disused; unfashionable.

Obsolete words may be laudably revived, when they are more sounding, or more significant than those in practice. *Dryden.*

What if there be an old dormant statute or two against him, are they not now *obsolete?* *Swift.*

OBSOLE'TENESS.† *n. s.* [from *obsolete.*] State of being worn out of use; unfashionableness.

The reader is embarrassed at once with dead and with foreign languages, with *obsoleteness* and innovation.
Dr. Johnson, Prop. for printing Shakspeare.

O'BSTACLE. *n. s.* [*obstacle,* Fr. *obstaculum,* Latin.] Something opposed; hindrance; obstruction.

Conscience is a blushing shame-fac'd spirit,
That mutinies in a man's bosom: it fills
One full of *obstacles.* *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

If all *obstacles* were cut away,
And that my path were even to the crown,
As the ripe reverence and due of birth. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Disparity in age seems a greater *obstacle* to an intimate friendship than inequality of fortune. For the humours, business, and diversions, of young and old, are generally very different. *Collier on Friendship.*

Some conjectures about the origin of mountains and islands, I am obliged to look into that they may not remain as *obstacles* to the less skilful. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

What more natural and usual *obstacle* to those who take voyages, than winds and storms. *Pope.*

O'BSTANCY.* *n. s.* [*obstantia,* Lat.] Opposition; impediment; obstruction. Not in use.

After marriage it is of no *obstancy.* *B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

To OBSTE'TRICATE.* *v. n.* [*obstetricor,* Lat.] To perform the office of a midwife.

Nature does *obstetricate,* and do that office of herself, when it is the proper season. *Evelyn,* ii. ii. 6.

To OBSTE'TRICATE.* *v. a.* To assist as a midwife.

None so *obstetricated* the birth of the expedient to answer both Brute and his Trojans' advantage.
Waterhous on Fortescue, (1663,) p. 202.

OBSTETRICA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *obstetricor,* Lat.] The office of a midwife.

There he must lie, in an uncouth posture, for his appointed month, till the native bonds being loosed, and the doors forced open, he shall be by an helpful *obstetrication* drawn forth into the larger prison of the world. *Bp. Hall, Free Prisoner,* § 8.

OBSTE'TRICK. *adj.* [from *obstetrix,* Lat.] Midwifish; befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office.

There all the learn'd shall at the labour stand,
And Douglas lend his soft *obstetrick* hand. *Pope.*

O'BSTINACY. *n. s.* [*obstination,* French; *obstinatio,* Latin; from *obstinate.*] Stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacy; persistency.

Chusing rather to use extremities, which might drive men to desperate *obstinacy,* than apply moderate remedies. *K. Charles.*

Most writers use their words loosely and uncertainly, and do not make plain and clear deductions of words one from another, which were not difficult to do, did they not find it convenient to shelter their ignorance, or *obstinacy,* under the obscurity of their terms. *Locke.*

What crops of wit and honesty appear,
From spleen, from *obstinacy,* hate or fear. *Pope.*

O'BSTINATE. *adj.* [*obstinatus,* Lat.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in resolution. Absolutely used, it has an ill sense; but relatively, it is neutral.

The queen is *obstinate,*
Stubborn to justice, apt to accuse it, and
Disdainful to be try'd by't. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Yield,
Except you mean with *obstinate* repulse,
To slay your sov'reign. *Shakspeare.*

I have known great cures done by *obstinate* resolutions of drinking no wine. *Temple.*

Her father did not fail to find
In all she spoke, the greatness of her mind;
Yet thought she was not *obstinate* to die,
Nor deem'd the death she promis'd was so nigh. *Dryden.*

Look on Simo's mate;
No ass so meek, no ass so *obstinate.* *Pope.*

O'BSTINATELY. *adv.* [from *obstinate.*] Stubbornly; inflexibly; with unshaken determination.

Pembroke abhorred the war as *obstinately,* as he loved hunting and hawking. *Clarendon.*

A Greek made himself their prey,
To impose on their belief, and Troy betray;
Fix'd on his aim, and *obstinately* bent
To die undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryden.*

The man resolv'd, and steady to his trust,
Inflexible to ill, and *obstinately* just,
Can the rude rabble's influence despise. *Addison.*

My spouse maintains her royal trust,
Though tempted, chaste, and *obstinately* just. *Pope.*

O'BSTINATENESS.† *n. s.* [from *obstinate.*] Stubbornness.

We had like to have forgotten the neck and shoulders of the world, which have an ill fashion of stiffness and inflexible *obstinateness,* stubbornly refusing to stoop to the yoke of the Law, or the Gospel. *Bp. Hall, Fashions of the World.*

OBSTIPA'TION. *n. s.* [from *obstipo,* Lat.] The act of stopping up any passage.

OBSTRE'PEROUS. *adj.* [*obstreperus,* Lat.] Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent; vociferous.

These *obstreperous* scepticks are the bane of divinity, who are so full of the spirit of contradiction, that they raise daily new disputes. *Howel, Voc. For.*

These *obstreperous* villains shout, and know not for what they make a noise. *Dryden.*

The players do not only connive at his *obstreperous* approbation, but repair at their own cost whatever damages he makes. *Addison, Spect.*

OBSTRE'PEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *obstreperous.*] Loudly; clamorously; noisily.

OBSTRE'PEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *obstreperous.*] Loudness; clamour; noise; turbulence.

OBSTRI'CTION. *n. s.* [from *obstrictus,* Lat.] Obligation; bond.

He hath full right to exempt
Whom so it pleases him by choice,
From national *obstriction.* *Milton, S. A.*

To OBSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*obstruo,* Lat.]

1. To block up; to bar.

He then beholding, soon
Comes down to see their city, ere the tow'r
Obstruct Heav'n-tow'rs. *Milton, P. L.*

In their passage through the glands in the lungs, they *obstruct* and swell them with little tumours. *Blackmore.*

Fat people are subject to weakness in fevers, because the fat, melted by feverish heat, *obstructs* the small canals. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To oppose; to retard; to hinder; to be in the way of.

No cloud interpos'd,
Or star to *obstruct* his sight. *Milton, P. L.*

Obstru'cter.† *n. s.* [from *obstruct.*] One that hinders or opposes.

O blest *obstructer* of justice!
Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. (1654,) p. 28.

Obstru'ction.† *n. s.* [*obstructio*, Lat. *obstruction*, Fr. from *obstruct.*]

1. Hindrance; difficulty.

Sure God by these discoveries did design,
That his clear light thro' all the world should shine;
But the *obstruction* from that discord springs,
The prince of darkness makes 'twixt Christian kings. *Denham.*

2. Obstacle; impediment; that which hinders.

All *obstructions* in parliament, that is, all freedom in differing in votes, and debating matters with reason and candour, must be taken away. *King Charles.*

In his winter quarters the king expected to meet with all the *obstructions* and difficulties his enraged enemies could lay in his way. *Clarendon.*

Whenever a popular assembly free from *obstructions*, and already possessed of more power than an equal balance will allow, shall continue to think that they have not enough, I cannot see how the same causes can produce different effects among us, from what they did in Greece and Rome. *Swift.*

3. [In physick.] The blocking up of any canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it, on account of the increased bulk of that fluid, in proportion to the diameter of the vessel. *Quincy.*

Obstructions are the cause of most diseases.
Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 10.

4. In Shakspeare it once signifies something heaped together.

Aye, but to die, and go we know not where;
To lie in cold *obstruction*, and to rot;
This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Obstru'ctive.† *adj.* [*obstructif*, Fr. from *obstruct.*] Hindering; causing impediment.

Having thus separated this doctrine of God's predetermining all events from three other things confounded with it, it will now be discernible how noxious and *obstructive* this doctrine is to the superstructing all good life. *Hammond.*

Being immoderately taken, it [flesh] is exceeding *obstructive*.
Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 10.

Obstru'ctive. *n. s.* Impediment; obstacle.

The second *obstructive* is that of the fiduciary, that faith is the only instrument of his justification, and excludes good works from contributing any thing toward it. *Hammond.*

O'bstruent. *adj.* [*obstruens*, Latin.] Hindering; blocking up.

Obstupefa'ction. *n. s.* [*obstupefacio*, Lat.] The act of inducing stupidity, or interruption of the mental powers.

Obstupefa'ctive. *adj.* [from *obstupefacio*, Lat.] Obstructing the mental powers; stupifying.

The force of it is *obstupefactive*, and no other. *Abbot.*

To **OBTA'IN.**† *v. a.* [*obtenir*, Fr. *obtineo*, Lat.]

1. To gain; to acquire; to procure.

May be that I may *obtain* children by her. *Gen.* xvi. 2.

We have *obtained* an inheritance. *Eph.* i. 11.

The juices of the leaves are *obtained* by expression. *Arbuthnot*

2. To impetrate; to gain by the concession or excited kindness of another.

In such our prayers cannot serve us as means to *obtain* the thing we desire. *Hooker.*

By his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having *obtained* eternal redemption for us. *Heb.* ix. 12.

If they could not be *obtained* of the proud tyrant, then to conclude peace with him upon any conditions. *Knolles.*

Some pray for riches, riches they *obtain*;
But watch'd by robbers for their wealth are slain. *Dryden.*

The conclusion of the story I forbore, because I could not *obtain* from myself to shew Absalom unfortunate. *Dryden.*

Whatever once is denied them, they are certainly not to *obtain* by crying. *Locke on Education.*

4. To keep; to hold; to continue in the possession of.

His mother then is mortal, but his sire,
He who *obtains* the monarchy of heaven. *Milton, P. R.*

To **Obta'in.** *v. n.*

1. To continue in use.

The Theodosian Code, several hundred years after Justinian's time, did *obtain* in the western parts of Europe. *Baker.*

2. To be established; to subsist in nature or practice.

Our impious use no longer shall *obtain*,
Brothers no more, by brothers shall be slain. *Dryden.*

The situation of the sun and earth, which the theorist supposes, is far from being preferable to this which at present *obtains*, that this hath infinitely the advantage of it. *Woodward.*

Where wasting the public treasure has *obtained* in a court, all good order is banished. *Davenant.*

The general laws of fluidity, elasticity, and gravity, *obtain* in animal and inanimate tubes. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

3. To prevail; to succeed. Not in use.

There is due from the judge to the advocate, some commendation where causes are fair pleaded; especially towards the side which *obtaineth* not. *Bacon.*

Obta'inable. *adj.* [from *obtain.*]

1. To be procured.

Spirits which come over in distillations, miscible with water, and wholly combustible, are *obtainable* from plants by previous fermentation. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To be gained.

What thinks he of his redemption, and the rate it cost, not being *obtainable* unless God's only Son would come down from heaven, and be made man, and pay down his own life for it. *Kettlewell.*

Obta'iner. *n. s.* [from *obtain.*] He who obtains.

Obta'inment.* *n. s.* [from *obtain.*] Act of obtaining.

What is chiefly sought, the *obtainment* of love or quietness.
Milton, Colasterion.

There is no difference between the acquired and supernatural knowledge of tongues, as to the nature and the quality of the things themselves, but only in respect of their first *obtainment*, that one is by industrious acquisition; and the other by divine infusion. *South, Serm. on the Chr. Pentecost.*

To **Obte'mperate.** *v. a.* [*obtemperer*, French; *obtempero*, Lat.] To obey. *Dict.*

To **OBTE'ND.**† *v. a.* [*obtendo*, Lat.]

1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition.

'Twas given to you your darling son to shroud,
To draw the dastard from the fighting croud,
And for a man *obtend* an empty cloud. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
Obtending Heaven for whate'er ills befal. *Dryden.*

Obtenebra'tion. *n. s.* [*ob* and *tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkness; the state of being darkened; the act of darkening; cloudiness.

In every megrim or vertigo, there is an *obtenebration* joined with a semblance of turning round. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Obte'nsion. *n. s.* [from *obtend.*] The act of obtending.

To OBTE'ST.† *v. a.* [*obtester*, French; *obtestor*, Lat.] To beseech; to supplicate.

Suppliants demand
A truce, with olive branches in their hand;
Obtest his clemency. *Dryden.*

Obtesting them by all that is sacred to reflect seriously on this great trust. *Bp. Burnet, Past. Care*, ch. 10.

To OBTE'ST.* *v. n.* [*obtestor*, Lat.] To protest.

We must not bid them good speed, but *obtest* against them. *Waterhous, Apol. for Learning*, (1653,) p. 210.

OBTESTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*obtestatio*, Lat. from *obtest.*]

1. Supplication; entreaty.

With which words, *obtestations*, and tears of Gissipus, Titus [was] constrayned. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 124. b.

Our humblest petitions and *obtestations* at his feet. *Milton on the Art. of Peace.*

2. Solemn injunction.

Let me take up that *obtestation* of the Psalmist, "O, all ye that love the Lord, hate the thing which is sin." *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 189.

We do by apostolical authority, under *obtestation* of the divine judgement, enjoin to thee, that, in Triers and Colen, thou shouldest not suffer any bishop to be chosen, before a report be made to our apostleship. *Barrow on the Pope's Suprem. Introduct.*

OBTRECTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*obtrecto*, Latin.] Slander; detraction; calumny. *Cockeram.*

To use obloquy or *obtrectation.* *Barrow, Serm.* i. 206.

To OBTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*obtrudo*, Lat.] To thrust into any place or state by force or imposture; to offer with unreasonable importunity.

It is their torment, that the thing they shun doth follow them, truth, as it were, even *obtruding* itself into their knowledge, and not permitting them to be so ignorant as they would be. *Hooker.*

There may be as great a vanity in retiring and withdrawing men's conceits from the world, as in *obtruding* them. *Bacon.*

Some things are easily granted; the rest ought not to be *obtruded* upon me with the point of the sword. *King Charles.*

Who can abide, that against their own doctors six books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be, under pain of a curse, imperiously *obtruded* upon God and his church? *Bp. Hall.*

Why shouldst thou then *obtrude* this diligence
In vain, where no acceptance it can find? *Milton.*

Whatever was not by them thought necessary, must not by us be *obtruded* on, or forced into that catalogue. *Hammond.*

A cause of common error is the credulity of men; that is, an easy assent to what is *obtruded*, or believing at first ear what is delivered by others. *Brown.*

The objects of our senses *obtrude* their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no; and the operations of our minds will not let us be without some obscure notions of them. *Locke.*

Whether thy great forefathers came
From realms that bear Vesputio's name;
For so conjectures would *obtrude*,
And from thy painted skin conclude. *Swift.*

OBTRU'DER. *n. s.* [from *obtrude.*] One that obtrudes.

Do justice to the inventors or publishers of the true experiments, as well as upon the *obtruders* of false ones. *Boyle.*

To OBTRU'NCATE.* *v. a.* [*obtrunco*, Lat.] To deprive of a limb; to lop. An old word, (occuring in the vocabulary of Cockeram,) revived in a modern poem of great merit, where the participial adjective describes the mutilated limbs of the beggar.

Those props, on which the knees *obtruncate* stand;
That crutch, ill wielded in the widow'd hand.
London Cries, or Pictures of Tumult and Distress (1805.)

OBTRUNCA'TION.* *n. s.* [*obtruncatio*, Lat.] The act of lopping or cutting. *Cockeram.*

OBTRU'SION. *n. s.* [from *obtrusus*, Lat.] The act of obtruding.

No man can think it other than the method of slavery, by savage rudeness and importunate *obtrusions* of violence, to have the mist of his errour and passion dispelled. *K. Charles.*

OBTRU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *obtrude.*] Inclined to force one's self, or any thing else, upon others.

Not obvious, not *obtrusive*, but retir'd
The more desirable. *Milton, P. L.*

To OBTU'ND.† *v. a.* [*obtundo*, Lat.] To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden.

He asks my opinion of John-a-Noaks and John-a-Stiles; and I answer him, that I, for my part, think John Dory was a better man than both of them; for certainly they were the greatest wranglers that ever lived, and have filled all our law-books with the *obtunding* story of their suits and trials. *Milton, Colasterion.*

The over quantity of ware, fretting too much upon the woad, is *obtunded* or dulled by throwing in bran, sometimes loose, sometimes in bags. *Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. S.* p. 301.

Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of gall, *obtunding* its acrimony and fierceness. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

OBTURA'TION.† *n. s.* [*obturation*, Fr. from *obturatus*, Lat.] The act of stopping up any thing with something smeared over it. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

OBTUSA'NGULAR. *adj.* [from *obtuse* and *angle.*] Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTU'SE.† *adj.* [*obtusus*, Lat.]

1. Not pointed; not acute.

2. Not quick; dull; stupid.

Though the fancy of this dolt be as *obtuse* and sad as any mallet. *Milton, Colasterion.*

Thy senses then,
Obtuse, all taste of pleasures must forego. *Milton, P. L.*

Ages dark, *obtuse*, and steep'd in sense. *Young, Night Th.* 9.

3. Not shrill; obscure: as, an *obtuse* sound.

OBTU'SELY. *adv.* [from *obtuse.*]

1. Without a point.

2. Dully; stupidly.

OBTU'SENESS. *n. s.* [from *obtuse.*] Bluntness; dulness.

OBTU'SION. *n. s.* [from *obtuse.*]

1. The act of dulling.

2. The state of being dulled.

Obtusion of the senses, internal and external. *Harvey.*

OBVE'NTION. *n. s.* [*obvenio*, Lat.] Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly; incidental advantage.

When the country grows more rich and better inhabited, the tythes and other *obventions*, will also be more augmented and better valued. *Spenser on Ireland.*

OBVE'RSANT.* *adj.* [*obversans*, Latin.] Conversant; familiar.

Example—transformeth the will of man into the similitude of that, which is most *obversant* and familiar towards it. *Bacon, Disc. to Sir H. Savile.*

To OBVE'RT. *v. a.* [*obverto*, Lat.] To turn towards.

The laborant with an iron rod stirred the kindled part of the nitre, that the fire might be more diffused, and more parts might be *obverted* to the air. *Boyle.*

A man can from no place behold, but there will be amongst innumerable superficieculæ, that look some one way, and some another, enough of them *obverted* to his eye to afford a confused idea of light. *Boyle on Colours.*

An erect cone placed in an horizontal plane, at a great distance from the eye, we judge to be nothing but a flat circle, if its base be *obverted* towards us. *Watts, Logick.*

To O'BVIATE. *v. a.* [from *obvius*, Lat. *obvier*, Fr.] To meet in the way; to prevent by interception.

To lay down every thing in its full light, so as to *obviate* all exceptions, and remove every difficulty, would carry me out too far. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

O'BVIOUS. *adj.* [*obvius*, Lat.]

1. Meeting any thing; opposed in front to any thing.

I to the evil turn
My *obvious* breast; arming to overcome
By suffering, and earn rest from labour won. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Open; exposed.

Whether such room in nature unpossest
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpse of light, convey'd so far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them, is *obvious* to dispute. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Easily discovered; plain; evident; easily found: Swift has used it harshly for *easily intelligible*.

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confin'd,
So *obvious* and so easy to be quench'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Entertain'd with solitude,
Where *obvious* duty ere while appear'd unsought. *Milton.*

They are such lights as are only *obvious* to every man of sense, who loves poetry and understands it. *Dryden.*

I am apt to think many words difficult or obscure, which are *obvious* to scholars. *Swift.*

These sentiments, whether they be impressed on the soul, or arise as *obvious* reflections of our reason, I call natural, because they have been found in all ages. *Rogers.*

All the great lines of our duty are clear and *obvious*, the extent of it understood, the obligation acknowledged, and the wisdom of complying with it freely confessed. *Rogers.*

O'BVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obvious*.]

1. Evidently; apparently.

All purely identical propositions *obviously* and at first blush, contain no instruction. *Locke.*

2. Easily to be found.

For France, Spain, and other foreign countries, the volumes of their laws and lawyers have *obviously* particulars concerning place and precedence of their magistrates and dignities. *Selden.*

3. Naturally.

We may then more *obviously*, yet truly, liken the civil state to bulwarks, and the church to a city. *Holyday.*

O'BVIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *obvious*.] State of being evident or apparent.

Slight experiments are more easily and cheaply tried. I thought their easiness or *obviousness* fitter to recommend than depreciate them. *Boyle.*

To **OBU'MBRATE.** *v. a.* [*obumbro*, Lat.] To shade; to cloud.

The rays of royal majesty reverberated so strongly upon Villerio, dispelled all those clouds which did hang over and *obumbrate* him. *Howell, Voca For.*

OBUMBRA'TION.† *n. s.* [*obombration*, French; from *obumbro*, Lat.] The act of darkening or clouding. *Sherwood.*

OCCA'SION. *n. s.* [*occasion*, Fr. *occasio*, Lat.]

1. Occurrence; casualty; incident.

The laws of Christ we find rather mentioned by *occasion* in the writings of the Apostles, than any solemn thing directly written to comprehend them in legal sort. *Hooker.*

2. Opportunity; convenience.

Me unweeting, and unware of such mishap,
She brought to mischief through *occasion*,
Where this same wicked villain did me light upon. *Spenser.*

Because of the money returned in our sacks are we brought in, that he may seek *occasion*, fall upon us, and take us for bondmen. *Gen.* xliii. 18.

Use not liberty for an *occasion*. *Gal.* v. 13.

Let me not let pass
Occasion which now smiles. *Milton, P. L.*

I'll take th' *occasion* which he gives to bring
Him to his death. *Waller.*

With a mind as great as theirs he came
To find at home *occasion* for his fame,
Where dark confusions did the nations hide. *Waller.*

From this admonition they took only *occasion* to redouble their fault, and to sleep again. *South.*

This one has *occasion* of observing more than once in several fragments of antiquity, that are still to be seen in Rome. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Accidental cause.

Have you ever heard what was the *occasion* and first beginning of this custom? *Spenser on Ireland.*

That woman that cannot make her fault her husband's *occasion*, let her never nurse her child herself, for she will breed it like a fool. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

The fair for whom they strove,
Nor thought, when she beheld the fight from far,
Her beauty was th' *occasion* of the war. *Dryden.*

Concerning ideas lodged in the memory, and upon *occasion* revived by the mind, it takes notice of them as of a former impression. *Locke.*

4. Reason not cogent, but opportune.

Your business calls on you,
And you embrace the *occasion* to depart. *Shakspeare.*

5. Incidental need; casual exigence.

Never master had
A page so kind, so duteous, diligent,
So tender over his *occasions*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Antony will use his affection where it is:
He married but his *occasion* here. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

My *occasions* have found time to use them toward a supply of money. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

They who are desirous of a name in painting, should read with diligence, and make their observations of such things as they find for their purpose, and of which they may have *occasion*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Syllogism is made use of on *occasion* to discover a fallacy hid in a rhetorical flourish. *Locke.*

The ancient canons were very well fitted for the *occasion* of the church in its purer ages. *Baker on Learning.*

God hath put us into an imperfect state, where we have perpetual *occasion* of each other's assistance. *Swift.*

A prudent chief not always must display
His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array,
But with the *occasion* and the place comply,
Conceal his force, nay, seem sometimes to fly. *Pope.*

To **OCCA'SION.** *v. a.* [*occasionner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To cause casually.

Who can find it reasonable that the soul should, in its retirement, during sleep, never light on any of those ideas it borrowed not from sensation, preserve the memory of no ideas but such, which being *occasioned* from the body, must needs be less natural to a spirit. *Locke.*

The good Psalmist condemns the foolish thoughts, which a reflection on the prosperous state of his affairs had sometimes *occasioned* in him. *Atterbury.*

2. To cause; to produce.

I doubt not, whether the great encrease of that disease may not have been *occasioned* by the custom of much wine introduced into our common tables. *Temple.*

A consumption may be *occasioned* by running sores, or sinuous fistulas, whose secret caves and winding burrows empty themselves by copious discharges. *Blackmore.*

By its styptic quality it affects the nerves, very often *occasioning* tremors. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To influence.

If we enquire what it is that *occasions* men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes, and neglect others which have as much an aptness to be combined, we shall find the reason to be the end of language. *Locke.*

OCCA'SIONABLE.* *adj.* [from *occasion*.] That may be occasioned.

This practice, of constantly and carefully observing our hearts will fence us against immoderate pleasure, *occasionable* by men's hard opinions or harsh censures passed on us. *Barrow*, vol. iii. S. 13.

OCCA'SIONAL. *adj.* [*occasionel*, Fr. from *occasion*.]

1. Incidental; casual.

Thus much is sufficient out of Scripture, to verify our explication of the deluge, according to the Mosaical history of the

flood, and according to many *occasional* reflections dispersed in other places of Scripture concerning it. *Burnet.*

2. Producing by accident.

The ground or *occasional* original hereof, was the amazement and sudden silence the unexpected appearance of wolves does often put upon travellers. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. Produced by occasion or incidental exigence.

Besides these constant times, there are likewise *occasional* times for the performance of this duty. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

Those letters were not writ to all;
Nor first intended but *occasional*,
Their absent sermons. *Dryden, Hind and Panth.*

OCCA'SIONALLY. *adv.* [from *occasional.*] According to incidental exigence; incidentally.

Authority and reason on her wait,
As one intended first, not after made
Occasionally. *Milton, P. L.*

I have endeavoured to interweave with the assertions some of the proofs whereon they depend, and *occasionally* scatter several of the more important observations throughout the work. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

OCCA'SIONER. *n. s.* [from *occasion.*] One that causes, or promotes by design or accident.

She with true lamentations made known to the world, that her new greatness did no way comfort her in respect of her brother's loss, whom she studied all means possible to revenge upon every one of the *occasioners*. *Sidney.*

Some men will load me as if I were a wilful and resolved *occasioner* of my own and my subjects' miseries. *King Charles.*

In case a man dig a pit and leave it open, whereby it happeneth his neighbour's beast to fall thereinto and perish, the owner of the pit is to make it good, in as much as he was the *occasioner* of that loss to his neighbour. *Sanderson.*

OCCECA'TION.✝ *n. s.* [*occæcatio*, from *occæco*, Lat.] The act of blinding or making blind; state of being blind.

It is an addition to the misery of this inward *occecation.* *Bp. Hall, Occas. Medit.* § 57.

We fall under the same *occecation*, which our Saviour upbraids to the Jews, that seeing we see not, neither do we understand. *Lively Oracles, &c.* p. 199.

Those places speak of obduration and *occecation*, so as if the blindness that is in the minds, and hardness that is in the hearts of wicked men, were from God. *Sanderson.*

O'CCIDENT. *n. s.* [from *occidens*, Latin.] The west.

The envious clouds are bent
To dim his glory, and to stain the tract
Of his bright passage to the *occident.* *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

OCCIDE'NTAL. *adj.* [*occidentalis*, Latin.] Western.

Ere twice in murk and *occidental* damp,
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp. *Shakspeare.*

If she had not been drained, she might have tiled her palaces with *occidental* gold and silver. *Howell.*

East and west have been the obvious conceptions of philosophers, magnifying the condition of India above the setting and *occidental* climates. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

OCCI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*occidens*, Latin.] Western.

OCCI'PITAL. *adj.* [*occipitalis*, Lat.] Placed in the hinder part of the head.

O'CCIPUT. *n. s.* [Latin.] The hinder part of the head.

His broad-brim'd hat
Hangs o'er his *occiput* most quaintly,
To make the knave appear more saintly. *Butler.*

OCCI'SION.✝ *n. s.* [from *occisio*, Lat.] The act of killing.

This kind of *occision* of a man, according to the laws of the kingdom, and in execution thereof, ought not be numbered in the rank of crimes. *Hale, H. P. C.* ch. 42.

To OCCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*occludo*, Latin.] To shut up.

They take it up, and roll it upon the earths, whereby *occluding* the pores they conserve the natural humidity, and so prevent corruption. *Brown.*

OCCLU'SE. *adj.* [*occlusus*, Latin.] Shut up; closed.

The appulse is either plenary and *occluse*, so as to preclude all passages of breath or voice through the mouth; or else partial and pervious, so as to give them some passages out of the mouth. *Holder on Speech.*

OCCLU'SION.✝ *n. s.* [from *occlusio*, Latin.] The act of shutting up.

The constriction and *occlusion* of the orifice. *Howell, Lett.* i. iii. 30.

OCCU'LT. *adj.* [*occulte*, Fr. *occultus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiscoverable.

An artist will play a lesson on an instrument without minding a stroke; and our tongues will run divisions in a tune not missing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere: which effects are to be attributed to some secret act of the soul, which to us is utterly *occult*, and without the ken of our intellects. *Glanville.*

These instincts we call *occult* qualities; which is all one with saying that we do not understand how they work. *L'Estrange.*

These are manifest qualities, and their causes only are *occult*. And the Aristotelians give the name of *occult* qualities not to manifest qualities, but to such qualities only as they supposed to lie hid in bodies, and to be the unknown causes of manifest effects. *Newton, Opt.*

OCCULTA'TION. *n. s.* [*occultatio*, Latin.] In astronomy, is the time that a star or planet is hid from our sight, when eclipsed by interposition of the body of the moon, or some other planet between it and us. *Harris.*

OCCU'LTED.* *adj.* [from *occult.*] Secret. Not in use.

If his *occulted* guilt
Do not itself unkennel in one speech,
It is a damned ghost that we have seen. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

OCCU'LTNESS. *n. s.* [from *occult.*] Secretness; state of being hid.

O'CCUPANCY. *n. s.* [from *occupans*, Latin.] The act of taking possession.

Of moveables, some are things natural; others, things artificial. Property in the first is gained by *occupancy*, in the latter by improvement. *Warburton on Lit. Property.*

O'CCUPANT.✝ *n. s.* [*occupans*, Latin.] He that takes possession of any thing.

Of beasts and birds the property passeth with the possession, and goeth to the *occupant*; but of civil people not so. *Bacon.*

The number of the apostles was not yet full: one room is left void for a future *occupant*. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 3.

To O'CCUPATE. *v. a.* [*occupo*, Latin.] To possess; to hold; to take up.

Drunken men are taken with a plain destitution in voluntary motion; for that the spirits of the wine oppress the spirits animal, and *occupate* part of the place where they are, and so make them weak to move. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

OCCUPA'TION. *n. s.* [from *occupation*, Fr. *occupatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of taking possession.

Spain hath enlarged the bounds of its crown within this last sixscore years, much more than the Ottomans: I speak not of matches or unions, but of arms, *occupations*, invasions. *Bacon.*

2. Employment; business.

Such were the distresses of the then infant world; so incessant their *occupations* about provision for food, that there was little leisure to commit any thing to writing. *Woodward.*

In your most busy *occupations*, when you are never so much taken up with other affairs, yet now and then send up an ejaculation to the God of your salvation. *Wake.*

3. Trade; calling; vocation.

The red pestilence strike all trades in Rome,
And *occupations* perish. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He was of the same craft with them, and wrought, for by their *occupation* they were tent-makers. *Acts*, xviii. 3.

O'CCUPIER. *n. s.* [from *occupy.*]

1. A possessor; one who takes into his possession.
If the title of *occupiers* be good in a land unpeopled, why should it be bad accounted in a country peopled thinly? *Ralegh.*

2. One who follows any employment.
Thy merchandise, and the *occupiers* of thy merchandise, shall fall into the midst of the seas. *Ezek.* xxvii. 27.

To O'CCUPY. *v. a.* [*occuper*, Fr. *occupo*, Lat.]

1. To possess; to keep; to take up.
How shall he that *occupieth* the room of the unlearned say Amen at thy giving of thanks, seeing he understandeth not what thou sayest? *1 Cor.* xiv. 16.
Powder being suddenly fired altogether, upon this high rarefaction, requireth a greater space than before its body *occupied*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
He must assert infinite generations before that first deluge; and then the earth could not receive them, but the infinite bodies of men must *occupy* an infinite space. *Bentley, Sermons.*

2. To busy; to employ.
An archbishop may have cause to *occupy* more chaplains than six. *Act of Hen. VIII.*
They *occupied* themselves about the sabbath, yielding exceeding praise to the Lord. *2 Mac.* viii. 27.
How can he get wisdom that driveth oxen and is *occupied* in their labours, and whose talk is of bullocks? *Ecc.* xxxviii. 25.
He that giveth his mind to the law of the most high, and is *occupied* in the meditation thereof, will seek out the wisdom of all the ancient, and be occupied in prophecies. *Ecclus.* xxxix. 1.

3. To follow as business.
They that go down to the sea in ships, and *occupy* their business in deep waters. *Ps.* 107 *Comm. Pr.*
Mariners were in thee to *occupy* thy merchandise. *Ez.* xxvii. 9

4. To use; to expend.
All the gold *occupied* for the work, was twenty and nine talents. *Exodus*, xxxviii. 24.

To O'CCUPY. *v. n.* To follow business.
He called his ten servants, and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them, *Occupy*, till I come. *St. Luke*, xix. 13.

To OCCU'R. *v. n.* [*occurro*, Latin.]

1. To be presented to the memory or attention.
There doth not *occur* to me any use of this experiment for profit. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
The mind should be always ready to turn itself to the variety of objects that *occur*, and allow them as much consideration as shall be thought fit. *Locke.*
The far greater part of the examples that *occur* to us, are so many encouragements to vice and disobedience. *Rogers.*

2. To appear here and there.
In Scripture though the word heir *occur*, yet there is no such thing as heir in our author's sense. *Locke.*

3. To clash; to strike against; to meet.
Bodies have a determinate motion according to the degrees of their external impulse, their inward principle of gravitation, and the resistance of the bodies they *occur* with. *Bentley.*

4. To obviate; to intercept; to make opposition to. A latinism.
Before I begin that I must *occur* to one specious objection against this proposition. *Bentley.*

OCCU'RRENCE. *n. s.* [*occurrence*, Fr. from *occur*: this was perhaps originally *occurents*.]

1. Incident; accidental event.
In education most time is to be bestowed on that which is of the greatest consequence in the ordinary course and *occurrences* of that life the young man is designed for. *Locke.*

2. Occasional presentation.
Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of something new. *Watts.*

OCCU'RRENT. *n. s.* [*occurrent*, Fr. *occurrens*, Latin.] Incident; any thing that happens.
Contentions were as yet never able to prevent two evils, the one a mutual exchange of unseemly and unjust disgraces, the other a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by such as study how to work upon all *occurrents*, with most advantage in private. *Hooker's Dedication.*
He did himself certify all the news and *occurrents* in every particular, from Calice, to the mayor and aldermen of London. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

OCCU'RSION. *n. s.* [*occursus*, Latin.] Clash; mutual blow.
In the resolution of bodies by fire, some of the dissipated parts may, by their various *occursion* occasioned by the heat, stick closely. *Boyle.*
Now should those active particles, ever and anon justled by the *occursion* of other bodies, so orderly keep their cells without alteration of site. *Glanville, Sceps.*

O'CEAN.✝ *n. s.* [*ocean*, Fr. *oceanus*, Latin; ὠκεανὸς, Greek, from ὠκέως ναίειν, to flow or slide swiftly. Eustathius. Others say, that the Greeks adopted the Phenician word *og*, which denotes the circumference of the ocean, and which is derived from the Hebrew *hhog*, it surrounds.]

1. The main; the great sea.
Will all great Neptune's *ocean* wash this blood
Clean from my hand? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
The golden sun salutes the morn,
And, having gilt the *ocean* with his beams,
Gallops the zodiack. *Tit. Andronicus.*

2. Any immense expanse.
Time, in general, is to duration, as place to expansion. They are so much of those boundless *oceans* of eternity and immensity, as is set out and distinguished from the rest, to denote the position of finite real beings, in those uniform, infinite *oceans* of duration and space. *Locke.*

O'CEAN.✝ *adj.* [This is not usual, though conformable to the original import of the word, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Milton. Nothing, however, was more usual among our old writers.] Pertaining to the main or great sea.
At forty miles beyond the city, it falleth into the *ocean* sea. *Robinson, Tr. of More's Utopia*, (1551,) ch. 2.
To burst the billows of the *ocean* sea. *Hist. of Orlando Furioso*, (1599.)
And too long painted on the *ocean* streams. *Drummond, Poems*, P. ii. (1616.)
In bulk as huge as that sea-beast
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim the *ocean* stream. *Milton, P. L.*
Bounds were set
To darkness, such as bound the *ocean* wave. *Milton, P. L.*

OCEA'NICK.✝ *adj.* [from *ocean*.] Pertaining to the ocean. *Dict.*
No one yet knows, to what distance any of the *oceanic* birds go to sea. *Cook's Voyage.*

OCE'LLATED. *adj.* [*ocellatus*, Latin.] Resembling the eye.
The white butterfly lays its offspring on cabbage leaves; a very beautiful reddish *ocellated* one. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

O'CHRE.✝ *n. s.* [*ochre*, *ocre*, Fr. ὤχρα, Gr. perhaps from ὠχρὸς, pale.]
The earths distinguished by the name of *ochres* are those which have rough or naturally dusty surfaces, are but slightly coherent in their texture, and are composed of fine and soft argillaceous particles, and are readily diffusible in water. They are of various colours; such as red, yellow, blue, green, black. The yellow sort are called *ochres* of iron, and the blue *ochres* of copper. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

O'CHREOUS. *adj.* [from *ochre*.] Consisting of ochre.
In the interstices of the flakes is a grey, chalky, or *ochreous* matter. *Woodward on Fossils.*

O'CHREY. *adj.* [from *ochre*.] Partaking of ochre.
This is conveyed about by the water; as we find in earthy, *ochrey*, and other loose matter. *Woodward.*

O'chimy. *n. s.* [formed by corruption from *alchymy.*] A mixed base metal.

O'CTAGON. *n. s.* [ὀκτὼ and γωνία.] In geometry, a figure consisting of eight sides and angles; and this, when all the sides and angles are equal, is called a regular *octagon*, which may be inscribed in a circle. *Harris.*

Octa'gonal.† } *adj.* [from *octagon.*] Having eight
Octo'gonal. } angles and sides.

Here was anciently a large church, built in honour of that glorious triumph: but all that now remains of it is only an *octogonal* cupola, about eight yards in diameter. *Maundrell, Trav.* p. 104.

The font, remaining in its old situation near the chief entrance, is large, and well ornamented; and was probably constructed at the time of the present church, with some of whose windows the Gothick mouldings on the faces of its *octogonal* panes uniformly correspond. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington,* p. 4.

Octa'ngular. *adj.* [*octo* and *angulus,* Lat.] Having eight angles. *Dict.*

Octa'ngularness. *n. s.* [from *octangular.*] The quality of having eight angles. *Dict.*

O'ctant. } *adj.* In astrology, is, when a planet is in
O'ctile. } such an aspect or position with respect to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle or forty-five degrees. *Dict.*

O'ctateuch.* *n. s.* [*octateuque,* Fr. ὀκτὼ, eight, and τεῦχος, a work, Gr.] A name for the eight first books of the Old Testament.

Not unlike unto that [style] of Theodoret in his questions upon the *octoteuch.* *Hanmer, View of Antiq.* (1677,) p. 37.

O'ctave.† *n. s.* [*octave,* Fr. *octavus,* Lat.]

1. The eighth day after some peculiar festival.

It was a custom among the primitive Christians, to observe the *octave* or eighth day after their principal feasts with great solemnity. *Wheatly on the Comm. Pr.* ch. 5. § 5.

2. Eight days together after a festival. *Ainsworth.*

Celestine granted from the feast, — and in the *octaves,* every day, thirty thousand yeares of pardon! *Fulke against Allen,* (1580,) p. 356.

3. [In musick.] An eighth or an interval of eight sounds.

Although the same notes in the different *octaves* are in reality unisonous, yet there is a variety of tones in treble, contratenor, tenor, and bass voices, which, when combined in a numerous chorus, produces an effect of a noble if not a sublime kind, that must be felt rather than described. *Mason on Church Mus.* p. 210.

O'ctave.* *adj.* Denoting eight.

Boccace — particularly is said to have invented the *octave* rhyme, or stanza of eight lines. *Dryden, Pref. to the Fables.*

OCTAVO.† *n. s.* [Latin.] A book is said to be in *octavo* when a sheet is folded into eight leaves. *Dict.*

They accompany the second edition of the original experiments, which were printed first in English in *octavo.* *Boyle.*

Folios, quartos, *octavos,* and duodecimos! ungrateful varlets that you are, who have so long taken up my house without paying for your lodging! *Pope, Acc. of Curl.*

Octe'nnial. *adj.* [from *octennium,* Lat.]

1. Happening every eighth year.
2. Lasting eight years.

OCTO'BER. *n. s.* [*October,* Latin; *octobre,* Fr.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; upon his head a garland of oak leaves, in his right hand the sign scorpio, in his left a basket of servises. *Peacham.*

Octoe'drical. *adj.* Having eight sides. *Dict.*

Octo'genary. *adj.* [*octogeni,* Lat.] Of eighty years of age. *Dict.*

O'ctonary. *adj.* [*octonarius,* Latin.] Belonging to the number eight. *Dict.*

Octono'cular. *adj.* [*octo* and *oculus.*] Having eight eyes.

Most animals are binocular; spiders for the most part *octonocular,* and some senocular. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

Octope'talous. *adj.* [ὀκτὼ and πέταλον, Gr.] Having eight flower leaves. *Dict.*

O'ctostyle. *n. s.* [ὀκτὼ and ςύλος, Gr.] In the ancient architecture, is the face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns. *Harris.*

Octosy'llable.* *adj.* [*octo,* Lat. and *syllable.*] Consisting of eight syllables.

In the *octosyllable* metre Chaucer has left several compositions: — Though I call this the *octosyllable* metre from what I apprehend to have been its original form, it often consists of nine and sometimes ten syllables; but the *eighth* is always the last accented syllable. *Tyrwhitt, Ess. on the Lang. and Vers. of Chaucer,* § 8.

O'ctuple. *adj.* [*octuplus,* Lat.] Eight fold. *Dict.*

O'CULAR. *adj.* [*oculaire,* Fr. from *oculus,* Latin.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye.

Prove my love a whore,
Be sure of it: give me the *ocular* proof,
Or thou hadst better have been born a dog. *Shakspeare.*

He that would not believe the menace of God at first, it may be doubted whether before an *ocular* example he believed the curse at first. *Brown.*

O'cularly.† *adv.* [from *ocular.*] To the observation of the eye.

Great desire I had to inform myself *ocularly* of the state and practice of the Roman church; the knowledge whereof might be of no small use to me in my holy station. *Bp. Hall, Specialties of his Life.*

The same is *ocularly* confirmed by Vives upon Austin. *Brown.*

O'culate. *adj.* [*oculatus,* Lat.] Having eyes; knowing by the eye.

O'culist. *n. s.* [from *oculus,* Lat.] One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.

If there be a speck in the eye, we take it off; but he were a strange *oculist* who would pull out the eye. *Bacon.*

I am no *oculist,* and if I should go to help one eye and put out the other, we should have an untoward business. *L'Estrange.*

O'CULUS beli. [Latin.]

The *oculus beli* of jewellers, probably of Pliny, is an accidental variety of the agat kind; having a grey horny ground, circular delineations, and a spot in the middle, resembling the eye; whence its name. *Woodward.*

ODD.† *adj.* [*udda,* Swedish. Dr. Johnson and others. Junius thinks it to be derived from *added.* Mr. H. Tooke contends, that it is the participle *owed, ow'd.* "Thus," he says, "when we are counting by couples, or by pairs, we say, one pair, two pairs, &c. and one *owed, ow'd,* to make up another pair. It has the same meaning when we say, an *odd* man, or an *odd* action: it still relates to *pairing;* and we mean — without a fellow, *unmatched,* not such another, one *owed* to make up a couple." Div. of Purley, ii. 38. This specious etymon will hardly be received. A later writer carries it to the Greek ἴδιος, "which signifies every thing that can relate to the *unity,* if I may so express myself, of a *being.* Ἴδιος, say the ordinary lexicographers, peculiaris, *sui generis, suus,*

privatus." Whiter, Etym. Mag. p. 478. Our word is thus to be traced to the first syllable (*id*) of the Greek word; but the same etymologist also notices the Arab. *ahd*, the term for *one*.]

1. Not even; not divisible into equal numbers.

This is the third time; I hope
Good luck lies in *odd* numbers. *Shakspeare.*

What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man by even and *odd*; ascribing the *odd* unto the right side, and the even unto the left; and so by parity, or imparity of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. More than a round number; indefinitely exceeding any number specified.

The account of the profits of Ulster, from the fifth year of Edward IIId until the eighth, do amount but to nine hundred and *odd* pounds. *Davies on Ireland.*

Sixteen hundred and *odd* years after the earth was made, it was destroyed in a deluge of water. *Burnet, Theory.*

The year, without regard to days, ends with an *odd* day and *odd* hours, *odd* minutes and *odd* seconds of minutes; so that it cannot be measured by any even number of days, hours, or minutes. *Holder on Time.*

3. Particular; uncouth; extraordinary; not like others; not to be numbered among any class. In a sense of contempt or dislike.

Her madness hath the *oddest* frame of sense,
Such a dependency of thing on thing,
As e'er I heard in madness. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white,
To make up my delight,
No *odd* becoming graces,
Black eyes, or little know not what's in faces. *Suckling.*

When I broke loose from writers who have employed their wit and parts in propagating of vice, I did not question but I should be treated as an *odd* kind of a fellow. *Spectator.*

No fool Pythagoras was thought;
He made his list'ning scholars stand,
Their mouth still cover'd with their hand:
Else, may be, some *odd* thinking youth,
Might have refus'd to let his ears
Attend the music of the spheres. *Prior.*

This blue colour being made by nothing else than by reflexion of a specular superficies, seems so *odd* a phenomenon and so difficult to be explained by the vulgar hypothesis of philosophers, that I could not but think it deserved to be taken notice of. *Newton, Opt.*

So proud I am no slave,
So impudent I own myself no knave,
So *odd*, my country's ruin makes me grave. *Pope.*

To counterpoise this hero of the mode,
Some for renown are singular and *odd*;
What other men dislike is sure to please,
Of all mankind these dear antipodes. *Young.*

4. Not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded.

I left him cooling of the air with sighs,
In an *odd* angle of the isle. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

There are yet missing some few *odd* lads that you remember not. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

5. Strange; unaccountable; fantastical.

How strange or *odd* soe'er I bear myself,
As I, perchance, hereafter shall think meet,
To put an antick disposition on. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

It is an *odd* way of uniting parties to deprive a majority of part of their ancient right, by conferring it on a faction, who had never any right at all. *Swift.*

Patients have sometimes coveted *odd* things which have relieved them; as salt and vinegar. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

With such *odd* maxims to thy flocks retreat,
Nor furnish mirth for ministers of state. *Young.*

6. Uncommon; particular.

The *odd* man to perform all three perfectly is, Joannes Sturmius. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

7. Unlucky.

The trust Othello puts him in,
On some *odd* time of his infirmity,
Will shake this island. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

8. Unlikely; in appearance improper.

Mr. Locke's Essay would be a very *odd* book for a man to make himself master of, who would get a reputation by critical writings. *Addison, Spect.*

O'DDITY.* *n. s.* [from *odd.*] Singularity; particularity: applied both to persons and things.

I should not ridicule a squinting eye, a stammering voice; a provincial dialect, the peculiarities of a profession, or indeed any *oddity*, or deformity, that was not strictly immoral. *Amusements of Clergymen*, p. 138.

O'DDLY. *adv.* [from *odd*. This word and *oddness*, should, I think, be written with one *d*; but the writers almost all combine against it.]

1. Not evenly.

2. Strangely; particularly; irregularly; unaccountably; uncouthly; contrarily to custom.

How *oddly* will it sound, that I,
Must ask my child forgiveness. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

One man is pressed with poverty, and looks somewhat *oddly* upon it. *Collier on the Spleen.*

The dreams of sleeping men are made up of the waking man's ideas, though for the most part *oddly* put together. *Locke.*

This child was near being excluded out of the species of man barely by his shape. It is certain a figure a little more *oddly* turned had cast him, and he had been executed. *Locke.*

The real essence of substances we know not; and therefore are so undetermined in our nominal essences, which we make ourselves, that if several men were to be asked concerning some *oddly*-shaped fetus, whether it were a man or no? one should meet with different answers. *Locke.*

Her aukward love indeed was *oddly* fated;
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*

As masters in the clare obscure,
With various light your eyes allure:
A flaming yellow here they spread;
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;
Yet from these colours *oddly* mix'd,
Your sight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

They had seen a great black substance lying on the ground very *oddly* shaped. *Swift.*

Fossils are very *oddly* and elegantly shaped, according to the modification of their constituent salts, or the cavities they are formed in. *Bentley.*

O'DDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *odd.*]

1. The state of being not even.

Take but one from three, and you not only destroy the *oddness*, but also the essence, of that number. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 307.

2. Strangeness; particularity; uncouthness; irregularity.

Coveting to recommend himself to posterity, Cicero begged it as an alms of the historians, to remember his consulship: and observe the *oddness* of the event; all their histories are lost, and the vanity of his request stands recorded in his own writings. *Dryden.*

A knave is apprehensive of being discovered; and this habitual concern puts an *oddness* into his looks. *Collier.*

My wife fell into a violent disorder, and I was a little discomposed at the *oddness* of the accident. *Swift.*

ODDS. *n. s.* [from *odd.*]

1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other.

Between these two cases there are great *odds*. *Hooker.*

The case is yet not like, but there appeareth great *odds* between them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I will lay the *odds* that ere this year expire,
We bear our civil swords and native fire,
As far as France. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

I chiefly who enjoy
So far the happier lot, enjoying thee
Pre-eminent by so much *odds*. *Milton, P. L.*

Shall I give him to partake
Full happiness with me? or rather not;
But keep the *odds* of knowledge in my power
Without copartner? *Milton, P. L.*

Cromwel, with *odds* of number and of fate,
Remov'd this bulwark of the church and state. *Waller.*

All these, thus unequally furnished with truth, and advanced in knowledge, I suppose of equal natural parts; all the *odds* between them has been the different scope that has been given to their understandings to range in. *Locke.*

Judging is balancing an account, and determining on which side the *odds* lie. *Locke.*

2. More than an even wager; more likely than the contrary.

Since every man by nature is very prone to think the best of himself; and of his own condition; it is *odds* but he will find a shrewd temptation. *South.*

The presbyterian party endeavoured one day to introduce a debate about repealing the test clause, when there appeared at least four to one *odds* against them. *Swift.*

Some bishop bestows upon them some inconsiderable benefice, when 'tis *odds* they are already encumbered with a numerous family. *Swift, Miscell.*

3. Advantage; superiority.

And though the sword, some understood,
In force had much the *odds* of wood,
'Twas nothing so; both sides were balanc'd
So equal, none knew which was valiant'st. *Hudibras.*

4. Quarrel; debate; dispute.

I can't speak
Any beginning to this peevish *odds*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

What is the night?
Almost at *odds* with the morning, which is which. *Shakspeare.*

He flashes into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all at *odds*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The fox, the ape, and the humble-bee,
Were still at *odds*, being but three;
Until the goose came out of door,
And staid the *odds* by adding four. *Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.*

Gods of whatsoe'er degree,
Resume not what themselves have given,
Or any brother god in heav'n;
Which keeps the peace among the gods,
Or they must always be at *odds*. *Swift, Miscell.*

ODE.† *n. s.* [*ode*, Fr. ᾠδή, Gr. from ἀείδω, to sing. Ronsard is said to have introduced the word into the French language.] A poem written to be sung to musick; a lyrick poem; the ode is either of the greater or less kind. The less is characterised by sweetness and ease; the greater by sublimity, rapture, and quickness of transition.

A man haunts the forests that abuses our young plants with carving Rozalind on their barks; hangs *odes* upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles, all forsooth deifying the name of Rosalind. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

O run, prevent them with thy humble *ode*,
And lay it lowly at his blessed feet. *Milton, Ode.*

What work among you scholar gods!
Phœbus must write him am'rous *odes*;
And thou, poor cousin, must compose
His letters in submissive prose. *Prior.*

O'DIBLE.† *adj.* [from *odi.*] Hateful. *Dict.*

Apes, howlettes, meremaydes, and other *odible* monsters. *Bale on the Rev. P.* iii. (1550,) A a. 4.

O'DIOUS. *adj.* [*odieux*, Fr. *odiosus*, Latin.]

1. Hateful; detestable; abominable.

For ever all goodness will be most charming; for ever all wickedness will be most *odious*. *Sprat.*

Hatred is the passion of defence, and there is a kind of hostility included in its very essence. But then, if there could have been hatred in the world, when there was scarce any thing *odious*, it would have acted within the compass of its proper object. *South.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince:
Expel from Italy that *odious* name. *Dryden.*

She breathes the *odious* fume
Of nauseous steams, and poisons all the room. *Granville.*

2. Exposed to hate.

Another means for raising money, was, by inquiring after offences of officers in great place, who as by unjust dealing they became most *odious*, so by justice in their punishments the prince acquired both love and applause. *Hayward.*

He had rendered himself *odious* to the parliament. *Clarendon.*

3. Causing hate; invidious.

The seventh from thee,
The only righteous in a world perverse,
And therefore hated, therefore so beset
With foes, for daring single to be just,
And utter *odious* truth, that God would come
To judge them with his saints. *Milton, P. L.*

4. A word expressive of disgust: used by women.

Green fields, and shady groves, and crystal springs,
And larks, and nightingales, are *odious* things;
But smoke, and dust, and noise, and crowds delight. *Young.*

O'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *odious.*]

1. Hatefully; abominably.

Had thy love, still *odiously* pretended,
Been as it ought, sincere, it would have taught thee
Far other reasonings. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate.

Arbitrary power no sober man can fear, either from the king's disposition or his practice; or even where you would *odiously* lay it, from his ministers. *Dryden.*

O'DIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *odious.*]

1. Hatefulness.

Have a true sense of his sin, of its *odiousness*, and of its danger. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

2. The state of being hated.

There was left of the blood royal, an aged gentleman of approved goodness, who had gotten nothing by his cousin's power but danger from him, and *odiousness* for him. *Sidney.*

O'DIUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] Invidiousness; quality of provoking hate.

The *odium* and offences which some men's rigour or remissness had contracted upon my government, I was resolved to have expiated. *King Charles.*

She threw the *odium* of the fact on me,
And publickly avow'd her love to you. *Dryden.*

Projectors, and inventors of new taxes being hateful to the people, seldom fail of bringing *odium* upon their master. *Davenant.*

ODONTA'LGICK. *adj.* [ὀδὼν and ἄλγος.] Pertaining to the tooth-ach.

O'DORAMENT.* *n. s.* [*odoramentum*, Lat.] A perfume; any strong scent.

To these you may add *odoraments*, perfumes, and suffumigations. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 387.

O'DORATE.† *adj.* [*odoratus*, Lat. *odorato*, Ital.] Scented; having a strong scent, whether fetid or fragrant.

Smelling is with a communication of the breath, or vapour of the object *odorate*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Some oriental kind of ligustrum — producing a sweet and *odorate* bush of flowers. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 9.

ODORI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*odorifer*, Lat.] Giving scent; usually, sweet of scent; fragrant; perfumed.

A bottle of vinegar so buried, came forth more lively and *odoriferous*, smelling almost like a violet. *Bacon.*

There stood in this roome presses that enclosed
Robes *odoriferous*. *Chapman.*

Gentle gales
Fanning their *odoriferous* wings, dispense
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
These balmy spoils. *Milton, P. L.*

Smelling bodies send forth effluvias of steams, without sensibly wasting. A grain of musk will send forth *odoriferous* particles for scores of years, without its being spent. *Locke.*

ODORI'FEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *odoriferous.*] Sweetness of scent; fragrance.

O'DOROUS.† *adj.* [*odorus*, Lat. *odoreux*, old French. Milton has once placed the accent on the second syllable of this word; which, Mr. Nares says, is a licence found only in this passage, and, if the etymology were considered, would be accounted right. But this accentuation is not peculiar to Milton.] Fragrant; perfumed; sweet of scent.

Such fragrant flowers do give most *odorous* smell,
But her sweet odour did them all excel. *Spenser.*

Their private roofs on *odorous* timber borne,
Such as might palaces for kings adorn. *Waller.*

The bright consummate flower
Spirits *odorous* breathes. *Milton, P. L.* v. 482.

The hills, and dales, that plants *odó*r*ous* bare.
Transl. of Marino, by T. R. (1675,) p. 60.

We smell, because parts of the *odorous* body touch the nerves of our nostrils. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

O'DOUR. *n. s.* [*odor*, Lat. *odeur*, Fr.]

1. Scent, whether good or bad.

Democritus, when he lay a dying, sent for loaves of new bread, which having opened and poured a little wine into them, he kept himself alive with the *odour* till a certain feast was past. *Bacon.*

Infusions in air, for so we may call *odours*, have the same diversities with infusions in water; in that the several *odours* which are in one flower or other body, issue at several times, some earlier, some later. *Bacon.*

They refer sapor unto salt, and *odour* unto sulphur; they vary much concerning colour. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Where silver riv'lets play thro' flow'ry meads,
And woodbines give their sweets, and limes their shades,
Black kennels absent *odours* she regrets,
And stops her nose at beds of violets. *Young.*

2. Fragrance; perfume; sweet scent.

Me seem'd I smelt a garden of sweet flow'rs,
That dainty *odours* from them threw around,
For damsels fit to deck their lovers' bow'rs. *Spenser.*

By her intercession with the king she would lay a most seasonable and popular obligation upon the whole nation, and leave a pleasant *odour* of her grace and favour to the people behind her. *Clarendon.*

The Levites burned the holy incense in such quantities as refreshed the whole multitude with its *odours*, and filled all the region about them with perfume. *Addison.*

OE. This combination of vowels does not properly belong to our language, nor is ever found but in words derived from the Greek, and not yet wholly conformed to our manner of writing: *oe* has in such words the sound of *E.*

OECONO'MICKS. *n. s.* [οἰκονομικὸς; *œconomique*, Fr. from *oeconomy*. Both it and its derivatives are under *economy*.] Management of household affairs.

A prince's leaving his business wholly to his ministers, is as dangerous an errour in politicks, as a master's committing all to his servant, is in *oeconomicks*. *L'Estrange.*

OECUME'NICAL. *adj.* [οἰκεμενικὸς, from οἰκημενη.] General; respecting the whole habitable world.

This Nicene council was not received as an *oecumenical* council in any of the eastern patriarchates, excepting only that of Constantinople. *Stillingfleet.*

We must not make a computation of the Catholick church from that part of it which was within the compass of the Roman empire, though called *oecumenical*. *Leslie.*

OEDE'MA.† *n. s.* [οἴδημα, from οἰδέω, to swell. The word is *oedeme*, in the enlarged edition of Bullokar's Expositor, 1656.] A tumour. It is now and commonly by surgeons confined to a white, soft, insensible tumour, proceeding from cold and aqueous humours, such as happen to hydropick constitutions. *Quincy.*

OEDEMA'TICK. } *adj.* [from *oedema*.] Pertaining to
OEDE'MATOUS. } an oedema.

It is primarily generated out of the effusion of melancholick blood, or secondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or *oedematick* tumour. *Harvey.*

The great discharge of matter, and the extremity of pain, wasted her, *oedematus* swellings arose in her legs, and she languished and died. *Wiseman.*

OEI'LIAD. *n. s.* [from *oeil*, French] Glance; wink; token of the eye.

She gave *oeiliads* and most speaking looks
To noble Edmund. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

O'ER. contracted from *over*. See OVER.

His tears defac'd the surface of the well,
With circle after circle as they fell,
And now the lovely face but half appears,
O'er-run with wrinkles and defac'd with tears. *Addison.*

OESO'PHAGUS. *n. s.* [from οἰσὸς, wicker, from some similitude in the structure of this part to the contexture of that; and φάγω to eat.] The gullet; a long, large, and round canal, that descends from the mouth, lying all along between the windpipe and the joints of the neck and back, to the fifth joint of the back, where it turns a little to the right, and gives way to the descending artery; and both run by one another, till at the ninth the *oesophagus* turns again to the left, pierces the midriff, and is continued to the left orifice of the stomach. *Quincy.*

Wounds penetrating the *oesophagus* and *aspera arteria*, require to be stitched close, especially those of the *oesophagus*, where the sustenance and saliva so continually presseth into it. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

OF.† *prep.* [*af*, Goth. *of*, Icel. of, Saxon. This word is sometimes redundantly placed after the participle active; and should be avoided. Some have objected to the ternary exhibition, in one sentence, of this word: "She [Great Britain] sits in the midst *of* a mighty affluence *of* all the necessaries and conveniences *of* life." Addison, State of the War. The image in this sentence, bishop Hurd has observed, is fine; but the expression somewhat exceptionable on the account of *three ofs* coming together. Others see no inelegance in this accumulation; and cite Genesis, iii. 2. "We may eat *of* the fruit *of* the trees *of* the garden."]

1. It is put before the substantive that follows another in construction; as, *of these part were slain*; that is, *part of these.*

I cannot instantly raise up the gross
Of full three thousand ducats. *Shakspeare.*

He to his natural endowments *of* a large invention, a ripe judgement, and a strong memory, has joined the knowledge *of* the liberal arts. *Dryden.*

All men naturally fly to God in extremity, and the most atheistical person in the world, when forsaken *of* all hopes *of* any other relief, is forced to acknowledge him. *Tillotson.*

The rousing *of* the mind with some degrees *of* vigour, does set it free from those idle companions. *Locke.*

The value *of* land is raised only by a greater plenty *of* money. *Locke*

They will receive it at last with an ample accumulation *of* interest. *Smalridge.*

2. It is put among superlative adjectives.

The most renowned *of* all are those to whom the name is given Philippinæ. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

We profess to be animated with the best hopes *of* any men in the world. *Tillotson.*

At midnight, the most dismal and unseasonable time *of* all other, all those virgins arose and trimmed their lamps. *Tillotson.*

We are not to describe our shepherds as shepherds at this day really are, but as they may be conceived then to have been, when the best *of* men followed the employment. *Pope.*

Peace, *of* all worldly blessings, is the most valuable. *Small.*

3. From.

The captain of the Helots, with a blow whose violence grew *of* fury, not *of* strength, or *of* strength proceeding *of* fury, struck Palladius upon the side of the head. *Sidney.*

One that I brought up *of* a puppy, one that
I sav'd from drowning. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

He borrowed a box of the ear *of* the Englishman, and swore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakspeare.*

It was called Corcyra *of* Corcyra, the daughter of Æsopus. *Sandys, Trav.*

4. Concerning; relating to.

The quarrel is not now *of* fame and tribute,
Or *of* wrongs done unto confederates,
But for your own republick. *B. Jonson.*

This cannot be understood *of* the first disposition of the waters, as they were before the flood. *Burnet.*

All have this sense *of* war. *Smalridge.*

5. Out of.

Yet *of* this little he had some to spare,
To feed the famish'd and to clothe the bare. *Dryden.*

Look once again, and for thy husband lost,
Lo all that's left *of* him, thy husband's ghost. *Dryden.*

6. Among.

He is the only person *of* all others for an epic poem. *Dryden.*

Of all our heroes thou canst boast alone,
That Jove, whene'er he thunders, calls thee son. *Dryden.*

Neither can I call to mind any clergyman *of* my own acquaintance who is wholly exempt from this errour. *Swift.*

7. By. This sense was once very frequent, but is not now in use.

She dying
Shall be lamented, pitied, and excus'd
Of every bearer. *Shakspeare.*

Like heav'n in all, like earth in this alone,
That tho' great states by her support do stand,
Yet she herself supported is *of* none,
But by the finger of the Almighty's hand. *Davies.*

I was friendly entertained *of* the English consul. *Sandys.*

Lest a more honourable man than those be bidden *of* him. *Nelson, Fest.*

8. According to.

The senate
And people of Rome, *of* their accustom'd greatness,
Will sharply and severely vindicate
Not only any fact, but any practice
'Gainst the state. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

They do *of* right belong to you, being most of them first preached amongst you. *Tillotson, Dedication.*

Tancred, whose delight
Was plac'd in his fair daughter's daily sight,
Of custom, when his state affairs were done,
Would pass his pleasing hours with her alone. *Dryden.*

9. Noting power, ability, choice, or spontaneity. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Some soils put forth odorate herbs *of* themselves; as wild thyme. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Of himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty. *Stephens.*

The Venice glasses would crack *of* themselves. *Boyle.*

Of himself is none,
But that eternal infinite and one,
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end;
On him all beings, as their source, depend. *Dryden.*

The thirsty cattle, *of* themselves, abstain'd
From water, and their grassy fare disdain'd. *Dryden.*

To assert mankind to have been *of* himself, and without a cause, hath this invincible objection against it, that we plainly see every man to be from another. *Tillotson.*

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles; that is, no bodies can either move *of* themselves, or *of* themselves alter the direction of their motion. *Cheyne.*

A free people, as soon as they fall into any acts of civil society, do *of* themselves divide into three powers. *Swift.*

Howe'er it was civil in angel or elf,
For he ne'er could have filled it so well *of* himself. *Swift.*

10. Noting properties, qualities, or condition.

He was a man *of* a decayed fortune, and *of* no good education. *Clarendon.*

The colour of a body may be changed by a liquor which of itself is *of* no colour, provided it be saline. *Boyle.*

The fresh eglantine exhal'd a breath,
Whose odours were *of* pow'r to raise from death. *Dryden.*

A man may suspend the act of his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really *of* a nature, in itself and consequences, to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

The value of land is raised, when remaining *of* the same fertility it comes to yield more rent. *Locke.*

11. Noting extraction.

Lunsford was a man *of* an ancient family in Sussex. *Clarendon.*

Mr. Rowe was born *of* an ancient family in Devonshire, that for many ages had made a handsome figure in their country. *Rowe's Life.*

12. Noting adherence, or belonging.

Tubal, a wealthy Hebrew *of* my tribe,
Will furnish me. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Pray that in towns and temples *of* our own,
The name of great Anchises may be known. *Dryden.*

13. Noting the matter of any thing.

The chariot was all *of* cedar, gilt and adorned with crystal, save that the fore end had pannels of saphires set in borders *of* gold, and the hinder end the like *of* emeralds of the Peru colour. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

The common materials which the ancients made their ships *of*, were the wild ash, the evergreen oak, the beech, and the alder. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

14. Noting the motive.

It was not *of* my own choice I undertook this work. *Dryden.*

Our sovereign Lord has ponder'd in his mind
The means to spare the blood of gentle kind;
And *of* his grace and inborn clemency,
He modifies his first severe decree. *Dryden.*

15. Noting form or manner of existence.

As if our Lord, even of purpose to prevent this fancy of extemporal and voluntary prayers, had not left *of* his own framing, one which might remain as a part of the church liturgy, and serve as a pattern whereby to frame all other prayers with efficacy, yet without superfluity of words. *Hooker.*

16. Noting something that has some particular quality.

Mother, says the thrush, never had any such a friend as I have *of* this swallow. No, says she, nor ever mother such a fool as I have *of* this same thrush. *L'Estrange.*

17. Noting faculties of power granted.

If any man minister, let him do it as *of* the ability which God giveth. *1 Peter, iv. 11.*

18. Noting preference, or postponence.

Your highness shall repose you at the Tower.
— I do not like the Tower *of* any place. *Shakspeare.*

19. Noting change of one state to another.

O miserable *of* happy! is this the end
Of this new glorious world, and me so late
The glory of that glory, who now become
Accurs'd, *of* blessed? *Milton, P. L.*

20. Noting causality.

Good nature, by which I mean beneficence and candour, is the product of right reason; which *of* necessity will give allowance to the failures of others, by considering that there is nothing perfect in mankind. *Dryden.*

21. Noting proportion.

How many are there *of* an hundred, even amongst scholars themselves. *Locke.*

22. Noting kind or species.

To cultivate the advantages of success, is an affair *of* the cabinet; and the neglect of this success may be of the most fatal consequence to a nation. *Swift.*

23. It is put before an indefinite expression of time: as, *of* late, in late times; *of* old, in old time.

Of late, divers learned men have adopted the three hypostatical principles. *Boyle on Colours.*

In days *of* old there liv'd, of mighty fame,
A valiant prince, and Theseus was his name. *Dryden.*

OFF. *adv.* [*af*, Dutch.]

1. Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs: as, to *come off*; to *fly off*; to *take off*; which are found under the verbs.

2. It is generally opposed to *on*: as, to lay *on*; to take *off*. In this case it signifies, disunion; separation; breach of continuity.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practise the insinuating nod, and be *off* to them most counterfeitly. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Where are you, Sir John? come, *off* with your boots. *Shakspeare.*

See
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;
Then rend it *off*. *Dryden.*

A piece of silver coined for a shilling, that has half the silver clipped *off*, is no more a shilling than a piece of wood, which was once a sealed yard, is still a yard, when one half of it is broke *off*. *Locke.*

3. It signifies distance.

West of this forest, scarcely *off* a mile,
In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakspeare.*

About thirty paces *off* were placed harquebusiers. *Knolles.*

4. In painting or statuary it signifies projection or relief.

'Tis a good piece;
This comes *off* well and excellent. *Shakspeare.*

5. It signifies evanescence; absence or departure.

Competitions intermit, and go *off* and on as it happens, upon this or that occasion. *L'Estrange.*

6. It signifies any kind of disappointment; defeat; interruption; adverse division: as, the affair is *off*; the match is *off*.

7. On the opposite side of a question.

The questions no way touch upon puritanism, either *off* or on. *Sanderson.*

8. From; not toward.

Philoclea, whose delight of hearing and seeing was before a stay from interrupting her, gave herself to be seen unto her with such a lightening of beauty upon Zelmane, that neither she could look *on*, nor would look *off*. *Sidney.*

9. *Off* hand; not studied.

Several starts of fancy *off* hand look well enough. *L'Estrange.*

10. *To be off*. In common talk, signifies to recede from an intended contract or design.

11. *To come off*. To escape by some accident or subterfuge.

12. *To get off*. To make escape.

13. *To go off*. To desert; to abandon.

14. *To go off*. Applied to guns, to take fire and be discharged; borrowed from the arrow and bow.

15. *Well* or *ill off*. Having good or bad success.

16. *Off*, whether alone or in composition, means either literally or figuratively, disjunction, absence, privation, or distance.

OFF. *interject.* An expression of abhorrence, or command to depart.

Off, or I fly for ever from thy sight. *Smith, Phædra.*

OFF. *prep.*

1. Not on.

I continued feeling again the same pain; and finding it grow violent I burnt it, and felt no more after the third time; was never *off* my legs, nor kept my chamber a day. *Temple.*

2. Distant from.

Cicero's Tusculum was at a place called Grotto Ferrate, about two miles *off* this town, though most of the modern writers have fixed it to Frescati. *Addison on Italy.*

O'FFAL. *n. s.* [*off fall*, says Skinner, that which falls from the table: perhaps from *offa*, Lat.]

1. Waste meat; that which is not eaten at the table.

He let out the *offals* of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debtors in his pocket-book. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Carrion; coarse flesh.

I should have fatted all the region kites
With this slave's *offal*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Cram'd, and gorg'd, nigh burst,
With suck'd and glutted *offal*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value.

To have right to deal in things sacred, was accounted an argument of a noble and illustrious descent; God would not accept the *offals* of other professions. *South.*

If a man bemoan his lot,
That after death his mouldering limbs shall rot,
A secret sting remains within his mind;
The fool is to his own cast *offals* kind. *Dryden.*

They commonly fat hogs with *offal* corns. *Mortimer.*

4. Any thing of no esteem.

What trash is Rome? what rubbish and what *offal*? *Shakspeare.*

OFFE'NCE. *n. s.* [*offense*, Fr. *offensa*, from *offendo*, Latin.]

1. Crime; act of wickedness.

Thither with speed their hasty course they ply'd,
Where Christ the Lord for our *offences* dy'd. *Fairfax.*

Thou hast stol'n that, which after some few hours
Were thine without *offence*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. A transgression.

If, by the law of nature, every man hath not a power to punish *offences* against it, I see not how the magistrates of any community can punish an alien of another country. *Locke.*

3. Injury.

I have given my opinion against the authority of two great men, but I hope without *offence* to their memories; for I loved them living, and reverence them dead. *Dryden.*

4. Displeasure given; cause of disgust; scandal.

Giving no *offence* in any thing, that the ministry be not blamed. *2 Cor.* vi. 3.

He remembered the injury of the children of Bean, who had been a snare and an *offence* unto the people. *1 Mac.* iv.

The pleasures of the touch are greater than those of the other senses; as in warming upon cold, or refrigeration upon heat: for as the pains of the touch are greater than the *offences* of other senses, so likewise are the pleasures. *Bacon.*

By great and scandalous *offences*, by incorrigible misdemeanours, we may incur the censure of the church. *Pearson.*

5. Anger; displeasure conceived.

Earnest in every present humour, and making himself brave in his liking, he was content to give them just cause of *offence* when they had power to make just revenge. *Sidney.*

6. Attack; act of the assailant.

Courtesy that seemed incorporated in his heart, would not be persuaded to offer any *offence*, but only to stand upon the best defensive guard. *Sidney.*

I have equal skill in all the weapons of *offence*. *Richardson.*

OFFE'NCEFUL. *adj.* [*offence* and *full*.] Injurious; giving displeasure.

It seems your most *offenceful* act
Was mutually committed. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

OFFE'NCELESS.† *adj.* [from *offence*.] Unoffending; innocent.

You are but now cast in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even so as one would beat his *offenceless* dog to affright an imperious lion. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

I shall endeavour it may be *offenceless* to other men's ears. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

To OFFE'ND. *v. a.* [*offendo*, Lat.]

1. To make angry; to displease.

If much you note him
You shall *offend* him, and extend his passion,
Feed and regard him not. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Three sorts of men my soul hateth, and I am greatly *offended* at their life. *Ecclus.* xxv. 2.

The emperour himself came running to the place in his armour, severely reproving them of cowardice who had forsaken the place, and grievously *offended* with them who had kept such negligent watch. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Gross sins are plainly seen, and easily avoided by persons that profess religion. But the indiscreet and dangerous use of innocent and lawful things, as it does not shock and *offend* our consciences, so it is difficult to make people at all sensible of the danger of it. *Law.*

2. To assail; to attack.

He was fain to defend himself, and withal so to *offend* him that by an unlucky blow the poor Philoxenus fell dead at his feet. *Sidney.*

3. To transgress; to violate.

Many fear
More to *offend* the law. *Ballad.*

4. To injure.

Cheaply you sin, and punish crimes with ease,
Not as the *offended*, but th' offenders please. *Dryden.*

To OFFE'ND. *v. n.*

1. To be criminal; to transgress the law.

This man that of earthly matter maketh graven images, knoweth himself to *offend* above all others. *Wisd.* xiv. 13.

Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet *offend* in one point, he is guilty of all. *James*, ii. 10.

The bishops therefore of the church of England did noways *offend* by receiving from the Roman church into our divine service, such materials, circumstances or ceremonies as were religious and good. *White.*

2. To cause anger.

I shall *offend*, either to detain or give it. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. To commit transgression: with *against*.

Our language is extremely imperfect, and in many instances it *offends against* every part of grammar. *Swift.*

OFFE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *offend.*]

1. A criminal; one who has committed a crime; a transgressor; a guilty person.

All that watch for iniquity are cut off, that make a man an *offender* for a word. *Is.* xxix. 21.

Every actual sin, besides the three former, must be considered with a fourth thing, to wit, a certain stain, or blot which it imprints and leaves in the *offender*. *Perkins.*

So like a fly the poor *offender* dies;
But like the wasp, the rich escapes and flies. *Denham.*

How shall I lose the sin, yet keep the sense,
And love th' *offender*, yet detest th' offence? *Pope.*

The conscience of the *offender* shall be sharper than an avenger's sword. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

He that, without a necessary cause, absents himself from publick prayers, cuts himself off from the church, which hath always been thought so unhappy a thing, that it is the greatest punishment the governors of the church can lay upon the worst *offender*. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

2. One who has done an injury.

All vengeance comes too short,
Which can pursue the *offender*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

OFFE'NDRESS. *n. s.* [from *offender.*] A woman that offends.

Virginity murthers itself, and should be buried in highways out of all sanctified limit, as a desperate *offendress* against nature. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

OFFE'NSIBLE.* *adj.* [*offensible*, Fr.] Hurtful. Not in use. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

OFFE'NSIVE *adj.* [*offensif*, Fr. from *offensus*, Lat.]

1. Causing anger; displeasing; disgusting.

Since no man can do ill with a good conscience, the consolation which we herein seem to find is but a meer deceitful pleasing of ourselves in error, which must needs turn to our greater grief, if that which we do to please God most, be for the manifold defects thereof *offensive* unto him, *Hooker.*

It shall suffice, to touch such customs of the Irish as seem *offensive* and repugnant to good government. *Spenser.*

2. Causing pain; injurious.

It is an excellent opener for the liver, but *offensive* to the stomach. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The sun was in Cancer, in the hottest time of the year, and the heat was very *offensive* to me. *Brown, Trav.*

Some particular acrimony in the stomach sometimes makes it *offensive*, and which custom at last will overcome. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Assailant; not defensive.

He recounted the benefits and favours that he had done him, in provoking a mighty and opulent king by an *offensive* war in his quarrel. *Bacon.*

We enquire concerning the advantages and disadvantages betwixt those military *offensive* engines used among the ancients, and those of these latter ages. *Wilkins.*

Their avoiding, as much as possible, the defensive part, where the main stress lies, and keeping themselves chiefly to the *offensive*; perpetually objecting to the Catholick scheme, instead of clearing up the difficulties, which clog their own. *Waterland.*

OFFE'NSIVELY.† *adv.* [from *offensive.*]

1. Mischievously; injuriously.

In the least thing done *offensively* against the good of men, whose benefit we ought to seek for as our own, we plainly shew that we do not acknowledge God to be such as indeed he is. *Hooker.*

2. So as to cause uneasiness or displeasure.

A lady had her sight disordered, so that the images in her hangings did appear to her, if the room were not extraordinarily darkened, embellished with several *offensively* vivid colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. By way of attack; not defensively.

Therewith they in war *offensively* might wound. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 2.

All I shall observe on this head is, to entreat the polemick divine, in his controversy with the deists, to act rather *offensively* than to defend; to push home the grounds of his belief, and the impracticability of theirs, rather than to spend time in solving the objections of every opponent. *Goldsmith, Ess.* 17.

OFFE'NSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *offensive.*]

1. Injuriousness; mischief.

2. Cause of disgust.

The muscles of the body, being preserved sound and limber upon the bones, all the motions of the parts might be explicated with the greatest ease and without any *offensiveness*. *Grew, Mus.*

To O'FFER.† *v. a.* [oppian, Saxon; *offero*, Lat. *offrir*, Fr.]

1. To present; to exhibit any thing so as that it may be taken or received.

Some ideas forwardly *offer* themselves to all men's understandings; some sort of truths result from any ideas, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions. *Locke.*

Servants placing happiness in strong drink, make court to my young master, by *offering* him that which they love. *Locke.*

The heathen women under the Mogul, *offer* themselves to the flames at the death of their husbands. *Collier.*

2. To sacrifice; to immolate; to present as an act of worship: often with *up*, emphatical.

They *offered* unto the Lord of the spoil which they had brought, seven hundred oxen. 2 *Chron.* xv. 11.

An holy priesthood to *offer up* spiritual sacrifices. 1 *Pet.* ii. 5.

Whole herds of *offer'd* bulls about the fire,
And bristled boars and woolly sheep expire. *Dryden.*

When a man is called upon to *offer up* himself to his conscience, and to resign to justice and truth, he should be so far from avoiding the lists, that he should rather enter with inclination, and thank God for the honour. *Collier.*

3. To bid, as a price or reward.

Nor shouldst thou *offer* all thy little store,
Will rich Iolas yield, but *offer* more. *Dryden.*

4. To attempt; to commence.
Lysimachus armed about three thousand men, and began first to *offer* violence. *2 Mac.* iv. 40.

5. To propose.
In that extent wherein the mind wanders in remote speculations, it stirs not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have *offered* for its contemplation. *Locke.*
Our author *offers* no reason. *Locke*

To OFFER. *v. n.*

1. To be present; to be at hand; to present itself.
Th' occasion *offers*, and the youth complies. *Dryden*

2. To make an attempt.
No thought can imagine a greater heart to see and contemn danger, where danger would *offer* to make any wrongful threatning upon him *Sidney*
We came close to the shore, and *offered* to land *Bacon*
One *offers*, and in *offering* makes a stay,
Another forward sets, and doth no more *Daniel, Civ Wars*
I would treat the pope and his cardinals roughly, if they *offered* to see my wife without my leave *Dryden*

3. With *at*, to make an attempt.
I will not *offer at* that I cannot master *Bacon*
I hope they will take it well that I should *offer at* a new thing, and could forbear presuming to meddle where any of the learned pens have ever touched before *Graunt*
Write down and make signs to him to pronounce them, and guide him by shewing him by the motion of your own lips to *offer at* one of those letters, which being the easiest, he will stumble upon one of them *Holder*
The masquerade succeeded so well with him, that he would be *offering at* the shepherd's voice and call too *L'Estrange*
It contains the grounds of his doctrine, and *offers at* somewhat towards the disproof of mine *Atterbury*
Without *offering at* any other remedy, we hastily engaged in a war, which hath cost us sixty millions *Swift.*

O'FFER. *n. s.* [*offre*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Proposal of advantage to another.
Some nymphs there are, too conscious of their face,
These swell their prospects, and exalt their pride,
When *offers* are disdain'd, and love deny'd. *Pope*

2. First advance.
Force compels this *offer*,
And it proceeds from policy, not love—
—Mowbray, you overween to take it so.
This *offer* comes from mercy, not from fear. *Shakspeare*
What wouldst beg, Laertes,
That shall not be my *offer*, not thy asking? *Shakspeare.*

3. Proposal made.
The *offers* he doth make,
Were not for him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel*
I enjoined all the ladies to tell the company, in case they had been in the siege, and had the same *offer* made them as the good women of that place, what every one of them would have brought off with her, and have thought most worth the saving *Addison, Spect*
It carries too great an imputation of ignorance, or folly, to quit and renounce former tenets upon the *offer* of an argument which cannot immediately be answered *Locke*
The Arians, Eunomians and Macedonians, were then formally and solemnly challenged by the Catholicks, to refer the matter in dispute to the concurring judgement of the writers that lived before the controversy began, but they declined the *offer* *Waterland*

4. Price bid; act of bidding a price.
When stock is high, they come between,
Making by second hand their *offers*:
Then cunningly retire unseen,
With each a million in his coffers. *Swift*

5. Attempt; endeavour.
Many motions, though they be unprofitable to expel that which hurteth, yet they are *offers* of nature, and cause motions by consent; as in groaning, or crying upon pain. *Bacon.*
It is in the power of every one to make some essay, some *offer* and attempt, so as to shew that the heart is not idle or insensible, but that it is full and big, and knows itself to be so, though it wants strength to bring forth. *South, Serm.*
One sees in it a kind of *offer* at modern architecture, but at the same time that the architect has shown his dislike of the Gothic manner, one may see that they were not arrived at the knowledge of the true way. *Addison on Italy.*

6. Something given by way of acknowledgment.
Fair streams that do vouchsafe in your clearness to represent unto me my blubbered face, let the tribute *offer* of my tears procure your stay a while with me, that I may begin yet at last to find something that pities me *Sidney.*

O'FFERABLE.* *adj.* [from *offer*.] That may be offered.
Allowing all, that hath Cesar's image only on it, *offerable* to Cesar *W Mountague, Dev Ess. P* 1. (1648,) p. 124.

O'FFERER. *n. s.* [from *offer*.]

1. One who makes an offer.
Bold *offerers*
Of suite and gifts to thy renowned wife *Chapman.*

2. One who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.
If the mind of the *offerer* be good, this is the only thing God respecteth *Hooker.*
When he commanded Abraham to sacrifice Isaac, the place of the offering was not left undetermined, and to the *offerer's* discretion *South, Serm.*

O'FFERING.✝ *n. s.* [oppunz, Saxon.] A sacrifice; any thing immolated, or offered in worship.
Plucking the entrails of an *offering* forth,
They could not find a heart within the beast. *Shakspeare.*
They are polluted *offerings*, more abhorr'd
Than spotted livers in the sacrifice *Shakspeare.*
When thou shalt make his soul an *offering* for sin, he shall see his seed *Is* liii. 10.
The gloomy god
Stood mute with awe, to see the golden rod,
Admir'd the destin'd *offering* to his queen,
A venerable gift so rarely seen *Dryden.*
What nations now to Juno's power will pray,
Or *offerings* on my slighted altars lay? *Dryden, Virg.*
I'll crown her,
That my awaken'd soul may take her flight,
Renew'd in all her strength, and fresh with life,
An *offering* fit for heaven. *Addison, Cato.*
Inferior *offerings* to thy god of vice
Are duly paid in fiddles, cards, and dice. *Young.*

O'FFERTORY.✝ *n. s.* [*offertoire*, Fr.] An anthem chanted during the offering, a part of the mass; and, since the reformation, applied to the sentences in the communion-office, read while the alms are collected: and hence the act of offering.
Wel coude he rede a lesson or a storie,
But alderbest he sang an *offertorie*. *Chaucer, C T Prol.*
Then shall the priest return to the Lord's table, and begin the *offertory* *Comm Pr. Rubrick, Comm. Office.*
He went into St Paul's church, where he made *offertory* of his standards, and had orisons and Te Deum sung. *Bacon.*
The administration of the sacrament he reduced to an imitation, though a distant one, of primitive frequency, to once a month, and therewith its anciently inseparable appendant, the *offertory* *Fell*

O'FFERTURE.✝ *n. s.* [from *offer*.] Offer; proposal of kindness. A word not now in use.
Thou hast prevented us with *offertures* of thy love, even when we were thine enemies *King Charles*
The people's good should be first considered, not bargained for, and bought by inches with the bribe of more *offertures*.
Milton, Eiconoclast. ch. 11.

O'FFICE. *n. s.* [*office*, Fr. *officium*, Lat.]

1. A publick charge or employment; magistracy.
You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all season'd *office*, and to wind
Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Methought this staff, mine *office*-badge in court,
Was broke in twain. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
The insolence of *office*. *Shakspeare.*
Is it the magistrate's *office*, to hear causes or suits at law, and to decide them? *Kettlworth.*

2. Agency; peculiar use.

All things that you should use to do me wrong,
Deny their *office*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

In this experiment the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of so many prisms, every interval producing the phenomenon of one prism. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. Business; particular employment.

The sun was sunk, and after him the star
Of Hesperus, whose *office* is to bring
Twilight upon the earth. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered.

Wolves and bears
Casting their savageness aside, have done
Like *offices* of pity. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Mrs. Ford, I see you are obsequious in your love, and I profess requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the simple *office* of love, but in all the accoustrement, complement, and ceremony of it. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

I would I could do a good *office* between you. *Shakspeare.*

The wolf took occasion to do the fox a good *office*. *L'Estrange.*

You who your pious *offices* employ,
To save the reliques of abandon'd Troy. *Dryden, Virg.*

5. Act of worship.

This gate
Instructs you how to adore the heavens, and bows you
To morning's holy *office*. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

6. Formulary of devotions.

Whosoever hath children or servants, let him take care that they say their prayers before they begin their work: the Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the creed, is a very good *office* for them, if they are not fitted for more regular *offices*. *Bp. Taylor.*

7. Rooms in a house appropriated to particular business.

What do we but draw anew the model
In fewer *offices*? at least desist
To build at all. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Let *offices* stand at distance, with some low galleries to pass from them to the palace itself. *Bacon.*

8. [*Officina*, Latin.] Place where business is transacted.

What shall good old York see there,
But empty lodgings and unfurnish'd walls,
Unpeopled *offices*, untrodden stones? *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Empson and Dudley, though they could not but hear of these scruples in the king's conscience, yet as if the king's soul and his money were in several *offices*, that the one was not to intermeddle with the other, went on with as great rage as ever. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

He had set up a kind of *office* of address; his general correspondencies by letters. *Fell.*

To O'FFICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to discharge; to do.

I will be gone, although
The air of Paradise did fan the house,
And angels *offic'd* all. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

O'FFICER. *n. s.* [*officier*, French.]

1. A man employed by the publick.

'Tis an office of great worth,
And you an *officer* fit for the place. *Shakspeare.*
Submit you to the people's voices,
Allow their *officers*, and be content
To suffer lawful censure. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The next morning there came to us the same *officer* that came to us at first to conduct us to the stranger's house. *Bacon.*

If it should fall into the French hands, all the princes would return to be the several *officers* of his court. *Temple.*

As a magistrate or great *officer* he locks himself up from all approaches. *South, Serm.*

Birds of prey are an emblem of rapacious *officers*. A superior power takes away by violence from them that which by violence they took away from others. *L'Estrange.*

Since he has appointed *officers* to hear it, a suit at law in itself must needs be innocent. *Kettleworth.*

2. A commander in the army.

If he did not nimbly ply the spade,
His surly *officer* ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*
I summon'd all my *officers* in haste,
All came resolv'd to die in my defence. *Dryden.*

The bad disposition he made in landing his men, shews him not only to be much inferiour to Pompey as a sea *officer*, but to have had little or no skill in that element. *Arbuthnot.*

3. One who has the power of apprehending criminals, or men accountable to the law.

The thieves are possest with fear
So strongly, that they dare not meet each other;
Each takes his fellow for an *officer*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
We charge you
To go with us unto the *officers*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

O'FFICERED. *adj.* [from *officer*.] Commanded; supplied with commanders.

What could we expect from an army *officered* by Irish papists and outlaws. *Addison, Freeholder.*

OFFI'CIAL. *adj.* [*official*, Fr. from *office*.]

1. Conducive; appropriate with regard to use.

In this animal are the guts, the stomach, and other parts *official* unto nutrition, which, were its aliment the empty reception of air, their provisions had been superfluous. *Brown.*

2. Pertaining to a publick charge.

The tribunes
Endue you with the people's voice. Remains
That, in th' *official* marks invested, you
Anon do meet the senate. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

OFFI'CIAL. *n. s.*

Official is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Ayliffe.*

A poor man found a priest over familiar with his wife, and because he spake it abroad and could not prove it, the priest sued him before the bishop's *official* for defamation. *Camden.*

OFFI'CIALLY.* *adv.* [from *official*.] By authority.

Some bitterness is *officially* squeezed into every man's cup for his soul's health. *Sterne, Serm. on Penances.*

OFFI'CIALTY. *n. s.* [*officialité*, Fr. from *official*.] The charge or post of an official.

The office of an *officialty* to an archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*

To OFFI'CIATE. *v. a.* [from *office*.] To give in consequence of office.

All her number'd stars that seem to roll
Spaces incomprehensible, for such
Their distance argues, and their swift return
Diurnal, merely to *officiate* light
Round this opacous earth, this punctual spot. *Milton, P. L.*

To OFFI'CIATE. *v. n.*

1. To discharge an office, commonly in worship.

No minister *officiating* in the church, can with a good conscience omit any part of that which is commanded by the aforesaid law. *Sanderson.*

Who of the bishops or priests that *officiates* at the altar, in the places of their sepulchres, ever said we offer to thee Peter or Paul? *Stillingfleet.*

To prove curates no servants, is to rescue them from that contempt which they will certainly fall into under this notion; which considering the number of persons *officiating* this way, must be very prejudicial to religion. *Collier.*

2. To perform an office for another.

OFFICI'NAL.† *adj.* [from *officina*, a shop.] Used in a shop, or belonging to it: thus *officinal* plants and drugs are those used in the shops.

I had always, in my *officinal* state, been kept in awe by lace and embroideries. *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 123.

OFFI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*officieux*, Fr. *officiosus*, Lat.]

1. Kind; doing good offices.

Yet, not to earth are those bright luminaries
Officious; but to thee, earth's habitant. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Importunately forward.

You are too *officious*
In her behalf that scorns your services. *Shakspeare.*

At Taunton they killed in fury an *officious* and eager commissioner for the subsidy. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Cato, perhaps
I'm too *officious*, but my forward cares
Would fain preserve a life of so much value. *Addison.*

Offi'ciously.† *adv.* [from *officious.*]

1. Importunately forward.

This was the rare morsel so *officiously* snatched up. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

The most corrupt are most obsequious grown,
And those they scorn'd, *officiously* they own. *Dryden.*

Flatt'ring crouds *officiously* appear,
To give themselves, not you, an happy year. *Dryden.*

2. Dutifully, with proper service.

Trusting only upon our Saviour, we act wisely and justly, gratefully and *officiously*. *Barrow, vol. iii. S. 1.*

3. Kindly; with unasked kindness.

Let thy goats *officiously* be nurst,
And led to living streams to quench their thirst. *Dryden.*

Offi'ciousness. *n. s.* [from *officious.*]

1. Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour. Commonly in an ill sense.

I shew my *officiousness* by an offering, though I betray my poverty by the measure. *South.*

2. Service.

In whom is required understanding as in a man, courage and vivacity as in a lion, service and ministerial *officiousness* as in the ox, and expedition as in the eagle. *Brown.*

O'ffing.† *n. s.* [from *off.*] The act of steering to a distance from the land. Dr. Johnson. — *Offing* implies out at sea, or at a competent distance from the shore. Dr. Hawkesworth.

We had by noon a pretty good *offing*. *Cabinet's Voyage.*

O'ffset. *n. s.* [*off* and *set.*] Sprout, shoot of a plant.

They are multiplied not only by the seed, but many also by the root, producing *offsets* or creeping under ground. *Ray.*

Some plants are raised from any part of the root, others by *offsets*, and in others the branches set in the ground will take root. *Locke.*

Offscou'ring. *n. s.* [*off* and *scour.*] Recrement, part rubbed away in cleaning any thing.

Thou hast made us as the *offscouring* and refuse in the midst of the people. *Lam. iii. 45.*

Being accounted, as St. Paul says, the very filth of the world, and the *off-scouring* of all things. *Kettlewell.*

O'ffscum.* *adj.* [*off* and *scum.*] Refuse, vile.

A most vile game, devised by the *offscum* rascals of men. *Tr. of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 207.*

O'ffspring.† *n. s.* [*off* and *spring.* Sax. ofspring. Spenser has placed the accent on the last syllable, F. Q. iii. ix. 44.]

1. Propagation; generation.

All things coveting to be like unto God in being ever, that which cannot hereunto attain personally, doth seem to continue itself by *offspring* and propagation. *Hooker.*

2. The thing propagated or generated; children, descendants.

When the fountain of mankind
Did draw corruption, and God's curse, by sin,
This was a charge, that all his heirs did bind,
And all his *offspring* grew corrupt therein. *Davies.*

To the gods alone
Our future *offspring*, and our wives are known. *Dryden.*

His principal actor is the son of a goddess, not to mention the *offspring* of other deities. *Addison, Spect.*

3. Production of any kind.

Though both fell before their hour,
Time on their *offspring* hath no power,
Nor fire nor fate their bays shall blast,
Nor death's dark vail their days o'ercast. *Denham.*

To **OFFU'SCATE.†** *v. a. offusco*, Latin; *offusquer*, Fr.] To dim; to cloud; to darken.

Disdaining and despising all vice and laziness, which *offuscate* and diffame the children of good houses. *Wodroephe, Fr. Gramm. (1623,) p. 364.*

Offusca'tion.† *n. s.* [from *offuscate.*] The act of darkening.

Is this the honour which man hath by being a little world, that he hath these earthquakes in himself, sudden shakings; these lightnings, sudden flashes; these thunders, sudden noises, these eclypses, sudden *offuscations* and darknings of his senses, &c. *Donne, Devot. p. 6.*

Oft.† *adv.* [oft, Sax. *ufta*, Goth. *oft*, Icel. from *of*, *oft*, too much. Serenius. In the superlative, *oftest.*] Often; frequently; not rarely; not seldom.

In labours more abundant, in stripes above measure, in prisons more frequent, in deaths *oft*. *2 Cor. xi. 23.*

It may be a true faith, for so much as it is; it is one part of true faith, which is *oft* mistaken for the whole. *Hammond.*

Glory and popular praise,
Rocks, whereon greatest men have *oftest* wreck'd.
Milton, P. R.

Favours to none, to all she smiles extends,
Oft she rejects, but never once offends. *Pope.*

O'ften.† *adv.* [from oft, Saxon; in the comparative, *oftener*, *oftner*, superlative, *oftenest*, *oftnest.*] Oft; frequently, many times, not seldom.

The queen that bore thee,
Oftner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

In journeying *often*. *2 Cor. xi. 26.*

He sent for him the *oftener*. *Acts, xxiv. 26.*

A lusty black-brow'd girl, with forehead broad and high,
That *often* had bewitcht the sea-gods with her eye. *Drayton.*

Who does not more admire Cicero as an author, than as a consul of Rome, and does not *oftner* talk of the celebrated writers of our own country in former ages, than of any among their contemporaries? *Addison, Freeholder.*

O'ften.* *adj.* Frequent.

Our merciful God first visited this people in great and *often* mercy. *Abp. Sandys, Serm.*

Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine *often* infirmities. *1 Tim. v. 23.*

See, by *often* trials, what turn they take. *Locke on Educat. § 66.*

O'ftenness.* *n. s.* [from *often.*] Frequency.

Degrees of well-doing there could be none, except in the seldomness and *oftenness* of doing well. *Hooker.*

O'ftentimes. *adv.* [*often* and *times*. From the composition of this word it is reasonable to believe, that *oft* was once an adjective, of which *often* was the plural; which seems retained in the phrase *thine often infirmities*. See Often.] Frequently; many times, often.

Is our faith in the blessed Trinity a matter needless, to be so *oftentimes* mentioned and opened in the principal part of that duty which we owe to God, our publick prayer? *Hooker.*

The difficulty was by what means they could ever arrive to places *oftentimes* so remote from the ocean. *Woodward.*

It is equally necessary that there should be a future state, to vindicate the justice of God, and solve the present irregularities of Providence, whether the best men be *oftentimes* only, or always the most miserable. *Atterbury.*

O'fttimes. *adv.* [*oft* and *times.*] Frequently; often.

Ofttimes nothing profits more
Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right,
Well manag'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Ofttimes before I hither did resort,
Charm'd with the conversation of a man
Who led a rural life. *Dryden and Lee.*

Ogdoa'stich.* *n. s.* [ὀγδοος and στίχος, Greek.] A poem of eight lines.

His request to Diana in an hexastich, and her answer in an *ogdoastich*, hexameters and pentameters, — are in the British story. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 1.*

It will not be much out of the bias to insert, in this *ogdoastique*, a few verses of the Latin which was spoken in that age. *Howell, Instr. For. Trav.* p. 143.

OGE'E.† } *n. s.* [*ogive, augive*, Fr. Cotgrave.] A
OGI'VE. } sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow; almost in the form of an S, and is the same with what Vitruvius calls *cima*. Cima reversa, is an *ogee* with the hollow downwards. *Harris.*

OGGANI'TION.* *n. s.* [*oggannio*, Lat.] The act of snarling like a dog; murmuring; grumbling.

Nor will I abstain, notwithstanding your *oggannition*, to follow the steps and practice of antiquity. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* (1625,) p. 288.

O'GHAM.* *n. s.* A particular kind of steganography, or writing in cipher, practised by the Irish.

King Charles I. corresponded with the earl of Glamorgan, when in Ireland, in the *ogham* cipher. *Astle, Orig. and Prog. of Writing*, ch. 6.

To O'GLE. *v. a.* [*oogh*, an eye, Dutch.] To view with side glances, as in fondness; or with a design not to be heeded.

From their high scaffold with a trumpet cheek,
And *ogling* all their audience, then they speak. *Dryden.*

Whom is he *ogling* yonder? himself in his looking glass. *Arbuthnot.*

O'GLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A side glance.

I teach the church *ogle* in the morning, and the playhouse *ogle* by candle-light. I have also brought over with me a new flying *ogle* fit for the ring. *Addison, Spect.* No. 46.

O'GLER. *n. s.* [*oogheler*, Dutch.] A sly gazer; one who views with side glances.

Upon the disuse of the neck-piece, the tribe of *oglers* stared the fair sex in the neck rather than in the face. *Addison.*

Jack was a prodigious *ogler;* he would ogle you the outside of his eye inward, and the white upward. *Arbuthnot.*

O'GLING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Practice of viewing with side glances.

If the female tongue will be in motion, why should it not be set to go right? Could they talk of the different aspects and conjunctions of planets, they need not be at the pains to comment upon *oglings* and clandestine marriages. *Addison.*

If we inspect into the usual process of modern courtship, we shall find it to consist in a devout turn of the eyes, called *ogling*. *Swift, Fragment.*

The speech from the throne, in the opening of the session in 1795, threw out *oglings* and glances of tenderness. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

O'GLIO. *n. s.* [from *olla*, Spanish.] A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley; a hotchpotch.

These general motives of the common good, I will not so much as once offer up to your lordship, though they have still the upper end; yet, like great *oglios*, they rather make a shew than provoke appetite. *Suckling.*

Where is there such an *oglio* or medley of various opinions in the world again, as those men entertain in their service, without any scruple as to the diversity of their sects and opinions? *King Charles.*

He that keeps an open house, should consider that there are *oglios* of guests, as well as of dishes, and that the liberty of a common table is as good as a tacit invitation to all sorts of intruders. *L'Estrange.*

O'GRE.* } *n. s.* [*ogre*, French.] An imaginary mon-
O'GRESS. } ster of the East.

The prince heard enough to convince him of his danger, and then perceived that the lady, who called herself the daughter of an Indian king, was an *ogress;* wife to one of those savage dæmons, called *ogre;* who stay in remote places, and make use of a thousand wiles to surprize and devour passengers. *Transl. of Arabian Nights' Entertainments.*

O'GRESSES.† *n. s.* [In heraldry.] Cannon balls of a black colour. *Ainsworth.*

Argent 2 bends sable betwixt two *ogresses*. *Ashmole, Berk.* ii. 417.

OH. *interject.* An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.

Oh me! all the horse have got over the river, what shall we do? *Walton, Angler.*

My eyes confess it,
My every action speaks my heart aloud;
But *oh*, the madness of my high attempt
Speaks louder yet! *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

OIL.† *n. s.* [æl, Saxon; *aleu*, Goth. from *ala*, ignem sustentare. Ihre, and Serenius. *Oel*, Teut. *oleum*, Lat. ἔλαιον, Gr.]

1. The juice of olives expressed.

Bring pure *oil* olive beaten for the light. *Ex.* xxvii. 20.

2. Any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter.

In most birds there is only one gland; in which are divers cells, ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the nipple of the *oil* bag. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

3. The juices of vegetables, whether expressed or drawn by the still, that will not mix with water.

Oil with chemists called sulphur, is the second of their hypostatical, and of the true five chymical principles. It is an inflammable, unctuous, subtile substance, which usually rises after the spirit. The chemists attribute to this principle all diversity of colours. There are two sorts of *oil;* one, which will swim upon water, as *oil* of anniseed and lavender, which the chemists call essential; and another kind, which probably is mixt with salts, and will sink in water, as the *oil* of guaiacum and cloves. *Harris.*

After this expressed *oil*, we made trial of a distilled one; and for that purpose made choice of the common *oil* or spirit. *Boyle.*

A curious artist long inur'd to toils
Of gentler sort, with combs, and fragrant *oils*,
Whether by chance, or by some god inspir'd,
So touch'd his curls, his mighty soul was fir'd. *Young.*

To OIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear or lubricate with oil.

The men fell a rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain *oiled*. *Wotton.*

Amber will attract straws thus *oiled*, it will convert the needles of dials, made either of brass or iron, although they be much *oiled*, for in those needles consisting free upon their centre there can be no adhesion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Swift *oils* many a spring which Harley moves. *Swift.*

OI'LCOLOUR. *n. s.* [*oil* and *colour*.] Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.

Oilcolours, after they are brought to their due temper, may be preserved long in some degree of softness, kept all the while under water. *Boyle.*

OI'LER.* *n. s.* [from *oil*.] One who trades in oils and pickles. This word is in Huloet. We now say *oilman*.

OI'LINESS. *n. s.* [from *oily*.] Unctuousness; greasiness; quality approaching to that of oil.

Basil hath fat and succulent leaves; which *oiliness*, if drawn forth by the sun, will make a very great change. *Bacon.*

Wine is inflammable, so as it hath a kind of *oiliness*. *Bacon.*

Smoke from unctuous bodies and such whose *oiliness* is evident, he nameth nidor. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Chyle has the same principles as milk, viscidity from the caseous parts, an *oiliness* from the butyraceous parts, and an acidity from the tartareous. *Floyer.*

The flesh of animals which live upon other animals, is most antiacid; though offensive to the stomach sometimes by reason of their *oiliness*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

OI'LMAN. *n. s.* [*oil* and *man*.] One who trades in oils and pickles.

OI'LSHOP. *n. s.* [*oil* and *shop.*] A shop where oils and pickles are sold.

OI'LY. *adj.* [from *oil.*]

1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil.

The cloud, if it were *oily* or fatty, will not discharge; not because it sticketh faster, but because air preyeth upon water and flame, and fire upon oil. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Watry substances are more apt to putrify than *oily.* *Bacon.*

Flame is grosser than gross fire, by reason of the mixture with it of that viscous *oily* matter, which, being drawn out of the wood and candle, serves for fewel. *Digby.*

2. Fatty; greasy.

This *oily* rascal is known as well as Paul's;
Go call him forth. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

OI'LYGRAIN. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

OI'LYPALM. *n. s.* A tree. It grows as high as the mainmast of a ship. The inhabitants make an oil from the pulp of the fruit, and draw a wine from the body of the trees, which inebriates; and with the rind of these trees they make mats to lie on. *Miller.*

To **OINT.**† *v. a.* [*oincter, ointer*, old Fr. from *unctus*, Lat.] To anoint; to smear with something unctuous. *Huloet.*

Ointing [them] with honey in the sun. *Blount, Voyage to the Levant*, (1650,) p. 94.

They *oint* their naked limbs with mother'd oil,
Or from the founts where living sulphurs boil,
They mix a medicine to foment their limbs. *Dryden.*

Ismarus was not wanting to the war,
Directing *ointed* arrows from afar;
And death with poison arm'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

OI'NTMENT. *n. s.* [from *oint.*] Unguent; unctuous matter to smear any thing.

Life and long health that gracious *ointment* gave,
And deadly wounds could heal, and rear again
The senseless corpse appointed for the grave. *Spenser.*

O'KER. *n. s.* [See OCHRE.] A colour.

And Klaius taking for his younglings cark,
Lest greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Busy with *oker* did their shoulders mark. *Sidney.*

Red *oker* is one of the most heavy colours; yellow *oker* is not so, because it is clearer. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

OLD.† *adj.* [eald, ald, yld, Saxon; from yldan, ildan, senescere. See ELD.]

1. Past the middle part of life; not young.

To *old* age since you yourself aspire,
Let not *old* age disgrace my high desire. *Sidney.*

He wooes high and low, young and *old.* *Shakspeare.*

Wanton as girls, as *old* wives fabulous. *Cowley.*

'Tis greatly wise to know, before we're told,
The melancholy news that we grow *old.* *Young.*

2. Decayed by time.

Thy raiment waxed not *old* upon thee. *Deut.* viii. 4.

3. Of long continuance; begun long ago.

When Gardiner was sent over as ambassador into France, with great pomp, he spoke to an old acquaintance of his that came to take his leave of him. *Camden, Rem.*

4. Not new.

Ye shall eat of the *old* store. *Levit.* xxvi. 10.

The vine beareth more grapes when it is young; but grapes that make better wine when it is *old;* for that the juice is better concocted. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

5. Ancient; not modern.

The Genoese are cunning, industrious, and inured to hardship; which was the character of the *old* Ligurians. *Addison.*

6. Of any specified duration.

How *old* art thou? Not so young, Sir, to love a woman for singing; nor so *old* to doat on her for any thing. I have years on my back forty-eight. *Shakspeare, K Lear.*

Plead you to me, fair dame, I know you not.
In Ephesus I am but two hours *old*,
As strange unto your town as to your talk. *Shakspeare.*

He did enfold
Within an oxe hide, flea'd at nine years *old*,
All the airie blasts, that were of stormie kinds. *Chapman.*

Any man that shall live to see thirty persons descended of his body alive together, and all above three years *old*, makes this feast, which is done at the cost of the state. *Bacon.*

7. Subsisting before something else.

Equal society with them to hold,
Thou need'st not make new songs, but sing the *old.* *Cowley.*

The Latian king, unless he shall submit,
Own his *old* promise, and his new forget,
Let him in arms the power of Turnus prove. *Dryden.*

He must live in danger of his house falling about his ears, and will find it cheaper to build it from the ground in a new form; which may not be so convenient as the *old.* *Swift.*

8. Long practised.

Then said I unto her that was *old* in adulteries, will they now commit whoredoms with her? *Ezek.* xxiii. 43.

9. A word to signify, in burlesque language, more than enough. Dr. Johnson. — It is a common expression, in the middle and northern parts of England, for *great*, without burlesque intention.

I shall have *old* laughing. *Trag. of Soliman and Perseda*, (1599.)

Here will be *old* utis; it will be an excellent stratagem. *Shakspeare.*

Here's a knocking indeed; if a man were porter of hell gate, he should have *old* turning the key. *Shakspeare.*

10. *Of old.* Long ago; from ancient times.

These things they cancel, as having been instituted in regard of occasions peculiar to the times *of old*, and as being now superfluous. *Hooker.*

Whether such virtue spent *of old* now fail'd
More angels to create. *Milton, P. L.*

A land there is, Hesperia nam'd *of old*,
The soil is fruitful, and the men are bold;
Now call'd Italia, from the leader's name. *Dryden.*

In days *of old* there liv'd of mighty fame,
A valiant prince, and Theseus was his name. *Dryden.*

O'LDEN. *adj.* [from *old;* perhaps the Saxon plural.] Ancient. This word is not now in use.

Blood hath been shed ere now, i'th' *olden* time,
Ere human statute purg'd the gen'ral weal. *Shakspeare.*

OLDFA'SHIONED. [*old* and *fashion.*] Formed according to obsolete custom.

Some are offended that I turned these tales into modern English; because they look on Chaucer as a dry, *oldfashioned* wit, not worth reviving. *Dryden.*

He is one of those *oldfashioned* men of wit and pleasure, that shews his parts by raillery on marriage. *Addison.*

O'LDISH.* *adj.* [from *old.*] Somewhat old. *Sherwood.*

O'LDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *old.*] Old age; antiquity; not newness; quality of being old.

This policy and reverence of ages, makes the world bitter to the best of our times; keeps our fortunes from us till our *oldness* cannot relish them. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

We should serve in newness of spirit, not in *oldness* of the letter. *Rom.* vii. 6.

OLEA'GINOUS. *adj.* [*oleaginus*, Lat. from *oleum, oleagineux*, Fr.] Oily; unctuous.

The sap when it first enters the root, is earthy, watery, poor, and scarce *oleaginous.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

OLEA'GINOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *oleaginous.*] Oiliness.

In speaking of the *oleaginousness* of urinous spirits, I employ the word most rather than all. *Boyle.*

OLEA'NDER. *n. s.* [*oleandre*, Fr.] The plant rosebay.

OLEA'STER. *n. s.* [Latin.] Wild olive; a species of olive. It is a native of Italy, but will endure the cold of our climate, and grow to the height of six-

teen or eighteen feet. It blooms in June, and perfumes the circumambient air to a great distance.
Miller.

O'LEOSE. } O'LEOUS. } *adj.* [*oleosus*, Lat.] Oily.

Rain water may be endued with some vegetating or prolifick virtue, derived from some saline or *oleose* particles it contains.
Ray on the Creation.

In falcons is a small quantity of gall, the *oleous* parts of the chyle being spent most on the fat, *Floyer on the Humours.*

O'LDSAID.* *adj.* [*old* and *said.*] Long since said; reported of old.

To kirk the nar, from God more far,
Has been an *old-said* saw. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

O'LDWIFE.* *n. s.* [*old* and *wife.*] A contemptuous name for an old prating woman.

Refuse profane and *old-wives'* fables. 1 *Tim.* iv. 7.

Countrymen lighten their toiling, *oldwives* their spinning, mariners their labours, soldiers their dangers, by their several musical harmonies. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 334.

She did gallop at an *oldwife's* rate.
Fanshaw, Poems, (1676,) p. 297.

OLERA'CEOUS.* *adj.* [*oleraceus*, Lat.] Like to potherbs.

It [mustard] is the smallest of seeds of plants apt to grow unto a lignous substance, and from an herby and *oleraceous* vegetable to become a kind of tree. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 28.

To OLFA'CT. *v. a.* [*olfactus*, Latin.] To smell. A burlesque word.

There is a machiavilian plot,
Tho' every nare *olfact* it not. *Hudibras.*

OLFA'CTORY. *adj.* [*olfactoire*, Fr. from *olfacio*, Lat.] Having the sense of smelling.

Effluvias, or invisible particles that come from bodies at a distance, immediately affect the *olfactory* nerves. *Locke.*

O'LID. } O'LIDOUS. } *adj.* [*olidus*, Lat.] Stinking; fetid.

In a civit cat a different and offensive odour proceeds partly from its food, that being especially fish, whereof this humour may be a garous excretion and *olidous* separation. *Brown.*

The fixt salt would have been not unlike that of men's urine; of which *olid* and despicable liquor I chose to make an instance, because chemists are not wont to take care for extracting the fixt salt of it. *Boyle.*

OLIGA'RCHICAL.* *adj.* [from *oligarchy.*] Belonging to or denoting an oligarchy.

I cannot by royal favour, or by popular delusion, or by *oligarchical* cabal, elevate myself above a certain very limited point. *Burke, Speech in Parl.* (1782)

O'LIGARCHY. *n. s.* [ὀλιγαρχία.] A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number; aristocracy.

The worst kind of *oligarchy* is, when men are governed indeed by a few, and yet are not taught to know what those few be, whom they should obey, *Sidney.*

We have no aristocracies but in contemplation, all *oligarchies*, wherein a few men domineer, do what they list *Burton.*

After the expedition into Sicily, the Athenians chose four hundred men for administration of affairs, who became a body of tyrants, and were called an *oligarchy*, or tyranny of the few; under which hateful denomination they were soon after deposed. *Swift.*

O'LIO. *n. s.* [*olla*, Span.] A mixture; a medley. See OGLIO.

Ben Jonson, in his Sejanus and Catiline, has given us this *olio* of a play, this unnatural mixture of comedy and tragedy.
Dryden on Dram. Poetry.

I am in a very chaos, to think I should so forget myself: but I have such an *olio* of affairs, I know not what to do.
Congreve, Way of the World

O'LITORY. *n. s.* [*olitor*, Latin.] Belonging to the kitchen garden.

Gather your *olitory* seeds. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

OLIVA'STER.† *adj.* [*olivastre*, Fr.] Darkly brown; tawny.

The countries of the Abyssenes, Barbary, and Peru, where they are tawny, *olivaster*, and pale, are generally more sandy.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The Bannyans are *olivaster*, or of a tawny complexion.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 45.

O'LIVE.† *n. s.* [*olive*, Fr. *olea*, Lat. from the Greek ἐλαία, having the digamma inserted, i. e. ἐλαίFα. Morin. The tree was brought into Europe from Greece.] A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace; the fruit of the tree.

The leaves are for the most part oblong and evergreen; the flower consists of one leaf, the lower part of which is hollowed, but the upper part is divided into four parts; the ovary, which is fixed in the center of the flower cup, becomes an oval, soft, pulpy fruit, abounding with a fat liquor inclosing an hard rough stone. *Miller.*

To thee the heavens, in thy nativity,
Adjudg'd an *olive* branch and laurel crown,
As likely to be blest in peace and war. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

In the purlieus of this forest, stands
A sheepcote fenc'd about with *olive* trees. *Shakspeare.*

The seventh year thou shalt let it rest: In like manner thou shalt deal with thy vineyard and *olive* yard. *Ex.* xxiii. 11.

Their *olive*-bearing town. *Dryden, Æn.*

It is laid out into a grove, a vineyard, and an allotment for *olives* and herbs. *Broome.*

O'LIVED.* *adj.* [from *olive.*] Decorated with olive-trees.

Green as of old each *oliv'd* portal smiles,
And still the Graces build my Grecian piles:
My Gothic spires in ancient glory rise,
And dare with wonted pride to rush into the skies.
Warton, Triumph of Isis.

O'LLA.* *n. s.* [Spanish.] An oglio.

I was at an *olla podrida* of his making.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

Not to tax him for want of elegance as a courtier, in writing oglio for *olla*, the Spanish word. *Milton, Eiconoclast,* § 15.

OLY'MPIAD.* *n. s.* [*olympias*, Latin.] A Grecian epoch; the space of four years.

The Olympick games were celebrated every fifth year; and the interval was called an *olympiad*, consisting of four Julian years. *Gregory, Posthum.* p. 151.

The same was 316 years before the first *olympiad*, the reckoning of the annals of the Greeks.
Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 209.

O'MBRE. *n. s.* [*hombre*, Spanish.] A game of cards played by three.

He would willingly carry her to the play; but she had rather go to lady Centaure's and play at *ombre.* *Tatler.*

When *ombre* calls his hand and heart are free,
And, join'd to two, he fails not to make three. *Young.*

OME'GA. *n. s.* [ωμέγα.] The last letter of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last.

I am alpha and *omega*, the beginning and the ending.
Rev. i. 8.

O'MELET.† *n. s.* [*omelette*, or *amelette*, Fr. M. de la Mothe le Vayer plausibly derives it from *œuf*, an egg, and *melez*, mingled. But see Critopuli Emend. et Animadv. in Meursii Glossarium Græco-Barb. p. 9. "ΑΜΥΛΑΤΟΝ. Du Fresne *placentam* esse ait ex ἀμύλου, seu ex *farina candidissima.*"] A kind of pancake made with eggs.

Clary, when tender, not to be rejected, and, in *omlets*, made up with cream. *Evelyn, Acet.* § 16.

O'MEN. *n. s.* [*omen*, Lat.] A sign good or bad; a prognostick.

Hammond would steal from his fellows into places of privacy, there to say his prayers, *omens* of his future pacifick temper and eminent devotion. *Fell.*

When young kings begin with scorn of justice,
They make an *omen* to their after reign. *Dryden.*

The speech had *omen* that the Trojan race
Should find repose, and this the time and place. *Dryden.*

Choose out other smiling hours,
Such as have lucky *omens* shed
O'er forming laws and empires rising. *Prior.*

O'MENED. *adj.* [from *omen.*] Containing prognosticks.

Fame may prove,
Or *omen'd* voice, the messenger of Jove,
Propitious to the search. *Pope, Odyss.*

OME'NTUM. *n. s.* [Latin.]

The cawl, called also reticulum, from its structure, resembling that of a net. When the peritonæum is cut, as usual, and the cavity of the abdomen laid open, the *omentum* or cawl presents itself first to view. This membrane, which is like a wide and empty bag, covers the greatest part of the guts. *Quincy.*

O'MER. *n. s.* A Hebrew measure about three pints and a half English. *Bailey.*

To O'MINATE. *v. n.* [*ominor*, Lat.] To foretoken; to shew prognosticks.

This *ominates* sadly, as to our divisions with the Romanists. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

To O'MINATE.* *v. a.* To foretoken.

I take no pleasure, God knows, to *ominate* ill to my dear nation, and dearer mother the Church of England. *Seasonable Serm.* (1644,) p. 23.

OMINA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *ominor*, Lat.] Prognostick.

The falling of salt is an authentick presagement of ill luck, yet the same was not a general prognostick of future evil among the ancients; but a particular *omination* concerning the breach of friendship. *Brown.*

Ominations by words, names, places, times, in so many several chapters full of elaborate vanity. *Spencer on Prodigies*, p. 102.

O'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *omen.*]

1. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; foreshewing ill; inauspicious.

Let me be duke of Clarence;
For Glo'ster's dukedom is *ominous.* *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Pomfret, thou bloody prison,
Fatal and *ominous* to noble peers. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

These accidents the more rarely they happen, the more *ominous* are they esteemed, because they are never observed but when sad events do ensue. *Hayward.*

Roving the Celtick and Iberian fields,
[He] last betakes him to this *ominous* wood. *Milton, Comus.*

As in the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice without an heart was accounted *ominous;* so in the christian worship of him, an heart without a sacrifice is worthless. *South.*

Pardon a father's tears,
And give them to Charinus' memory;
May they not prove as *ominous* to thee. *Dryden.*

2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill.

Though he had a good *ominous* name to have made a peace, nothing followed. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

It brave to him, and *ominous* does appear,
To be oppos'd at first, and conquer here. *Cowley.*

O'MINOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *ominous.*] With good or bad omen.

Philo Judæus collecteth, that this his sublime and celestial disposition was *ominously* foretold him, in his very name. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 319.

To me how *ominously* the prophets sung,
Even from the time that heavenly infant sprung
In my chaste womb! Old Simeon this reveal'd,
And in my soul the deadly wound beheld. *Sandys, Christ's Passion*, p. 65.

We see then how credible an author Manetho is, and what truth there is like to be in the account of ancient times given by the Egyptian historians, when the chief of them so lamentably and *ominously* stumbles in his very entrance into it. *Stillingfleet, Orig. Sac.* i. 2.

O'MINOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *ominous.*] The quality of being ominous.

When the day, set for his audience, came, there happened to be such an extraordinary thunder, and such deluges of rain, as disgraced the show, and heightened the opinion of the *ominousness* of this embassy. *Burnet, Hist. of his own Times*, an. 1687.

OMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*omissus*, Lat.]

1. Neglect to do something; forbearance of something to be done.

Whilst they were held back purely by doubts and scruples, and want of knowledge without their own faults, their *omission* was fit to be connived at. *Kettlewell.*

If he has made no provision for this change, the *omission* can never be repaired, the time never redeemed. *Rogers.*

2. Neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes.

Omission to do what is necessary,
Seals a commission to a blank of danger. *Shakspeare.*

The most natural division of all offences, is into those of *omission* and those of commission. *Addison, Freeholder.*

To OMI'T. *v. a.* [*omitto*, Lat.]

1. To leave out; not to mention.

These personal comparisons I *omit*, because I would say nothing that may savour of a spirit of flattery. *Bacon.*

Great Cato there, for gravity renown'd,
Who can *omit* the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipio's worth? *Dryden.*

2. To neglect to practise.

Her father *omitted* nothing in her education that might make her the most accomplished woman of her age. *Addison.*

OMI'TTANCE. *n. s.* [from *omit.*] Forbearance. Not in use.

He said, mine eyes were black, and my hair black;
And now I am remember'd, scorn'd at me!
I marvel why I answer'd not again;
But that's all one, *omittance* is no quittance. *Shakspeare.*

OMNIFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*omnifariam*, Lat.] Of all varieties or kinds.

These particles could never of themselves, by *omnifarious* kinds of motion, whether fortuitous or mechanical, have fallen into this visible system. *Bentley.*

But if thou *omnifarious* drinks wou'd'st brew;
Besides the orchard, ev'ry hedge and bush
Affords assistance. *Philips.*

OMNI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*omnis* and *fero*, Latin.] All-bearing. *Dict.*

OMNI'FICK. *adj.* [*omnis* and *facio*, Lat.] All-creating.

Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou deep, peace!
Said then the *Omnifick* Word, your discord end. *Milton, P. L.*

O'MNIFORM.† *adj.* [*omnis* and *forma*, Lat.] Having every shape.

What else need, and what else can be, the immediate object of our understanding, but the divine ideas, the *omniform* essence of God? *Norris, Reflect. on Locke*, p. 31.

The living fire, the living *omniform* seminary of the world, and other expressions of the like nature,—in the ancient and Platonick philosophy. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 281.

OMNIFO'RMITY.* *n. s.* [from *omniform.*] Quality of possessing every shape.

Her self-essential *omniformity.* *More, Song of the Soul*, B. iii.

Truth in the power, or faculty, is nothing else but a conformity of its conceptions or ideas unto the natures and relations of things; which in God we may call an actual, steady, immoveable, eternal *omniformity*, as Plotinus calls the Divine Intellect, *ἓν πάντα.* *Bp. Rust, Disc. on Truth*, § 18.

OMNI'GENOUS. *adj.* [*omnigenus*, Lat.] Consisting of all kinds. *Dict.*

OMNIPA'RITY. *n. s.* [*omnis* and *par*, Lat.] General

Their own working heads affect, without commandment of the word, to wit, *omniparity* of churchmen. *White.*

OMNIPERCI'PIENCE.* } *n. s.* [*omnis* and *percipio*, Lat.]
OMNIPERCI'PIENCY. } Perception of every thing.

This omnipresence, or *omnipercipience* terrestrial, is one main ground of that religious worship due to God, which we call invocation. *More, Antid. against Idolatry*, ch. 2.

All the modes or ways of the communication of this *omnipercipiency* to saints or angels are either very incredible, if not impossible, or extremely ridiculous as to any excuse for their invocation. *More, Antid. against Idol.* ch. 2.

OMNIPERCI'PIENT.* *adj.* [*omnis* and *percipiens*, Lat.] Perceiving every thing.

An *omnipercipient* omnipresence, which does hear and see whatever is said or transacted in the world, — is a certain excellency in God. *More, Antid. against Idol.* ch. 2.

OMNI'POTENCE.† } *n. s.* [*omnipotence*, old French;
OMNI'POTENCY. } *omnipotentia*, Lat.] Almighty power; unlimited power.

Whatever fortune
Can give or take, love wants not, or despises;
Or by his own *omnipotence* supplies. *Denham.*

As the soul bears the image of the divine wisdom, so this part of the body represents the *omnipotency* of God, whilst it is able to perform such wonderful effects. *Wilkins.*

The greatest danger is from the greatest power, and that is *omnipotency*. *Tillotson.*

How are thy servants blest, O Lord,
How sure is their defence,
Eternal wisdom is their guide,
Their help *omnipotence!* *Addison.*

Will *omnipotence* neglect to save,
The suffering virtue of the wise and brave? *Pope.*

OMNI'POTENT.† *adj.* [*omnipotent*, old French; *omnipotens*, Lat.] Almighty; powerful without limit; all-powerful.

You were also Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda: oh *omnipotent* love! how near the god drew to the complexion of a goose! *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The perfect being must needs be *omnipotent;* both as self-existent and as immense: for he that is self-existent, having the power of being, hath the power of allbeing; equal to the cause of all being, which is to be *omnipotent*. *Grew.*

OMNI'POTENT.* *n. s.* One of the appellations of the Godhead.

So spake the *Omnipotent*, and with his words
All seem'd well pleas'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Fool! not to think how vain
Against the *Omnipotent* to rise in arms. *Milton, P. L.*

OMNI'POTENTLY.* *adv.* [from *omnipotent*.] Powerfully without limit.

And, to close all, *omnipotently* kind. *Young, Night Th.* 9.

OMNIPRE'SENCE.† } *n. s.* [*omnis* and *præsentia*, Lat.]
OMNIPRE'SENCY. } Ubiquity; unbounded presence.

He also went
Invisible, yet staid, such privilege
Hath *omnipresence*. *Milton, P. L.*

Adam, thou know'st his *omnipresence* fills
Land, sea, and air *Milton, P. L.*

The soul is involved and present to every part: and if my soul can have its effectual energy upon my body with ease, with how much more facility can a being of immense existence and *omnipresence*, of infinite wisdom and power, govern a great but finite universe? *Hale.*

Lose not the advantage of solitude, and the society of thyself; nor be only content, but delight, to be alone and single with *omnipresency*. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 9.

Omnipresency no invisible Power, which we know, has, but only God. *More, Antid. against Idol.* ch. 7.

OMNIPRE'SENT. *adj* [*omnis* and *præsens*, Lat.] Ubiquitary; present in every place.

Omniscient master, *omnipresent* king,
To thee, to thee, my last distress I bring. *Prior.*

OMNIPRESE'NTIAL.* *adj.* [from *omnipresent*.] Implying unbounded presence.

His *omnipresential* filling all things being an inseparable property of his divine nature, always agreed to him. *South, Serm.* vii. 22.

OMNI'SCIENCE. } *n. s.* [*omnis* and *scientia*, Latin.]
OMNI'SCIENCY. } Boundless knowledge; infinite wisdom.

In all this misconstruction of my actions, as I have no judge but God above me, so I can have comfort to appeal to his *omniscience*. *King Charles.*

Thinking by retirement to obscure himself from God, Adam infringed the *omnisciency* and essential ubiquity of his Maker, who, as he created all things, is beyond and in them all. *Brown.*

An immense being does strangely fill the soul; and omnipotency, *omnisciency*, and infinite goodness, enlarge the spirit while it fixtly looks upon them. *Burnet.*

Since thou boasts'st th' *omniscience* of a God,
Say in what cranny of Sebastian's soul,
Unknown to me, so loath'd a crime is lodg'd? *Dryden.*

OMNI'SCIENT. *adj.* [*omnis* and *scio*, Lat.] Infinitely wise; knowing without bounds; knowing every thing.

By no means trust to your own judgement alone; for no man is *omniscient*. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

What can 'scape the eye
Of God all-seeing, or deceive his heart
Omniscient? *Milton, P. L.*

Whatsoever is known, is some way present; and that which is present, cannot but be known by him who is *omniscient*. *South.*

It is one of the natural notions belonging to the Supreme Being, to conceive of him that he is *omniscient*. *Wilkins.*

Omniscient master, omnipresent king,
To thee, to thee, my last distress I bring. *Prior.*

OMNI'SCIOUS. *adj.* [*omnis* and *scio*, Lat.] All-knowing. Not in use.

I dare not pronounce him *omniscious*, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead, and incommunicable to any created substance. *Hakewill on Providence.*

O'MNIUM.* *n. s.* [Latin.] The aggregate of certain portions of different stocks in the publick funds. *Mason.*

You are my *omnium*. *Coleman, Polly Honeycomb.*

O'MNIUM-GATHERUM.* A cant term for a miscellaneous collection of things or persons.

At a solemn dancing, first you had the grave measures; then the corantoes: — at length to Trenchmore, and the cushion-dance; and then all the company dances, lord and groom, lady and kitchen-maid; no distinction. So, in our court in queen Elizabeth's time, gravity and state were kept up. In king James's time things were pretty well. But in king Charles's time there has been nothing but Trenchmore, and the cushion-dance, *omnium-gatherum*, &c. *Selden, Table Talk.*

OMNI'VOROUS.† *adj.* [*omnis* and *voro*, Lat.] All-devouring. *Dict.*

He has not observed on the nature of vanity, who does not know, that it is *omnivorous*. *Burke.*

OMO'PLATE. *n. s.* [ὦμος and πλατὺς.] The shoulder blade. *Dict.*

OMPHALO'PTICK. *n. s.* [ὀμφαλὸς and ὀπτικὸς.] An optick glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens. *Dict.*

O'MY.* *adj.* [*em*, Su. Goth. *im*, Icel. vapour, which Verelius derives (as Dr. Jamieson observes, noticing the affinity of our word to the Scottish *oam*,

steam,) from the M. Goth. *ahma*, spiritus; to which we may add the Gr. ἄημα.] Mellow: spoken in the north, of land. *Ray, and Grose.*

ON.† *prep.* [*ana*, Gothick; *an*, Germ. *aen*, Teut.]

1. It is put before the word, which signifies that which is under, that by which any thing is supported, which any thing strikes by falling, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed.

He is not lolling *on* a lewd love-bed,
But *on* his knees at meditation, *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
What news?—
—Richmond is *on* the seas.—
—There let him sink and be the seas *on* him. *Shakspeare.*

Distracted terror knew not what was best;
On what determination to abide. *Daniel, Civ. Wars.*

How soon hath Time, the subtle thief of youth,
Stol'n *on* his wing my three-and-twentieth year. *Milton, Sonnet.*

As some to witness truth, Heav'n's call obey,
So some *on* earth must, to confirm it, stay. *Dryden.*

They stooping low,
Perch'd *on* the double tree. *Dryden.*

On me, *on* me, let all thy fury fall,
Nor err from me, since I deserve it all. *Pope.*

2. It is put before any thing that is the subject of action.

The unhappy husband, husband now no more,
Did *on* his tuneful harp his loss deplore. *Dryden.*

3. Noting addition or accumulation.

Mischiefs *on* mischiefs, greater still and more,
The neighbouring plain with arms is cover'd o'er. *Dryden.*

4. Noting a state of progression.

Ho, Mæris! whither *on* thy way so fast?
This leads to town. *Dryden.*

5. It sometimes notes elevation.

Choose next a province for thy vineyard's reign,
On hills above, or in the lowly plain. *Dryden.*

The spacious firmament *on* high. *Addison.*

6. Noting approach or invasion.

Their navy ploughs the watery main,
Yet soon expect it *on* your shores again. *Dryden.*

7. Noting dependance or reliance.

On God's providence and *on* your bounty, all their present support and future hopes depend. *Smalridge.*

8. At, noting place.

On each side her,
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling
Cupids. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

9. It denotes the motive or occasion of any thing.

The same prevalence of genius, the world cannot pardon your concealing, *on* the same consideration, because we neither have a living Varus nor a Horace. *Dryden.*

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory, must not be expressed like the ecstasy of a harlequin *on* the receipt of a letter from his mistress. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

The best way to be used by a father *on* any occasion, to reform any thing he wishes mended in his son. *Locke.*

We abstain, *on* such solemn occasions from things lawful, out of indignation that we have often gratified ourselves in things unlawful. *Smalridge, Serm.*

10. It denotes the time at which any thing happens: as, this happened *on* the first day. *On* is used, I think, only before day or hour, not before denominations of longer time.

In the second month, *on* the seven-and-twentieth day. *Gen.* viii. 14.

11. It is put before the object of some passion.

Compassion *on* the king commands me stoop. *Shakspeare.*

Cou'd tears recal him into wretched life,
Their sorrow hurts themselves; *on* him is lost. *Dryden.*

12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened.

Hence *on* thy life; the captive maid is mine,
Whom not for price or pray'rs I will resign. *Dryden.*

13. Noting imprecation.

Sorrow *on* thee, and all the pack of you,
That triumph thus upon my misery! *Shakspeare.*

14. Noting invocation.

On thee, dear wife, in desarts all alone
He call'd. *Dryden, Georg.*

15. Noting the state of a thing fired. This sense seems peculiar, and is perhaps an old corruption of *a fire*.

—The earth shook to see the heavens *on fire*
And not in fear of your nativity. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The horses burnt as they stood fast tied in the stables, or by chance breaking loose, ran up and down with their tails and mains *on* a light fire. *Knolles, Hist of the Turks.*

His fancy grows in the progess, and becomes *on* fire like a chariot wheel by its own rapidity. *Pope, Pref. to Iliad.*

16. Noting stipulation or condition.

I can be satisfied *on* more easy terms. *Dryden.*

17. Noting distinction or opposition.

The Rhodians, *on* the other side, mindful of their former honour, valiantly repulsed the enemy. *Knolles.*

18. Before *it*, by corruption, it stands for *of*.

This tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
The sudden breach *on't*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

A thriving gamester has but a poor trade *on't*, who fills his pockets at the price of his reputation. *Locke on Education.*

19. Noting the matter of an event.

Note,
How much her grace is alter'd *on* the sudden? *Shakspeare.*

20. *On*, the same with *upon*. See Upon.

21. Formerly common for *in*: as, *on* live, i. e. *in* life. Chaucer. See the ninth sense of *A*, and also the adjective Alive.

On. *adv.*

1. Forward; in succession.

As he forbore one act, so he might have forborn another, and after that another, and so *on*, till he had by degrees weakened, and at length mortified and extinguished the habit itself. *South, Serm.*

If the tenant fail the landlord, he must fail his creditor, and he his, and so *on*. *Locke.*

These smaller particles are again composed of others much smaller, all which together are equal to all the pores or empty spaces between them; and so *on* perpetually till you come to solid particles, such as have no pores. *Newton.*

2. Forward; in progression.

On indeed they went; but oh! not far;
A fatal stop travers'd their head-long course. *Daniel.*

So saying, *on* he led his radiant files. *Milton, P. L.*

My hasting days fly *on* with full career. *Milton, Sonnet.*

Hopping and flying, thus they led him *on*
To the slow lake. *Dryden.*

What kindled in the dark the vital flame,
And ere the heart was form'd, push'd *on* the reddening stream. *Blackmore on Creation.*

Go to, I did not mean to chide you;
On with your tale. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

3. In continuance; without ceasing.

Let them sleep, let them sleep *on*,
Till this stormy night be gone,
And the eternal morrow dawn. *Crashaw.*

Sing *on*, sing *on*, for I can ne'er be cloy'd. *Dryden.*

You roam about, and never are at rest;
By new desires, that is, new torments still possest:
As in a feverish dream you still drink *on*,
And wonder why your thirst is never gone. *Dryden.*

The peasants defy the sun; they work *on* in the hottest part of the day without intermission. *Locke.*

4. Not off: as, he is neither *on* nor *off*, that is, he is irresolute.

5. Upon the body, as part of dress. His cloaths were neither *on* nor *off;* they were disordered. See Off.

A long cloak he had *on*. *Sidney.*

Stiff in brocade, and pinch'd in stays,
Her patches, paint, and jewels *on;*
All day let envy view her face,
And Phyllis is but twenty-one. *Prior.*

A painted vest prince Voltager had *on*,
Which from a naked Pict his grandsire won. *Blackmore.*

6. It notes resolution to advance forward; not backward.

Since 'tis decreed, and to this period lead
A thousand ways, the noblest path we'll tread;
And bravely *on*, till they or we, or all,
A common sacrifice to honour fall. *Denham.*

7. It is through almost all its significations opposed to *off*, and means approach, junction, addition, or presence.

On. *interject.* A word of incitement or encouragement to attack; elliptically for *go on.*

Therefore *on*, or strip your sword stark-naked; for meddle you must. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Cheerly *on*, couragious friends,
To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of sharp war. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

On then, my muse! and fools and knaves expose,
And, since thou can'st not make a friend, make foes. *Young.*

Once.† *adv.* [the genitive case of *one;* anes, anes. Sax. of an. "*At enast*, una vice. Sueth. ant. Kon. Styr." Serenius.]

1. One time.

Trees that bear mast, are fruitful but *once* in two years; the cause is, the expence of sap. *Bacon.*

Forthwith from out the ark a raven flies,
And after him the surer messenger,
A dove, sent forth *once* and again to spy
Green trees or ground. *Milton, P. L.*

Once every morn he march'd, and *once* at night. *Cowley.*

You came out like some great monarch, to take a town but *once* a year, as it were for your diversion, though you had no need to extend your territories. *Dryden.*

O virgin! daughter of eternal night,
Give me this *once* thy labour, to sustain
My right, and execute my just disdain. *Dryden.*

In your tuneful lays,
Once more resound the great Apollo's praise. *Pope.*

2. A single time.

Who this heir is, he does not *once* tell us. *Locke.*

3. The same time.

At *once* with him they rose:
Their rising all at *once* was as the sound
Of thunder heard remote. *Milton, P. L.*

Fir'd with this thought, at *once* he strain'd the breast,
And on the lips a burning kiss impress'd. *Dryden.*

4. At a point of time indivisible.

Night came on, not by degrees prepared,
But all at *once;* at *once* the winds arise,
The thunders roll. *Dryden, Cym. and Iphig.*

Now that the fixed stars, by reason of their immense distance, appear like points, unless so far as their light is dilated by refraction, may appear from hence, that when the moon passes over them and eclipses them, their light vanishes, not gradually like that of the planets, but all at *once*. *Newton.*

5. One time, though no more.

Fuscinus, those ill deeds that sully fame,
In blood *once* tainted, like a current run
From the lewd father to the lewder son. *Dryden.*

6. At the time immediate.

This hath all its force at *once*, upon the first impression, and is ever afterwards in a declining state. *Atterbury.*

7. Formerly; at a former time.

Thereon his arms and *once*-lov'd portrait lay,
Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey. *Denham.*

My soul had *once* some foolish fondness for thee,
But hence 'tis gone. *Addison.*

8. At a future time. Obsolete.

The wisdom of God thought fit to acquaint David with that court which he shall *once* govern. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.*

9. *Once* seems to be rather a noun than an adverb, when it has *at* before it, and when it is joined with an adjective: as, *this once*, *that once*.

One. *adj.* [an, æn, Saxon; *een*, Dutch; *ein*, German; ἕν, Gr.]

1. Less than two; single; denoted by an unite.

The man he knew was one that willingly,
For *one* good look would hazard all. *Daniel.*

Pindarus the poet, and one of the wisest, acknowledged also *one* God the most high, to be the father and creator of all things. *Ralegh.*

Love him by parts in all your numerous race,
And from those parts form *one* collected grace;
Then when you have refin'd to that degree,
Imagine all in *one*, and think that *one* is he. *Dryden.*

2. Indefinitely: any; some one.

We shall
Present our services to a fine new prince,
One of these days. *Shakspeare.*

I took pains to make thee speak, taught thee each hour
One thing or other. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

3. It is added to *any*.

When *any one* heareth the word of the kingdom, and understandeth it not, then cometh the wicked one and catcheth away that which was sown in his heart. *St. Matt.* xiii. 19.

If *any one* prince made a felicity in this life, and left fair fame after death, without the love of his subjects, there were some colour to despise it. *Suckling.*

4. Different; diverse: opposed to *another*.

What a precious comfort to have so many, like brothers, commanding *one another*'s fortunes. *Shakspeare.*

It is *one* thing to draw outlines true, the features like, the proportions exact, the colouring tolerable, and *another* thing to make all these graceful. *Dryden.*

Suppose the common deph of the sea, taking *one* place with *another*, to be about a quarter of a mile. *Burnet.*

It is *one* thing to think right, and *another* thing to know the right way to lay our thoughts before others with advantage and clearness. *Locke.*

My legs were closed together by so many wrappers *one* over *another*, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Addison.*

There can be no reason why we should prefer any *one* action to *another*, but because we have greater hopes of advantage from the *one* than from the other. *Smalridge.*

Two bones rubbed hard against *one another*, or with a file, produce a fetid smell. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

At *one* time they keep their patients so warm, as almost to stifle them, and all of a sudden the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker on Learning.*

5. One of two opposed to *the other*.

Ask from the *one* side of heaven unto *the other*, whether there hath been any such thing as this. *Deut.* iv. 32.

Both the matter of the stone and marchasite, had been at once fluid bodies, till *one* of them, probably the marchasite, first growing hard, *the other*, as being yet of a more yielding consistence, accommodated itself to the harder's figure. *Boyle.*

6. Not many; the same.

The church is therefore *one*, though the members may be many; because they all agree in *one* faith. There is *one* Lord and *one* faith, and that truth once delivered to the saints, which whosoever shall receive, embrace, and profess, must necessarily be accounted *one* in reference to that profession: for if a company of believers become a church by believing, they must also become *one* church by believing *one* truth. *Pearson.*

7. Particularly one.

One day when Phœbe fair,
With all her band was following the chase,
This nymph quite tir'd with heat of scorching air,
Sat down to rest. *Spenser.*

One day, in turning some uncultur'd ground,
In hopes a free-stone quarry might be found,
His mattock met resistance, and behold
A casket burst, with diamonds fill'd, and gold. *Harte.*

8. Some future.

Heaven waxeth old, and all the spheres above
Shall *one* day faint, and their swift motion stay;
And time itself, in time shall cease to move,
Only the soul survives and lives for aye. *Davies.*

ONE. *n. s.* [There are many uses of the word *one*, which serve to denominate it a substantive, though some of them may seem rather to make it a pronoun relative, and some may perhaps be considered as consistent with the nature of an adjective, the substantive being understood.]

1. A single person.

If *one* by *one* you wedded all the world,
She you kill'd would be unparallel'd. *Shakspeare.*

Although the beauties, riches, honours, sciences, virtues, and perfections of all men were in the present possession of *one*, yet somewhat beyond and above all this there would still be sought and earnestly thirsted for. *Hooker.*

From his lofty steed he flew,
And raising *one* by *one* the suppliant crew,
To comfort each. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

If *one* must be rejected, *one* succeed,
Make him my Lord, within whose faithful breast
Is fix'd my image, and who loves me best. *Dryden.*

When join'd in *one*, the good, the fair, the great,
Descends to view the muse's humble seat. *Granville.*

2. A single mass or aggregate.

It is *one* thing only as a heap is *one*. *Blackmore.*

3. The first hour.

Till 'tis *one* o'clock, our dance of custom
Let us not forget. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

4. The same thing.

I answer'd not again;
But that's all *one*. *Shakspeare.*

To be in the understanding, and not to be understood, is all *one* as to say any thing is, and is not in the understanding. *Locke.*

5. A person, indefinitely and loose.

A good acquaintance with method will greatly assist every *one* in ranging human affairs. *Watts, Logick.*

6. A person, by way of eminence.

Ferdinand
My father, king of Spain, was reckon'd *one*,
The wisest prince that there had reign'd. *Shakspeare.*

7. A distinct or particular person.

That man should be the teacher is no part of the matter; for birds will learn *one* of another. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

No nations are wholly aliens and strangers the *one* to the other. *Bacon, Holy War.*

The obedience of the *one* to the call of grace, when the other, supposed to have sufficient, if not an equal measure, obeys not, may reasonably be imputed to the humble, malleable, melting temper. *Hammond.*

One or other sees a little box which was carried away with her, and so discovers her to her friends. *Dryden.*

8. Persons united.

As I have made ye *one*, lords, *one* remain:
So I grow stronger, you more honour gain. *Shakspeare.*

9. Concord; agreement; one mind.

The king was well instructed how to carry himself between Ferdinando and Philip, resolving to keep them at *one* within themselves. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

He is not at *one* with himself what account to give of it. *Tillotson.*

10. [*On*, *l'on*, French. It is used sometimes a general or indefinite nominative for any man, any person. For *one* the English formerly used *men*; as, they live obscurely, *men* know not how; or die obscurely, *men* mark not when. Ascham. For which it would now be said, *one* knows not how, *one* knows not when; or, it is not known how.] Any person; any man indefinitely.

It is not so worthy to be brought to heroical effects by fortune or necessity, like Ulysses and Æneas, as by *one's* own choice and working. *Sidney.*

One may be little the wiser for reading this dialogue, since it neither sets forth what Erona is, nor what the cause should be which threatens her with death. *Sidney.*

One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man blessed with ease, affluence, and power; not of one who had been just stripped of all those advantages. *Atterbury.*

For provoking of urine, *one* should begin with the gentlest first. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

For some time *one* was not thought to understand Aristotle, unless he had read him with Averroe's comment. *Baker.*

11. A person of particular character.

Then must you speak
Of *one* that lov'd not wisely, but too well;
Of *one* not easily jealous; but being wrought
Perplex'd in the extreme. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

With lives and fortunes trusting *one*
Who so discreetly us'd his own. *Waller.*

Edward I. was *one* who very well knew how to use a victory, as well as obtain it. *Hale.*

One who contemned divine and human laws. *Dryden.*

Forgive me, if that title I afford
To *one*, whom Nature meant to be a lord. *Harte.*

12. *One* has sometimes a plural, either when it stands for persons indefinitely; as, the *great ones* of the world: or when it relates to some thing going before, and is only the representative of the antecedent noun. This relative mode of speech, whether singular or plural, is in my ear not very elegant, yet is used by good authors.

Be not found here; hence with your little *ones*. *Shakspeare.*

Does the son receive a natural life? The subject enjoys a civil *one*: that's but the matter, this the form. *Holyday.*

These successes are more glorious which bring benefit to the world, than such ruinous *ones* as are dyed in human blood. *Glanville.*

He that will overlook the true reason of a thing which is but *one*, may easily find many false *ones*, error being infinite. *Tillotson.*

The following plain rules and directions, are not the less useful because they are plain *ones*. *Atterbuay.*

There are many whose waking thoughts are wholly employed on their sleeping *ones*. *Addison, Spect.*

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who might possibly have been a good *one*, had he been invested with an authority limited by law. *Addison, Freeholder.*

This evil fortune which attends extraordinary men, hath been imputed to divers causes that need not be set down, when so obvious an *one* occurs, that when a great genius appears, the dunces are all in conspiracy against him. *Swift.*

13. *One another*, is a mode of speech very frequent; as, they love *one another*; that is, one of them loves another: the storm beats the trees against *one another*; that is, one against another.

In democratical governments, war did commonly unite the minds of men; when they had enemies abroad, they did not contend with *one another* at home. *Davenant.*

O'NEBERRY. *n. s.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] Wolf'sbane.

O'NEEYED. *adj.* [*one* and *eye*.] Having only one eye.

A sign-post dauber wou'd disdain to paint
The *one-ey'd* hero on his elephant. *Dryden.*

The mighty family
Of *one-ey'd* brothers hasten to the shore. *Addison.*

ONEIROCRI'TICAL. *adj.* [*oneirocritique*, French; ὀνειροκριτικὸς, Gr. it should therefore according to analogy be written *onirocritical* and *onirocritick*.] Interpretative of dreams.

If a man has no mind to pass by abruptly from his imagined to his real circumstances, he may employ himself in that new kind of observation which my *oneirocritical* correspondent has directed him to make. *Addison, Spect.*

ONEIROCRI'TICK. *n. s.* [ὀνειροκριτικός, Gr.] An interpreter of dreams.

Having surveyed all ranks and professions, I do not find in any quarter of the town an *oneirocritick*, or an interpreter of dreams. *Addison, Spect.*

ONEIROCRI'TICKS.* *n. s.* pl. Interpretations of dreams.

A pretence as groundless and silly as the dreaming *oneirocriticks* of Artemidorus and Astrampsychus, or the modern chiromancy and divinations of gipsies. *Bentley, Serm.* 4.

ONEIROMA'NCY.* *n. s.* [ὄνειρος and μαντεία, Gr.] Divination by dreams.

These rude observations were at last licked into an art, physical *oneiromancy;* in which physicians, from a consideration of the dreams, proceeded to a crisis of the disposition of the person. *Spencer on Prod.* (1665,) p. 297.

O'NEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *one.*] State of being one; union. Not in use.

Ye witless gallants, I beshrew your hearts,
That sets such discord 'twixt agreeing parts,
Which never can be set at *onement* more. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iii. 7.

O'NENESS. *n. s.* [from *one.*] Unity; the quality of being one.

Our God is one, or rather very *oneness* and mere unity, having nothing but itself in itself, and not consisting, as all things do besides God, of many things. *Hooker.*

The *oneness* of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several hypostases, is the one eternal indivisible divine nature, and the eterntiy of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity, and his consubstantiality with the Father when he came down from Heaven and was incarnate. *Hammond.*

O'NERARY. *adj.* [*onerarius*, Lat. *oneraire*, Fr.] Fitted for carriage or burthens; comprising a burthen.

To O'NERATE. *v. a.* [*onero*, Latin.] To load; to burthen.

ONERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *onerate.*] The act of loading. *Dict.*

O'NEROUS.† *adj.* [*onereux*, French; *onerosus*, Lat.] Burthensome; oppressive.

Overcome and tormented with worldly cares, and *onerous* business *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 171.

A banished person, absent out of necessity, retains all things *onerous* to himself, as a punishment for his crime. *Ayliffe.*

O'NION.† *n. s.* [*oignon*, French; *unnan*, Su. Goth. *unio*, Latin.] A plant.

If the boy have not a woman's gift
To rain a shower of commanded tears,
An *onion* will do well. *Shakspeare, Tam of the Shrew.*
I an ass, am *onion*-ey'd. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
This is ev'ry cook's opinion,
No savoury dish without an *onion:*
But lest your kissing should be spoil'd,
Your *onions* must be throughly boil'd. *Swift.*

O'NLY.† *adj.* [from *one*, *onely*, or *onelike*; ænlic, Saxon.]

1. Single; one and no more.

Of all whom fortune to my sword did bring,
This *only* man was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*

2. This and no other.

The *only* child of shadeful Savernake. *Drayton.*

The logick now in use has long possessed the chair, as the *only* art taught in the schools for the direction of the mind in the study of the sciences. *Locke.*

3. This above all other: as, he is the *only* man for musick.

Whose *only* joy was to relieve the needs
Of wretched souls. *Spenser, F. Q.*
His *only* heart-sore, and his *only* foe. *Spenser, F. Q.*

4.

With the *only* twinkle of her eye
She could or save or spill. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The only sound
Of leaves and fuming rills. *Milton, P. L.*

O'NLY.† *adv.* [supposed by some to be an abbreviation of *alonely*. See ALONELY.]

1. Simply; singly; merely; barely.

I propose my thoughts *only* as conjectures. *Burnet.*

The posterity of the wicked inherit the fruit of their father's vices; and that not *only* by a just judgement, but from the natural course of things. *Tillotson.*

All who deserve his love, he makes his own;
And to be lov'd himself, needs *only* to be known. *Dryden.*

The practice of virtue is attended not *only* with present quiet and satisfaction, but with comfortable hope of a future recompence. *Nelson.*

Nor must this contrition be exercised by us, *only* for grosser evils; but when we live the best. *Wake.*

2. So and no otherwise.

Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart, was *only* evil continually. *Gen.* vi. 5.

3. Singly without more: as, *only begotten.*

O'NOMANCY. *n. s.* [ὄνομα and μαντεία.] Divination by a name.

Destinies were superstitiously, by *onomancy*, deciphered out of names, as though the names and natures of men were suitable, and fatal necessities concurred herein with voluntary motion. *Camden.*

ONOMA'NTICAL. *adj.* [ὄνομα and μάντις.] Predicting by names.

Theodatus, when curious to know the success of his wars against the Romans, an *onomantical* or name-wisard Jew, willed him to shut up a number of swine and give some of them Roman names, others Gothish names with several marks, and there to leave them. *Camden.*

O'NSET.† *n. s.* [*on* and *set.*]

1. Attack; storm; assault; first brunt.

As well the soldier dieth, which standeth still, as he that gives the bravest *onset* *Sidney.*

All breathless, weary, faint,
Him spying, with fresh *onset* he assail'd,
And kindling new his courage, seeming queint,
Struck him so hugely, that through great constraint
He made him stoop. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The shout
Of battle now began, and rushing sound
Of *onset*. *Milton, P. L.*

Sometimes it gains a point; and presently it finds itself baffled and beaten off; yet still it renews the *onset*, attacks the difficulty afresh; plants this reasoning and that argument, like so many intellectual batteries, till at length it forces a way into the obstinate enclosed truth. *South.*

Without men and provisions it is impossible to secure conquests that are made in the first *onsets* of an invasion. *Addison.*

Observe
The first impetuous *onsets* of his grief;
Use every artifice to keep him stedfast. *Philips.*

2. Something added or *set on* by way of ornamental appendage. This sense, says Nicholson, is still retained in Northumberland, where *onset* means a *tuft*. Dr. Johnson. — The northern meaning is not disputed; but the word in the tragedy of Titus Andronicus, which Dr. Johnson cites as an example of that meaning, signifies simply a *beginning;* "an *inchoation* or ONSET," as Hakewill in his Apology for Providence illustrates it, p. 86. ed. 1630.

I will with deeds requite thy gentleness;
And for an *onset*, Titus, to advance
Thy name and honourable family,
Lavinia will I make my emperess. *Tit. Andronicus.*

To O'NSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set upon; to begin. Not used.

This for a while was hotly *onsetted* and a reasonable price offered, but soon cooled again. *Carew.*

O'NSLAUGHT.† *n. s.* [*on* and *slay*. Sax. on-ʒlaʒan.

See ANSLAIGHT, and SLAUGHTER.] Attack; storm; onset. Not in use.

They made a halt
To view the ground, and where t' assault;
Then call'd a council, which was best,
By siege or onslaught, to invest
The enemy; and 'twas agreed
By storm and *onslaught* to proceed. *Hudibras.*

The several duels, *onslaughts*, storms, and military appearances. *Gayton on D. Quix.* p. 19.

ONTO'LOGIST. *n. s.* [from *ontology*.] One who considers the affections of being in general; a metaphysician.

ONTO'LOGY. *n. s.* [ὄντα and λόγος.] The science of the affections of being in general; metaphysicks.

The modes, accidents, and relations that belong to various beings, are copiously treated of in metaphysicks, or more properly *ontology*. *Watts, Logick.*

O'NWARD. *adv.* [onbpeanb, Sax.]

1. Forward; progressively.

My lord,
When you went *onward* on this ended action,
I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye. *Shakspeare.*

Satan was now at hand, and from his seat
The monster moving *onward* came as fast,
With horrid strides. *Milton, P. L.*

Him through the spicy forest *onward* come
Adam discern'd, as in the door he sat
Of his cool bower. *Milton, P. L.*

Not one looks backward, *onward* still he goes,
Yet ne'er looks forward farther than his nose. *Pope.*

2. In a state of advanced progression.

You are already so far *onward* of your way, that you have forsaken the imitation of ordinary converse. *Dryden.*

3. Somewhat farther.

A little *onward* lend thy guiding hand
To these dark steps, a little farther on. *Milton, S. A.*

O'NWARD.* *adj.* [from the adverb.]

1. Advanced; encreased; improved.

Philoxenus came to see how *onward* the fruits were of his friend's labour. *Sidney.*

2. Conducting; leading forward to perfection.

Sincerity,
Thou first of virtues, let no mortal leave
Thy *onward* path! *Home, Trag. of Douglas.*

In agonies of grief they curse the hour,
When first they left Religion's *onward* way.
Glynn, Day of Judgement.

O'NWARDS.* *adv.* In progression.

Onwards, that such separation may not be made of man and wife for heresy or misbelief, we need no other conviction than that peremptory and clear determination of our Saviour, which we have formerly insisted on.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 4. C. 2.

O'NYCHA. *n. s.* It is found in two different senses in Scripture. — The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone onyx. The greatest part of commentators explain it by the onyx or odoriferous shell. The onyx is fished for in the Indies, where grows the spicanardi, the food of this fish and what makes its shell so aromatick. *Calmet.*

Take sweet spices, *onycha*, and galbanum. *Ex.* xxx. 34.

O'NYX. *n. s.* [ὄνυξ.] The *onyx* is a semipellucid gem, of which there are several species, but the bluish white kind, with brown and white zones, is the true onyx legitima of the ancients. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

Nor are her rare endowments to be sold,
For glittering sand by Ophir shown,
The blue-ey'd saphir, or rich *onyx* stone. *Sandys.*

The *onyx* is an accidental variety of the agat kind: it is of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of red: when on one or both sides the white, there happens to lie also a plate of a reddish or flesh colour, the jewellers call the stone a sardonyx. *Woodward on Fossils.*

OOZE.† *n. s.* [either from *eaux*, waters, French; or pæs, wetness, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius refers to the Su. Goth. *os*, the mouth of a river, "*kaell-os*, locus uliginosus;" and to the German *asche*, flowing water; which Wachter pronounces a Celtick word. See ASCHE in Wachter.]

1. Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime.

My son i' the *ooze* is bedded. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Some carried up into their grounds the *ooze* or salt water mud, and found good profit thereby. *Carew.*

Old father Thames rais'd up his rev'rend head,
Deep in his *ooze* he sought his sedgy bed,
And shrunk his waters back into his urn. *Dryden.*

2. Soft flow; spring. This seems to be the meaning in Prior.

From his first fountain and beginning *ooze*,
Down to the sea each brook and torrent flows. *Prior.*

3. The liquor of a tanner's vat. [See Wachter in ASCHE.]

Before the bark of the oak is used, it is ground to powder, and the infusion of it in water is by the tanners termed *ooze*.
Woodland Companion, p. 4.

To OOZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To flow by stealth: to run gently; to drain away.

When the contracted limbs were cramp'd, even then
A wat'rish humour swell'd and *ooz'd* agen. *Dryden.*

The lily drinks
The latent rill, scarce *oozing* through the grass. *Thomson.*

O'OZY.† *adj.* [from *ooze*.] Miry; muddy; slimy.

His rustick crew with mighty poles
Would drive his prey out from their *oozy* holes,
And so pursue them down the rolling flood.
King, The Fisherman.

The *oozy* places and holes, which, it must be supposed, the sea left behind it. *Leslie, Short Meth. with the Deists.*

From his *oozy* bed
Old father Thames advanc'd his reverend head. *Pope.*

To OPA'CATE. *v. a.* [*opaco*, Lat.] To shade; to cloud; to darken; to obscure.

The same corpuscles upon the unstopping of the glass, did *opacate* that part of the air they moved in. *Boyle.*

OPA'CITY. *n. s.* [*opacité*, Fr. *opacitas*, Lat.] Cloudiness; want of transparency.

Can any thing escape eyes in whose opticks there is no *opacity*? *Brown.*

Had there not been any night, shadow, or *opacity*, we should never have had any determinate conceit of darkness. *Glanville.*

How much any body hath of colour, so much hath it of *opacity*, and by so much the more unfit is it to transmit the species. *Ray on the Creation.*

The least parts of almost all bodies, are in some measure transparent; and the *opacity* of those bodies ariseth from the multitude of reflexions caused in their internal parts. *Newton.*

OPA'COUS. *adj.* [*opacus*, Lat.] Dark; obscure; not transparent.

When he perceives that *opacous* bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal diffusion through the whole place that it irradiates, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, and more subtile far than they, and consequently, divisible into lesser atoms; and having lesser pores, gives less scope to our eyes to miss light. *Digby.*

Upon the firm *opacous* globe
Of this round world, whose first convex divides
The luminous inferiour orbs, inclos'd
From chaos, and the inroad of darkness old,
Satan alighted. *Milton, P. L.*

OPA'COUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *opacous*.] The state of being opaque.

Mysteries, which (without these coverings) even the *opacousness* of the place were not obscure enough to conceal.
Evelyn, Sylv. § 8.

O'PAL. *n. s.* [*opalus*, Lat.] The *opal* is a very elegant and singular kind of stone, it hardly comes within the rank of the pellucid gems, being much more opake, and less hard. It is in the pebble shape, from the head of a pin to the bigness of a walnut. It is naturally bright, and shows all its beauty without the help of the lapidary: in colour it resembles the finest mother of pearl; its basis seeming a bluish or greyish white, but with a property of reflecting all the colours of the rainbow, as turned differently to the light. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

Thy mind is a very *opal*. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

The empyreal heaven, extended wide
In circuit, undetermin'd square or round;
With *opal* towers, and battlements adorn'd
Of living saphir. *Milton, P. L.*

We have this stone from Germany, and is the same with the *opal* of the ancients. *Woodward on Fossils.*

OPA'QUE.† *adj.* [*opacus*, Lat. Written also *opake*.] Dark; not transparent; cloudy.

The night's nimble net,
That doth encompass every *opake* ball.
More, Life of the Soul, iii. 2.

They
Shot upward still direct, whence no way round
Shadow from body *opaque* can fall. *Milton, P. L.*

These disappearing fixt stars were actually extinguished and turned into more *opaque* and gross planet-like bodies.
Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

OPA'QUE.* *n. s.* Opacity.

Through this *opaque* of nature and of soul,
This double night. *Young, Night Th. 1.*

Vivid green,
Warm brown, and black *opake*, the foreground bears
Conspicuous. *Mason.*

OPA'QUENESS.* *n. s.* [from *opaque*.] State of being opaque.

The earth's *opakeness*, enemy to light.
More, Immortal. of the Soul, i. ii. 31.

To **OPE.**
To **O'PEN.** } *v. a.* [open, Saxon; *op*, Icelandick, ὀπή, Gr. a hole. *Ope* is used only in poetry, when one syllable is more convenient than two.]

1. To unclose; to unlock; to put into such a state as that the inner parts may be seen or entered: the contrary to *shut*.

The world's mine oyster,
Which I with sword will *open*.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

Before you fight, *ope* this letter. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

They consent to work us harm and woe,
To *ope* the gates, and so let in our foe. *Fairfax.*

If a man *open* a pit and not cover it, and an ox fall therein, the owner of the pit shall make it good. *Ex. xxi. 33.*

Let us pass through your land, and none shall do you any hurt: howbeit they would not *open* unto him. *1 Mac. v. 48.*

Open thy mouth for the dumb in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction. *Prov. xxxi. 8.*

Adam, now *ope* thine eyes; and first behold
The effects which thy original crime hath wrought
In some to spring from thee. *Milton, P. L.*

The draw bridges at Amsterdam part in the middle, and a vessel, though under sail, may pass them without the help of any one on shore; for the mast-head, or break-water of the ship bearing against the bridge in the middle, *opens* it. *Brown.*

Our fleet Apollo sends,
Where Tuscan Tyber rolls with rapid force,
And where Numicus *opes* his holy source. *Dryden.*

When first you *ope* your doors, and passing by
The sad ill-omen'd object meets your eye. *Dryden.*

My old wounds are *open'd* at this view,
And in my murderer's presence bleed anew. *Dryden.*

When the matter is made, the side must be *opened* to let it out. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To show; to discover.

The English did adventure far for to *open* the north parts of America. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

3. To divide; to break.

The wall of the cathedral church was *opened* by an earthquake, and shut again by a second. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To explain; to disclose.

Some things wisdom *openeth* by the sacred books of Scripture, some things by the glorious works of nature. *Hooker.*

Paul reasoned with them out of the Scriptures, *opening* and alleging, that Christ must needs have suffered and risen again from the dead. *Acts, xvii. 3.*

After the earl of Lincoln was slain, the king *opened* himself to some of his council, that he was sorry for the earl's death, because by him he might have known the bottom of his danger. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Grammont governour of Bayonne, took an exquisite notice of their persons and behaviour, and *opened* himself to some of his train, that he thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits bewrayed. *Wotton.*

A friend who relates his success, talks himself into a new pleasure; and by *opening* his misfortunes, leaves part of them behind him. *Collier on Friendship.*

5. To begin; to make the initial exhibition.

You retained him only for the *opening* of your cause, and your main lawyer is yet behind. *Dryden, Ep. to the Whigs.*

Homer *opens* his poem with the utmost simplicity and modesty; he continually grows upon the reader.
Notes on the Odyssey.

To **OPE.**
To **O'PEN.** } *v. n.*

1. To unclose itself; not to remain shut; not to continue closed.

The hundred doors
Ope of themselves; a rushing whirlwind roars
Within the cave. *Dryden, Æn.*

Unnumber'd treasures *ope* at once,
From each she nicely culls with curious toil,
And decks the goddess. *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

2. To bark. A term of hunting.

If I cry out thus upon no trail, never trust me when I *open* again. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

The night restore our actions done by day;
The hounds in sleep will *open* for their prey. *Dryden.*

Hark! the dog *opens*, take thy certain aim;
The woodcock flutters. *Gay, Rural Sports.*

OPE.†
O'PEN. } *adj.* [*Ope* is scarcely used but by old authors, and by them in the primitive not figurative sense.]

1. Unclosed; not shut.

The gates are *ope*, now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the fliers. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Most sacrilegious murder hath broke *ope*
The lord's anointed temple, and stole thence
The life o' the building. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Then sent Sanballat his servant, with an *open* letter in his hand. *Neh. vi. 5.*

With the same key set *ope* the door
Wherewith you lock'd it fast before. *Cleaveland.*

Through the gate,
Wide *open* and unguarded, Satan pass'd. *Milton, P. L.*

They meet the chiefs returning from the fight,
And each with *open* arms embrac'd her chosen knight.
Dryden.

He, when Æneas on the plain appears,
Meets him with *open* arms and falling tears. *Dryden.*

The bounce broke *ope* the door. *Dryden.*

The door was *ope*, they blindly grope the way. *Dryden.*

2. Plain; apparent; evident; publick.

They crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh, and put him to an *open* shame. *Heb. vi. 6.*

He irefully enrag'd would needs to op[illegible] wit[illegible] *Drayton.*

The under-work, transparent, shews the *open* arms.
Where *open* acts accuse, th' excuse is vain[illegible] *Daniel.*

3. Not wearing disguise; clear; artless; sincere.

He was so secret therein, as not daring to be *open*, that to no creature he ever spake of it. *Sidney.*

Lord Cordes, the hotter he was against the English in time of war, had the more credit in a negotiation of peace; and besides was held a man *open* and of good faith. *Bacon.*

The French are always *open*, familiar, and talkative; the Italians stiff, ceremonious, and reserved. *Addison.*

This reserved mysterious way of acting towards persons, who in right of their posts expected a more *open* treatment, was imputed to some hidden design. *Swift.*

His generous, *open*, undesigning heart,
Has begg'd his rival to sollicit for him. *Addison, Cato.*

4. Not clouded; clear.

With dry eyes, and with an *open* look,
She met his glance midway. *Dryden, Boccace.*

Then shall thy Craggs
On the east ore another Pollio shine;
With aspect *open* shall erect his head. *Pope.*

5. Not hidden; exposed to view.

In that little spot of ground that lies between those two great oceans of eternity, we are to exercise our thoughts, and lay *open* the treasures of the divine wisdom and goodness hid in this part of nature and providence. *Burnet.*

Moral principles require reasoning and discourse to discover the certainty of their truths: they lie not *open* as natural characters engraven on the mind. *Locke.*

6. Not restrained; not denied; not precluded.

If Demetrius and the craftsmen have a matter against any man, the law is *open* and there are deputies; let them implead one another. *Acts*, xix. 38.

7. Not cloudy; not gloomy. Dr. Johnson. — The solitary example, which Dr. Johnson here brings from Bacon, shews that *not frosty*, or *mild*, is the meaning of the word; and such is the general acceptation of an *open* winter.

An *open* and warm winter portendeth a hot and dry summer. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Did you ever see so *open* a winter in England? We have not had two frosty days; but it pays it off in rain. *Swift, Lett.*

8. Uncovered.

With *open* head, and foot all bare,
Hir haire to-sprad, she gan to fare. *Gower, Conf. Am. B.* 5.

Here is better than the *open* air. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

And when at last in pity, you will die,
I'll watch your birth of immortality;
Then, turtle-like, I'll to my mate repair;
And teach you your first flight in *open* air. *Dryden.*

9. Exposed; without defence.

The service that I truly did his life,
Hath left me *open* to all injuries. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

10. Attentive.

Thine eyes are *open* upon all the sons of men, to give every one according to his ways. *Jer.* xxxii. 19.

The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are *open* unto their cry. *Ps.* xxxiv. 15.

O'PENER.† *n. s.* [from *open.*]

1. One that opens; one that unlocks; one that uncloses.

True *opener* of mine eyes,
Much better seems this vision, and more hope
Of peaceful days portends, than those two past. *Milton, P. L.*

It is a letter sealed, and sent; which to the bearer is but paper, but to the receiver and *opener* is full of power. *Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. 34.

2. Explainer; interpreter.

To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itself;
The very *opener* and intelligencer
Between the grace, the sanctities of heav'n,
And our dull workings. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

3. That which separates; disuniter.

There [illegible] such *openers* of compound bodies, because [illegible] be some experiments in which it appeared. *Boyle.*

OPENEY'ED. *adj.* [*open* and *eye.*] Vigilant; watchful.

While you here do snoring lie,
Openeyed conspiracy
His time doth take. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

OPENHA'NDED.† *adj.* [*open* and *hand.*] Generous; liberal; munificent.

How *open-handed* Providence had been to him, in heaping upon him all external blessings. *South, Serm.* vii. 217.

Good Heaven, who renders mercy back for mercy,
With *openhanded* bounty shall repay you. *Rowe.*

OPENHE'ADED.* *adj.* [*open* and *head.*] Bareheaded. Chaucer, C. T. ver. 6227. ed. Tyrwhitt. See the eighth sense of OPEN.

OPENHEA'RTED. *adj.* [*open* and *heart.*] Generous; candid; not meanly subtle.

I know him well; he's free and *openhearted.* *Dryden.*

Of an *openhearted* generous minister you are not to say that he was in an intrigue to betray his country; but in an intrigue with a lady. *Arbuthnot.*

OPENHEA'RTEDNESS.† *n. s.* [*open* and *heart.*] Liberality; frankness; sincerity; munificence; generosity.

Mirth, gravity, *open-heartedness*, reservedness.
More, Conj. Cabb. (1653,) p. 211.

He was a man of innocence and *open-heartedness.*
Walton, Life of Bp. Sanderson.

O'PENING. *n. s.* [from *open.*]

1. Aperture; breach.

The fire thus up, makes its way through the cracks and *openings* of the earth. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Discovery at a distance; faint knowledge; dawn.

God has been pleased to dissipate this confusion and chaos, and to give us some *openings*, some dawnings of liberty and settlement. *South, Serm.*

The *opening* of your glory was like that of light; you shone to us from afar and disclosed your first beams on distant nations. *Dryden.*

O'PENLY.† *adv.* [openlice, Saxon.]

1. Publickly; not secretly; in sight; not obscurely.

Their actions always spoken of with great honour, are now called *openly* into question. *Hooker.*

Prayers are faulty, not whensoever they be *openly* made, but when hypocrisy is the cause of open praying. *Hooker.*

Why should you have put me to deny
This claim which now you wear so *openly.* *Shakspeare.*

I knew the time,
Now full, that I no more should live obscure,
But *openly* begin, as best becomes
The authority which I deriv'd from heaven. *Milton, P. R.*

How grosly and *openly* do many of us contradict the precepts of the gospel, by our ungodliness and worldly lusts. *Tillotson.*

We express our thanks by *openly* owning our parentage, and paying our common devotions to God on this day's solemnity. *Atterbury.*

2. Plainly; apparently; evidently; without disguise.

Darah
Too *openly* does love and hatred show:
A bounteous master, but a deadly foe. *Dryden.*

OPENMOU'THED.† *adj.* [*open* and *mouth.*] Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociferous.

Up comes a lion *openmouthed* toward the ass. *L'Estrange.*

Ringwood, a French black whelp of the same breed, a fine *openmouthed* dog. *Tatler*, No. 62.

O'PENNESS.† *n. s.* [from *open.*]

1. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

Deliver with more *openness* your answers
To my demands. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

2. Plainness; freedom from disguise.

The noble *openness* and freedom of his reflections, are expressed in lively colours. *Felton on the Classicks.*

These letters all written in the *openness* of friendship, will prove what were my real sentiments. *Pope, Lett.*

3. *Openness* of weather, i. e. mildness. See the seventh sense of OPEN. *Sherwood.*

O'PETIDE.* *n. s.* [*ope* and *tide*.] The ancient time of marriage from Epiphany to Ashwednesday.

So lavish *ope-tide* causeth fasting lents. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* ii. 1.
He grudges not our moderate and seasonable jollities: there is an *ope-tide* by his allowance, as well as a Lent. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 69.

O'PERA. *n. s.* [Italian.]

An *opera* is a poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing. *Dryden, Pref. to Albion.*
You will hear what plays were acted that week, which is the finest song in the *opera*. *Law.*

O'PERABLE. *adj.* [from *operor*, Latin.] To be done; practicable. Not in use.

Being uncapable of *operable* circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudentiality of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

O'PERANT. *adj.* [*operant*, French.] Active; having power to produce any effect. A word not in use, though elegant.

Earth, yield me roots!
Who seeks far better of thee, sauce his palate
With thy most *operant* poison. *Shakspeare, Timon.*
I must leave thee, love, and shortly too;
My *operant* powers their functions leave to do. *Shakspeare.*

To O'PERATE. *v. n.* [*operor*, Latin; *operer*, Fr.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects: with *on* before the subject of operation.

The virtues of private persons *operate* but *on* a few; their sphere of action is narrow, and their influence is confined to it. *Atterbury.*
Bodies produce ideas in us, manifestly by impulse, the only way which we can conceive bodies *operate* in. *Locke.*
It can *operate on* the guts and stomach, and thereby produce distinct ideas. *Locke.*
A plain convincing reason *operates on* the mind, both of a learned and ignorant hearer as long as they live. *Swift.*
Where causes *operate* freely, with a liberty of indifference to this or the contrary, the effect will be contingent, and the certain knowledge of it belongs only to God. *Watts.*

OPERA'TION. *n. s.* [*operatio*, Lat. *operation*, Fr.]

1. Agency; production of effects; influence.

There are in men *operations*, natural, rational, supernatural, some politick, some finally ecclesiastical. *Hooker.*
By all the *operations* of the orbs,
From whom we do exist, and cease to be,
Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
All *operations* by transmission of spirits, and imagination, work at distance and not at touch. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Waller's presence had an extraordinary *operation* to procure any thing desired. *Clarendon.*
The tree whose *operation* brings
Knowledge of good and ill, shun to taste. *Milton, P. L.*
If the *operation* of these salts be in convenient glasses promoted by warmth, the ascending steams may easily be caught and reduced into a penetrant spirit. *Boyle.*
Speculative painting, without the assistance of manual *operation*, can never attain to perfection, but slothfully languishes; for it was not with his tongue that Apelles performed his noble works. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*
The pain and sickness caused by manna, are the effects of its *operation* on the stomach and guts by the size, motion and figure of its insensible parts. *Locke.*

2. Action; effect. This is often confounded with the former sense.

Repentance and renovation consist not in the strife, wish, or purpose, but in the actual *operations* of good life. *Hammond.*
Many medicinal drugs of rare *operation*. *Heylyn.*
That false fruit
Far other *operation* first display'd,
Carnal desire inflaming. *Milton, P. L.*
The offices appointed, and the powers exercised in the church by their institution and *operation* are holy. *Pearson.*
In this understanding piece of clock-work, his body as well as other senseless matter has colour, warmth, and softness. But these qualities are not subsistent in those bodies, but are *operations* of fancy begotten in something else. *Bentley.*

3. [In chirurgery.] The part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments.

4. The motions or employments of an army.

O'PERATIVE. *adj.* [from *operate*.] Having the power of acting; having forcible agency; active; vigorous; efficacious.

To be over curious in searching how God's all-piercing and *operative* spirit distinguishing gave form to the matter of the universal, is a search like unto his, who not contented with a known ford, will presume to pass over the greatest rivers in all parts where he is ignorant of their depths. *Ralegh.*
Many of the nobility endeavoured to make themselves popular, by speaking in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty; and he thought a little discountenance upon those persons would suppress that spirit within themselves, or make the poison of it less *operative* upon others. *Clarendon.*
In actions of religion we should be zealous, active and *operative*, so far as prudence will permit. *Bp. Taylor.*
This circumstance of the promise must give life to all the rest, and make them *operative* toward the producing of good life. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*
It holds in all *operative* principles, especially in morality; in which not to proceed, is certainly to go backward. *South.*
The will is the conclusion of an *operative* syllogism. *Norris.*

O'PERATOR. *n. s.* [*operateur*, French; from *operate*.] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect.

An imaginary *operator* opening the first with a great deal of nicety, upon a cursory view it appeared like the head of another. *Addison, Spect.*
To administer this dose, there cannot be fewer than fifty thousand *operators*, allowing one *operator* to every thirty. *Swift.*

O'PEROSE.† *adj.* [*operosus*, Lat.] Laborious; full of trouble and tediousness.

The square letters are less *operose*, more expedite and facile, than the Samaritan. *Stillingfleet, Orig. Sac.* i. 6.
Such an explication is purely imaginary, and also very *operose*; they would be as hard put to it to get rid of this water when the deluge was to cease, as they were at first to procure it. *Burnet, Theory.*
Written language, as it is more *operous*, so it is more digested, and is permanent. *Holder.*
Neatness, usefulness, and elegant simplicity, seemed to have taken place of *operose* grandeur and a profusion of stupid ornaments. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. 2.

O'PEROSENESS.* *n. s.* [from *operose*.] State of being operose.

They are far more easy, and reach the main design in a less compass of words; and have not that *operoseness* of synchronisms necessarily hanging on them as the other have for the clearing of the sense. *More on the Seven Churches*, (1669,) Pref.

OPERO'SITY.* *n. s.* [from *operose*.] Operation; action.

There is a kind of *operosity* in sin, in regard whereof, sinners are styled, the workers of iniquity. *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 65.

OPHIO'PHAGOUS. *adj.* [ὄφις and φάγω.] Serpent-eating. Not used.

All snakes are not of such poisonous qualities as common opinion presumeth; as is confirmable from *ophiophagous* nations, and such as feed upon serpents. *Brown.*

OPHI'TES. *n. s.* A stone, resembling a serpent.

Ophites has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter

Ophiu'chus.* *n. s.* [οφιυχος, Greek, *anguitenens*, serpent-bearer.] A constellation of the northern hemisphere.

Satan stood
Unterrified, and like a comet burn'd,
That fires the length of *Ophiucus* huge
In the arctick sky. *Milton, P. L.*

Ophtha'lmick. *adj.* [*ophthalmique*, Fr. from ὀφθαλμος, Gr.] Relating to the eye.

O'phthalmy.† *n. s.* [*ophthalmie*, Fr. from ὀφθαλμος, Gr. the eye. Not content with this word, which is of considerable age in our language, many persons now affectedly use *ophthalmia*.] A disease of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the vessels and collected into those parts. *Dict.*

By reason of some particular distemper of the eyes, a exulceration, fistula, *ophthalmy*. *Ferrand on Love Melanch.* (1640,) p. 128

The use of cool applications, externally, is most easy to the eye; but after all, there will sometimes ensue a troublesome *ophthalmy*. *Sharp, Surgery.*

O'piate.† *n. s.* [from *opium*.] A medicine that causes sleep.

They chose atheism as an *opiate*, to still those frightening apprehensions of hell, by inducing a dulness and lethargy of mind, rather than to make use of that native and salutary medicine, a hearty repentance. *Bentley.*

Thy thoughts and music change with ev'ry line;
No sameness of a prattling stream is thine,
Which, with one unison of murmur flows,
Opiate of inattention and repose. *Harte.*

O'piate. *adj.* Soporiferous; somniferous; narcotick; causing sleep.

The particular ingredients of those magical ointments, are *opiate* and soporiferous. For anointing of the forehead and back bone, is used for procuring dead sleeps. *Bacon.*

All their shape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those
Of Argus, and more wakeful than to drouze,
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed
Of Hermes, or his *opiate* rod. *Milton, P. L.*

Lettuce, which has a milky juice with an anodyne or *opiate* quality resolvent of the bile, is proper for melancholy. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

O'pifice. *n. s.* [*opificium*, Lat.] Workmanship; handiwork. *Dict.*

Opi'ficer. *n. s.* [*opifex*, Lat.] One that performs any work; artist. A word not received.

Considering the infinite distance betwixt the poor mortal artist, and the almighty *opificer*. *Bentley, Serm.* 2.

Opi'nable. *adj.* [*opinor*, Latin.] Which may be thought. *Dict.*

Opina'tion. *n. s.* [*opinor*, Lat.] Opinion; notion. *Dict.*

Opi'native.* *adj.* [*opinor*, Lat.] Stiff in a preconceived notion. We now say *opinionative*.

Speak truth: be not *opinative*: maintain no factions. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 165.

Opina'tor.† *n. s.* [*opinor*, Lat.] One who holds an opinion; one fond of his own notion.

Fond *opinators* invest their beloved congregation with all the glorious privileges and titles, making angels of their own men. *Glanville, Serm.* p. 135.

Consider against what kind of *opinators* the reason above given is levelled. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To Opi'ne. *v. n.* [*opinor*, Latin.] To think; to judge; to be of opinion.

Fear is an ague, that forsake
And haunts by fits those whom it takes,
And they'll *opine* they feel the pain
And blows they felt to-day, again. *Hudibras.*

In matters of mere speculation, it is not material to the welfare of government, or themselves, whether they *opine* right or wrong, and whether they be philosophers or no. *South.*

But I, who think more highly of our kind,
Opine, that nature, as in duty bound,
Deep hid the shining mischief under ground. *Pope.*

Opi'ner.* *n. s.* [from *opine*.] One who holds an opinion.

Weak and wilful *opiners*, but not just arbitrators. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 157.

Opi'ning.* *n. s.* [from *opine*.] Opinion; notion.

Very few examine the marrow and inside of things, but take them upon the credit of customary *opinings*. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 131.

Opinia'stre.* } **Opinia'strous.** } *adj.* [*opiniastre*, Fr.] Fond of one's own opinion. Not in use. The substantives *opiniastre* and *opiniastrie* have likewise not been received. See what Dr. Johnson says under *opiniatrety*.

Men are so far in love with their own *opiniastre* conceits, as that they cannot patiently endure opposition. *Ralegh, Arts of Emp.* ch. 14.

Next, in matters of death, the laws of England, whereof you have intruded to be an *opiniastrous* subadvocate, and are bound to defend them, conceive it not enjoined in Scripture, when or for what cause they shall be put to death, as in adultery, theft, and the like. *Milton, Colasterion.*

To Opi'niate.* *v. a.* [*opiniatrer*, Fr.] To maintain obstinately.

They did *opiniate* two principles, not distinct only, but contrary the one to the other. *Barrow, Serm.*

Opi'niative.† *adj.* [from *opinion*.]

1. Stiff in a preconceived notion.

If either the obstinacy of the pope's ambition, or the wilfulness or scrupulosity of any *opinionative* ministers should oppose against and impeach the unity of charity; then, the unity of authority to be interposed to assist it. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel.* (ed. 1605,) sign. T. 2.

2. Imagined: not proved.

It is difficult to find out truth, because it is in such inconsiderable proportions scattered in a mass of *opinionative* uncertainties, like the silver in Hiero's crown of gold. *Glanville.*

Opi'niativeness.* *n. s.* [from *opinionative*.] Inflexibility of opinion; obstinacy.

The first obstacle to good counsel is pertinacy or *opiniativeness*. *Ralegh, Arts of Emp.* ch. 14

Opi'niator. *n. s.* [*opiniatre*. French.] One fond of his own notion; inflexible; adherent to his own opinion.

What will not *opiniators* and self-believing men dispute of and make doubt of? *Raleigh.*

Essex left lord Roberts governour; a man of a sour and surly nature, a great *opiniator*, and one who must be overcome before he would believe that he could be so. *Clarendon.*

For all his exact plot, down was he cast from all his greatness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition; as it is pity but all such politick *opiniators* should. *South.*

Opinia'tre.† *adj.* [French.] Obstinate; stubborn; inflexible.

Spare yourself, lest you bejade the good galloway, your own *opiniatre* wit, and make the very conceit itself blush with spurgalling. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

What in common life would denote a man rash, fool-hardy, hair-brained, *opiniatre*, crazed, is recommended in this scheme as the true method in speculation. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 15

Instead of an able man, you desire to have him an insignificant wrangler, *opiniatre* in discourse, and priding himself in contradicting others. *Locke.*

Opinia'tre.* *n. s.* One fond of his own notion one stiff in his own opinions.

To be termed a foppish simpleton, a clownish singularist, or non-conformist to ordinary usage, a stiff *opiniatre*, are opprobrious names, which divert many persons from their duty.
Barrow, vol. iii. S. 34.

OPINIA'TRETY. } *n. s.* [*opiniatreté*, French.] Obstinacy; inflexibility; determination of mind; stubborness. This word, though it has been tried in different forms, is not yet received, nor is it wanted.
OPI'NIATRY. }

Lest popular *opiniatre* should arise, we will deliver the chief opinions. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The one sets the thoughts upon wit and false colours, and not upon truth; the other teaches fallacy, wrangling and *opiniatry*. *Locke on Education.*

So much as we ourselves comprehend of truth and reason, so much we possess of real and true knowledge. The floating of other men's opinions in our brains, make us not one jot the more knowing, though they happen to be true: what in them was science, is in us but *opiniatrety*. *Locke.*

I can pass by *opiniatry* and the busy meddling of those who thrust themselves into every thing. *Woodward, Lett.*

I was extremely concerned at his *opiniatrety* in leaving me: but he shall not get rid so. *Pope.*

OPI'NION.† *n. s.* [*opinion*, Fr. *opinio*, Lat.]

1. Persuasion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge.

Opinion is a light, vain, crude and imperfect thing, settled in the imagination, but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of reason. *B. Jonson.*

Opinion is, when the assent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not altogether without a mixture of incertainty or doubting. *Hale.*

Time wears out the fictions of *opinion*, and doth by degrees discover and unmask that fallacy of ungrounded persuasions; but confirms the dictates and sentiments of nature. *Wilkins.*

Blest be the princes who have fought
For pompous names, or wide dominion,
Since by their error we are taught,
That happiness is but *opinion*. *Prior.*

2. Sentiments; judgement; notion.

Where no such settled custom hath made it law, there it hath force only according to the strength of reason and circumstances joined with it, or as it shews the *opinion* and judgement of them that made it; but not at all as if it had any commanding power of obedience. *Selden.*

Can they make it out against the common sense and *opinion* of all mankind, that there is no such thing as a future state of misery for such as have lived ill here. *South.*

Charity itself commands us, where we know no ill, to think well of all; but friendship, that always goes a pitch higher, gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good *opinion* of his friend. *South.*

We may allow this to be his *opinion* concerning heirs, that where there are divers children the eldest son has the right to be heir. *Locke.*

Philosophers are of *opinion*, that infinite space is possessed by God's infinite omnipresence. *Locke.*

A story out of Boccalini sufficiently shews us the *opinion* that judicious author entertained of the criticks. *Addison.*

3. Favourable judgement.

In actions of arms small matters are of great moment, especially when they serve to raise an *opinion* of commanders. *Hayward.*

Howsoever I have no opinion of those things; yet so much I conceive to be true, that strong imagination hath more force upon things living, than things merely inanimate. *Bacon.*

If a woman had no *opinion* of her own person and dress, she would never be angry at those who are of the opinion with herself. *Law.*

4. Reputation.

Thou hast redeem'd thy lost *opinion*.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

You have the *opinion*
Of a valiant gentleman, one that dares
Fight, and maintain your honour against odds.
Shirley, Gamester.

To OPI'NION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To opine; to think. A word out of use, and unworthy of revival.

The Stoicks *opinioned* the souls of wise men dwell about the moon, and those of fools wandered about the earth: whereas the Epicurians held nothing after death. *Brown.*

That the soul and the angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, is generally *opinioned*. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

OPI'NIONED.* *adj.* Attached to particular opinions; conceited.

He may cast him upon a bold self-*opinioned* physician, worse than his distemper. *South, Serm.* i. 298.

OPI'NIONATE.* } *adj.* [from *opinion*.] Obstinate: inflexible in opinion.
OPI'NIONATED. }

Are you so simple as not to discern between the choler of some few *opinionate* men, and the consequence of their opinions? *Bp. Bedell, Lett. to Mr. Waddesworth*, (about 1620,) p. 325.

People of clear heads are what the world calls *opinionated*. *Shenstone.*

OPI'NIONATELY.* *adv.* [from *opinionate*.] Obstinately; conceitedly; in one's own opinion.

Self-conceited people never agree well together: they are wilful in their brawls, and reason cannot reconcile them: where either are only *opinionately* wise, hell is there; unless the other be a patient merely. *Feltham, Res.* i. 85.

OPI'NIONATIVE. *adj.* [from *opinion*.] Fond of preconceived notions; stubborn.

Striking at the root of pedantry and *opinionative* assurance, would be no hindrance to the world's improvement. *Glanville.*

One would rather chuse a reader without art, than one ill-instructed with learning, but *opinionative* and without judgement. *Burnet, The. of the Earth.*

OPI'NIONATIVELY. *adv.* [from *opinionative*.] Stubbornly.

OPI'NIONATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *opinionative*.] Obstinacy.

OPI'NIONIST.† *n. s.* [*opinioniste*, Fr. from *opinion*.] One fond of his own notions.

Every conceited *opinionist* sets up an infallible chair in his own brain. *Glanville to Albius.*

This was never called into question, till the conceited *opinionist* Jovinian, among his other paradoxes, ventured to broach the contrary doctrine. *Bp. Bull, Works*, i. 299.

OPI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*opiparus*, Lat.] Sumptuous. *Dict.*

OPITULA'TION. *n. s.* [*opitulatio*, Lat.] An aiding; a helping. *Dict.*

O'PIUM.† *n. s.* [ὄπιον, from ὀπὸς, Gr. juice. Our old word was *opie*. "Narcotikes, and *opie* of Thebes fine." Chaucer.] A juice, partly of the resinous, partly of the gummy kind. It is brought to us in flat cakes or masses, very heavy and of a dense texture, not perfectly dry: its colour is a dark brownish yellow; its smell is of a dead faint kind; and its taste very bitter and very acrid. It is brought from Natolia, Egypt, and the East Indies, produced from the white garden poppy; with which the fields of Asia-Minor are in many places sown. When the heads grow to maturity, but are yet soft, green, and full of juice, incisions are made in them, and from every one of these a few drops flow of a milky juice, which soon hardens into a solid consistence. The finest *opium* proceeds from the first incisions. What we generally have is the mere crude juice, worked up with water, or honey sufficient to bring it into form. Externally applied it is emollient, relaxing and discutient, and greatly promotes suppuration. A moderate dose of *opium* taken inter-

nally, is generally under a grain, yet custom will make people bear a dram, but in that case nature is vitiated. Its first effect is the making the patient cheerful; it removes melancholy, and dissipates the dread of danger; the Turks always take it when they are going to battle: it afterwards quiets the spirits, eases pain, and disposes to sleep. After the effect is over, the pain generally returns in a more violent manner; the spirits become lower than before, and the pulse languid. An immoderate dose of *opium* brings on drunkenness, cheerfulness, and loud laughter, at first, and, after many terrible symptoms, death itself. Those who have accustomed themselves to an immoderate use of *opium*, are apt to be faint, idle, and thoughtless; they lose their appetite, and grow old before their time. *Hill.*

Sleep hath forsook and given me o'er
To death's benumming *opium* as my only cure. *Milton, S. A.*

The colour and taste of *opium* are, as well as its soporific or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities, whereby it is fitted to produce different operations on different parts of our bodies. *Locke.*

O'PLE-TREE. *n. s.* [*opulus*, Lat.] A sort of tree; the witch-hazel. *Ainsworth.*

OPOBA'LSAMUM. n. s. [Latin.] Balm of Gilead.

OPODE'LDOC.* *n. s.* [In medicine.] The name of a plaster; and also of a popular ointment.

OPO'PONAX. n. s. [Latin.] A gum resin in small loose granules, and sometimes in large masses, of a strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taste; brought to us from the East, and known to the Greeks; but we are entirely ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. *Hill.*

OPO'SSUM.* *n. s.* An American animal.

Here is likewise that singular animal, called the *opossum*, which seems to be the wood-rat, mentioned by Charlevoix, in his history of Canada. *Guthrie.*

O'PPIDAN.† *n. s.* [*oppidanus*, Lat.] A townsman; an inhabitant of a town.

The *oppidans*, in the mean time, were not wanting to trouble us; and particularly the baillives. *A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox.* in 1528.

O'PPIDAN.* *adj.* Relating to a town.

Touching the temporal government of Rome, and *oppidan* affairs, there is a pretor, and some choice citizens, who sit on the capitol, *Howell, Lett.* i. i. 38.

To OPPI'GNERATE. *v. a.* [*oppignero*, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn. Not in use.

The duke of Guise Henry was the greatest usurer in France, for that he had turned all his estate into obligations; meaning that he had sold and *oppignorated* all his patrimony, to give large donatives to other men. *Bacon.*

Ferdinando merchanded with France, for the restoring Roussillion and Perpignan, *oppignorated* to them. *Bacon.*

To O'PPILATE.† *v. a. oppilo*, Latin; *oppiler*, Fr.] To heap up obstruction. *Cockeram, and Sherwood.*

OPPILA'TION.† *n. s.* [*oppilation*, Fr. from *oppilate*.] Obstruction; matter heaped together.

Nothing is worse than to feed on many dishes, or to protract the time of meats longer than ordinary: from thence proceed our infirmities: — thence, saith Fernelius, come crudities, wind, *oppilations*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 71.

The ingredients prescribed in their substance actuate the spirits, reclude *oppilations*, and mundify the blood. *Harvey.*

O'PPILATIVE.† *adj.* [*oppilative*, Fr.] Obstructive. *Sherwood.*

OPPLE'TED. *adj.* [*oppletus*, Lat.] Filled; crouded.

To OPPO'NE.* *v. a.* [*oppono*, Lat.] To oppose. Not in use.

What can you not do
Against lords spiritual or temporal,
That shall *oppone* you. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

OPPO'NENCY.* *n. s.* [*opponens*, Lat.] The opening an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet: an exercise for a degree. See the second meaning of OPPONENT.

OPPO'NENT. *adj.* [*opponens*, Lat.] Opposite; adverse.

Ere the foundations of this earth were laid,
It was *opponent* to our search ordain'd,
That joy, still sought, should never be attain'd. *Prior.*

OPPO'NENT. *n. s.* [*opponens*, Lat.]

1. Antagonist; adversary.
2. One who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet, correlative to the defendant or respondent.

Inasmuch as ye go about to destroy a thing which is in force, and to draw in that which hath not as yet been received, to impose on us that which we think not ourselves bound unto; that therefore ye are not to claim in any conference other than the plaintiff's or *opponent's* part. *Hooker.*

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably commit the *opponent* with the respondent, like a long practised moderator. *More.*

OPPORTU'NE. *adj.* [*opportun*, Fr. *opportunus*, Lat.] Seasonable; convenient; fit; timely; well-timed; proper.

There was nothing to be added to this great king's felicity, being at the top of all worldly bliss, and the perpetual constancy of his prosperous successes, but an *opportune* death to withdraw him from any future blow of fortune. *Bacon.*

Will lift us up in spite of fate,
Nearer our ancient seat; perhaps in view
Of those bright confines, whence with neighb'ring arms
And *opportune* excursion, we may chance
Re-enter heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

Consider'd every creature, which of all
Most *opportune* might serve his wiles; and found
The serpent subtlest beast of all the field. *Milton, P. L.*

OPPORTU'NELY. *adv.* [from *opportune*.] Seasonably: conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place.

He was resolved to chuse a war rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being situate so *opportunely* to annoy England either for coast or trade. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Against these there is a proper objection, that they offend uniformity; whereof I am therefore *opportunely* induced to say somewhat. *Wotton, Architecture.*

The experiment does *opportunely* supply the deficiency. *Boyle.*

OPPORTU'NITY. *n. s.* [*opportunité*, Fr. *opportunitas*, Lat.] Fit time; fit place; time; convenience; suitableness of circumstances to any end.

A wise man will make more *opportunities* than he finds. Men's behaviour should be like their apparel, not too straight, but free for exercise. *Bacon*

Opportunity, like a sudden gust,
Hath swell'd my calmer thoughts into a tempest. —
Accursed *opportunity*!
That work'st our thoughts into desires, desires
To resolutions; those being ripe and quicken'd,
Thou giv'st them birth, and bring'st them forth to action. *Denham.*

Though their advice be good, their counsel wise,
Yet length still loses *opportunities*. *Denham.*

I had an *opportunity* to see the clouds descend, and after it was past, to ascend again so high as to get over part of the mountain. *Brown, Trav.*

Neglect no *opportunity* of doing good, nor check thy desire of doing it, by a vain fear of what may happen. *Atterbury.*

All poets have taken an *opportunity* to give long descriptions of the night. *Broome.*

OPPO'SAL.* *n. s.* [from *oppose.*] Opposition.

The castle gates opened, fearless of any further *opposal.* *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 81.

To OPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*opposer*, French; *oppono*, Latin.]

1. To act against; to be adverse; to hinder; to resist.

There's no bottom, none
In my voluptuousness: and my desire
All continent impediments wou'd o'erbear,
That did *oppose* my will. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. To put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival.

If all men are not naturally equal, I am sure all slaves are, and then I may, without presumption, *oppose* my single opinion to his. *Locke.*

3. To place as an obstacle.

Since he stands obdurate,
And that no lawful means can carry me
Out of his envy's reach, I do *oppose*
My patience to his fury. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

I through the seas pursu'd their exil'd race,
Engag'd the heavens, *oppos'd* the stormy main;
But billows roar'd and tempests rag'd in vain. *Dryden.*

4. To place in front; to place over against.

Her grace sat down
In a rich chair of state, *opposing* freely
The beauty of her person to the people. *Shakspeare.*

To OPPO'SE. *v. n.*

1. To act adversely.

A servant, thrill'd with remorse,
Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword
To his great master. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He practised to dispatch such of the nobility as were like to *oppose* against his mischievous drift, and in such sort to encumber and weaken the rest, that they should be no impediments to him. *Hayward.*

2. To object in a disputation; to have the part of raising difficulties against a tenet supposed to be right.

OPPO'SELESS. *adj.* [from *oppose.*] Irresistible; not to be opposed.

I could bear it longer, and not fall
To quarrel with your great *opposeless* wills. *Shakspeare.*

OPPO'SER. *n. s.* [from *oppose.*] One that opposes, antagonist, enemy; rival.

Now the fair goddess fortune
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms
Misguide thy *opposers'* swords: bold gentleman!
Prosperity be thy page. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Brave wits that have made essays worthy of immortality, yet by reason of envious and more popular *opposers*, have submitted to fate, and are almost lost in oblivion. *Glanville.*

I do not see how the ministers could have continued in their stations, if their *opposers* had agreed about the methods by which they should be ruined. *Swift.*

A hardy modern chief,
A bold *opposer* of divine belief. *Blackmore.*

O'PPOSITE. *adj.* [*opposite*, Fr. *oppositus*, Lat.]

1. Placed in front; facing each other.

To the other five,
Their planetary motions and aspects,
In sextile, square, trine, and *opposite*,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Adverse; repugnant.

Nothing of a foreign nature, like the trifling novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure, *opposite* to that which is designed in an epick poem. *Dryden.*

This is a prospect very uneasy to the lusts and passions, and *opposite* to the strongest desires of flesh and blood. *Rogers.*

3. Contrary.

In this fallen state of man religion begins with repentance and conversion, the two *opposite* terms of which are God and sin. *Tillotson.*

Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes almost *opposite* significations. *Locke.*

O'PPOSITE. *n. s.* Adversary; opponent; antagonist; enemy.

To the best and wisest, while they live, the world is continually a froward *opposite*, a curious observer of their defects and imperfections; their virtues it afterwards as much admireth. *Hooker.*

He is the most skilful, bloody, and fatal *opposite* that you could have found in Illyria. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

The knight whom fate or happy chance
Shall grace his arms so far in equal fight,
From out the bars to force his *opposite*,
The prize of valour and of love shall gain. *Dryden.*

O'PPOSITELY. *adv.* [from *opposite.*]

1. In such a situation as to face each other.

The lesser pair are joined edge to edge, but not *oppositely* with their points downward, but upward. *Grew.*

2. Adversely.

I oft have seen, when corn was ripe to mow,
And now in dry, and brittle straw did grow,
Winds from all quarters *oppositely* blow. *May, Virg.*

O'PPOSITENESS. *n. s.* [from *opposite.*] The state of being opposite.

OPPOSI'TION.† *n. s.* [*opposition*, Fr. *oppositio*, Lat.]

1. Situation so as to front something opposed; standing over against.

2. Hostile resistance.

Virtue, which breaks through all *opposition*,
And all temptation can remove,
Most shines, and most is acceptable above. *Milton, S. A.*

He considers Lausus rescuing his father at the hazard of his own life, as an image of himself when he took Anchises on his shoulders, and bore him safe thro' the rage of the fire and the *opposition* of his enemies. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

3. Contrariety of affection.

They who never tried the experiment of a holy life, measure the laws of God not by their intrinsical goodness, but by the reluctancy and *opposition* which they find in their own hearts. *Tillotson.*

4. Contrariety of interest; contrariety of measures.

When the church is taken for the persons making profession of the christian faith, the catholick is often added in *opposition* to hereticks and schismaticks. *Pearson.*

5. Contrariety of meaning; diversity of meaning.

The parts of every true *opposition* do always both concern the same subject, and have reference to the same thing, sith otherwise they are but in shew opposite, not in truth. *Hooker.*

The use of language and custom of speech, in all authors I have met with, has gone upon this rule, or maxim, that exclusive terms are always to be understood in *opposition* only to what they are opposed to, and not in opposition to what they are not opposed to. *Waterland.*

6. Inconsistency, contradiction.

Reason can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence to embrace what is less evident, nor allow it to entertain probability in *opposition* to knowledge and certainty. *Locke.*

7. The collective body of members of both houses of Parliament who oppose the ministry, or the measures of government.

He has never omitted a fair occasion, with whatever detriment to his interest as a member of *opposition*, to assert the very same doctrines which appear in that book. *Burke.*

O'PPOSITIVE. *adj.* [from *opposite.*] Capable of being put in opposition.

Here not without some *oppositive* comparison; not Moses, not Elias, but This: Moses and Elias were servants; This, a son. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

To OPPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*oppressus*, Lat.]

1. To crush by hardship or unreasonable severity.

Israel and Judah were *oppressed* together, and all that took them captives held them fast, they refused to let them go. *Jer.* l. 33.

Alas! a mortal most *opprest* of those
Whom fate has loaded with a weight of woes. *Pope.*

2. To overpower; to subdue.

We're not ourselves,
When nature, being *oppress'd*, commands the mind
To suffer with the body. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

In blazing height of noon,
The sun *oppress'd*, is plung'd in thickest gloom. *Thomson.*

OPPRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*oppression*, Fr. from *oppress.*]

1. The act of oppressing; cruelty; severity.

If thou seest the *oppressions* of the poor, marvel not at the matter, for he that is higher than the highest regardeth. *Eccles.* v. 8.

2. The state of being oppressed; misery.

Famine is in thy cheeks;
Need and *oppression* stare within thine eyes,
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back. *Shakspeare.*

Cæsar himself has work, and our *oppression*
Exceeds what we expected. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

3. Hardship; calamity.

We are all subject to the same accidents; and when we see any under particular *oppression*, we should look upon it as the common lot of human nature. *Addison.*

4. Dulness of spirits; lassitude of body.

Drowsiness, *oppression*, heaviness, and lassitude, are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

OPPRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *oppress.*]

1. Cruel; inhuman; unjustly exactious or severe.

2. Heavy; overwhelming.

Alicia, reach thy friendly arm,
And help me to support that feeble frame,
That nodding totters with *oppressive* woe,
And sinks beneath its load. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

To ease the soul of one *oppressive* weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a state. *Pope.*

OPPRE'SSIVELY.† *adv.* [from *oppressive.*] In an oppressive or severe manner.

Her taxes are more injudiciously and more *oppressively* imposed, more vexatiously collected. *Burke on the State of the Nation* (1769.)

OPPRE'SSOR. *n. s.* [*oppresseur*, Fr. from *oppress.*] One who harasses others with unreasonable or unjust severity.

I from *oppressors* did the poor defend,
The fatherless, and such as had no friend. *Sandys.*

The cries of orphans, and th' *oppressor's* rage,
Had reach'd the stars. *Dryden.*

Power when employed to relieve the oppressed, and to punish the *oppressor*, becomes a great blessing. *Swift.*

OPPRO'BRIOUS. *adj.* [from *opprobrium*, Lat.]

1. Reproachful; disgraceful; causing infamy; scurrilous.

Himself pronounceth them blessed, that should for his name sake be subject to all kinds of ignominy and *opprobrious* malediction. *Hooker.*

They see themselves unjustly aspersed, and vindicate themselves in terms no less *opprobrious* than those by which they are attacked. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Blasted with infamy.

I will not here defile
My unstain'd verse with his *opprobrious* name. *Daniel.*

Solomon he led by fraud to build
His temple right against the temple of God,
On that *opprobrious* hill. *Milton, P. L.*

OPPRO'BRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *opprobrious.*] Reproachfully; scurrilously.

Think you, this little prating York
Was not incensed by his subtle mother,
To taunt and scorn you thus *opprobriously*. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *opprobrious.*] Reproachfulness; scurrility.

*OPPRO'BRIUM.** *n. s.* [Latin. We had formerly the harsh English word *opprobrie*, which is in Sherwood's dictionary. *Opprobrium* has long been in use, though Dr. Johnson has overpassed it; and continues to be.] Disgrace; infamy.

Whoever presumes to give check to our insolence, is sure to be made the mark of our malice, and to be persecuted with all the reproach and *opprobrium* that the most inveterate rancour can invent. *Scott, Serm. before the Ld. Mayor*, 168 , (Works, ed. fol. ii. 37.)

To OPPU'GN.† *v. a.* [*oppugner*, old French; *oppugno*, Lat.] To oppose; to attack; to resist.

Not so subtle to invent false matters to *oppugne* the truth. *Martin, Marr. of Priests*, (1554,) sign. B. i. b.

For the ecclesiastical laws of this land we are led by a great reason to observe, and ye be by no necessity bound to *oppugn* them. *Hooker.*

This is to *oppugn* nature, and to make a strong body weak. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 227.

They said the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of parliament. *Clarendon.*

If nothing can *oppugn* love,
And virtue envious ways can prove,
What cannot he confide to do
That brings both love and virtue too? *Hudibras.*

The ingredients include oppilations, mundify the blood, and *oppugn* putrefaction. *Harvey.*

OPPU'GNANCY. *n. s.* [from *oppugn.*] Opposition.

Take but degree away, untune that string,
And hark what discord follows, each thing meets
In meer *oppugnancy*. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

OPPUGNA'TION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *oppugnation.*] Resistance. *Huloet.*

Which being done by way of tithes in those countries wherein they obtain, there is just cause of thankfulness to God for so meet a provision, none for a just *oppugnation*. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 3. C. 7.

OPPU'GNER.† *n. s.* [from *oppugn.*] One who opposes or attacks.

I know these sports have many *oppugners*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 272.

He was a strong *oppugner* of the Pelagian heresy. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 4.

In words the fathers, but in their deeds the *oppugners*, of the truth. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

The modern and degenerate Jews be, upon the score of being the great patrons of man's free will, not causelessly esteemed the great *oppugners* of God's free grace. *Boyle.*

OPSI'MATHY.† *n. s.* [ὀψιμάθια.] Late education; late erudition.

Opsimathie, which is too late beginning to learn, was counted a great vice, and very unseemly amongst moral and natural men. *Hales, Rem.* p. 218.

OPSONA'TION. *n. s.* [*opsonatio*, Lat.] Catering; a buying provisions. *Dict.*

O'PTABLE.† *adj.* [*optabilis*, Lat.] Desirable; to be wished. *Cockeram.*

To O'PTATE.* *v. a.* [*opto*, Lat. *opter*, Fr.] To choose; to wish for; to desire. Not in use. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

OPTA'TION.* *n. s.* [*optatio*, Lat.] The expression of a wish. Obsolete.

To this belong — *optation*, obtestation, interrogation. *Peacham, Gard. of Eloquence*, (1577,) sign. P. iii.

O'PTATIVE.† *adj.* [*optativus*, Lat.]

1. Expressive of desire.

This *optative* infinity in the soul of man. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. 1. (1648,) p. 196.

2. Belonging to that mood of a verb which expresses desire.

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation to signify wishing, which is called the *optative* mood. *Clarke.*

O'PTICAL. *adj.* [ὀπτικός.] Relating to the science of opticks.

It seems not agreeable to what anatomists and *optical* writers deliver, touching the relation of the two eyes to each other. *Boyle.*

OPTI'CIAN.✝ *n. s.* [from *optick.*]

1. One skilled in opticks.

How it is that, by means of our sight, we learn to judge of such distances, *opticians* have endeavoured to explain in several different ways. *A. Smith on the External Senses.*

2. One who makes or sells optick glasses.

Opticians have daily experience of the truth of these observations. *Adams on Vision.*

O'PTICK. *adj.* [ὀπτικος, Gr. *optique*, Fr.]

1. Visual; producing vision; subservient to vision.

May not the harmony and discord of colours arise from the proportions of the vibrations propagated through the fibres of the *optick* nerves into the brain, as the harmony and discord of sounds arise from the proportions of the vibrations of the air? *Newton, Opt.*

2. Relating to the science of vision.

Where our master handleth the contractions of pillars, we have an *optick* rule, that the higher they are, the less should be always their diminution aloft, because the eye itself doth contract all objects, according to the distance. *Wotton.*

O'PTICK. *n. s.* An instrument of sight; an organ of sight.

Can any thing escape the perspicacity of eyes which were before light, and in whose *opticks* there is no opacity. *Brown.*

Our corporeal eyes we find
Dazzle the *opticks* of our mind. *[Den]ham.*

You may neglect, or quench, or hate the flame,
Whose smoke too long obscur'd your rising name,
And quickly cold indifference will ensue,
When you love's joys through honour's *optick* view. *Prior.*

Why has not man a microscopick eye?
For this plain reason, man is not a fly.
Say what the use, were finer *opticks* given,
T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heaven. *Pope.*

O'PTICKS. *n. s.* [ὀπτική.] The science of the nature and laws of vision.

No spherical body of what bigness soever illuminates the whole sphere of another, although it illuminate something more than half of a lesser, according unto the doctrine of *opticks*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Those who desire satisfaction must go to the admirable treatise of *opticks* by Sir Isaac Newton. *Cheyne.*

O'PTIMACY.✝ *n. s.* [*optimates*, Latin.] Nobility; body of nobles; men of the highest rank.

The government of every city in time becomes corrupt: principality changeth into tyranny; the *optimacy* is made the government of the people; and the popular estate turns to licentious disorder. *Ralegh, Arts of Emp.* ch. 26.

Sometimes an *optimacy* of a few, all prime, coequal in their power; and sometimes a democracy, or popular state, a whole Egypt full of locusts in one breast. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 529.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, a wholesome mixture betwixt monarchy, *optimacy*, and democracy. *Howell.*

O'PTIMISM.✱ *n. s.* [from *optimus*, Lat.] The doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best.

Voltaire has, in many parts of his works, besides his Candide and his Philosophical Dictionary, exerted the utmost efforts of his wit and argument to depreciate and destroy the doctrine of *optimism*, and the idea that "The eternal art educes good from ill." *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

OPTI'MITY. *n. s.* [from *optimus*, Lat.] The state of being best.

O'PTION.✝ *n. s.* [*optio*, Lat.]

1. Choice; election; power of choosing.

Transplantation must proceed from the *option* of the people, else it sounds like an exile; so the colonies must be raised by the leave of the king and not by his command. *Bacon.*

He decrees to punish the contumacy finally, by them their own *options.* *H*——

Which of these two rewards we will receive, he hath left to our *option.* *Smalridge.*

2. Wish. *Cockeram.*

I shall conclude this epistle with a pathetick *option*, O that men were wise.

The Layman's Defence of Christianity, (about 1730,) p. 23.

3. A choice of preferment belonging to the patronage of suffragans, made by the archbishops of Canterbury and York, on the promotion of the person to a bishoprick.

The archbishop of Canterbury hath a right, upon the promotion of every bishop in his Grace's province, [and so has the archbishop of York, except with regard to the see of Durham,] to choose any one ecclesiastical preferment, prebend, or benefice, in the gift of such bishop, which is called the archbishop's *option*; which is even at the disposal of the executors of the archbishop, if the bishop that is promoted doth not die before the *option* becometh vacant. *Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull*, p. 357.

O'PTIONAL.✱ *adj.* [from *option.*] Leaving somewhat to choice.

Original writs are either *optional* or peremptory. *Blackstone.*

O'PULENCE. } *n. s.* [*opulence*, Fr. *opulentia*, Lat.]
O'PULENCY. } Wealth; riches; affluence.

It must be a discovery of the infinite flatteries that follow youth and *opulency*. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

After eight years spent in outward *opulency* and inward murmur, that it was not greater; after vast sums of money and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented. *Clarendon.*

He had been a person not only of great *opulency*, but authority. *Atterbury.*

There in full *opulence* a banker dwelt,
Who all the joys and pangs of riches felt;
His side-board glitter'd with imagin'd plate,
And his proud fancy held a vast estate. *Swift.*

O'PULENT. *adj.* [*opulent*, Fr. *opulentus*, Lat.] Rich; wealthy; affluent.

He made him his ally, and provoked a mighty and *opulent* king by an offensive war in his quarrel. *Bacon.*

To begin with the supposed policy of gratifying only the rich and *opulent*. Does our wise man think that the grandee whom he courts does not see through all the little plots of his courtship. *South.*

O'PULENTLY. *adv.* [from *opulent.*] Richly; with splendour.

OR.✝ *conjunct.* [oðeꞃ, Sax.]

1. A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition.

Inquire what the ancients thought concerning this world, whether it was to perish *or* no; whether to be destroyed *or* to stand eternally? *Burnet.*

He my muse's homage should receive,
If I could write, *or* Holles could forgive. *Garth.*

By intense study, *or* application to business that requires little action, the digestion of foods will soon proceed more slowly, and with more uneasiness. *Blackmore.*

Every thing that can be divided by the mind into two *or* more ideas, is called complex. *Watts, Logick.*

2. It corresponds to *either*: he must *either* fall *or* fly.

At Venice you may go to any house *either* by land *or* water. *Addison.*

3. It sometimes, but rather inelegantly, stands for *either*.

For thy vast bounties are so numberless,
That them *or* to conceal, or else to tell,
Is equally impossible. *Cowley.*

4. Sometimes for *whether*, or *whether it be*.

Whatever draws me,
Or sympathy, or some connatural force. *Milton, P. L.*

5. *Or* is sometimes redundant, but is then more properly omitted.

How great soever the sins of any unreformed person are, Christ died for him because he died for all; only he must re-

form and forsake his sins, or else he shall never receive benefit of his death. *Hammond.*

6. [Op, or æpe, Sax.] Before. *Or* and *ere* were formerly indiscriminately used. Then *or ever, or e'er,* combined; a form not yet disused; though Dr. Johnson has pronounced it obsolete. The spirited lines from a modern poem, now cited, exhibit the application of it.

Or we go to the declaration of this psalm, it shall be convenient to shew who did write this psalm. *Bp. Fisher.*

The dead man's knell
Is there scarce ask'd for whom, and good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying *or e'er* they sicken. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Learn before thou speak, and use physick *or ever* thou be sick. *Ecclus.* xviii. 19.

The shepherds on the lawn
Or e'er the point of dawn
Sat simply chatting in a rustick row. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

Awake, for shame! *or e'er* thy nobler sense
Sink in the oblivious pool of indolence!
Must wit be found alone on falsehood's side,
Unknown to truth, to virtue unallied?
Arise! nor scorn thy country's just alarms;
Wield in her cause thy long-neglected arms.
Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin.

OR. *n. s.* [French.] Gold. A term of heraldry.

The show'ry arch
With listed colours gay, *or,* azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholders' eyes. *Philips.*

O'RACH. *n. s.* [*atriplex.*] There are thirteen species; garden *orach* was cultivated as a culinary herb, and used as spinach, though it is not generally liked by the English, but still esteemed by the French. *Miller.*

O'RACLE. *n. s.* [*oracle,* Fr. *oraculum,* Lat.]

1. Something delivered by supernatural wisdom.

The main principle whereupon our belief of all things therein contained dependeth, is, that the Scriptures are the *oracles* of God himself. *Hooker.*

2. The place where, or person of whom the determinations of heaven are enquired.

Why, by the verities on thee made good,
May they not be my *oracles* as well,
And set me up in hope? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

God hath now sent his living *oracle*
Into the world to teach his final will,
And sends his spirit of truth henceforth to dwell,
In pious hearts, an inward *oracle,*
To all truth requisite for men to know. *Milton, P. R.*

3. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained.

There mighty nations shall enquire their doom,
The world's great *oracle* in times to come. *Pope.*

4. One famed for wisdom; one whose determinations are not to be disputed.

To **O'RACLE.**† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To utter oracles. A word not received, Dr. Johnson observes; citing only the passage from Milton. But Milton did not introduce this word into the language.

Hence so many corruptions of divine text, because men endeavour to make it speak their own sense; use it as their pleader, not counsellor: if it will speak for us, none so ready to fee it, as it were, with the resignation of our reasons or will; but if it *oracle* contrary to our interest or humour, we will create an amphiboly, a double meaning where there is none; and make it speak our meaning, or conclude it defective.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl. (1654,) p. 254.

No more shalt thou by *oracling* abuse
The Gentiles. *Milton, P. R.*

ORA'CULAR.† } **ORA'CULOUS.** } *adj.* [from *oracle.*]

1. Uttering oracles; resembling oracles.

Corycian nymphs and hill-gods he adores,
And Themis then, *oraculous,* implores. *Sandys, Ovid.*

Thy counsel would be as the oracle of
Urim and Thummim, those *oraculous* gems
On Aaron's breast, or tongue of seers old
Infallible. *Milton, P. R.*

Here Charles contrives the ordering of his states,
Here he resolves his neighbouring princes' fates;
What nation shall have peace, where war be made,
Determin'd is in this *oraculous* shade. *Waller.*

They have something venerable and *oracular,* in that unadorned gravity and shortness in the expression. *Pope.*

The *oraculous* seer frequents the Pharian coast,
Proteus a name tremendous o'er the main. *Pope.*

2. Positive; authoritative; magisterial; dogmatical.

Though their general acknowledgments of the weakness of human understanding look like cold and sceptical discouragements; yet the particular expressions of their sentiments are as *oraculous* as if they were omniscient. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

3. Obscure; ambiguous; like the answers of ancient oracles.

As for equivocations, or *oraculous* speeches, they cannot hold out long. *Bacon, Ess.* 6.

He spoke *oraculous* and sly,
He'd neither grant the question, nor deny. *King.*

ORA'CULARLY.† } **ORA'CULOUSLY.** } *adv.* [from *oraculous.*]

1. In manner of an oracle.

The testimonies of antiquity, and such as pass *oraculously* amongst us, were not always so exact as to examine the doctrine they delivered. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Hence rise the branching beech and vocal oak,
Where Jove of old *oraculously* spoke. *Dryden.*

2. Authoritatively; positively.

An awful judge delivering *oracularly* the law.
Burke, Sp. on the Powers of Juries in Libels.

ORA'CULOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *oracular.*] The state of being oracular.

O'RAISON.† *n. s.* [*oraison,* Fr. *oratio,* Latin.] Prayer; verbal supplication; or oral worship: more frequently written *orison,* and accented on the first syllable by our oldest and best poets. Dyer has placed the accent on the second syllable of *oraison;* and so has Cotton on that of *orison,* for the sake of his rhyme. See ORISON. Temple uses the French form of the word before us.

They were commonly called the judgements of God, and performed with solemn *oraisons,* and other ceremonies.
Temple, Intr. Hist. of Eng. (1695,) p. 248.

Here, at dead of night,
The pilgrim oft, mid his *oraison,* hears
Aghast the voice of time, disparting towers,
Tumbling all precipitate down dash'd. *Dyer, Ruins of Rome.*

O'RAL. *adj.* [*oral,* Fr. *os, oris,* Lat.] Delivered by mouth; not written.

Oral discourse, whose transient faults dying with the sound that gives them life, and so not subject to a strict review, more easily escapes observation. *Locke on Education.*

St. John was appealed to as the living oracle of the church; and as his *oral* testimony lasted the first century, many have observed, that by a particular providence several of our Saviour's disciples, and of the early converts, lived to a very great age, that they might personally convey the truth of the gospel to those times which were very remote. *Addison.*

O'RALLY.† *adv.* [from *oral.*]

1. By mouth; without writing.

Oral tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws of a kingdom, because they are complex, not *orally* traducible to so great a distance of ages. *Hale, Common Law.*

2. In the mouth.

The priest did sacrifice, and *orally* devour it whole.
Bp. Hall, Epist. D. i. E. 5.

That which is externally delivered in the sacrament, and *orally* received by the communicant.
Abp. Usher, Answ. to the Jesuit Malone, p. 32.

O'RANGE.† n. s. [orange, Fr. The aureum malum, or golden apple of the ancients: low Lat. aurantium, an orange.] The leaves have two lobes or appendages at their base like ears, and cut in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depressed, and of a yellow colour when ripe, in which it differs from the citron and lemon. The species are eight. *Miller.*

The notary came aboard, holding in his hand a fruit like an *orange*, but of colour between orange-tawny and scarlet, which cast a most excellent odour, and is used for a preservative against infection. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

The ideas of *orange* colour and azure, produced in the mind by the same infusion of lignum nephriticum, are no less distinct ideas than those of the same colours taken from two different bodies. *Locke.*

Fine *oranges*, sauce for your veal,
Are charming when squeez'd in a pot of brown ale. *Swift.*

The punick granate op'd its rose-like flowers;
The *orange* breath'd its aromatick powers. *Harte.*

O'RANGERY. n. s. [orangerie, Fr.] Plantation of oranges.

A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest *orangery*, or artificial green house. *Spectator.*

O'RANGEMUSK. n. s. A species of pear.

O'RANGEWIFE. n. s. [orange and wife.] A woman who sells oranges.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an *orangewife* and a fosset seller. *Shakspeare.*

O'RANGETAWNY.† n. s. [orange and tawny.] A colour so called.

Holding in his hand a fruit of that country, like an orange, but of colour between *orangetawny* and scarlet. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Baronets, or knights of Nova Scotia, are commonly distinguished from others by a ribbon of *orangetawny*. *Heylyn.*

O'RANGETAWNY.* adj. Of a colour resembling an orange; nearly red.

Usurers should have *orangetawny* bonnets, because they do judaize. *Bacon, Ess.* 41.

I will discharge it in your straw-coloured beard, your *orangetawny* beard. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

Great is my patience to forbear thee thus,—
Uncivil, *orangetawny*-coated clerk! *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

ORA'TION. n. s. [oration, Fr. oratio, Lat.] A speech made according to the laws of rhetorick; a harangue; a declamation.

There shall I try,
In my *oration*, how the people take
The cruel issue of these bloody men. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

This gives life and spirit to every thing that is spoken, awakens the dullest spirits, and adds a singular grace and excellency both to the person and his *oration*. *Watts.*

To ORA'TION.* v. n. [from the noun.] To make a speech; to harangue. Not in use.

They gave answers with great sufficiency touching all difficulties concerning their own law, and had marvellous promptitude both for *orationing* and giving judgement. *Donne, Hist. of the Sept.* p. 80.

O'RATOR. n. s. [orateur, Fr. orator, Lat.]

1. A publick speaker; a man of eloquence.

Poor queen and son! your labour is but lost;
For Warwick is a subtle *orator*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

As when of old some *orator* renown'd,
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flourish'd, since mute! to some great cause address'd,
Stood in himself collected; while each part,
Motion, each act, won audience. *Milton, P. L.*

It would be altogether vain and improper in matters belonging to an *orator* to pretend to strict demonstration. *Wilkins.*

The constant design of both these *orators* in all their speeches, was to drive some one particular point. *Swift.*

I have listened to an *orator* of this species, without being able to understand one single sentence. *Swift.*

Both *orators* so much renown'd,
In their own depths of eloquence were drown'd. *Dryden.*

2. A petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.

ORATO'RICAL.† adj. [from orator.] Rhetorical; befitting an orator.

He that hath written the tales of Nereus, cardinal Baronius's *oratorical* patron. *Favour, Antiq. Tr. over Novelty,* (1619,) p. 339.

Running out with much *oratorical* liberty upon the weakness of those men's arguments. *Clarke, Lett. to Dodwell,* p. 50.

Where he speaks in an *oratorical*, affecting, or persuasive way, let this be explained by other places where he treats of the same theme in a doctrinal way. *Watts.*

ORATO'RIAL.* } adj. [oratorius, Lat.] Rhetorical;
ORATO'RIOUS. } befitting an orator.

What errour is so rotten and putrid, which some *oratorious* varnish hath not sought to colour over with shews of truth and piety? *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 29.

The *oratorial* part of these gentlemen seldom vouchsafe to mention fewer than fifteen hundred or two thousand people, to be maintained in this hospital, without troubling their heads about the fund. *Swift, on Maintaining the Poor.*

He [Dr. Bathurst] endeavoured, at the command of the king, to introduce a more graceful and *oratorial* manner of delivering the public sermons at St. Mary's. *Warton, Life of Bathurst,* p. 88.

ORATO'RIALLY.* } adv. [from the adj.] In a rhetori-
ORATO'RIOUSLY. } cal manner.

Nor do they oppose things of this nature argumentatively, so much as *oratoriously*. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 115.

ORATO'RIO.* n. s. [Italian.] A kind of sacred drama, the subject of it being generally taken from the Scriptures, set to musick.

Sorry I am to accuse the greatest English composer Purcel, and the best adopted one Handel, of being the cause of this innovation, [the mixture of the violin with the organ;] the former by adding violin accompaniments to some of his anthems and services; the latter by erecting an organ on the play-house stage, with a view undoubtedly to difference as much by its dignified form, as by its solemn tones, that semi-dramatic species of composition the *oratorio* from a genuine opera. *Mason on Church Mus.* p. 73.

O'RATORY.† n. s. [oratoria ars, Lat.]

1. Eloquence; rhetorical expression.

Each pasture stored with sheep feeding with sober security, while the pretty lambs with bleating *oratory* craved the dams' comfort. *Sidney.*

When a world of men
Could not prevail with all their *oratory*,
Yet hath a woman's kindness over-rul'd. *Shakspeare.*

When my *oratory* grew tow'rd end,
I bid them that did love their country's good,
Cry, God save Richard. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Sighs now breath'd
Unutterable, which the spirit of prayer
Inspir'd, and wing'd for heav'n with speedier flight
Than loudest *oratory*. *Milton, P. L.*

By this kind of *oratory* and professing to decline their own inclinations and wishes, purely for peace and unity, they prevailed over those who were still surprised. *Clarendon.*

Hammond's subjects were such as had greatest influence on practice, which he prest with most affectionate tenderness, making tears part of his *oratory*. *Fell.*

The former, who had to deal with a people of much more politeness, learning, and wit, laid the greatest weight of his *oratory* upon the strength of his arguments. *Swift.*

Come harmless characters, that no one hit,
Come Henley's *oratory*, Osborn's wit. *Pope.*

2. Exercise of eloquence.

The Romans had seised upon the fleet of the Antiates, among which there were six armed with rostra, with which the consul Menenius adorned the publick place of *oratory*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. [*Oratoire*, French.] At first it signified a closet; then, a private place, allotted for prayer alone; and also, a place for publick worship.

They should first remove all company from them; and in a secret *oratorie*, or privy chamber, themselves assemble all the powers of their wits to remember these seven articles. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 85.

They begin to erect to themselves *oratories* not in any sumptuous or stately manner, which neither was possible by reason of the poor estate of the church, and had been perilous in regard of the world's envy towards them. *Hooker.*

Do not omit thy prayers for want of a good *oratory* or place to pray in; nor thy duty for want of temporal encouragements. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

Christians had *oratories*, or houses of Christian worship. *Mede on Churches*, p. 56.

Within these *oratories* might you see
Rich carvings, portraitures, and imagery. *Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.*

O'RATRESS.* } O'RATRIX. } *n. s.* [*oratrix*, Lat. from *orator*. Cockeram gives the English *oratrix*.] A female orator.

I see love's *oratress* pleads tediously to thee. *Warner, Albion's England*, (1602,) ch. 9.

I fight not with my tongue: this is my *oratrix*. *Trag. of Soliman and Perseda*, (1599.)

ORB. *n. s.* [*orbe*, Fr. *orbis*, Latin.]

1. Sphere; orbicular body.

A mighty collection of water inclosed in the bowels of the earth, constitutes an huge *orb* in the interiour or central parts; upon the surface of which *orb* of water the terrestrial strata are expanded. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Circular body.

They with a storm of darts to distance drive
The Trojan chief; who held at bay from far,
On his Vulcanian *orb* sustain'd the war. *Dryden.*

3. Mundane sphere; celestial body; light of heaven.

In the floor of heaven
There's not the smallest *orb* which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shakspeare.*

4. Wheel; any rolling body.

The *orbs*
Of his fierce chariot roll'd as with the sound
Of torrent floods. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Circle; line drawn round.

Does the son learn action from the father? Yet all his activity is but in the epicycle of a family: whereas a subject's motion is in a larger *orb*. *Holyday.*

6. Circle described by any of the mundane spheres.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, framed to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles, and a wonderful engine of *orbs*, though no such things were. *Bacon.*

With smiling aspect you serenely move,
In your fifth *orb*, and rule the realm of love. *Dryden.*

7. Period; revolution of time.

Self-begot, self-rais'd,
By our own quickening power, when fatal course
Had circled his full *orb*, the birth mature
Of this our native heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

8. Sphere of action.

Will you again unknit
This churlish knot of all-abhorred war,
And move in that obedient *orb* again,
Where you did give a fair and natural light. *Shakspeare.*

9. It is applied by Milton to the eye, as being luminous and spherical.

A drop serene hath quench'd their *orbs*,
Or dim suffusion veil'd. *Milton, P. L.*

To ORB.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To round; to form into a circle.

Truth and Justice then
Will down return to men,
Orb'd in a rainbow, and like glories wearing. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

Our happiness may *orb* itself into a thousand vagancies of glory and delight, and with a kind of eccentrical equation be (as it were) an invariable planet of joy and felicity. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 1.

A golden axle did the work uphold,
Gold was the beam, the wheels were *orb'd* with gold. *Addison.*

ORBA'TION.† *n. s.* [*orbatio*, Lat.] Privation of parents or children; any privation; poverty. *Cockeram.*

O'RBED.† *adj.* [from *orb.*] Round; circular; orbicular. See *To* ORB.

All those sayings will I overswear,
And all those swearings keep as true in soul,
As doth that *orbed* continent the fire,
That severs day from night. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Let each
Fit well his helm, gripe fast his *orbed* shield. *Milton, P. L.*

O'RBICK.* *adj.* [*orbicus*, Lat.] Circular; spherical.

How the body of this *orbick* frame
From tender infancy so big became. *Bacon, Pan or Nature.*

ORBI'CULAR. *adj.* [*orbiculaire*, Fr. *orbiculatus*, Lat.]

1. Spherical.

He shall monarchy with thee divide
Of all things parted by the empyreal bounds,
His quadrature from thy orbicular world. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Circular; approaching to circularity.

The form of their bottom is not the same; for whereas before it was of an *orbicular* make, they now look as if they were pressed. *Addison, Guardian.*

By a circle I understand not here a perfect geometrical circle, but an *orbicular* figure, whose length is equal to its breadth, and which as to sense may seem circular. *Newton.*

ORBI'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *orbicular.*] Spherically; circularly.

ORBI'CULARNESS. *n. s.* [from *orbicular.*] The state of being orbicular.

ORBI'CULATED. *adj.* [*orbiculatus*, Lat.] Moulded into an orb.

ORBICULA'TION.* *n. s.* [*orbiculatus*, Lat.] State of being moulded into an orb or circle.

It might have been more significantly called *orbiculation*, seeing this circumfusion makes not only a circle, but fills a sphere. *More, Song of the Soul, Int. Gen.* p. 424.

O'RBIT. *n. s.* [*orbite*, Fr. *orbita*, Lat.]

1. The line described by the revolution of a planet.

Suppose more suns in proper *orbits* roll'd,
Dissolv'd the snows and chas'd the polar cold. *Blackmore.*

Suppose the earth placed nearer to the sun, and revolve for instance in the *orbit* of Mercury; there the whole ocean would even boil with extremity of heat, and be all exhaled into vapours; all plants and animals would be scorched. *Bentley.*

2. A small orb. Not proper.

Attend, and you discern it in the fair
Conduct and finger, or reclaim a hair;
Or roll the lucid *orbit* of an eye;
Or in full joy elaborate a sigh. *Young.*

O'RBITUDE.† } O'RBITY. } *n. s.* [*orbitudo*, and *orbitas*, Lat. The former of these words occurs in Cockeram's vocabulary; the latter is noticed by Dr. Johnson, with the name of Bacon following an imperfect definition, but without any example.] Loss or want of parents or children; loss of husband or wife; any privation.

Old age and *orbity* were those two things that emboldened him. *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

She's in *orbity*;
At once receiver, and the legacy. *Donne, Poems*, p. 333.

Considering the frequent mortality in friends and relations, in such a term of time, he may pass away divers years in sorrow and black habits, and leave none to mourn for himself; *orbity* may be his inheritance. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 22.

O'RBY. *adj.* [from *orb.*] Resembling an orb. Not used.

It smote Atrides *orbie* targe; but runne not through the brasse. *Chapman.*

When, now arraid
The world was with the spring; and *orbie* houres
Had gone the round againe, through herbs and flowers. *Chapman.*

ORC.† *n. s.* [*orca*, Lat. ὄρυγα.] A sea-fish; a species of whale.

Orks, that for their lord the ocean wooe. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 2.

Proteus' herds, and Neptune's *orks.* *B. Jonson, Masques.*

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals and *orcs*, and sea-mews clang. *Milton, P. L.*

O'RCHAL. *n. s.* A stone from which a blue colour is made. *Ainsworth.*

O'RCHANET. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

O'RCHARD.† *n. s.* [either *hortyard* or *wortyard*, says Skinner; ontgeapd, Saxon. Junius, and Dr. Johnson. — *Hortyard*, or *ortyard*, seems to be the true word; *aurtigards*, Goth. *jurtagard*, Icel. It signified formerly a garden in general; *urt*, Goth. an herb, and *gard*, a hedge; *hortus*, Lat. Milton writes the word, *orchat;* probably from the Greek ὄρχατος. See HORTYARD.] A garden of fruit-trees.

Planting of *orchards* is very profitable, as well as pleasurable. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

They overcome their riches, not by making
Baths, *orchards*, fish pools. *B. Jonson.*

His parsonage-house from an incommodious ruin he had rendered a fair and pleasant dwelling, with the conveniences of gardens and *orchards.* *Fell.*

Her private *orchards*, wall'd on ev'ry side,
To lawless Sylvans all access deny'd. *Pope.*

O'RCHARDING.* *n. s.* Cultivation of orchards.

All land is not fit for *orcharding.* *Evelyn, Pom.* ch. 5.

Trench grounds for *orcharding.* *Ib. Kal. Hort.* Oct.

O'RCHARDIST.* *n. s.* One who cultivates orchards.

However expert the *orchardist* may be, much will depend on soil. *Trans. Adelphi Soc.* xiii. 24.

O'RCHESTRE.† } *n. s.* [French; ὀρχήστρα, from
ORCHE'STRA. } ὀρχεῖσθαι, to dance; the Grecian orchestra being the places in which dances were publickly performed; and *orchestra* (which form of the word is not noticed by Dr. Johnson) was at first used by us in this sense. Sir John Davies published, in 1599, a poem on the antiquity and excellency of dancing, entitled *Orchestra.*] A place for publick exhibition; the place where the musicians are set at a publick show; the band of musicians.

Praise but *orchestra*, and the skipping art. *Marston, Sat.* iii. 11.

Devotion, when lukewarm, is undevout;
But when it glows, its heat is struck to heaven;
To human hearts her golden harps are strung;
High heaven's *orchestra* chaunts Amen to man. *Young, Night Th.* 4.

He very precipitately made his retreat out of one of the doors under the *orchestre.* *Student*, i. 143.

The different degrees of precision, with which the musick of the *orchestre* can accommodate itself to each of these diversities, must depend upon the taste, the sensibility, the fancy, and imagination of the composer. *A. Smith, on the Imit. Arts*, P. ii.

When the *orchestre* interrupts, as it frequently does, either the recitative or the air, it is in order either to enforce the effect of what had gone before, or to put the mind in the mood which fits it for hearing what is to come after. *A. Smith, on the Imit. Arts*, P. ii.

O'RCHIS.* *n. s.* A plant, of which several sorts grow wild in England. The flowers of some are thought to resemble flies.

I here saw a great many of the small red and yellow tulip, — and many beautiful kinds of the *orchis*, some representing bees and flies so naturally as to deceive at first sight. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain*, L. 29.

ORD.† *n. s.* An edge or sharpness; as in *ordbright*, &c. and in the Icelandick tongue, *ord* signifies a spear or dart. *Gibson.*

Ord, in old English, signified *beginning;* whence probably the proverbial phrase *odds* [*ords*] *and ends*, for scraps or remnants, and perhaps *orts* for waste provision. Dr. Johnson. — *Ord* is certainly our old word for *beginning;* and Chaucer uses *ord* and *end.* See Lye also in the Sax. Op, opb. But *orts* have no connection whatever with *ord.* See ORTS.

To ORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*ordino*, Lat. *ordonner*, Fr.]

1. To appoint; to decree.

Know the cause why musick was *ordain'd;*
Was it not to refresh the mind of man
After his studies, or his usual pain? *Shakspeare.*

Jeroboam *ordained* a feast. 1 *Kings*, xii. 32.

As many as were *ordained* to eternal life, believed. *Acts*, xiii. 48.

He commanded us to testify that it is he which was *ordained* of God to be the judge of quick and dead. *Acts*, x. 42.

To souls oppress'd and dumb with grief,
The gods *ordain* this kind relief,
That musick should in sounds convey
What dying lovers dare not say. *Waller.*

The fatal tent,
The scene of death, and place *ordain'd* for punishment. *Dryden.*

My reason bends to what thy eyes *ordain;*
For I was born to love, and thou to reign. *Prior.*

2. To establish; to settle; to institute.

Mulmutius
Ordain'd our laws, whose use the sword of Cæsar
Hath too much mangled. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

I will *ordain* a place for Israel. 1 *Chron.* xvii. 9.

God, from Sinai descending, will himself
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets sound,
Ordain them laws. *Milton, P. L.*

Some laws *ordain*, and some attend the choice
Of holy senates, and elect by voice. *Dryden.*

3. To set in an office.

All signified unto you by a man, who is *ordained* over the affairs, shall be utterly destroyed. *Esther*, xiii. 6.

4. To invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.

Meletius was *ordained* by Arian bishops, and yet his ordination was never questioned. *Stillingfleet.*

ORDA'INABLE.* *adj.* [from *ordain.*] That may be appointed.

The nature of man is *ordainable* to life. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 377.

ORDA'INER.† *n. s.* [from *ordain.*]

1. He who ordains, or decrees.

The performance of wholesome laws must needs bring great commendation to the author and *ordainer* of them. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 5.

2. He who invests with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.

The *ordainer* pronounceth by name, when he signeth him, Such a man is consecrated from being presbyter to be a bishop, &c. *Bp. Bedell, Life and Lett.* p. 473.

O'RDEAL.† *n. s.* [opbal, Sax. *ordalium*, low Lat. *ordalie*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. Serenius deduces the word from the Goth. *ordela*, dirimere litem, *urdela*,

dijudicare; from ur, ex, and dela, dividere, judicare. See also Kilian, Teut. Dict. in V. Oordeel.] A trial, by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or being thrown, I suppose, into the water, whence the vulgar trial of witches.

Their *ordeal* laws they used in doubtful cases, when clear proofs wanted. *Hakewill on Providence.*

In the time of king John, the purgation per ignem et aquam, or the trial by *ordeal* continued; but it ended with this king. *Hale.*

O'RDER. *n. s.* [*ordo*, Lat. *ordre*, Fr.]

1. Method; regular disposition.

To know the true state of Solomon's house, I will keep this *order*; I will set forth the end of our foundation, the instruments for our works, the several employments assigned, and the ordinances we observe. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

As St. Paul was full of the doctrine of the gospel; so it lay all clear and in *order*, open to his view. *Locke.*

2. Established process.

The moderator, when either of the disputants breaks the rules, may interpose to keep them to *order*. *Watts.*

3. Proper state.

Any of the faculties wanting, or out of *order*, produce suitable defects in men's understandings. *Locke.*

4. Regularity; settled mode.

This *order* with her sorrow she accords,
Which orderless all form of *order* brake. *Daniel.*

Kings are the fathers of their country, but unless they keep their own estates, they are such fathers as the sons maintain, which is against the *order* of nature. *Davenant.*

5. Mandate; precept; command.

Give *order* to my servants, that they take
No note of our being absent. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

If the lords of the council issued out any *order* against them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, presently some nobleman published a protestation against those *orders* and proclamations. *Clarendon.*

Upon this new fright, an *order* was made by both houses for disarming all the papists in England; upon which, and the like *orders*, though seldom any thing was after done, yet it served to keep up the apprehensions in the people, of dangers and designs, and to disincline them from any reverence or affection to the queen. *Clarendon.*

When christians became a distinct body, courts were set up by the *order* of the Apostles themselves, to minister judicial process. *Kettleworth.*

I have received an *order* under your hand for a thousand pounds in words at length, *Tatler.*

6. Rule; regulation.

The church hath authority to establish that for an *order* at one time, which at another time it may abolish, and in both do well. *Hooker.*

7. Regular government.

The night, their number, and the sudden act
Would dash all *order*, and protect their fact. *Daniel.*

As there is no church, where there is no *order*, no ministry; so where the same *order* and ministry is, there is the same church. *Pearson.*

8. A society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of honour.

Elves,
The several chairs of *order* look you scour,
With juice of balm and ev'ry precious flow'r. *Shakspeare.*

Princes many times make themselves desires, and set their hearts upon toys; sometimes upon a building; sometimes upon erecting of an *order*. *Bacon.*

She left immortal trophies of her fame,
And to the noblest *order* gave the name. *Dryden.*

By shining marks, distinguish'd they appear,
And various *orders* various ensigns bear. *Granville.*

9. A rank, or class.

The king commanded the high priest and the priests of the second *order*, to bring forth out of the temple all the vessels. *2 Kings*, xxiii. 4.

The Almighty seeing,
From his transcendent seat, the saints among,
To those bright *orders* utter'd thus his voice. *Milton, P. L.*

Like use you make of the equivocal word dignity, which is of *order*, or office, or dominion, or nature; and you artificially blend and confound all together. *Waterland.*

10. A religious fraternity.

Find a barefoot brother out,
One of our *order* to associate me,
Here visiting the sick. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

11. [In the plural.] Hierarchical state.

If the faults of men in *orders* are only to be judged among themselves, they are all in some sort parties. *Dryden.*

Having in his youth made a good progress in learning, that he might dedicate himself more intirely to religion, he entered into holy *orders*, and in a few years became renowned for his sanctity of life. *Addison, Spect.*

When Ouranius first entered into holy *orders*, he had haughtiness in his temper, a great contempt and disregard for all foolish and unreasonable people; but he has prayed away this spirit. *Law.*

12. Means to an end.

Virgins must remember, that the virginity of the body is only excellent in *order* to the purity of the soul; for in the same degree that virgins live more spiritually than other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a more excellent state. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living Holy.*

We should behave reverently towards the Divine Majesty, and justly towards men; and in *order* to the better discharge of these duties, we should govern ourselves in the use of sensual delights, with temperance. *Tillotson.*

The best knowledge is that which is of greatest use in *order* to our eternal happiness. *Tillotson.*

What we see is in *order* only to what we do not see; and both these states must be joined together. *Atterbury.*

One man pursues power in *order* to wealth, and another wealth in *order* to power, which last is the safer way, and generally followed. *Swift.*

13. Measures; care.

It were meet you should take some *order* for the soldiers, which are now first to be discharged and disposed of some way; which may otherwise grow to as great inconvenience as all this that you have quit us from. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Provide me soldiers,
Whilst I take *order* for mine own affairs. *Shakspeare.*

The money promised unto the king, he took no *order* for, albeit Sostratus required it. *2 Mac.* iv. 27.

If any of the family be distressed, *order* is taken for their relief and competent means to live. *Bacon.*

14. [In architecture.] A system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters; or it is a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, especially those of a column; so as to form one beautiful whole: or *order* is a certain rule for the proportions of columns, and for the figures which some of the parts ought to have, on the account of the proportions that are given them. There are five *orders* of columns; three of which are Greek, *viz.* the Dorick, Ionick, and Corinthian; and two Italian, *viz.* the Tuscan and Composite. The whole is composed of two parts at least, the column and the entablature, and of four parts at the most; where there is a pedestal under the columns, and one acroter or little pedestal on the top of the entablature. The column has three parts; the base, the shaft, and the capital; which parts are all different in the several *orders*.

In the Tuscan *order*, any height being given, divide it into ten parts and three quarters, called diameters, by diameters is meant the thickness of the shaft at the bottom, the pedestal having two;

the column with base and capital, seven; and the entablature one and three quarters.

In the Dorick *order*, the whole height being given, is divided into twelve diameters or parts, and one third; the pedestal having two and one third, the column eight, and the entablature two.

In the Ionick *order*, the whole height is divided into thirteen diameters and a half, the pedestal having two and two thirds, the column nine, and the entablature one and four fifths.

In the Corinthian *order*, the whole height is divided into fourteen diameters and a half, the pedestal having three, the column nine and a half, and the entablature two.

In the Composite *order*, the whole height is divided into fifteen diameters and one third; the pedestal having three and one third, the column ten, and the entablature two.

In a colonnade or range of pillars, the intercolumniation or space between columns in the tuscan *order*, is four diameters. In the Dorick *order*, two and three quarters; in the Ionick *order*, two and a quarter; in the Corinthian *order*, two; and in the Composite *order*, one and a half. *Builder's Dict.*

To O'RDER.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct.

To him that *ordereth* his conversation aright, will I shew the salvation of God. *Ps.* l. 23.

As the sun when it ariseth in the heaven, so is the beauty of a good wife in the *ordering* of her house. *Ecclus.* xxvi. 16.

Thou hast *ordered* all in measure, number, and weight. *Wisd.* xi. 20.

Bias being asked how a man should *order* his life? answered, as if a man should live long, or die quickly. *Bacon.*

2. To manage; to procure.

The kitchin clerk, that hight digestion,
Did *order* all the cates in seemly wise. *Spenser.*

They spake against God; they said, Can God furnish [in the margin, *order*] a table in the wilderness? *Psalm* lxxviii. 19.

3. To methodize; to dispose fitly.

So well instructed are my tears,
That they would fitly fall in *order'd* characters.
Milton, Ode on the Passion.

4. To direct; to command.

Build an altar unto the Lord thy God upon the top of this rock, in the *ordered* place. *Judges*, vi. 26.

5. To ordain to sacerdotal function.

The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty to object any crime against such as are to be *ordered*. *Whitgift.*

To O'RDER. *v. n.* To give command; to give direction.

So spake the universal Lord, and seem'd
So *ordering*. *Milton, P. L.*

O'RDERER. *n. s.* [from *order*.] One that orders, methodises, or regulates.

That there should be a great disposer and *orderer* of all things, a wise rewarder and punisher of good and evil, hath appeared so equitable to men, that they have concluded it necessary. *Suckling.*

O'RDERING.* *n. s.* [from *order*.] Disposition; distribution.

These were the *orderings* of them in their service. *1 Chron.* xxiv. 19.

O'RDERLESS. *adj.* [from *order*.] Disorderly; out of rule.

All form is formless, order *orderless*,
Save what is opposite to England's love. *Shakspeare.*

O'RDERLINESS. *n. s.* [from *orderly*.] Regularity; methodicalness.

O'RDERLY. *adj.* [from *order*.]

1. Methodical; regular.

The book requireth but *orderly* reading. *Hooker.*

2. Observant of method.

Then to their dams
Lets in their young; and wonderous *orderly*,
With manly haste, dispatcht his houswifery. *Chapman.*

3. Not tumultuous; well regulated.

Balfour, by an *orderly* and well-governed march, passed in the king's quarters without any considerable loss, to a place of safety. *Clarendon.*

4. According with established method.

As for the orders established, sith the law of nature, of God and man do all favour that which is in being, till *orderly* judgement of decision be given against it, it is but justice to exact obedience of you. *Hooker.*

A clergy reformed from popery in such a manner, as happily to preserve the mean between the two extremes, in doctrine, worship, and government, perfected this reformation by quiet and *orderly* methods, free from those confusions and tumults that elsewhere attended it. *Atterbury.*

O'RDERLY. *adv.* [from *order*.] Methodically; according to order; regularly; according to rule.

All parts of knowledge have been thought by wise men to be then most *orderly* delivered and proceeded in, when they are drawn to their first original. *Hooker.*

Ask him his name, and *orderly* proceed
To swear him. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Make it *orderly* and well,
According to the fashion of the time. *Shakspeare.*

It is walled with brick and stone, intermixed *orderly*. *Sandys.*

How should those active particles, justled by the occursion of other bodies, whereof there is an infinite store, so *orderly* keep their cells without any alteration of site. *Glanville.*

In the body, when the principal parts, the heart and liver, do their offices, and all the inferior smaller vessels act *orderly* and duly, there arises a sweet enjoyment upon the whole, which we call health. *South, Serm.*

ORDINABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *ordinable*.] Capability of being appointed.

Our obedience to God ought to be such, as that it may have, though not a merit of condignity to deserve everlasting bliss, (that being, as I have shewn you, utterly impossible,) yet an *ordinability*, as a great doctor of our church expresseth it, that is, a meetness, fitness, and due disposition toward the obtaining it. *Bp. Bull, Works*, i. 367.

O'RDINABLE.† *adj.* [*ordino*, Lat.] Such as may be appointed.

All the ways of œconomy God hath used toward a rational creature, to reduce mankind to that course of living which is most perfectly agreeable to our nature, and by the mercy of God, *ordinable* to eternal bliss. *Hammond.*

If we look upon ourselves as men, we are free agents, and therefore capable of doing good or evil, and consequently *ordinable* unto reward or punishment. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 11.

O'RDINAL. *adj.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinalis*, Lat.] Noting order: as, second, third.

The moon's age is thus found, add to the epact the day of the month and the *ordinal* number of that month from March inclusive, because the epact begins at March, and the sum of those, casting away thirty or twenty-nine, as often as it ariseth, is the age of the moon. *Holder.*

O'RDINAL.† *n. s.* [*ordinal*, old Fr. *ordinale*, Lat.] A ritual; a book containing orders.

As provost principall
To teach them their *ordinall*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 230.

The strict enquiries and admonitions of the church, of which her *ordinals* most particularly give an account. *Puller, Mod. of the Ch. of Eng.* p. 299.

O'RDINANCE. *n. s.* [*ordonnance*, Fr.]

1. Law; rule; prescript.

It seemeth hard to plant any sound *ordinance*, or reduce them to a civil government; since all their ill customs are permitted unto them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Let Richard and Elizabeth,
The true succeeders of each royal house,
By God's fair *ordinance* conjoin together! *Shakspeare.*

2. Observance commanded.

One *ordinance* ought not to exclude the other, much less to disparage the other, and least of all to undervalue that which is the most eminent. *Bp. Taylor.*

3. Appointment.

Things created to shew bare heads,
When one but of my *ordinance* stood up,
To speak of peace or war. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

4. A cannon. It is now generally written for distinction *ordnance*; its derivation is not certain; perhaps when the word *cannon* was first introduced, it was mistaken for *canon*, and so not improperly translated *ordinance*. It is commonly used in a collective sense for more cannons than one.

Caves and womby vaultages of France,
Shall chide your trespass and return your mock,
In second accent to his *ordinance*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

O'RDINANT.* *adj.* [*ordinans*, Lat.] Ordaining; decreeing. Not in use.

Why, even in that was heaven *ordinant*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

O'RDINARILY. *adv.* [from *ordinary*.]

1. According to established rules; according to settled method.

We are not to look that the church should change her publick laws and ordinances, made according to that which is judged *ordinarily*, and commonly fittest for the whole, although it chance that for some particular men the same be found inconvenient. *Hooker.*

Springs and rivers do not derive the water which they *ordinarily* refund, from rain. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Commonly; usually.

The instances of human ignorance were not only clear ones, but such as are not so *ordinarily* suspected. *Glanville.*

Prayer ought to be more than *ordinarily* fervent and vigorous before the sacrament. *South.*

O'RDINARY. *adj.* [*ordinarius*, Lat.]

1. Established; methodical; regular.

Though in arbitrary governments there may be a body of laws observed in the *ordinary* forms of justice, they are not sufficient to secure any rights to the people; because they may be dispensed with. *Addison, Freeholder.*

The standing *ordinary* means of conviction failing to influence them, it is not to be expected that any extraordinary means should be able to do it. *Atterbury.*

Through the want of a sincere intention of pleasing God in all our actions, we fall into such irregularities of life, as by the *ordinary* means of grace we should have power to avoid. *Law.*

2. Common; usual.

Yet did she only utter her doubt to her daughters, thinking, since the worst was past, she would attend a further occasion, lest over much haste might seem to proceed of the *ordinary* mislike between sisters in law. *Sidney.*

It is sufficient that Moses have the *ordinary* credit of an historian given him. *Tillotson.*

This designation of the person our author is more than *ordinary* obliged to take care of, because he hath made the conveyance, as well as the power itself, sacred. *Locke.*

There is nothing more *ordinary* than children's receiving into their minds propositions from their parents; which being fastened by degrees, are at last, whether true or false, riveted there. *Locke.*

Method is not less requisite in *ordinary* conversation, than in writing. *Addison.*

3. Mean; of low rank.

These are the paths wherein ye have walked, that are of the *ordinary* sort of men; these are the very steps ye have trodden, and the manifest degrees whereby ye are of your guides and directors trained up in that school. *Hooker.*

Men of common capacity, and but *ordinary* judgement, are not able to discern what things are fittest for each kind and state of regiment. *Hooker.*

Every *ordinary* reader, upon the publishing of a new poem, has will and ill-nature enough to turn several passages of it into ridicule, and very often in the right place. *Addison.*

My speculations, when sold single, are delights for the rich and wealthy; after some time they come to the market in great quantities, and are every *ordinary* man's money. *Addison.*

You will wonder how such an *ordinary* fellow, as Wood, could get his majesty's broad seal. *Swift.*

4. Ugly; not handsome: as, she is an *ordinary* woman.

O'RDINARY. *n. s.*

1. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes.

The evil wilt
Of all their parishioners they had constrain'd,
Who to the *ordinary* of them complain'd. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

If fault be in these things any where justly found, law hath referred the whole disposition and redress thereof to the *ordinary* of the place. *Hooker.*

2. Settled establishment.

Spain had no other wars save those which were grown into an *ordinary*; now they have coupled therewith the extraordinary of the Valtoline and Palatinate. *Bacon.*

3. Actual and constant office.

Villiers had an intimation of the king's pleasure to be his cup-bearer at large; and the summer following he was admitted in *ordinary*. *Wotton.*

He at last accepted, and was soon after made chaplain in *ordinary* to his majesty. *Fell.*

4. Regular price of a meal.

Our courteous Antony,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast,
And for his *ordinary* pays his heart
For what his eyes eat only. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

5. A place of eating established at a certain price.

They reckon all their errours for accomplishments; and all the odd words they have picked up in a coffee-house, or a gaming *ordinary*, are produced as flowers of style. *Swift.*

To O'RDINATE. *v. a.* [*ordinatus*, Latin.] To appoint.

Finding how the certain right did stand,
With full consent this man did *ordinate*
The heir apparent to the crown and land. *Daniel.*

O'RDINATE, *adj.* [*ordinatus*, Latin.] Regular; methodical.

Ordinate figures are such as have all their sides, and all their angles equal. *Ray on the Creation.*

O'RDINATE.* *n. s.* A line drawn perpendicular to the axis of a curve, and terminating the curvilinear space.

Each preceding quantity in such series is as the area of a curvilinear figure, whereof the absciss is *z*, and the *ordinate* is the following quantity. *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst*, § 46.

O'RDINATELY.* *adv.* In a regular or methodical manner.

If I would apply
To write *ordinately*,
I wot not where to fynde
Terms to serve my mynde. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 237.

Necessary studies succeeding *ordinately* the lesson of poets. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 30.

ORDINA'TION. *n. s.* [*ordinatio*, Lat. from *ordinate*.]

1. Established order or tendency, consequent on a decree.

Every creature is good, partly by creation, and partly by *ordination*. *Perkins.*

Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*

2. The act of investing any man with sacerdotal power.

Though ordained by Arian bishops, his *ordination* was never questioned. *Stillingfleet.*

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prime ruler of the church, and entrusted with a large diocese under the immediate government of their respective elders; and those deriving authority from his *ordination*. *South.*

O'RDINATIVE.* *adj.* [*ordinatif*, Fr.] Directing; giving order. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

O'RDNANCE. *n. s.* This was anciently written more frequently *ordinance*; but *ordnance* is used for distinction.] Cannon; great guns.

Have I not heard great *ordnance* in the field?
And heaven's artillery thunder in the skies? *Shakspeare.*

When a ship seels or rolls in foul weather, the breaking loose of *ordnance* is a thing very dangerous. *Ralegh.*

There are examples of wounded persons that have roared for anguish and torment at the discharge of *ordnance*, though at a very great distance. *Bentley.*

***ORDO'NNANCE.*†** *n. s.* [French.] Disposition of figures in a picture.

In a history-piece of many figures, the general design, the *ordonnance* or disposition of it, the relation of one figure to another, — are of difficult performance. *Dryden; Life of Plutarch.*

O'RDURE.† *n. s.* [*ordure*, French; from *sordes*, Lat. Skinner, and Dr. Johnson. — From the ancient French *ord*, nasty; which Borel derives from the Lat. *sordidus*, but Serenius from the Icel. *aur*, *or*, filth.] Dung; filth.

Gard'ners with *ordure* hide those roots
That shall first spring and be most delicate. *Shakspeare.*

Working upon human *ordure*, and by long preparation rendering it odoriferous, he terms it *zibetta occidentalis*. *Brown.*

We added fat pollutions of our own,
T' encrease the steaming *ordures* of the stage. *Dryden.*

Renew'd by *ordure's* sympathetick force,
As oil'd with magick juices for the course,
Vig'rous he rises. *Pope.*

ORE.† *n. s.* [ope, or opa, Saxon; *oor*, Dutch, a mine.]

1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its fossil state.

Round about him lay on every side,
Great heaps of gold that never would be spent;
Of which some were rude *ore* not purify'd
Of Mulciber's devouring element. *Spenser, F. Q.*

They would have brought them the gold *ore* aboard their ships. *Ralegh, Apol.*

A hill not far,
Shone with a glossy scurf, undoubted sign
That in his womb was hid metallick *ore*,
The work of sulphur. *Milton, P. L.*

Who have labour'd more
To search the treasures of the Roman store,
Or dig in Grecian mines for purer *ore*? *Roscommon.*

Quick-silver ore of this mine is the richest of all ores I have yet seen, for ordinarily it contains in it half quick-silver, and in two parts of *ore*, one part of quick-silver, and sometimes in three parts of *ore*, two parts of quick-silver. *Brown.*

We walk in dreams on fairy land,
Where golden *ore* lies mixt with common sand. *Dryden.*

Those who unripe veins in mines explore,
On the rich bed again the warm turf lay,
Till time digests the yet imperfect *ore*,
And know it will be gold another day. *Dryden.*

Those profounder regions they explore,
Where metals ripen in vast cakes of *ore*. *Garth.*

2. Metal.

The liquid *ore* he drain'd
First his own tools; then what might else be wrought,
Fusile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton, P. L.*

3. A coin. Obsolete.

These *ores* (which was a Saxon coin) are declared to be in value of our money 16d. a-piece; but after, by the variation of the standard, they valued 20d. a-piece. *Blount, Anc. Ten.* p. 159.

O'READ.* *n. s.* [from the Gr. ὄρος, a mountain.] A nymph of the mountains.

Thus saying from her husband's hand her hand
Soft she withdrew, and like a wood-nymph light,
Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the grove. *Milton, P. L.*

O'REWEED.} **O'REWOOD.}** *n. s.* A weed either growing upon the rocks under high water mark, or broken from the bottom of the sea by rough weather, and cast upon the next by the wind and flood.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

O'RFGILD.† *n. s.* [opp-ʒylb, Sax. *rei furto ablatæ pretium.* Lye.] The restitution of goods or money taken away by a thief by violence, if the robbery was committed in the day-time. *Ainsworth.*

O'RFRAYS.* *n. s.* [*orfrais*, old French; *aurifrisium*, *aurifrigium*, low Lat. from *aurum fractum*.] Fringe of gold; gold embroidery. Obsolete.

Of fine *orfrais* had she eke
A chapilet. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 562.

Item, a faire cope of clothe of golde, with an *orphrese* of clothe of sylver, and a running *orphrese* embrodered.
Life of Sir T. Pope, by Warton, p. 349.

O'RGAL. *n. s.* Lees of wine.

O'RGAN.† *n. s.* [*organe*, Fr. ὄργανον.]

1. Natural instrument; as the tongue is the organ of speech, the lungs of respiration.

When he shall hear she died upon his words,
The ever lovely *organ* of her life
Shall come apparell'd in more precious habit,
Than when she liv'd indeed. *Shakspeare.*

For a mean and *organ*, by which this operative virtue might be continued, God appointed the light to be united, and gave it also motion and heat. *Ralegh.*

The aptness of birds is not so much in the conformity of the *organs* of speech, as in their attention. *Bacon.*

Wit and will
Can judge and choose without the body's aid;
Tho' on such objects they are working still,
As through the body's *organs* are convey'd. *Davies.*

2. An instrument of musick consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops, touched by the hand. [*Orgue*, Fr. "instrument de musique *fort ancien*." Roquefort. "Navarr saith, that the use of *organs* was not received in Thomas Aquinas's time; who was born in the year 1221. But Bale and Mantuan attribute the bringing in of *organs* to the pope Vitalian. Then it must be about the year 660. But to make short, the *organ* is not of the western, but the eastern invention. Aymon saith, that the first *organ* they had in France was made *more Græcorum*, — after the year 813. — But Marianus Scotus, Martin Polonus, Platina, the Annals of France, Aventine, and the Pontifical itself, all agree, that *the first organ* that ever was seen in the west, was sent over into France to king Pepin from the Greek emperor Constantinus Copronymus, about the year 766. *Res adhuc Germanis et Gallis incognita*, saith Aventine, *instrumentum musicæ maximum; organum appellant; cicutis ex albo plumbo compactum est, simul et follibus inflatur, et manuum pedumque digitis pulsatur*. Annal. Boiorum, lib. 3. fol. 300. And so we have the antiquity of organs in the west. But in the east they cannot be less ancient than the Nicene council itself, as appeareth by the emperor Julian's epigram upon the instrument. Εἰς ΌΡΓΑΝΟΝ. Ἀλλοίην δονάκων, &c." Gregory's Posthuma, or Learned Tracts, 1650, p. 49.]

A hand of a vast extension, and a prodigious number of fingers playing upon all the *organ* pipes in the world; and making every one sound a particular note. *Keil.*

While in more lengthen'd notes, and slow,
The deep, majestick, solemn *organs* blow. *Pope.*

To O'RGAN.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form organically. Not in use.

Would'st thou be treated with in the ineffable dialect of heaven? Alas! fond creature, thou art elemented and *organed* for other apprehensions, for a lower commerce of perception. *Mannyngham, Disc.* (1681,) p. 89.

ORGA'NICAL. } ORGA'NICK. } *adj.* [*organique*, Fr. *organicus*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of various parts co-operating with each other.

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes
In birds, heav'n's choristers, *organick* throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Donne.*

He with serpent tongue
Organick, or impulse of vocal air,
His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milton, P. L.*

The *organical* structure of human bodies, whereby they live and move and are vitally informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise, powerful, and beneficent being. *Bentley.*

2. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art, to a certain end.

Read with them those *organick* arts which enable men to discourse and write perspicuously, elegantly, and according to the fitted style of lofty, mean, or lowly. *Milton on Education.*

3. Respecting organs.

She could not produce a monster of any thing that hath more vital and *organical* parts than a rock of marble. *Ray.*

They who want the sense of discipline, or hearing, are by consequence deprived of speech, not by any immediate *organical* indisposition, but for want of discipline. *Holder.*

ORGA'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *organical*.] By means of organs or instruments; by organical disposition of parts.

All stones, metals, and minerals, are real vegetables; that is, grow *organically* from seeds, as well as plants. *Locke.*

ORGA'NICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *organical*.] State of being organical.

O'RGANISM. *n. s.* [from *organ*.] Organical structure.

How admirable is the natural structure or *organism* of bodies. *Grew, Cosmol. Sac.*

O'RGANIST. *n. s.* [*organiste*, Fr. from *organ*.] One who plays on the organ.

An *organist* serves that office in a publick choir. *Boyle.*

ORGANIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *organize*.] Construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other.

Every man's senses differ as much from others in their figure, colour, site, and infinite other peculiarities in the *organization*, as any one man's can from itself, through divers accidental variations. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

That being then one plant, which has such an *organization* of parts in one coherent body, partaking of one common life, it continues to be the same plant, though that life be communicated to new particles of matter, in a like continued *organization*. *Locke.*

To O'RGANIZE. *v. a.* [*organiser*, Fr. from *organ*.] To construct so as that one part co-operates with another; to form organically.

As the soul doth *organize* the body, and give unto every member that substance, quantity, and shape, which nature seeth most expedient, so the inward grace of sacraments may teach what serveth best for their outward form. *Hooker.*

A genial and cherishing heat so acts upon the fit and obsequious matter, wherein it was harboured, as to *organize* and fashion that disposed matter according to the exigencies of its own nature. *Boyle.*

Those nobler faculties in the mind, matter *organized* could never produce. *Ray on the Creation.*

The identity of the same man consists in a participation of the same continued life, by constantly fleeting particles in succession vitally united to the same *organized* body. *Locke.*

O'RGANLOFT. *n. s.* [*organ* and *loft*.] The loft where the organs stand.

Five young ladies, who are of no small fame for their great severity of manners, — would go no where with their lovers but to an *organloft* in a church, where they had a cold treat and some few opera songs. *Tatler*, No. 61.

O'RGANPIPE. *n. s.* [*organ* and *pipe*.] The pipe of a musical organ.

The thunder,
That deep and dreadful *organpipe*, pronounc'd
The name of Prosper. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

O'RGANY.† *n. s.* [opȝane, Saxon; *origanum*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

Organie healeth scabs. *Gerarde's Herball*, (1597,) p. 542.

O'RGASM. *n. s.* [*orgasme*, Fr. ὀργασμός.] Sudden vehemence.

This rupture of the lungs, and consequent spitting of blood, usually arises from an *orgasm*, or immoderate motion of the blood. *Blackmore.*

By means of the curious lodgement and inosculation of the auditory nerves, the *orgasms* of the spirits should be allayed, and perturbations of the mind quieted. *Derham.*

*ORGEA'T.** *n. s.* [French.] A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds. *Mason.*

O'RGEIS. *n. s.* A sea-fish, called likewise *organling*. Both seem a corruption of the orkenyling, as being taken on the Orkney coast. *Ainsworth.*

O'RGIES.† *n. s.* [*orgies*, Fr. *orgia*, Lat. ὄργια, Gr. from ὀργή, rage.] Mad rites of Bacchus; frantick revels.

These are nights
Solemn to the shining rites
Of the fairy prince and knights,
While the moon their *orgies* lights. *B. Jonson.*

She feign'd nocturnal *orgies*; left my bed,
And, mix'd with Trojan dames, the dances led. *Dryden.*

O'RGILLOUS.† *adj.* [*orgueilleux*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.— The modern editors of Shakspeare print this word *orgulous*, and Mr. Steevens has shewn that it is a very ancient word for *proud* or *disdainful*. The Saxons used opȝellice in the same manner.] Proud; haughty. Not in use.

From isles of Greece
The princes *orgillous*, their high blood chafed,
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships.
Shakspeare, Hen. V. Prol.

O'RICHALCH.† *n. s.* [*orichalcum*, Lat. from the Gr. ὄρος, a mountain, and χαλκός, brass. Our word is sometimes improperly written *aurichalc*, as if it were connected with *aurum*, gold.] Brass.

Not Bilbo steel, nor brass from Corinth fet,
Nor costly *orichalch* from strange Phœnice,
But such as could both Phœbus' arrows ward,
And the hailing darts of heaven beating hard.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

A massy idol of *auricalk* is placed upon a chariot with eight wheels richly gilded. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 345.

O'RIEL.* } O'RIOL. } *n. s.* [*oriol*, old Fr. "porche, allée, galerie," Lacombe; *oriolum*, low Latin. Du Cange says, that he knows not the origin of this word.] A little waste room next the hall, where particular persons dine. Such is the description by Coles, Dict. 1685. And the sense of *oriolum* is much the same in Du Cange. It was a sort of recess. In our ancient vocabulary, the Prompt. Parvulorum, *oryel* is translated into the Latin *cancellus, interdicula*. This may serve to explain "the *oriel* window," which is sometimes found in modern publications.

Oryal, oriolum:—we may justly presume that *Oriel* or *Oryal* college, in Oxford, took name from such room, or portico, or cloister. *Cowel, in V. Oryel.*

O'RIENCY.* *n. s.* [from *orient.*] Brightness of colour; strength of colour.

In that they [angels] are sinless, their created power is in its pristine vigour and *oriency*, immaculate. *Waterhous on Fortescue*, p. 221.

Black and thorny plum tree is of the deepest *oriency*. *Evelyn*, B. iii. ch. 4. § 12.

O'RIENT. *adj.* [*oriens*, Lat.]

1. Rising as the sun.

Moon that now meet'st the *orient* sun, now fly'st
With the fix'd stars. *Milton, P. L.*

When fair morn *orient* in heaven appear'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Eastern; oriental.

3. Bright; shining; glittering; gaudy; sparkling.

The liquid drops of tears that you have shed,
Shall come again transform'd to *orient* pearl;
Advantaging their loan with interest,
Oftentimes double gain of happiness. *Shakspeare.*

There do breed yearly an innumerable company of gnats whose property is to fly unto the eye of the lion, as being a bright and *orient* thing. *Abbot on the World.*

We have spoken of the cause of *orient* colours in birds; which is by the fineness of the strainer. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Morning light
More *orient* in yon western cloud, that draws
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white. *Milton, P. L.*

In thick shelter of black shades imbowerd,
[He] offers to each weary traveller
His *orient* liquor in a crystal glass,
To quench the drouth of Phœbus. *Milton, Comus.*

The chiefs about their necks the scutcheons wore,
With *orient* pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryden.*

O'RIENT.† *n. s.* [*orient*, Fr.] The east; the part where the sun first appears.

Such schemes as these were usual to the nations of the *orient*. *Mede, Paraph. of St. Peter*, (1642,) p. 22.

The greatest and best built city throughout the *orient*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 159.

The star of love, or the sun, makes all the *orient* laugh. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 251.

ORIE'NTAL. *adj.* [*oriental*, French.] Eastern; placed in the east; proceeding from the east.

Your ships went as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to Pequin upon the *oriental* seas, as far as to the borders of the east Tartary. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Some ascribing hereto the generation of gold, conceive the bodies to receive some appropriate influence from the sun's ascendent and *oriental* radiations. *Brown.*

ORIE'NTAL. *n. s.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

They have been of that great use to following ages, as to be imitated by the Arabians and other *orientals*. *Grew.*

ORIE'NTALISM.† *n. s.* [from *oriental.*] An idiom of the eastern languages; an eastern mode of speech.

Dragons are a sure mark of *orientalism*. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* vol. i. Diss. 1. sign. c.

Scholars unacquainted with Hebrew, will receive pleasure and instruction from a literal version of *orientalisms* immediately presented to their eye, without the trouble of referring to a servile Latin translation. *Abp. Newcome, Ess. on the Transl. of the Bib.* p. 283.

ORIE'NTALIST.* *n. s.* [from *oriental.*] An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

According to the received notion of the *orientalists*. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 51.

Who can tell how far the *orientalists* were wont to adorn their parables? *Peters on Job*, p. 123.

ORIENTA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *oriental.*] State of being oriental.

His revolution being regular, it hath no efficacy peculiar from its *orientality*, but equally disperseth his beams. *Brown.*

O'RIFICE. *n. s.* [*orifice*, Fr. *orificium*, Lat.] Any opening or perforation.

The prince of Orange, in his first hurt by the Spanish boy, could find no means to stanch the blood, but was fain to have the *orifice* of the wound stopped by men's thumbs, succeeding one another for the space of two days. *Bacon.*

Their mouths
With hideous *orifice* gap'd on us wide,
Portending hollow truce. *Milton, P. L.*

Ætna was bored through the top with a monstrous *orifice*. *Addison, Guardian.*

Blood-letting, Hippocrates saith, should be done with broad lancets or swords, in order to make a large *orifice* by stabbing or pertusion. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

O'RIFLAMB.† *n. s.* [old French, *oriflamme*, probably a corruption of *auriflamma*, Lat. or *flamme d'or*, Fr. in like manner as *orpiment* is corrupted.] A golden standard. *Ainsworth.*

Yet holy Lewis with his Frenchmen strook
Into the Pagans such deep fright, that they,
At his illustrious *oriflambes* look,
Unto his victories gave willing way. *Beaumont, Psyche*, (1651,) p. 277.

O'RIGAN. *n. s.* [*origan*, Fr. *origanum*, Lat.] Wild marjoram.

I chanc'd to see her in her proper hue,
Bathing herself in *origan* and thyme. *Spenser, F. Q.*

O'RIGENIST.* *n. s.* A follower of Origen, a learned presbyter of Alexandria, in the third century. A denial of the co-equality of Persons in the Eternal Trinity, the pre-existence of the soul, the cessation of the torments of the damned, the restoration of all intelligent beings to order and happiness, and an unbounded love of allegory, have been principal distinctions of this sect.

He is an *Origenist*, and believes in the conversion of the devil. *Burke, Lett. on a Regicide Peace.*

O'RIGIN. } ORI'GINAL. } *n. s.* [*origine*, Fr. *origo*, Lat.]

1. Beginning; first existence.

The sacred historian only treats of the *origins* of terrestrial animals. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. Fountain; source; that which gives beginning or existence.

Nature which contemns its *origin*,
Cannot be border'd certain in itself. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

If any station upon earth be honourable, theirs was; and their posterity therefore have no reason to blush at the memory of such an *original*. *Atterbury.*

Some philosophers have placed the *original* of power in admiration, either of surpassing form, great valour, or superior understanding. *Davenant.*

Original of beings! pow'r divine!
Since that I live and that I think, is thine. *Prior.*

These great orbs,
Primitive founts, and *origins* of light. *Prior.*

3. First copy; archetype; that from which any thing is transcribed or translated. In this sense *origin* is not used.

Compare this translation with the *original*, the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word, not only with the same elegance, but with the same turn of expression. *Addison.*

External material things, as the objects of sensation; and the operations of our minds within, as the objects of reflection; are the only *originals* from whence all our ideas take their beginnings. *Locke.*

4. Derivation; descent.

They, like the seed from which they sprung, accurst
Against the gods immortal hatred nurst;
An impious, arrogant, and cruel brood,
Expressing their *original* from blood. *Dryden.*

ORI'GINAL. *adj.* [*originel*, Fr. *originalis*, Latin.] Primitive; pristine; first.

The original question was, whether God hath forbidden the giving any worship to himself by an image? *Stillingfleet.*

Had Adam obeyed God, his *original* perfection, the knowledge and ability God at first gave him, would still have continued. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

You still, fair mother, in your offspring trace
The stock of beauty destin'd for the race;
Kind nature, forming them the pattern took,
From heav'n's first work, and Eve's *original* look. *Prior.*

ORIGINA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *original.*] Quality or state of being original.

Here also hangs the celebrated Madonna del Pesce of Raphael, one of the most valuable pictures in the world. I do not know how Amiconi came to doubt of its *originality.* *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain,* L. 43.

The owners really believed these pictures to be original, and among the best of the respective masters, to whom they were attributed; and it would have been the highest affront to have expressed a doubt of their *originality.* *Gough.*

ORI'GINALLY. *adv.* [from *original.*]

1. Primarily; with regard to the first cause; from the beginning.

A very great difference between a king that holdeth his crown by a willing act of estates, and one that holdeth it *originally* by the law of nature and descent of blood. *Bacon.*

As God is *originally* holy in himself, so he might communicate his sanctity to the sons of men, whom he intended to bring unto the fruition of himself. *Pearson.*

A present blessing upon our fasts, is neither *originally* due from God's justice, nor becomes due to us from his veracity. *Smalridge, Serm.*

2. At first.

The metallic and mineral matter, found in the perpendicular intervals of the strata, was *originally,* and at the time of the deluge, lodged in the bodies of those strata. *Woodward.*

3. As the first author.

For what *originally* others writ,
May be so well disguis'd and so improv'd,
That with some justice it may pass for yours. *Roscommon.*

ORI'GINALNESS. *n. s.* [from *original.*] The quality or state of being original.

ORI'GINARY. *adj.* [*originaire,* Fr. from *origin.*]

1. Productive; causing existence.

The production of animals in the *originary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth, which proceeds from the sun's influence. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

2. Primitive; that which was the first state.

Remember I am built of clay, and must
Resolve to my *originary* dust. *Sandys on Job.*

To ORI'GINATE. *v. a.* [from *origin.*] To bring into existence.

To ORI'GINATE.† *v. n.* To take existence.

I consider the address — as *originating* in the principles of the sermon. *Burke on the Fr. Revolution.*

ORIGINA'TION. *n. s.* [*originatio,* Lat. from *originate.*]

1. The act or mode of bringing into existence; first production.

The tradition of the *origination* of mankind seems to be universal; but the particular methods of that *origination* excogitated by the heathen, were particular. *Hale.*

This eruca is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars. *Ray.*

Descartes first introduced the fancy of making a world, and deducing the *origination* of the universe from mechanical principles. *Keil.*

2. Descent from a primitive.

The Greek word used by the apostles to express the church, signifieth, a calling forth, if we look upon the *origination.* *Pearson.*

ORI'ON.* *n. s.* [Latin.] One of the constellations of the southern hemisphere.

When with fierce winds *Orion* arm'd
Hath vex'd the Red-Sea coast. *Milton, P. L.*

O'RISON.† *n. s.* [*orison,* old French; *oraison,* modern; *oratio,* Lat. See ORAISON. When written *oraison,* the accent is proper on the second syllable; not so, when written *orisón.* Cotton, for the sake of the rhyme, in a burlesque couplet among the following examples, has indeed forced the accent upon the second syllable of *orison.* The word is usually found in the plural number. Dyer uses *oraison* in the singular.] A prayer; a supplication.

Nymph, in thy *orisons*
Be all my sins remember'd. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Alas! your too much love and care of me
Are heavy *orisons* 'gainst this poor wretch. *Shakspeare.*

He went into St. Paul's church, where he had *orisons* and Te Deum sung. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

My wakeful lay shall knock
At the oriental gates, and duly mock
The early larks shrill *orisons,* to be
An anthem at the day's nativity. *Crashaw.*

His daily *orisons* attract our ears. *Sandys on Job.*

Lowly they bow'd, adoring, and began
Their *orisons,* each morning duly paid. *Milton, P. L.*

So went he on with his *orisons,*
Which, if you mark them well, were wise ones. *Cotton.*

The mid-night-clock attests my fervent prayers,
The rising sun my *orisons* declares. *Harte.*

ORK.† *n. s.* A sea-fish. See ORC.

O'RLOP. *n. s.* [*overloop,* Dutch.] The middle deck. *Skinner.*

A small ship of the king's called the Pensie, was assailed by the Lyon, a principal ship of Scotland; wherein the Pensie so applied her shot, that the Lyon's *orloop* was broken, her sails and tackling torn; and lastly, she was boarded and taken. *Hayward.*

O'RNAMENT. *n. s.* [*ornamentum,* Lat. *ornement,* French.]

1. Embellishment; decoration.

So may the outward shows be least themselves;
The world is still deceiv'd with *ornament.* *Shakspeare.*

2. Something that embellishes.

Ivorie, wrought in *ornaments* to decke the cheekes of horse. *Chapman.*

The Tuscan chief, to me has sent
Their crown, and every regal *ornament.* *Dryden.*

No circumstances of life can place a man so far below the notice of the world, but that his virtues or vices will render him, in some degree, an *ornament* or disgrace to his profession. *Rogers.*

3. Honour; that which confers dignity.

They are abused and injured, and betrayed from their only perfection, whenever they are taught, that any thing is an *ornament* in them, that is not an *ornament* in the wisest amongst mankind. *Law.*

The persons of different qualities in both sexes, are indeed allowed their different *ornaments;* but these are by no means costly, being rather designed as marks of distinction than to make a figure. *Addison on Italy.*

To O'RNAMENT.* *v. a.* [from the noun. Dr. Johnson notices *ornamented* (without any example) as an adjective, which he thinks a word of late introduction, and not very elegant. Warburton, a little before the Dictionary of Dr. Johnson was published, appears to have employed it; and Shenstone had used it long before.] To embellish; to bedeck; to adorn.

Why droops my Damon, whilst he roves
Through *ornamented* fields and groves? *Shenstone, Prog. of Taste,* P. 4.

Those august towers of St. James's, which, though neither seemly nor sublime, yet *ornament* the place where the balances are preserved, which weigh out liberty and property to the nations all abroad. *Warburton to Hurd,* Lett. 60.

The font, remaining in its old situation near the chief entrance, is large and well *ornamented*.
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 4.

ORNAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *ornament.*] Serving to decoration; giving embellishment.

Some think it most *ornamental* to wear their bracelets on their wrists, others about their ancles. *Brown.*

If the kind be capable of more perfection, though rather in the *ornamental* parts of it, than the essential, what rules of morality or respect have I broken, in naming the defects that they may hereafter be amended? *Dryden.*

Even the Heathens have esteemed this variety not only *ornamental* to the earth, but a proof of the wisdom of the Creator.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

If no advancement of knowledge can be had from universities, the time there spent is lost; every *ornamental* part of education is better taught elsewhere. *Swift on Religion.*

ORNAME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *ornamental.*] In such a manner as may confer embellishment.

O'RNATE.† *adj.* [*ornatus*, Lat. This is an old word in our language; of which Milton seems to have been fond. It is in Huloet's Dictionary.] Bedecked; decorated; fine.

Not in rude and old language, but in polyshed and *ornate* terms. *Pref. to the Boke of Encydos, Caxton*, (1490.)

Men — *ornate* with virtue and wisdom.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 12. b.

A graceful and *ornate* rhetorick, taught out of the rule of Plato. *Milton on Education.*

What thing of sea or land,
Female of sex it seems,
That so bedeck'd, *ornate* and gay,
Comes this way sailing? *Milton, S. A.*

To O'RNATE.* *v. a.* [*orno*, Lat.] To adorn; to garnish. *Huloet.*

This is the exposition of the noble philosopher; which I have written, principally to the intent to *ornate* our language with using wordes in their proper signification.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 200.

O'RNATELY.* *adv.* [from *ornate.*] Finely; with decoration; with embellishment.

With proper captations of benevolence
Ornately pollyshed after your facultie. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 35.

To utter the mind aptly, distinctly, and *ornately*, is a gift given to very few.
Sherrye, Figures of Gramm. and Rhet. (1555,) fol. ii. b.

O'RNATENESS. *n. s.* [from *ornate.*] Finery; state of being embellished.

O'RNATURE.† *n. s.* [*ornature*, old French, from *ornatus*, Lat.] Decoration.

His noble purpose was this: to save precious monumentes of auncient writers, which is a most worthy worke; and so to bring them from darknesse to a lyvely light, to the notable fame and *ornature* of this land.
Bale, Leland's New Year's Gyft, (1549.)

A mushroom for all your other *ornatures*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

ORNI'SCOPIST. *n. s.* [ὄρνις and σκοπέω.] One who examines the flight of birds in order to foretel futurity.

ORNITHO'LOGIST.* *n. s.* [*ornithologiste*, Fr. from *ornithology.*] One who understands the nature of birds: a describer of birds.

Soon after Mr. Adamson's Voyage to Senegal, Mr. Collinson first in the philosophical translations, and after him, the most eminent *ornithologists* in Europe, seem to have considered this traveller's having caught four European swallows, on the 6th of October, not far from the African coast, as a decisive proof that the common swallows, when they disappear in Europe, make for Africa during the winter, and return again to us in the spring. *Barrington, Ess.* 4.

ORNITHO'LOGY. *n. s.* [ὄρνις and λόγος.] A discourse on birds.

O'RPHAN. *n. s.* [ὀρφανός; *orphelin*, Fr.] A child who has lost father or mother, or both.

Poor *orphan* in the wide world scattered,
As budding branch rent from the native tree,
And thrown forth until it be withered:
Such is the state of man. *Spenser.*

Who can be bound by any solemn vow
To reave the *orphan* of his patrimony,
To wring the widow from her custom'd right,
And have no other reason for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a solemn oath? *Shakspeare.*

Sad widows, by thee rifled, weep in vain,
And ruin'd *orphans* of thy rapes complain. *Sandys.*

The sea with spoils his angry bullets strow,
Widows and *orphans* making as they go. *Waller.*

Pity, with a parent's mind,
This helpless *orphan* whom thou leav'st behind. *Dryden.*

Collections were made for the relief of the poor, whether widows or *orphans*. *Nelson.*

O'RPHAN. *adj.* [*orphelin*, Fr.] Bereft of parents.

This king left *orphan* both of father and mother, found his estate, when he came to age, so disjointed even in the noblest and strongest limbs of government, that the name of a king was grown odious. *Sidney.*

O'RPHANAGE.† } *n. s.* [*orphelinage*, Fr. from *orphan.*] State of an orphan.
O'RPHANISM. }
Sherwood.

O'RPHANED.* *adj.* [from *orphan.*] Bereft of parents or friends.

So wept Lorenzo fair Clarissa's fate;
Who gave that angel boy, on whom he doats,
And died to give him, *orphan'd* in his birth.
Young, Night Th. 5.

For this *orphaned* world the Holy Spirit made the like charitable provision. *Warburton, Serm.* 20.

O'RPIMENT. *n. s.* [*auripigmentum*, Lat. *orpiment*, *orpin*, Fr.]

True and genuine *orpiment* is a foliaceous fossil, of a fine and pure texture, remarkably heavy, and its colour is a bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold. It is not hard but very tough, easily bending without breaking. *Orpiment* has been supposed to contain gold, and is found in mines of gold, silver, and copper, and sometimes in the strata of marl. *Hill.*

For the golden colour, it may be made by some small mixture of *orpiment*, such as they use to brass in the yellow alchymy; it will easily recover that which the iron loseth. *Bacon.*

ORPHA'NOTROPHY. *n. s.* [ὀρφανὸς and τροφή.] An hospital for orphans.

O'RPINE. *n. s.* [*orpin*, Fr. *telephon*, Lat.] Liverer or rose root, *anacampseros*, *Telephum*, or *Rhodia radis*. A plant. *Miller.*

Cool violets, and *orpine* growing still.
Embathed balm, and cheerful galingale. *Spenser.*

O'RRERY. *n. s.* An instrument which by many complicated movements represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. It was first made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician born at Litchfield, and so named from his patron the earl of Orrery: by one or other of this family almost every art has been encouraged or improved.

O'RRIS. *n. s.* [*oris*, Latin.] A plant and flower.
Miller.

The nature of the *orris* root is almost singular; for roots that are in any degree sweet, it is but the same sweetness with the wood or leaf; but the *orris* is not sweet in the leaf; neither is the flower any thing so sweet as the root. *Bacon.*

O'RRIS.† *n. s.* [old Fr.] A sort of gold or silver lace. Dr. Johnson. — If such a word as *orris*, in

this sense, exists, (which I doubt,) it can only be a corruption of orfrais. See ORFRAIS.

ORT.* n. s. [See ORTS.] A fragment.

It is some poor fragment, some slender ort of his remainder. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

ORTHODOX. } adj. [ὀρθὸς and δοκέω; *orthodox*,
ORTHODOXAL. } French.] Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical. *Orthodoxal* is not now used.

Be you persuaded and settled in the true protestant religion professed by the church of England; which is as sound and *orthodox* in the doctrine thereof, as any Christian church in the world. *Bacon.*

An uniform profession of one and the same *orthodoxal* verity, which was once given to the saints in the holy Apostles days. *White.*

Eternal bliss is not immediately superstructed on the most *orthodox* beliefs; but as our Saviour saith, If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them; the doing must be first superstructed on the knowing or believing, before any happiness can be built on it. *Hammond.*

Origen and the two Clemens's, their works were originally *orthodox*, but had been afterwards corrupted, and interpolated by hereticks in some parts of them. *Waterland.*

O'RTHODOXLY. adv. [from *orthodox*.] With soundness of opinion.

The doctrine of the church of England, expressed in the thirty-nine articles, is so soundly and so *orthodoxly* settled, as cannot be questioned without extreme danger to the honour of our religion. *Bacon.*

O'RTHODOXNESS.* n. s. [from *orthodox*.] State of being orthodox.

I proceed now to the second thing implied in being faithful: and that is purity, and *orthodoxness* of doctrine. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 17.

O'RTHODOXY. n. s. [ὀρθοδοξία; *orthodoxie*, Fr. from *orthodox*.] Soundness in opinion and doctrine.

Basil himself bears full and clear testimony to Gregory's *orthodoxy*. *Waterland.*

I do not attempt explaining the mysteries of the christian religion, since Providence intended there should be mysteries, it cannot be agreeable to piety, *orthodoxy*, or good sense, to go about it. *Swift.*

O'RTHODROMICKS. n. s. [from ὀρθὸς and δρόμος.] The art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe. *Harris.*

O'RTHODROMY. n. s. [ὀρθὸς and δρόμος; *orthodromie*, French.] Sailing in a straight course.

O'RTHOEPY.* n. s. [ὄρθος, right, and ἔπος, a word, Gr.] The art of pronouncing words properly.

Of orthography, or *orthoepy*, treating of the letters and their pronunciation. *Greenwood, Ess. on Eng. Grammar,* (2d ed. 1722,) p. 235.

As it has been frequently represented to me, that the unusual, though proper, expression of Elements of *Orthoepy*, the original title of this work, has prevented many from comprehending its real intention, I have consented to the printing of a new title-page. *Nares, Gen. Rules for the Pron. of the Eng. Lang.* (1792,) Adv.

O'RTHOGON. n. s. [ὀρθὸς and γωνία.] A rectangled figure.

The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments; your cylinder for vaulted turrets and round buildings; your *orthogon* and pyramid, for sharp steeples. *Peacham.*

ORTHO'GONAL.† adj. [*orthogonel*, Fr. from *orthogon*.] Rectangular.

Finding the squares of an *orthogonal* triangle's side. *Selden, Pref. to Drayton's Polyolbion.*

ORTHO'GRAPHER. n. s. [ὀρθὸς and γράφω.] One who spells according to the rules of grammar.

He was wont to speak plain, like an honest man and a soldier; and now he is turn'd *orthographer*, his words are just so many strange dishes. *Shakspeare.*

ORTHOGRA'PHICAL. adj. [from *orthography*.]

1. Rightly spelled.

2. Relating to the spelling.

I received from him the following letter, which, after having rectified some little *orthographical* mistakes, I shall make a present of to the publick. *Addison, Spect.*

3. Delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plot.

In the *orthographical* schemes there should be a true delineation and the just dimensions of each face, and of what belongs to it. *Mortimer, Husb.*

ORTHOGRA'PHICALLY. adv. [from *orthographical*.]

1. According to the rules of spelling.

2. According to the elevation.

ORTHO'GRAPHY. n. s. [ὀρθὸς and γράφω; *orthographie*, Fr.]

1. The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled.

This would render languages much more easy to be learned, as to reading and pronouncing, and especially as to the writing them, which now as they stand we find to be troublesome, and it is no small part of grammar which treats of *orthography* and right pronunciation. *Holder.*

2. The art or practice of spelling.

In London they clip their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs; all which reduced to writing, would entirely confound *orthography*. *Swift.*

3. The elevation of a building delineated.

You have the *orthography* or upright of this ground-plot, and the explanation with a scale of feet and inches. *Moxon.*

ORTHO'LOGY.* n. s. [ὄρθος, right, and λόγος, a word.] Right description of things.

The natural, and as it were the homogeneal, parts of grammar be two; *orthology*, and orthography: in both which parts of it, God hath had a special hand; as even by the Heathen themselves is acknowledged: in the first of them, *orthology*; in teaching men the right imposition of names: in the second of them, orthography; in teaching them the rare invention of letters. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622.) p. 346.

ORTHO'PNOEA. n. s. [ὀρθόπνοια; *orthopnée*, Fr.] A disorder of the lungs, in which respiration can be performed only in an upright posture.

His disease was an asthma oft turning to an *orthopnœa*; the cause a translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

O'RTIVE. adj. [*ortive*, Fr. *ortivus*, Lat.] Relating to the rising of any planet or star.

O'RTOLAN. n. s. [French.] A small bird accounted very delicious.

Nor *ortolans* nor godwits. *Cowley.*

ORTS.† n. s. seldom with a singular. [This word is derived by Skinner from *ort*, German, the *fourth part of any thing*; by Mr. Lye more reasonably from *orda*, Irish, a fragment. In Anglo Saxon, *ord* signifies the beginning; whence in some provinces *odds* and *ends*, for *ords* and *ends*, signify remnants, scattered pieces, refuse; from *ord* thus used probably came *ort*. Dr. Johnson. — *Orts* is, throughout all England, one of the most common words in our language; which has adopted nothing from the Irish, though we use two or three of their words, as Irish. *Orts* is merely the past participle of the Anglo-Saxon verb opettan, turpare, vilefacere, deturpare. *Oret*, *ort*, means (any thing, something,) *made vile* or *worthless*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purley, ii. 328.] Refuse; things left or thrown away.

He must be taught, and train'd, and bid go forth;
A barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds
On abject *orts* and imitations. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The fractions of her faith, *orts* of her love,
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques
Of her o'er eaten faith, are bound to Diomede. *Shakspeare.*

Much good do't you then;
Brave plush and velvet men
Can feed on *orts*. *B. Jonson.*

Thou son of crums and *orts*. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

The polluted *orts* and refuse of Arcadias and romances. *Milton, Eiconoclast.* ch. 1.

Like lavish ancestors, his earlier years
Have disinherited his future hours,
Which starve on *orts*, and glean their former field. *Young, Night Th.* 3.

O'RVAL. *n. s.* [*orvale*, Fr. *orvala*, Latin.] The herb clary. *Dict.*

ORVIE'TAN. *n. s.* [*orvietano*, Italian; so called from a mountebank at Orvieto in Italy.] An antidote or counter poison; a medicinal composition or electuary, good against poison. *Bailey.*

OSCHEO'CELE. *n. s.* [ὄσχεον and κήλη.] A kind of hernia when the intestines break into the scrotum. *Dict.*

To O'SCILLATE.* *v. n.* [*oscillo*, Lat.] To move backward and forward.

The axis of oscillation is a right line, parallel to the apparent horizontal one, and passing through the centre; about which the pendulum *oscillates*. *Chambers, in V. Oscillation.*

OSCILLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

Whose mind is agitated by painful *oscillations* of the nervous system, and whose nerves are mutually affected by the irregular passions of his mind. *Bp. Berkely, Siris*, § 104.

OSCI'LLATORY. *adj.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] Moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

The actions upon the solids are stimulating or increasing their vibrations, or *oscillatory* motions. *Arbuthnot.*

O'SCITANCY. *n. s.* [*oscitantia*, Lat.]

1. The act of yawning.
2. Unusual sleepiness; carelessness.

If persons of circumspect piety have been overtaken, what security can there be for our wreckless *oscitancy*? *Gov. Ton.*

It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers, who, to dispatch their work the sooner, used to write all numbers in cyphers. *Addison, Spect.*

O'SCITANT.† *adj.* [*oscitans*, Lat.]

1. Yawning; unusually sleepy.
2. Sleepy; sluggish.

His legal justice cannot be so fickle and so variable, sometimes like a devouring fire, and by and by connivent in the embers, or, if I may so say, *oscitant* and supine. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* ii. 3.

Our *oscitant* lazy piety gave vacancy for them, and they will now lend none back again. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

O'SCITANTLY.* *adv.* [from *oscitant*.] Carelessly.

Which those drowsy nodders over the letter of the Scripture have very *oscitantly* collected. *More, Conj. Cabb. Dedic.*

OSCITA'TION. *n. s.* [*oscito*, Lat.] The act of yawning.

I shall defer considering this subject at large, till I come to my treatise of *oscitation*, laughter, and ridicule. *Tatler*, No. 63.

O'SIER. *n. s.* [*osier*, Fr. *vitex*.] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water, of which the twigs are used for basket-work.

The rank of *osiers*, by the murmuring stream,
Left on your right hand, brings you to the place. *Shakespeare.*

Ere the sun advance his burning eye,
I must fill up this *osier* cage of ours
With baleful weeds and precious-juiced flowers. *Shakspeare.*

Care comes crown'd with *ozier*, segs and weeds. *Drayton.*

Bring them for food sweet boughs and *osiers* cut,
Nor all the winter long thy hay-rick shut. *Dryden, Virgil.*

Like her no nymph can willing *osiers* bend,
In basket-works, which painted streaks commend. *Dryden.*

Along the marshes spread,
We made the *osier* fringed bank our bed. *Pope.*

O'SMUND. *n. s.* A plant. It is sometimes used in medicine. It grows upon bogs in divers parts of England. *Miller.*

O'SNABURGS.* *n. s.* White and brown coarse linens imported from Osnaburg in Germany. A cloth resembling them is manufactured in Angus in Scotland. See Dr. Jamieson's Scot. Dict.

O'SPRAY.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *ossifraga*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius derives it from the Goth. *os*, the mouth of a river, and *prey*.] A large, blackish hawk, with a long neck and blue legs. Its prey is fish, and it is sometimes seen hovering over the Tweed. Lambe, Notes to the Battle of Floddon. Sir T. Hanmer calls it the sea-eagle; of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the air, all the fish in the water turn up their bellies, and lie still for him to seize which he pleases; a marvel which our old poetry has repeatedly noticed. But Mr. Harris has observed, from Pennant, that the ospray is a different bird from the sea-eagle, though its prey is the same.

I think he'll be to Rome,
As is the *ospray* to the fish, who takes it
By sovereignty of nature. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Among the fowls shall not be eaten the eagle, the ossifrage, and the *ospray*. *Lev.* xi. 13.

O'SSELET. *n. s.* [French.] A little hard substance arising on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones; it grows out of a gummy substance which fastens those bones together. *Farrier's Dict.*

O'SSEOUS.* *adj.* [*osseus*, Lat.] Bony; resembling a bone.

To pursue the *osseous* and solid part of goodness, which gives stability and rectitude to all the rest. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 4.

A medullary, and consequently *osseous*, substance. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 157.

O'SSICLE. *n. s.* [*ossiculum*, Lat.] A small bone.

There are three very little bones in the ear, upon whose right constitution depends the due tension of the tympanum; and if the action of one little muscle, which serves to draw one of these *ossicles*, fixt to the tympanum, be lost or abated, the tension of that membrane ceasing, sound is hindered from coming into the ear. *Holder on Speech.*

OSSI'FICK. *adj.* [*ossa* and *facio*, Lat.] Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony substance.

If the caries be superficial, and the bone firm, you may by medicaments consume the moisture in the caries, dry the bone, and dispose it, by virtue of its *ossifick* faculty, to thrust out callus, and make separation of its caries. *Wiseman.*

OSSIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *ossify*.] Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.

Ossifications or indurations of the artery, appear so constantly in the beginnings of aneurisms, that it is not easy to judge whether they are the cause or the effect of them. *Sharp.*

O'SSIFRAGE.† *n. s.* [*ossifraga*, Latin; *ossifrague*, Fr.] A kind of eagle, whose flesh is forbid under the name of gryphon. The *ossifraga* or *ospray*, is thus called, because it breaks the bones of animals in order to come at the marrow. It is said to dig up bodies in church-yards, and eat what it finds in the bones, which has been the occasion that the Latins

call it *avis bustaria.* Calmet. See, however, Osprey.

Among the fowls shall not be eaten the eagle, the *ossifrage*, and the ospray. *Lev.* xi. 13.

To O'SSIFY. *v. a.* [*ossa* and *facio.*] To change to bone.

The dilated aorta every where in the neighbourhood of the cyst is generally *ossified.* *Sharp, Surgery.*

OSSI'VOROUS. *adj.* [*ossa* and *voro.*] Devouring bones.

The bore of the gullet is not in all creatures alike answerable to the body or stomach: as in the fox, which feeds on bones, and swallows whole, or with little chewing; and next in a dog and other *ossivorous* quadrupeds, it is very large. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

O'SSUARY. *n. s.* [*ossuarium*, Lat.] A charnel house; a place where the bones of dead people are kept. *Dict.*

OST.† } *n. s.* A kiln, where hops or malt are dried.
OUST. } See OAST.

OSTE'NSIBLE.† *adj.* [*ostendo*, Lat.]

1. Such as is proper or intended to be shewn.

I take this opportunity of expressing my surprise, that this *ostensible* comment of the dumb shew should not regularly appear in the tragedies of Shakspeare. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 361.

2. Colourable; plausible.

He had, as dictator, an *ostensible* right to the custody and command of this; and under pretext of this ostensible, he by force of arms seized it. *Pownall on Antiq.* p. 114.

OSTE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*ostentif*, Fr. *ostendo*, Lat.] Showing; betokening.

OSTE'NT. *n. s.* [*ostentum*, Lat.]

1. Appearance; air; manner; mien.

Use all the observance of civility,
Like one well studied in a sad *ostent*,
To please his grandam. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

2. Show; token. These senses are peculiar to Shakspeare.

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts
To courtship, and such fair *ostents* of love
As shall conveniently become you there. *Shakspeare.*

3. A portent; a prodigy; any thing ominous.

To stirre our zeales up, that admir'd, whereof a fact so cleane
Of all ill as our sacrifice, so fearfull an *ostent*
Should be the issue. *Chapman.*

Latinus, frighted with this dire *ostent*,
For counsel to his father Faunus went;
And sought the shades renown'd for prophecy,
Which near Albunia's sulphurous fountain lie. *Dryden.*

To OSTE'NTATE.* *v. a.* [*ostento*, Latin.] To make an ambitious display of; to display boastingly.

It cannot avoid the brand of arrogancy, as well as hypocrisy, to challenge and *ostentate* that beauty or handsomeness of complexion as ours, which indeed is none of ours by any genuine right, or property. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 96.

Who is so open-hearted and simple, but they either conceal their defects, or *ostentate* their sufficiencies, short or beyond what either of them really are? *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 169.

So far I must needs *ostentate* my reading, as to assure you, that I have viewed with my own eyes, and transcribed from all the originals, whatever I have set down. *Fleetwood, Chron. Pretiosum*, Pref.

OSTENTA'TION. *n. s.* [*ostentation*, Fr. *ostentatio*, Lat.]

1. Outward show; appearance.

If these shows be not outward, which of you
But is four Volscians? —
— March on my fellows;
Make good this *ostentation*, and you shall
Divide in all with us. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

You are come
A market-maid to Rome, and have prevented
The *ostentation* of our love. *Shakspeare.*

2. Ambitious display; boast; vain show. This is the usual sense.

If all these secret springs of detraction fail, yet a vain *ostentation* of wit sets a man on attacking an established name, and sacrificing it to the mirth and laughter of those about him. *Addison, Spect.*

He knew that good and bountiful minds were sometimes inclined to *ostentation*, and ready to cover it with pretence of inciting others by their example, and therefore checks this vanity: Take heed, says he, that you do not your alms before men, to be seen. *Atterbury.*

With all her lustre, now, her lover warms;
Then out of *ostentation*, hides her charms. *Young.*

The great end of the art is to strike the imagination. The painter is therefore to make no *ostentation* of the means by which this is done; the spectator is only to feel the result in his bosom. *Reynolds.*

3. A show; a spectacle. Not in use.

The king would have me present the princess with some delightful *ostentation*, show, pageant, antick, or firework. *Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.*

OSTENTA'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ostento*, Lat.] Boastful; vain; fond of show; fond to expose to view.

Your modesty is so far from being *ostentatious* of the good you do, that it blushes even to have it known; and therefore I must leave you to the satisfaction of your own conscience, which, though a silent panegyrick, is yet the best. *Dryden.*

They let Ulysses into his disposition, and he seems to be ignorant, credulous, and *ostentatious.* *Broome on the Odyssey.*

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ostentatious.*] Vainly; boastfully.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ostentatious.*] Vanity; boastfulness.

OSTENTA'TOR.† *n. s.* [*ostentateur*, Fr. *ostento*, Lat.] A boaster; a vain setter to show. *Sherwood.*

OSTE'NTOUS.* *adj.* [from *ostento*, Lat. See OSTENT.] Fond of show; fond to expose to view.

Sometimes we ought to be thankful for an enemy. He gives us occasion to shew the world our parts and piety, which else, perhaps, in our dark graves would sleep and moulder with us quite unknown; or could not otherwise well be seen without the vanity of a light and an *ostentous* mind. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 53.

Such rude and imperfect draughts being far better in their esteem, than such as are adorned with more pomp, and *ostentous* circumstances. *Evelyn, Pomon.* Pref.

OSTE'OCOLLA. *n. s.* [ὀστέον and κολλάω; *osteocolle*, Fr.] *Osteocolla* is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

Osteocolla is a spar, generally coarse, concreted with earthy or stony matter, precipitated by water, and incrusted upon sticks, stones, and other like bodies. *Woodward.*

OSTEO'COPE. *n. s.* [ὀστέον and κόπτω; *osteocope*, French.] Pains in the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that encompass them. *Dict.*

OSTEO'LOGER.* *n. s.* [from *osteology.*] A describer of the bones.

Osteologers have very well observed, that the parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out at a distance from the bodies, are either the adnate or the enate parts. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 176.

OSTEO'LOGY. *n. s.* [ὀστέον and λέγω; *osteologie*, Fr.] A description of the bones.

Richard Farloe, well known for his acuteness in dissection of dead bodies, and his great skill in *osteology*, has now laid by that practice. *Tatler.*

O'STIARY.† *n. s.* [*ostium*, Lat.]

1. The opening at which a river disembogues itself.

It is received that the Nilus hath seven *ostiaries*, that is by seven channels disburtheneth itself into the sea. *Brown.*

2. Formerly an ecclesiastical officer. [*ostiarius*, Lat. from *ostium*.]

The office of the *ostiaric* was to open and shut the church doors, to look to the decent keeping of the church, and the holy ornaments laid up in the vestrie. *Weever.*

O'STLER. *n. s.* [*hostelier*, Fr.] The man who takes care of horses at an inn.

The smith, the *ostler*, and the boot-catcher, ought to partake. *Swift, Direct. to the Groom.*

O'STLERY. *n. s.* [*hostelerie*, Fr.] The place belonging to the ostler.

O'STMEN.* *n. s.* pl. [from *eastmen*, as coming from a country *east* of Ireland. *Ostmanni*, low Lat. V. Du Cange.] Danish settlers in Ireland.

Anlave was chief of the *Ostmen* in that island, and stiled king of Dublin. *Ld. Lyttelton.*

O'STRACISM. *n. s.* [ὀςρακισμὸς; *ostracisme*, Fr.] A manner of passing sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell which the voter threw into a vessel. Banishment; publick censure.

Virtue in courtiers' hearts
Suffers an *ostracism*, and departs;
Profit, ease, fitness, plenty, bid it go,
But whither, only knowing you, I know. *Donne.*

Publick envy is as an *ostracism*, that eclipseth men when they grow too great; and therefore it is a bridle to keep them within bounds. *Bacon, Ess.*

Hyperbolus by suffering did traduce
The *ostracism*, and sham'd it out of use. *Cleaveland.*

This man, upon a slight and false accusation of favouring arbitrary power, was banished by *ostracism*; which in English would signify, that they voted he should be removed from their presence and council for ever. *Swift.*

O'STRACITES. *n. s.* *Ostracites* expresses the common oyster in its fossil state. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

To O'STRACIZE.* *v. a.* [from *ostracism*.] To banish; to expel.

Therefore the democratick stars did rise,
And all that worth from hence did *ostracise*.
And. Marvel, Lachrym. Mus. (1650.)

O'STRICH. *n. s.* [*autruche*, French; *struthio*, Latin.] *Ostrich* is ranged among birds. It is very large, its wings very short, and the neck about four or five spans. The feathers of its wings are in great esteem, and are used as an ornament for hats, beds, canopies: they are stained of several colours, and made into pretty tufts. They are hunted by way of course, for they never fly; but use their wings to assist them in running more swiftly. The *ostrich* swallows bits of iron or brass, in the same manner as other birds will swallow small stones or gravel, to assist in digesting or comminuting their food. It lays its eggs upon the ground, hides them under the sand, and the sun hatches them. *Calmet.*

I'll make thee eat iron like an *ostrich*, and swallow my sword like a great pin, ere thou and I part. *Shakspeare.*

Gavest thou the goodly wings unto the peacock? or wings and feathers unto the *ostrich*? *Job*, xxxix. 13.

The Scots knights errant fight, and fight to eat,
Their *ostrich* stomachs make their swords their meat. *Cleaveland.*

Modern *ostriches* are dwindled to meer larks, in comparison with those of the ancients. *Arbuthnot.*

OTACOU'STICK.† } *n. s.* [ὦτα and ἀκέω; *otacoustique*,
OTACOU'STICON. } French.] An instrument to facilitate hearing.

Not vouchsafing to see or hear any thing but by perspectives and *otacousticks*. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 933.

In a hare, which is very quick of hearing, it is supplied with a bony tube; which, as a natural *otacoustick*, is so directed backward, as to receive the smallest and most distant sound that comes behind her. *Grew, Cosmol.*

Using some *otacousticon*, and placing the mouth of it towards the sound. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 146.

O'THER.† *pron.* [*anthr*, Goth. oðer, Sax. *othar*, Alem. *autre*, Fr. ετερος, ατερος, Greek.]

1. Not the same; not this; different. In this sense it seems an adjective, yet in the plural, when the substantive is suppressed, it has contrarily to the nature of adjectives a plural termination: as, of last week three days were fair, the *others* rainy.

Of good actions some are better than *other* some. *Hooker.*

Will it not be received
That they have done't,
Who dares receive it *other*? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The dismayed matrons and maidens, some in their houses, *other* some in the churches, with floods of tears and lamentable cries, poured forth their prayers to the Almighty, craving his help in that their hard distress. *Knolles.*

He that will not give just occasion to think, that all government in the world is the product only of force and violence, and that men live together by no *other* rules but that of beasts, where the strongest carries; and so lay a foundation for perpetual disorder and mischief, tumult, sedition, and rebellion; things that the followers of that hypothesis so loudly cry out against, must of necessity find out another state of government. *Locke.*

No leases shall ever be made *other* than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder. *Swift.*

2. Not I, or he, but some one else: in this sense it is a substantive, and has a genitive and plural.

Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands;
Desire his jewels and this *other's* house. *Shakspeare.*

Physicians are some of them so conformable to the humour of the patient, as they press not the cure of the disease; and some *other* are so regular in proceeding according to art, as they respect not the condition of the patient. *Bacon.*

The confusion arises, when the one will put their sickle into the *other's* harvest. *Leslie.*

Never allow yourselves to be idle, whilst *others* are in want of any thing that your hands can make for them. *Law.*

The king had all he crav'd, or could compel,
And all was done — let *others* judge how well. *Daniel.*

3. Not the one, not this, but the contrary.

There is that controlling worth in goodness, that the will cannot but like and desire it; and on the *other* side, that odious deformity in vice, that it never offers itself to the affections of mankind, but under the disguise of the *other*. *South.*

4. Correlative to *each*.

In lowliness of mind let *each* esteem *other* better than themselves. *Phil.* ii. 3.

Scotland and thou did *each* in *other* live,
Nor would'st thou her, nor could she thee survive. *Dryden.*

5. Something besides.

The learning of Latin being nothing but the learning of words, join as much *other* real knowledge with it as you can. *Locke on Education.*

6. The next.

Thy air,
Thou *other* gold bound brow, is like the first;
A third is like the former. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The third part.

Bind my hair up: as 'twas yesterday?
No, nor the t'*other* day. *B. Jonson*

3. It is sometimes put elliptically for *other thing*; something different.

I can expect no *other* from those that judge by single sights and rash measures, than to be thought fond or insolent. *Glanville.*

O'THERGATES, *adv.* [*other* and *gate*, for way.] In another manner.

If sir Toby had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *othergates* than he did. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

O'THERGUISE.† *adj.* [*other* and *guise*. This is often pronounced and sometimes written *otherguess.*] Of another kind. It is a common expression in several parts of England; and in Cheshire forms part of the following proverb: "I have *otherguess* fish to fry than snigs [eels] without butter:" i. e. my time is better employed, I have something better to do than what you propose.

O'THERWHERE. *adv.* [*other* and *where.*] In other places.

As Jews they had access to the temple and synagogues, but as Christians they were of necessity forced *otherwhere* to assemble themselves. *Hooker.*

His godlike acts, and his temptations fierce,
And former sufferings, *otherwhere* are found. *Milton.*

O'THERWHILE.† } *adv.* [*other* and *while.*] At other
O'THERWHILES. } times.

Some adversities shall follow; and *otherwhiles*, now one discommodity, now another shall appear. *Homilies, Serm. on Matrimony.*

Sometimes he shaves, — *otherwhiles* he cauterizes, he scarifies, lets blood. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

Sometimes he was taken forth — to be set in the pillory, *otherwhile* in the stocks. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III.* p. 93.

O'THERWISE. *adv.* [*other* and *wise.*]

1. In a different manner.

They only plead, that whatsoever God revealeth, as necessary for all Christian men to do and believe, the same we ought to embrace, whether we have received it by writing or *otherwise*, which no man denieth. *Hooker.*

The whole church hath not tied the parts unto one and the same thing, they being therein left each to their own choice, may either do as others do, or else *otherwise*, without any breach of duty at all. *Hooker.*

The evidences for such things are not so infallible, but that there is a possibility, that the things may be *otherwise*. *Wilkins.*

In these good things, what all others should practise, we should scarce know to practise *otherwise*. *Sprat.*

Thy father was a worthy prince,
And merited, alas! a better fate;
But heaven thought *otherwise*. *Addison, Cato.*

2. By other causes.

Sir John Norris failed in the attempts of Lisborn, and returned with the loss, by sickness and *otherwise*, of eight thousand men. *Ralegh.*

3. In other respects.

It is said truly, that the best men *otherwise*, are not always the best in regard of society. *Hooker.*

Men seldom consider God any *otherwise* than in relation to themselves, and therefore want some extraordinary benefits to excite their attention and engage their love. *Rogers.*

O'TTER. *n. s.* [oꞇeꞃ, Saxon; *lutra*, Lat.] An amphibious animal that preys upon fish.

The toes of the *otter*'s hinder feet, for the better swimming, are joined together with a membrane, as in the bevir; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canin; and in his tail, which is felin, or a long taper: so that he may not be unfitly called *putoreus aquaticus*, or the water polecat. He makes himself burrows on the water side, as a bevir; is sometimes tamed and taught, by nimbly surrounding the fishes to drive them into the net. *Grew.*

At the lower end of the hall is a large *otter*'s skin stuffed with hay. *Addison, Spect.*

Would you preserve a numerous finny race?
Let your fierce dogs the ravenous *otter* chase;
The amphibious monster ranges all the shores,
Darts through the waves, and every haunt explores. *Gay.*

O'VAL. *adj.* [*ovale*, Fr. *ovum*, an egg.] Oblong; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.

The mouth is low and narrow, but, after having entered pretty far in the grotto, opens itself on both sides in an *oval* figure of an hundred yards. *Addison on Italy.*

Mercurius, nearest to the central sun,
Does in an *oval* orbit, circling run;
But rarely is the object of our sight,
In solar glory sunk. *Blackmore.*

O'VAL. *n. s.*

A triangle is that which has three angles, or an *oval* is that which has the shape of an egg. *Watts, Logick.*

OVA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *ovum.*] Consisting of eggs.

He to the rocks
Dire clinging gathers his *ovarious* food. *Thomson.*

O'VARY. *n. s.* [*ovaire*, Fr. *ovarium*, Lat.] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed.

The *ovary* or part where the white involveth it, is in the second region of the matrix, which is somewhat long and inverted. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

O'VATE.* *adj.* [*ovatus*, Lat.] Of an oval figure; marked ovally.

Two rows on each side of the belly consist of larger scales, *ovate* and imbricate. *Russell, Acc. of Indian Serpents*, p. 7.

OVA'TION.† *n. s.* [*ovation*, Fr. *ovatio*, Lat.] A lesser triumph among the Romans allowed to those commanders who had won a victory without much bloodshed, or defeated some less formidable enemy. *Dict.*

His *ovation* being the prime of his strength; his noise and report of his victories being the only means to persuade the reader that he hath obtained them. *Hammond, Works*, ii. 167.

Ovation was allow'd
For conquest purchas'd without blood. *Hudibras*, ii. ii.

Rest not in an *ovation* but a triumph over thy passions. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 2.

O'UBAT. } *n. s.* [*eruca pilosa.*] A sort of caterpillar;
O'UBUST. } an insect. *Dict.*

OUCH.† *n. s.* [*nusca*, *nuca*, low Lat. fibula; whence perhaps *nowch*, or *nouch*, and so *ouch*. Tyrwhitt.] An ornament of gold or jewels; a carcanet; the collet in which precious stones are set. Dr. Johnson has cited an example from Bacon, in which the word is *oes*, not *ouches*. See O.

A Persian mitre on her head
She wore, with crowns and *ouches* garnished. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. ii. 13.

Thou shalt make them to be set in *ouches* of gold. *Exod.* xxviii. 11.

OUCH *of a boar.* The blow given by a boar's tusk. *Ainsworth.*

O'VEN.† *n. s.* [*aufn*, Goth. *ofn*, Icel. oꝼen, Sax. "*Aphah* (Heb.) signifieth to bake, and to seethe, and to dress meat: *oven* seemeth to be derived of this word." Leigh, Crit. Sacra. 1650, p. 15.] An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard,
And from his wide devouring *oven* sent
A flake of fire, that flashing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd. *Spenser.*

Here's yet in the world hereafter, the kneading, the making of the cake, the heat of the *oven*, and the baking. *Shakspeare.*

Bats have been found in *ovens* and other hollow close places, matted one upon another; and therefore it is likely that they sleep in the winter, and eat nothing. *Bacon.*

O'VER hath a double signification in the names of places, according to the different situations of them. If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Saxon ofre, a brink or bank: but if there is in the neighbourhood another of the same name, distinguished by the addition of nether, then *over* is from the Gothick *ufar*, above. *Gibson's Camden.*

O'VER. *prep.* [*ufar*, Gothick; ofer, Saxon.]

1. Above; with respect to excellence or dignity.

How happy some, o'er other some can be!
Through Athens I am thought as fair as she. *Shakspeare.*

Young Pallas shone conspicuous *o'er* the rest;
Gilded his arms, embroider'd was his vest. *Dryden.*

High, *over* all, was your great conduct shown,
You sought our safety, but forgot your own. *Dryden.*

The commentary which attends this poem, will have one advantage *over* most commentaries, that it is not made upon conjectures. *Pope.*

It will afford field enough for a divine to enlarge on, by shewing the advantages which the Christian world has *over* the Heathen. *Swift.*

2. Above, with regard to rule or authority. Opposed to *under.*

The church has *over* her bishops, able to silence the factious, no less by their preaching than by their authority. *South.*

Captain, yourself are the fittest to live and reign not *over*, but next and immediately *under* the people. *Dryden.*

3. Above in place. Opposed to *below.*

He was more than *over* shoes in love. *Shakspeare.*

The street should see as she walkt *over* head. *Shakspeare.*

Thrice happy is that humble pair,
Beneath the level of all care;
Over whose heads those arrows fly,
Of sad distrust and jealousy. *Waller.*

4. Across; from side to side: as, he leaped *over* the brook.

Come *o'er* the brook Bessey to me,
She dares not come *over* to thee. *Shakspeare.*

Certain lakes and pits, such as that of Avennes, poison birds which fly *over* them. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The geese fly *o'er* the barn, the bees in arms
Drive headlong from their waxen cells in swarms. *Dryden.*

5. Through, diffusively.

All the world *over*, those that received not the commands of Christ and his doctrines of purity and perseverance, were signally destroyed. *Hammond.*

6. Upon.

Wise governours have as great a watch *over* fames, as they have of the actions and designs. *Bacon.*

Angelick quires
Sung heavenly anthems of his victory
Over temptation and the tempter proud. *Milton, P. R.*

7. Before. This is only used in *over* night.

On their intended journey to proceed,
And *over* night what thereto did need. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

8. It is in all senses written by contraction *o'er.*

O'VER. *adv.*

1. Above the top.

Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down and shaken together and running *over*, shall men give. *St. Luke*, vi. 38.

2. More than a quantity assigned.

Even here likewise the laws of nature and reason be of necessary use; yet somewhat *over* and besides them is necessary, namely human and positive law. *Hooker.*

When they had mete it, he that gathered much had nothing *over*, and he that gathered little had no lack. *Ex.* xvi. 18.

The ordinary soldiers having all their pay, and a month's pay *over*, were sent into their countries. *Hayward.*

The eastern people determined their digit by the breadth of barley-corns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a hand's breadth: a small matter *over* or under. *Arbuthnot.*

3. From side to side.

The fan of an Indian king, made of the feathers of a peacock's tail, composed into a round form, bound altogether with a circular rim, above a foot *over*. *Grew.*

4. From one to another.

This golden cluster the herald delivereth to the Tirsan, who delivereth it *over* to that son that he had chosen. *Bacon.*

5. From a country beyond the sea.

It hath a white berry, but is not brought *over* with the coral. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

They brought new customs and new vices *o'er*;
Taught us more arts than honest men require. *Philips.*

6. On the surface.

The first came out red all *over*, like an hairy garment. *Genesis.*

7. Past. This is rather the sense of an adjective.

Soliman pausing upon the matter, the heat of his fury being something *over*, suffered himself to be intreated. *Knolles.*

Meditate upon the effects of anger; and the best time to do this, is to look back upon anger when the fit is *over*. *Bacon.*

What the garden choicest bears
To sit and taste, till this meridian heat
Be *over*, and the sun more cool decline. *Milton.*

The act of stealing was soon *over*, and cannot be undone, and for it the sinner is only answerable to God or his vicegerent. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

He will, as soon as his first surprize is *over*, begin to wonder how such a favour came to be bestowed on him. *Atterbury.*

There youths and nymphs in consort gay,
Shall hail the rising, close the parting day;
With me, alas! with me those joys are *o'er*,
For me the vernal garlands bloom no more. *Pope.*

8. Throughout; completely.

Well,
Have you read *o'er* the letters I sent you? *Shakspeare.*

Let them argue *over* all the topicks of divine goodness and human weakness, yet how trifling must be their plea! *South, Serm.*

9. With repetition; another time.

He *o'er* and *o'er* divides him,
'Twixt his unkindness and his kindness. *Shakspeare.*

Sitting or standing still confin'd to roar,
In the same verse, the same rules *o'er* and *o'er*. *Dryden.*

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,
Devour her *o'er* and *o'er* with vast delight. *Dryden.*

Thou, my Hector, art thyself alone,
My parents, brothers, and my lord in one:
O kill not all my kindred *o'er* again,
Nor tempt the dangers of the dusty plain;
But in this tower, for our defence, remain. *Dryden.*

When children forget, or do an action aukwardly, make them do it *over* and *over* again, till they are perfect. *Locke.*

If this miracle of Christ's rising from the dead, be not sufficient to convince a resolved libertine, neither would the rising of one now from the dead be sufficient for that purpose; since it would only be the doing that *over* again which hath been done already. *Atterbury.*

The most learned will never find occasion to act *over* again what is fabled of Alexander the Great, that when he had conquered the eastern world, he wept for want of more worlds to conquer. *Watts.*

He cramm'd his pockets with the precious store,
And every night review'd it *o'er* and *o'er*. *Harte.*

10. Extraordinary; in a great degree.

The word symbol should not seem to be *over* difficult. *Baker.*

11. OVER *and above.* Besides; beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended.

Moses took the redemption money of them that were *over and above*. *Numb.* iii. 49.

He gathered a great mass of treasure, and gained *over and above* the good will and esteem of all people wherever he came. *L'Estrange.*

12. OVER *against.* Opposite; regarding in front.

In Ticinum is a church with windows only from above. It reporteth the voice thirteen times, if you stand by the close end of the wall, *over against* the door. *Bacon.*

I visit his picture, and place myself *over against* it whole hours together. *Addison, Spect.*

Over against this church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker. *Addison on Italy.*

13. *To give over.* To cease from.

These when they praise, the world believes no more,
Than when they promise to *give* scribling *o'er*. *Pope.*

14. *To give over.* To attempt to help no longer; as, his physicians have *given* him *over*; his friends, who advised him, have *given* him *over*.

15. In composition it has a great variety of significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech in a sense equivalent to more than enough; too much.

Devilish Macbeth,
By many of these trains hath sought to win me
Into his power: and modest wisdom plucks me
From *overcredulous* haste. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

St. Hierom reporteth, that he saw a satyr; but the truth hereof I will not rashly impugn, or *overboldly* affirm. *Peacham.*

These *overbusy* spirits, whose labour is then only reward, hunt a shadow and chase the wind. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

If the ferment of the breast be vigorous, an *overfermentation* in the part, produceth a phlegmon. *Wiseman.*

A gangrene doth arise in phlegmons, through the unseasonable application of *overcold* medicaments. *Wiseman.*

Poets, like lovers, should be bold and dare,
They spoil their business with an *overcare*:
And he who servilely creeps after sense,
Is safe, but ne'er will reach an excellence. *Dryden.*

Wretched man *o'erfeeds*
His cramm'd desires with more than nature needs. *Dryden.*

Bending o'er the cup, the tears she shed,
Seem'd by the posture to discharge her head,
O'erfill'd before. *Dryden.*

As they are likely to *overflourish* their own case, their flattery is hardest to be discovered: for who would imagine himself guilty of putting tricks upon himself? *Collier.*

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability; suitable to that state of mediocrity he has placed us in here; wherein to check our *overconfidence* and presumption, we might, by every day's experience, be made sensible of our shortsightedness. *Locke.*

This part of grammar has been much neglected, as some others *overdiligently* cultivated. It is easy for men to write one after another, of cases and genders. *Locke.*

It is an ill way of establishing this truth, and silencing atheists, to take some men's having that idea of God in their minds, for the only proof of a deity; and out of an *overfondness* of that darling invention, cashier all other arguments. *Locke.*

A grown person surfeiting with honey, no sooner hears the name of it, but his fancy immediately carries sickness and qualms to his stomach: had this happend to him by an *overdose* of honey, when a child, all the same effects would have followed, but the cause would have been mistaken, and the antipathy counted natural. *Locke.*

Take care you *overburn* not the turf; it is only to be burnt so as may make it break. *Mortimer.*

Don't *overfatigue* the spirits, lest the mind be seized with a lassitude, and thereby nauseate and grow tir'd of a particular subject. *Watts.*

The memory of the learner should not be too much crowded with a tumultuous heap of ideas, one idea effaces another. An *overgreedy* grasp does not retain the largest handful. *Watts.*

O'VER.* *adj.* Upper. So *overleather* is upper leather. See OVERLEATHER.

Her over lippe wiped she so clene,
That in her cuppe was no ferthing sene
Of grease, when she dronken had her draught. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

For these my hands from this my face shall rip,
Even with this knife, my nose and *over* lip. *Mu. for Mag.* p. 237.

To O'VER.* *v. a.* To get over; to get through: an elliptical expression in the north: as, I am afraid he'll not *over* it, i.e. will not recover from his illness. *Pegge.*

To OVERABO'UND. *v. n.* [*over* and *abound*.] To abound more than enough.

Both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, so rich the soil,
So much does fructuous moisture *o'erabound*. *Philips.*

The learned, never *overabounding* in transitory coin, should not be discontented. *Pope, Lett.*

To OVERA'CT. *v. a.* [*over* and *act*.] To act more than enough.

Princes courts may *overact* their reverence, and make themselves laughed at for their foolishness and extravagant relative worship. *Stillingfleet.*

Good men often blemish the reputation of their piety, by *overacting* some things in religion; by an indiscreet zeal about things wherein religion is not concerned. *Tillotson.*

He *overacted* his part; his passions, when once let loose, were too impetuous to be managed. *Atterbury.*

To OVERA'CT.* *v. n.* To act more than is requisite.

You *overact*, when you should underdo:
A little call yourself again, and think. *B. Jonson.*

There while they acted and *overacted*, among other young scholars, I was a spectator; they thought themselves gallant men, and I thought them fools; they made sport, and I laughed. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

To OVERA'GITATE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *agitate*.] To discuss or controvert too much.

What is fit to be determined in a business so *overagitated*, I shall shut up in these propositions. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 3. C. 7.

To OVERA'RCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *arch*.] To cover as with an arch.

Where high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with *o'erarching* shades and pendant woods. *Pope.*

To OVERA'WE. *v. a.* [*over* and *awe*.] To keep in awe by superiour influence.

The king was present in person to overlook the magistrates, and to *overawe* these subjects with the terror of his sword. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Her graceful innocence, her every air
Of gesture, or least action, *overaw'd*
His malice. *Milton, P. L.*

I could be content to be your chief tormentor, ever paying you mock reverence, and sounding in your ears, the empty title which inspired you with presumption, and *overawed* my daughter to comply. *Addison, Guardian.*

A thousand fears
Still *overawe* when she appears. *Granville.*

To OVERBA'LANCE. *v. a.* To weigh down; to preponderate.

Not doubting but by the weight of reason I should counterpoise the *overbalancings* of any factions. *King Charles.*

The hundred thousand pounds per annum, wherein we *overbalance* them in trade, must be paid us in money. *Locke.*

When these important considerations are set before a rational being, acknowledging the truth of every article, should a bare single possibility be of weight enough to *overbalance* them. *Rogers.*

OVERBA'LANCE. *n. s.* [*over* and *balance*.] Something more than equivalent.

Our exported commodities would, by the return, encrease the treasure of this kingdom above what it can ever be by other means, than a mighty *overbalance* of our exported to our imported commodities. *Temple.*

The mind should be kept in a perfect indifference, not inclining to either side, any further than the *overbalance* of probability gives it the turn of assent and belief. *Locke.*

OVERBA'TTLE.† *adj.* [Of this word I know not the derivation; *batten* is to grow fat, and to *battle*, is at Oxford to feed on trust. Dr. Johnson. — The explanation and etymology may be referred to the verb *battel*, and to the adjective *battel*; which see, in the present dictionary.] Too fruitful; exuberant.

In the church of God sometimes it cometh to pass, as in *overbattle* grounds; the fertile disposition whereof is good, yet because it exceedeth due proportion, it bringeth abundantly through too much rankness, things less profitable, whereby that which principally it should yield, either prevented in place or defrauded of nourishment, faileth. *Hooker.*

To OVERBE'AR. *v. a.* [*over* and *bear.*] To repress; to subdue; to whelm; to bear down.

What more savage than man, if he see himself able by fraud to over-reach, or by power to *overbear* the laws? *Hooker.*

My desire
All continent impediment would *overbear*,
That did oppose my will. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The ocean over-peering of his list,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head
O'erbears your officers. *Shakspeare.*

Our counsel, it pleas'd your highness
To *overbear*. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Glo'ster, thou shalt well perceive,
That nor in birth or for authority,
The bishop will be *overborne* by thee. *Shakspeare.*

The Turkish commanders, with all their forces, assailed the city, thrusting their men into the breaches by heaps, as if they would, with very multitude, have discouraged or *overborn* the Christians. *Knolles.*

The point of reputation, when news first came of the battle lost, did *overbear* the reason of war. *Bacon.*

Yet fortune, valour, all is *overborn*,
By numbers; as the long resisting bank
By the impetuous torrent. *Denham.*

A body may as well be *overborn* by the violence of a shallow, rapid stream, as swallowed up in the gulph of smooth water. *L'Estrange.*

Crowding on the last the first impel;
Till *overborn* with weight the Cyprians fell. *Dryden.*

The judgement, if swayed by the *overbearing* of passion, and stored with lubricous opinions instead of clearly conceived truths, will be erroneous. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Take care that the memory of the learner be not too much crowded with a tumultuous heap, or *overbearing* multitude of documents at one time. *Watts.*

The horrour or loathsomness of an object may *overbear* the pleasure which results from its greatness, novelty, or beauty. *Addison, Spect.*

To OVERBE'ND.* *v. a.* [*over* and *bend.*] To stretch too intensely.

Consumptions, upon intemperances and licentiousness; madness, upon misplacing or *overbending* our natural faculties, proceed from ourselves. *Donne, Devot.* p. 290.

To OVERBI'D. *v. a.* [*over* and *bid.*] To offer more than equivalent.

You have *o'erbid* all my past sufferings,
And all my future too. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

To OVERBLO'W. *v. n.* [*over* and *blow.*] To be past its violence.

Led with delight, they thus beguile the way,
Until the blustering storm is *overblown*. *Spenser.*

All those tempests being *overblown*, there long after arose a new storm which overran all Spain. *Spenser.*

This ague fit of fear is *overblown*,
An easy task it is to win our own. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Seiz'd with secret joy,
When storms are *overblown*. *Dryden, Virg.*

To OVERBLO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *blow.*] To drive away as clouds before the wind.

Some angel that beholds her there,
Instruct us to record what she was here;
And when this cloud of sorrow's *overblown*,
Through the wide world we'll make her graces known. *Waller.*

O'VERBOARD. *adv.* [*over* and *board.* See BOARD.] Off the ship; out of the ship.

The great assembly met again; and now he that was the cause of the tempest being thrown *overboard*, there were hopes a calm should ensue. *Howell.*

A merchant having a vessel richly fraught at sea, in a storm, there is but one certain way to save it, which is, by throwing its rich lading *overboard*. *South.*

The trembling dotard, to the deck he drew,
And hoisted up and *overboard* he threw;
This done, he seized the helm. *Dryden.*

He obtained liberty to give them only one song before he leaped *overboard*, which he did, and then plunged into the sea. *L'Estrange.*

Though great ships were commonly bad sea-boats, they had a superiour force in a sea engagement: the shock of them being sometimes so violent, that it would throw the crew on the upper deck of lesser ships *overboard*. *Arbuthnot.*

To OVERBRO'W.* *v. a.* [*over* and *brow.*] To hang over.

Strange shades *o'erbrow* the vallies deep. *Collins, Ode* 4.

OVERBU'ILT.* *part. adj.* [*over* and *build.*] Built over.

On either side
Disparted Chaos *overbuilt* exclaim'd. *Milton, P. L.*

To OVERBU'LK. *v. a.* [*over* and *bulk.*] To oppress by bulk.

The feeding pride,
In rank Achilles, must or now be cropt,
Or shedding, breed a nursery of like evils,
To *overbulk* us all. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

To OVERBU'RDEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *burthen.*] To load with too great weight.

If she were not cloyed with his company, and that she thought not the earth *overburthened* with him, she would cool his fiery grief. *Sidney.*

To OVERBU'Y.† *v. a.* [*over* and *buy.*] To buy too dear.

He *overbought* it upon the false pretence of an appendant commodity. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. i. C. 5.

He, when want requires, is only wise,
Who slights not foreign aids, nor *overbuys*;
But on our native strength, in time of need, relies. *Dryden.*

To OVERCA'NOPY.* *v. a.* [*over* and *canopy.*] To cover as with a canopy.

A bank —
Quite *overcanopied* with luscious woodbine. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

Where'er the rude and moss-grown beech
O'ercanopies the glade. *Gray.*

To OVERCA'RRY. *v. a.* [*over* and *carry.*] To hurry too far; to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.

He was the king's uncle, but yet of no capacity to succeed; by reason whereof his natural affection and duty was less easy to be *overcarried* by ambition. *Hayward.*

To OVERCA'ST. *v. a.* part. *overcast* [*over* and *cast.*]

1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom.

As they past,
The day with clouds was sudden *overcast*. *Spenser.*

Hie Robin, *overcast* the night;
The starry welkin cover thou anon,
With drooping fogs, as black as Acheron. *Shakspeare.*

Our days of age are sad and *overcast*, in which we find that of all our vain passions, and affections past, the sorrow only abideth. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

I of fumes and humid vapours made,
No cloud in so serene a mansion find,
To *overcast* her ever shining mind. *Waller.*

Those clouds that *overcast* our morn shall fly,
Dispell'd to farthest corners of the sky. *Dryden.*

The dawn is *overcast*, the morning lours,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addison.*

2. To cover. This sense is hardly retained but by needle-women, who call that which is incircled with a thread, *overcast*.

When malice would work that which is evil, and in working avoid the suspicion of an evil intent, the colour wherewith

it *overcasteth* itself is always a fair and plausible pretence of seeking to further that which is good. *Hooker.*

Their arms abroad with gray moss *overcast*,
And their green leaves trembling with every blast. *Spenser.*

3. To rate too high in computation.

The king in his accompt of peace and calms, did much *overcast* his fortunes, which proved full of broken seas, tides, and tempests. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To OVERCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*over* and *charge.*]

1. To oppress; to cloy; to surcharge.

On air we feed in every instant, and on meats but at times; and yet the heavy load of abundance, wherewith we oppress and *overcharge* nature, maketh her to sink unawares in the mid-way. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

A man may as well expect to grow stronger by always eating, as wiser by always reading. Too much *overcharges* nature, and turns more into disease than nourishment. *Collier.*

2. To load; to crowd too much.

Our language is *overcharged* with consonants. *Pope.*

3. To burthen.

He whispers to his pillow,
The secrets of his *overcharged* soul. *Shakspeare.*

4. To rate too high.

Here's Glo'ster, a foe to citizens,
O'ercharging your free purses with large fines. *Shakspeare.*

5. To fill too full.

Her heart is but *o'ercharg'd*; she will recover. *Shakspeare.*

The fumes of passion do as really intoxicate, and confound the judging and discerning faculty, as the fumes of drink discompose and stupify the brain of a man *overcharged* with it. *South.*

If they would make distinct abstract ideas of all the varieties in human actions, the number must be infinite, and the memory *overcharged* to little purpose. *Locke.*

The action of the Iliad and Æneid in themselves exceeding short, are so beautifully extended by the invention of episodes, that they make up an agreeable story sufficient to employ the memory without *overcharging* it, *Addison, Spect.*

6. To load with too great a charge.

They were
As cannons *overcharg'd* with double cracks. *Shakspeare.*

Who in deep mines, for hidden knowledge toils,
Like guns *o'ercharg'd*, breaks, misses, or recoils. *Denham.*

To OVERCLI'MB.* *v. a.* [*over* and *climb.*] To climb over.

The fatal gin thus *overclambe* our walls,
Stuft with arm'd men. *Ld. Surrey, Tr. of Virg. Æn.* 4.

The childhood of the cheerful morn
Is almost grown a youth, and *overclimbs*
Yonder gilt eastern hills. *Brewer, Com. of Lingua.*

To OVERCLO'UD.† *v. a.* [*over* and *cloud.*] To cover with clouds.

The labour of wicked men is to turn blessing itself into a curse, to *overcloud* joy with sorrow at least, if not desolation. *Abp. Laud, Serm.* p. 84.

The silver empress of the night,
O'erclouded, glimmers in a fainter light. *Tickell.*

To OVERCLO'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *cloy.*] To fill beyond satiety.

A scum of Britons and base lackey peasants,
Whom their *o'ercloyed* country vomits forth
To desperate adventures and destruction. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERCO'ME. *v. a.* pret. *I overcame*; part. pass. *overcome*; anciently *overcomen*, as in Spenser. [*overcomen*, Dutch.]

1. To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish.

They, *overcomen*, were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety
Transform'd to fish, for their bold surquedry. *Spenser.*

This wretched woman, *overcome*
Of anguish, rather than of crime, hath been. *Spenser.*

Of whom a man is *overcome*, of the same is he brought in bondage. 2 *Pet.* ii. 19.

Fire by thicker air *o'ercome*,
And downward forc'd in earth's capacious womb,
Alters its particles; is fire no more. *Prior.*

2. To surmount.

Miranda is a constant relief to poor people in their misfortunes and accidents; there are sometimes little misfortunes that happen to them, which of themselves they could never be able to *overcome*. *Law.*

3. To overflow; to surcharge.

The unfallow'd glebe
Yearly *o'ercomes* the granaries with stores. *Philips.*

4. To come over or upon; to invade suddenly. Not in use.

Can such things be
And *overcome* us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To OVERCO'ME. *v. n.* To gain the superiority.

That thou mightest be justified in thy sayings, and mightest *overcome* when thou art judged. *Rom.* iii. 4.

OVERCO'MER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] He who overcomes.

Great rewards and rich gifts were appointed for the *overcomers*. *Powell, Hist. of Wales*, (1584,) p. 237.

OVERCO'MINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *overcoming.*] With superiority; in the manner of a conquerour.

That they should so boldly and *overcomingly* dictate to him such things as are not fit. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 73.

To OVERCO'UNT. *v. a.* [*over* and *count.*] To rate above the true value.

Thou know'st how much
We do *o'ercount* thee. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To OVERCO'VER. *v. a.* [*over* and *cover.*] To cover compleatly.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
O'ercover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With reeky shanks and yellow chapless skulls. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERCRO'W.† *v. a.* [*over* and *crow.*] To crow as in triumph. Spenser has also written *overcraw*, for the sake of the rhyme.

So spake this bold breure with great disdain:
Little him answer'd the oak again,
But yielded, with shame and grief adawed,
That of a weed he was *overcrawed*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.*

A base varlet, that being but of late grown out of the dunghil, beginneth now to *overcrow* so high mountains, and make himself the great protector of all outlaws. *Spenser.*

Shall I, the embassadress of gods and men, —
Be *overcrow'd*, and breathe without revenge.
Brewer, Com. of Lingua.

To OVERDA'TE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *date.*] To reckon or date beyond the proper period.

Had he redeemed his *overdated* minority from a pupilage under bishops, he would much less have mistrusted his parliament. *Milton, Eiconoclast.* ch. 11.

OVERDI'GHT.* *part. adj.* [*over* and *dight.*] Covered over.

Day discover'd heaven's face
To sinfull men with darkness *overdight*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To OVERDO'. *v. a.* [*over* and *do.*] To do more than enough.

Any thing so *overdone* is from the purpose of playing; whose end is to hold the mirrour up to nature. *Shakspeare.*

When the meat is *overdone*, lay the fault upon your lady who hurried you. *Swift.*

To OVERDO'.* *v. n.* To do too much.

Nature — much oftener *overdoes* than underdoes: — you shall find twenty eggs with two yolks for one that has none. *Grew.*

To OVERDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*over* and *dress.*] To adorn lavishly.

In all, let nature never be forgot;
But treat the goddess like a modest fair,
Nor *overdress*, nor leave her wholly bare. *Pope.*

To OVERDRI'NK.* *v. n.* [*over* and *drink*: this was a Saxon compound, oƿeꞃ-ꝺꞃincan.] To drink too much; to become drunk.

To OVERDRI'VE. *v. a.* [*over* and *drive.*] To drive too hard, or beyond strength.

The flocks and herds with young if men should *overdrive* one day, all will die. *Gen.* xxxiii. 13.

To OVERDRY'.* *v. a.* [*over* and *dry.*] To dry too much.

Meats condite, powdered, and *overdried.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 70.

OVERE'AGER.* *adj.* [*over* and *eager.*] Too vehement in desire.

I have seen sad examples of extravagance in the more modest and private, but *overeager* pursuits of these recreations, [games of chance.] *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. i.

OVERE'AGERLY.* *adv.* [from *overeager.*] With too much haste or vehemence.

Pursuing them *overeagerly* into York.
Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 5.

To OVEREY'E.† *v. a.* [*over* and *eye.*]

1. To superintend.

My love hath lasted from mine infancy,
And still increased, as I grew myself:
When did Perseda pastime in the streets,
But her Erastus *overey'd* her sports?
When didst thou, with thy sampler, in the sun,
Sit sewing with thy feres, but I was by,
Marking thy lily hand's dexterity.
Trag. of Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

2. To observe; to remark.

I am doubtful of your modesties,
Lest *overeyeing* of his odd behaviour,
You break into some merry passion. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERE'MPTY. *v. a.* [*over* and *empty.*] To make too empty.

The women would be loth to come behind the fashion in new-fangledness of the manner, if not in costliness of the matter, which might *overempty* their husbands' purses. *Carew.*

O'VERFAL. *n. s.* [*over* and *fall.*] Cataract.

Tostatus addeth, that those which dwell near those falls of water, are deaf from their infancy, like those that dwell near the *overfals* of Nilus. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

To OVERFLO'AT.† *v. a.* [*over* and *float.*] To cover as with water.

The town is fill'd with slaughter, and *o'erfloats*,
With a red deluge, their increasing moats. *Dryden.*

To OVERFLO'W. *v. n.* [*over* and *flow.*]

1. To be fuller than the brim can hold.

While our strong walls secure us from the foe,
E'er yet with blood our ditches *overflow.* *Dryden.*

Had I the same consciousness that I saw Noah's flood, as that I saw the *overflowing* of the Thames last winter, I could not doubt, that I who saw the Thames *overflowed*, and viewed the flood at the general deluge, was the same self. *Locke.*

2. To exuberate; to abound.

A very ungrateful return to the author of all we enjoy, but such as an *overflowing* plenty too much inclines men to make. *Rogers.*

To OVERFLO'W.† *v. a.* The participle *overflown* is, among the examples, used, we see, by such excellent writers as Swift and Bentley; yet *flown* is not the participle of *flow*, but of *fly*.

1. To fill beyond the brim.

Suppose thyself in as great a sadness as ever did load thy spirit, wouldst thou not bear it cheerfully if thou wert sure that some excellent fortune would relieve and recompense thee so as to *overflow* all thy hopes. *Bp. Taylor.*

New milk that all the winter never fails,
And all the summer *overflows* the pails. *Dryden.*

2. To deluge; to drown; to overrun; to overpower.

The Scythians, at such time as the northern nations *overflowed* all Christendom, came down to the sea-coasts. *Spenser.*

Clanius *over-flow'd* th' unhappy coast. *Dryden.*

Do not the Nile and the Niger make yearly inundations in our days, as they have formerly done? and are not the countries so *overflown*, still situate between the tropicks? *Bentley.*

Sixteen hundred and odd years after the earth was made, it was *overflowed* and destroyed in a deluge of water that overspread the face of the whole earth, from pole to pole, and from east to west. *Burnet.*

Thus oft by mariners are shewn,
Earl Godwin's castles *overflown.* *Swift.*

O'VERFLOW. *n. s.* Inundation; more than fulness; such a quantity as runs over; exuberance.

Did he break out into tears? —
In great measure. —
— A kind *overflow* of kindness. *Shakspeare.*

Where there are great *overflows* in fens, the drowning of them in winter maketh the summer following more fruitful; for that it keepeth the ground warm. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

It requires pains to find the coherence of abstruse writings: so that it is not to be wondered, that St. Paul's epistles have, with many, passed for disjointed pious discourses, full of warmth and zeal and *overflows* of light, rather than for calm, strong, coherent reasonings all through. *Locke.*

After every *overflow* of the Nile, there was not always a mensuration. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

The expression may be ascribed to an *overflow* of gratitude in the general disposition of Ulysses. *Broome.*

OVERFLO'WING. *n. s.* [from *overflow.*] Exuberance; copiousness.

When men are young, they might vent the *overflowings* of their fancy that way. *Denham, Dedic.*

When the *overflowings* of ungodliness make us afraid, the ministers of religion cannot better discharge their duty of opposing it. *Rogers.*

OVERFLO'WINGLY. *adv.* [from *overflowing.*] Exuberantly; in great abundance. A word not elegant nor in use.

Nor was it his indigence that forced him to make the world; but his goodness pressed him to impart the goods which he so *overflowingly* abounds with. *Boyle.*

To OVERFLY'. *v. a.* [*over* and *fly.*] To cross by flight.

A sailing kite
Can scarce *o'erfly* them in a day and night. *Dryden.*

OVERFO'RWARDNESS. *n. s.* [*over* and *forwardness.*] Too great quickness; too great readiness.

By an *overforwardness* in courts to give countenance to frivolous exceptions, though they make nothing to the true merit of the cause, it often happens that causes are not determined according to their merits. *Hale.*

To OVERFREI'GHT. *v. a.* pret. *overfreighted*, part. *overfraught.* [*over* and *freight.*] To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity.

A boat *overfreighted* with people, in rowing down the river, was, by the extreme weather, sunk. *Carew.*

Grief, that does not speak,
Whispers the *o'erfraught* heart, and bids it break. *Shakspeare.*

Sorrow has so *o'erfraught*
This sinking barque, I shall not live to shew
How I abhor my first rash crime. *Denham.*

OVERFRU'ITFUL.* *adj.* [*over* and *fruitful.*] Too rich; too luxuriant.

Rhyme bounds and circumscribes an *overfruitful* fancy.
Dryden, Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

To OVERGE'T. *v. a.* [*over* and *get.*] To reach; to come up with.

With six hours hard riding, through so wild places, as it was rather the cunning of my horse sometimes, than of myself, so rightly to hit the way, I overgot them a little before night. *Sidney.*

To OVERGI'LD.* *v. a.* [*over* and *gild.*] To gild over; to varnish.

Gold doth men's thoughts to high attempts prepare,
And *overgilds* the danger of the warre. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 640.
That head doth see
Wrong fairly to *o'ergild.* *More, Life of the Soul,* ii. 27.

To OVERGI'RD.* *v. a.* [*over* and *gird.*] To bind too closely.

When the gentle west winds shall open the fruitful bosom of the earth, thus *overgirded* by your imprisonment, then the flowers put forth and spring; and then the sun shall scatter the mists, and the manuring hand of the tiller shall root up all that burdens the soil, without thank to your bondage. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. i.

To OVERGLA'NCE. *v. a.* [*over* and *glance.*] To look hastily over.

I have, but with a cursory eye,
O'erglanc'd the articles. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

To OVERGO'. *v. a.* [*over* and *go.*]

1. To surpass; to excel.

Thinking it beyond the degree of humanity to have a wit so far *overgoing* his age, and such dreadful terror proceed from so excellent beauty. *Sidney.*

Great nature hath laid down at last,
That mighty birth wherewith so long she went,
And *overwent* the times of ages past,
Here to lie in upon our soft content. *Daniel.*

2. To cover. Obsolete.

All which, my thoughts say, they shall never do,
But rather, that the earth shall *overgo*
Some one at least. *Chapman.*

OVERGO'NE.* *part. adj.* Injured; ruined. See the second sense of GONE.

Sad-hearted men, much *overgone* with care.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. III.

OVERGRA'SSED.* *adj.* [*over* and *grass.*] Having too much grass; overgrown with grass.

They bene like foule wagmoires *overgrast,*
That if thy galage once sticketh fast,
The more to wind it out thou dost swink,
Thou mought aye deeper and deeper sink.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.

To OVERGO'RGE. *v. a.* [*over* and *gorge.*] To gorge too much.

Art thou grown great,
And, like ambitious Sylla, *overgorg'd?* *Shakspeare.*

OVERGRE'AT. *adj.* [*over* and *great.*] Too great.

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unusual stress ought to be avoided; yet this must not run it, by an *overgreat* shyness of difficulties, into a lazy sauntring about obvious things. *Locke.*

To OVERGRO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *grow.*]

1. To cover with growth.

Roof and floor and walls were all of gold,
But *overgrown* with dust and old decay,
And hid in darkness that none could behold
The hue thereof. *Spenser.*
The woods and desert caves,
With wild thyme and the gadding vine *o'ergrown,*
And all their echoes mourn. *Milton, Lycidas.*

2. To rise above.

If the binds be very strong, and much *overgrown* the poles, some advise to strike off their heads with a long switch. *Mortimer.*

To OVERGRO'W. *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

One part of his army, with incredible labour, cut a way thorough the thick and *overgrown* woods, and so came to Solyman. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

A huge *overgrown* ox was grazing in a meadow. *L'Estrange.*

Him for a happy man I own,
Whose fortune is not *overgrown.* *Swift.*

OVERGRO'WTH. *n. s.* [*over* and *growth.*] Exuberant growth.

The *overgrowth* of some complexion,
Oft breaking down the pales and forts of reason. *Shakspeare.*

The fortune in being the first in an invention, doth cause sometimes a wonderful *overgrowth* in riches. *Bacon.*

Suspected to a sequent king, who seeks
To stop their *overgrowth* as inmate guests
Too numerous. *Milton, P. L.*

To OVERHA'LE. *v. a.* [*over* and *hale.*]

1. To spread over.

The welked Phœbus gan availe
His weary wain; and now the frosty night
Her mantle black through heaven gan *overhaile.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To examine over again: as, he *overhaled* my account.

To OVERHA'NDLE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *handle.*] To mention too often.

You will fall again
Into your idle *overhandled* theme. *Shakspeare. Ven. and Adon.*

To OVERHA'NG. *v. a.* [*over* and *hang.*] To jut over; to impend over.

Lend the eye a terrible aspect,
Let the brow overwhelm it,
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base. *Shakspeare.*
Hide me, ye forests, in your closest bowers,
Where flows the murmuring brook, inviting dreams,
Where bordering hazel *overhangs* the streams. *Gay.*

If you drink tea upon a promontory that *overhangs* the sea, it is preferable to an assembly. *Pope.*

To OVERHA'NG. *v. n.* To jut over.

The rest was craggy cliff that *overhung*
Still as it rose, impossible to climb. *Milton, P. L.*

To OVERHA'RDEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *harden.*] To make too hard.

By laying it in the air, it has acquired such a hardness, that it was brittle like *overhardened* steel. *Boyle.*

OVERHA'STILY.* *adv.* [from *overhasty.*] In too great a hurry.

Excepting myself and two or three more, that mean not *overhastily* to marry.
Hales, Lett. to Sir D. Carleton, (1618,) p. 11.

OVERHA'STINESS.* *n. s.* [from *overhasty.*] Precipitation; too much haste.

His reply was, that it was well if the duke's *overhastiness* did not turn to his disadvantage. *Reresby, Mem.* p. 129.

OVERHA'STY.* *adj.* [*over* and *hasty.*] Too quick; in too great haste.

Not *overhasty* to cleanse or purify.
Hammond, Works, iv. 505.

To OVERHA'UL.* *v. a.* [*over* and *haul.*]

1. [A sea term.] To unfold or loosen an assemblage of the tackle.

2. To examine over again. See *To* OVERHALE.

I have this day received your plain letter.—In it you have *overhauled* the whole affair, which is already before the public with all its circumstances.
Lowth, Lett. iv. *to Warburton,* (1765.)

OVERHE'AD. *adv.* [*over* and *head.*] Aloft; in the zenith; above; in the cieling.

Overhead the moon
Sits arbitress, and nearer to the earth
Wheels her pale course. *Milton, P. L.*

The four stars *overhead,* represent the four children. *Addison.*

To OVERHE'AR. *v. a.* [*over* and *hear.*] To hear those who do not mean to be heard.

I am invisible,
And I will *overhear* their conference. *Shakspeare.*

They had a full sight of the infanta at a mask dancing,

having *overheard* two gentlemen who were tending towards that sight, after whom they pressed. *Wotton.*

That such an enemy we have who seeks
Our ruin, both by thee inform'd I learn,
And from the parting angel *overheard.* *Milton, P. L.*

They were so loud in their discourse, that a black-berry from the next hedge *overheard* them. *L'Estrange.*

The nurse,
Though not the words, the murmurs *overheard.* *Dryden.*

The witness, *overhearing* the word pillory repeated, slunk away privately. *Addison.*

To OVERHE'AT. *v. a.* [*over* and *heat.*] To heat too much.

Pleas'd with the form and coolness of the place,
And *overheated* by the morning chace. *Addison.*

It must be done upon the receipt of the wound, before the patient's spirits be *overheated* with pain or fever. *Wiseman.*

To OVERHE'LE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *hele.*] To cover over. See *To* HELE, and *To* OVERHALE.

Thy rude voice, that doth so hoarsely blow,
Thy hair, thy bear'd, thy wings, *o'erhel'd* with snow.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

To OVERHE'ND. *v. a.* [*over* and *hend.*] To overtake; to reach.

Als his fair leman, flying through a brook,
He *overhent*, nought moved with her piteous look.
Spenser, F. Q.

To OVERJO'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *joy.*] To transport; to ravish.

He that puts his confidence in God only, is neither *overjoyed* in any great good things of this life, nor sorrowful for a little thing. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

The bishop, partly astonished and partly *overjoyed* with these speeches, was struck into a sad silence for a time. *Hayward.*

This love-sick virgin, *overjoy'd* to find
The boy alone, still follow'd him behind. *Addison.*

OVERJO'Y. *n. s.* Transport; ecstasy.

The mutual conf'rence that my mind hath had,
Makes me the bolder to salute my king
With ruder terms; such as my wit affords,
And *overjoy* of heart doth minister. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

To OVERLA'BOUR. *v. a.* [*over* and *labour.*] To take too much pains on any thing; to harass with toil.

She without noise will over-see
His children and his family;
And order all things till he come,
Sweaty and *overlabour'd*, home. *Dryden.*

To OVERLA'DE. *v. a.* [*over* and *lade.*] To overburthen.

Thus to throng and *overlade* a soul
With love, and then to have a room for fear,
That shall all that controul,
What is it but to rear
Our passions and our hopes on high,
That thence they may descry
The noblest way how to despair and die? *Suckling.*

OVERLA'RGE. *adj.* [*over* and *large.*] Larger than enough.

Our attainments cannot be *overlarge*, and yet we manage a narrow fortune very unthriftily. *Collier.*

To OVERLA'SH.* *v. n.* [*over* and *lash.*] To exaggerate. Dr. Johnson calls *overlashingly* a mean word, not aware that Barrow had used *overlash.*

We are not accountable for every hyperbolical flash or flourish occurring in the Fathers; it being well known that they, in their encomiastick speeches, as orators are wont, following the heat and gaiety of fancy, do sometimes *overlash.*
Barrow, on the Pope's Supr. iv. § 2.

OVERLA'SHINGLY. *adv.* [*over* and *lash.*] With exaggeration. A mean word, now obsolete.

Although I be far from their opinion who write too *overlashingly*, that the Arabian tongue is in use in two third parts of the inhabited world, yet I find that it extendeth where the religion of Mahomet is professed. *Brerewood.*

To OVERLA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *lay.*]

1. To oppress by too much weight or power.

Some commons are barren, the nature is such,
And some *overlayeth* the commons too much. *Tusser.*

Not only that mercy which keepeth from being *overlaid* and opprest, but mercy which saveth from being touched with grievous miseries. *Hooker.*

When any country is *overlaid* by the multitude which live upon it, there is a natural necessity compelling it to disburthen itself and lay the load upon others. *Ralegh.*

We praise the things we hear with much more willingness than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and *overlaid* by the other. *B. Jonson.*

Good laws had been antiquated by the course of time, or *overlaid* by the corruption of manners. *King Charles.*

Our sins have *overlaid* our hopes. *King Charles.*

The strong Emetrius came in Arcite's aid,
And Palamon with odds was *overlaid.* *Dryden.*

2. To smother with too much or too close covering.

The new born babes by nurses *overlaid.* *Dryden.*

3. To smother; to crush; to overwhelm.

They quickly stifled and *overlaid* those infant principles of piety and virtue, sown by God in their hearts; so that they brought a voluntary darkness and stupidity upon their minds.
South, Serm.

The gods have made your noble mind for me,
And her insipid soul for Ptolemy:
A heavy lump of earth without desire,
A heap of ashes that *o'erlays* your fire. *Dryden.*

The stars, no longer *overlaid* with weight,
Exert their heads from underneath the mass,
And upward shoot. *Dryden.*

Season the passions of a child with devotion, which seldom dies; though it may seem extinguished for a while, it breaks out as soon as misfortunes have brought the man to himself. The fire may be covered and *overlaid*, but cannot be entirely quenched and smothered. *Addison, Spec.*

In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust to the fund of their own reason, advanced but not *overlaid* by commerce with books. *Swift.*

4. To cloud; to overcast.

Phœbus' golden face it did attaint,
As when a cloud his beams doth *overlay.* *Spenser.*

5. To cover superficially.

By his prescript a sanctuary is fram'd
Of cedar, *overlaid* with gold. *Milton, P. L.*

6. To join by something laid over.

Thou us empower'd
To fortify thus far, and *overlay*,
With this portentous bridge, the dark abyss. *Milton, P. L.*

OVERLA'YING.* *n. s.* [from *overlay.*] A superficial covering.

The *overlaying* of their chapiters [was] of silver, and all the pillars of the court were filleted with silver. *Exod.* xxxviii. 17.

To OVERLE'AP. *v. a.* [*over* and *leap.*] To pass by a jump.

A step
On which I must fall down or else *o'erleap*,
For in my way it lies. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

In vain did Nature's wise command
Divide the waters from the land;
If daring ships and men profane,
The eternal fences *overleap*,
And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden.*

OVERLE'ATHER. *n. s.* [*over* and *leather.*] The part of the shoe that covers the foot.

I have sometimes more feet than shoes; or such shoes as my toes look through the *overleather.* *Shakspeare.*

To OVERLE'AVEN.* *v. a.* [*over* and *leaven.*]

1. To swell out too much.

What then so swells each limb?
Only his clothes have *overleaven'd* him. *B. Jonson, Epigr.* 97.

2. To mix too much with; to corrupt.

Some habit, that too much *o'erleavens*
The form of plausive manners. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

OVERLI'GHT. *n. s.* [*over* and *light.*] Too strong light.

An *overlight* maketh the eyes dark, insomuch as perpetual looking against the sun would cause blindness. *Bacon.*

To OVERLI'VE. *v. a.* [*over* and *live.*] To live longer than another; to survive; to out-live.

Musidorus, who shewed a mind not to *overlive* Pyrocles, prevailed. *Sidney.*

He concludes in hearty prayers,
That your attempts may *overlive* the hazard
And fearful meeting of their opposite. *Shakspeare.*

They *overlived* that envy, and had their pardons afterwards. *Hayward.*

To OVERLI'VE. *v. n.* To live too long.

Why do I *overlive?*
Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathless pain? *Milton, P. L.*

OVERLI'VER. *n. s.* [from *overlive.*] Survivor; that which lives longest.

A peace was concluded, to continue for both the kings' lives, and the *overliver* of them. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To OVERLO'AD. *v. a.* [*over* and *load.*] To burthen with too much.

The memory of youth is charged and *overloaded*, and all they learn is meer jargon. *Felton.*

Men *overloaded* with a large estate
May spill their treasure in a nice conceit;
The rich may be polite, but oh! 'tis sad,
To say you're curious, when we swear you're mad. *Young.*

OVERLO'NG. *adj.* [*over* and *long.*] Too long.

I have transgressed the laws of oratory, in making my periods and parentheses *overlong.* *Boyle.*

To OVERLO'OK. *v. a.* [*over* and *look.*]

1. To view from a higher place.

The pile *o'erlook'd* the town, and drew the sight,
Surpris'd at once with reverence and delight. *Dryden.*

I will do it with the same respect to him, as if he were alive, and *overlooking* my paper while I write. *Dryden.*

2. To view fully; to peruse.

Wou'd I had *o'erlook'd* the letter. *Shakspeare.*

3. To superintend; to over-see.

He was present in person to *overlook* the magistrates, and to over-awe those subjects with the terror of his sword. *Spenser.*

In the greater out parishes many of the poor parishioners through neglect do perish, for want of some heedful eye to *overlook* them. *Graunt.*

4. To review.

The time and care that are required,
To *overlook* and file, and polish well,
Fright poets from that necessary toil. *Roscommon.*

5. To pass by indulgently.

This part of good-nature which consists in the pardoning and *overlooking* of faults, is to be exercised only in doing ourselves justice in the ordinary commerce of life. *Addison.*

In vain do we hope that God will *overlook* such high contradiction of sinners, and pardon offences committed against the plain convictions of conscience. *Rogers.*

6. To neglect; to slight.

Of the two relations, Christ *overlooked* the meaner, and denominated them solely from the more honourable. *South.*

To *overlook* the entertainment before him, and languish for that which lies out of the way, is sickly and servile. *Collier.*

The suffrage of our poet laureat should not be *overlooked.* *Addison.*

Religious fear, when produced by just apprehensions of a divine power, naturally *overlooks* all human greatness that stands in competition with it, and extinguishes every other terror. *Addison.*

The happiest of mankind, *overlooking* those solid blessings which they already have, set their hearts upon somewhat they want. *Atterbury.*

They *overlook* truth in the judgements they pass on adversity and prosperity. The temptations that attend the former they can easily see, and dread at a distance; but they have no apprehensions of the dangerous consequences of the latter. *Atterbury.*

OVERLO'OKER.† *n. s.* [*over* and *look.*] The original word signifies an *overlooker*, or one who stands higher than his fellows and overlooks them. *Watts.*

The Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, *overlookers*, and watchmen over the flock of Christ. *Bp. of Chichester, Two Serm.* (1576,) E. 6.

God then is present, and his angel seeth thee: O wicked and dampned man, if thou contemne such *overlookers!* *Woolton, Chr. Manual,* (1576,) I. i. b.

O'VERLOOP. *n. s.* The same with *orlop.*

In extremity we carry our ordnance better than we were wont, because our nether *overloops* are raised commonly from the water; to wit, between the lower part of the port and the sea. *Ralegh.*

To OVERLO'VE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *love.*] To prize or value too much.

I cannot so *overlove* this issue of my own brain, as to hold it worthy of your majesty's judicious eyes. *Bp. Hall, Dedic.*

O'VERLY.* *adj.* [ouerlice, Sax. negligently. This is also a Scottish adjective; and Dr. Jamieson, noticing it, observes that *overly* must have been formerly used in English, as Somner mentions it in rendering the Saxon word. I will satisfy him, that it was a very common word; though Dr. Johnson has wholly overpassed it.] Careless; negligent; inattentive; slight.

The courteous citizen bade me to his feast,
With hollow words, and *overly* request. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iii. 3.

Not fearing the frowns of that *overly* host, she thrusts herself into Simon's house to find Jesus. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4

A kind of *overly* desire. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 317.

Not to content themselves with a slight and *overly* examination. *Sanderson, Serm. Pref.* p. 61.

OVERMA'STED. *adj.* [*over* and *mast.*] Having too much mast.

Cloanthus better mann'd, pursu'd him fast,
But his *o'ermasted* gally check'd his haste. *Dryden.*

To OVERMA'STER. *v. a.* [*over* and *master.*] To subdue; to govern.

For your desire to know what is between us,
O'ermaster it as you may. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

So sleeps a pilot, whose poor bark is prest
With many a merciless *o'ermast'ring* wave. *Crashaw.*

They are *overmastered* with a score of drunkards, the only soldiery left about them, or else comply with all the rapines and violences. *Milton on Education.*

To OVERMA'TCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *match.*] To be too powerful; to conquer; to oppress by superior force.

I have seen a swan
With bootless labour swim against the tide,
And spend her strength with *overmatching* waves. *Shakspeare.*

Sir William Lucy, with me,
Set from our *o'ermatch'd* forces forth for aid. *Shakspeare.*

Assist, lest I, who erst
Thought none my equal, now be *overmatch'd.* *Milton, P. R.*

How great soever our curiosity be, our excess is greater, and does not only *overmatch*, but supplant it. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

He from that length of time dire omens drew,
Of English *overmatch'd*, and Dutch too strong,
Who never fought three days but to pursue. *Dryden.*

It moves our wonder, that a foreign guest
Should *overmatch* the most, and match the best. *Dryden.*

OVERMA'TCH. *n. s.* [*over* and *match.*] One of superior powers; one not to be overcome.

Spain is no *overmatch* for England, by that which leadeth all men; that is, experience and reason. *Bacon.*

Eve was Eve;
This far his *overmatch*, who self-deceiv'd
And rash, before-hand had no better weigh'd
The strength he was to cope with or his own. *Milton, P. R.*

In a little time there will scarce be a woman of quality in Great Britain, who would not be an *overmatch* for an Irish priest. *Addison, Freeholder.*

To OVERME'ASURE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *measure.*] To measure or estimate too largely.

An argument, fit for great and mighty princes to have in their hand, to the end, that neither by *overmeasuring* their forces they lose themselves in vain enterprises; nor, on the other side, by undervaluing them, descend to fearful and pusillanimous counsels. *Bacon, Ess.* 29.

OVERME'ASURE. *n. s.* [*over* and *measure.*] Something given over the due measure.

To OVERMI'X. *v. a.* [*over* and *mix.*] To mix with too much.

Those things these parts o'er-rule, no joys shall know,
Or little pleasure *overmixt* with woe. *Creech.*

O'VERMOST. *adj.* [*over* and *most.*] Highest; over the rest in authority. *Ainsworth.*

OVERMI'CKLE.* *adj.* [*over* and *mickle*; Sax. ofermicel.] Overmuch: a common word in the north of England.

OVERMO'DEST.* *adj.* [*over* and *modest.*] Too bashful; too reserved.

It is the courtier's rule, that *overmodest* suitors seldom speed. *Hales, Rem.* p. 143.

OVERMU'CH. *adj.* [*over* and *much.*] Too much; more than enough.

It was the custom of those former ages, in their *overmuch* gratitude, to advance the first authors of any useful discovery among the number of their gods. *Wilkins.*

An *overmuch* use of salt, besides that it occasions thirst and *overmuch* drinking, has other ill effects. *Locke.*

OVERMU'CH. *adv.* In too great a degree.

The fault which we find in them is, that they *overmuch* abridge the church of her power in these things. Whereupon they re-charge us, as if in these things we gave the church a liberty which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*

Perhaps
I also erred, in *overmuch* admiring
What seem'd in thee so perfect, that I thought
No evil durst attempt thee. *Milton, P. L.*
Deject not then so *overmuch* thyself,
Who hast of sorrow thy full load besides. *Milton, S. A.*

OVERMU'CH. *n. s.* More than enough.

By attributing *overmuch* to things
Less excellent, as thou thyself perceiv'st. *Milton, P. L.*

With respect to the blessings the world enjoys, even good men may ascribe *overmuch* to themselves. *Grew.*

OVERMU'CHNESS. *n. s.* [from *overmuch.*] Exuberance; superabundance. A word not used, nor elegant.

There are words that do as much raise a style, as others can depress it; superlation and *overmuchness* amplifies. It may be above faith, but never above a mean. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

To OVERMU'LTITUDE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *multitude.*] To exceed in number.

Nature — would be surcharg'd with her own weight,
And strangled in her waste fertility;
The earth cumber'd, and the wing'd air dark'd with plumes,
The herds would *overmultitude* their lords. *Milton, Comus.*

OVERNI'GHT. *n. s.* [*over* and *night.* This seems to be used by Shakspeare as a noun, but by Addison more properly, as I have before placed it, as a noun with a preposition.] Night before bed-time.

If I had given you this at *overnight*,
She might have been o'erta'en. *Shakspeare.*

Will confesses, that for half his life his head ached every morning with reading men *overnight.* *Addison.*

To OVERNA'ME. *v. a.* [*over* and *name.*] To name in a series.

Overname them; and as thou namest them I will describe them. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

To OVERNO'ISE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *noise.*] To overpower by noise.

No tide of wine would drown your cares;
No mirth or musick *overnoise* your fears. *Cowley.*

To OVERO'FFICE. *v. a.* [*over* and *office.*] To lord by virtue of an office.

This might be the fate of a politician which this ass *over-offices.* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

OVEROFFI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*over* and *officious.*] Too busy; too importunate.

This is an *overofficious* truth, and is always at a man's heels; so that if he looks about him, he must take notice of it. *Collier on Reason.*

To OVERPA'INT.* *v. a.* [*over* and *paint.*] To colour or describe too strongly.

Him whom no verse *overpaints.* *A. Hill.*

To OVERPA'SS. *v. a.* [*over* and *pass.*]

1. To cross.

I stood on a wide river's bank,
Which I must needs *o'erpass*,
When on a sudden Torrismond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er. *Dryden.*
What have my Scyllas and my Syrtes done,
When these they *o'erpass*, and those they shun? *Dryden.*

2. To overlook; to pass with disregard.

The complaint about psalms and hymns might as well be *overpast* without any answer, as it is without any cause brought forth. *Hooker.*

I read the satire thou entitlest first,
And laid aside the rest, and *overpast*,
And swore, I thought the writer was accurst,
That his first satire had not been his last. *Harington.*
Remember that Pellean conquerour,
A youth, how all the beauties of the east
He slightly view'd, and slightly *overpass'd.* *Milton, P. R.*

3. To omit in a reckoning.

Arithmetical progression demonstrates how fast mankind would increase, *overpassing* as miraculous, though indeed natural, that example of the Israelites who were multiplied in two hundred and fifteen years, from seventy to sixty thousand able men. *Ralegh.*

4. To omit; not to receive; not to comprise.

If the grace of him which saveth *overpass* some, so that the prayer of the church for them be not received, this we may leave to the hidden judgements of righteousness. *Hooker.*

OVERPA'ST. *part. adj.* [from *overpass.*] Gone; past.

What canst thou swear by now? —
— By time to come, —
That thou hast wronged in the time *overpast.* *Shakspeare.*

To OVERPA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *pay.*] To reward beyond the price.

Take this purse of gold,
And let me buy your friendly help thus far,
Which I will *overpay*, and pay again,
When I have found it. *Shakspeare.*
You have yourself your kindness *overpaid*,
He ceases to oblige who can upbraid. *Dryden.*
Wilt thou with pleasure hear thy lover's strains,
And with one heavenly smile *o'erpay* his pains. *Prior.*

To OVERPE'ER. *v. a.* [*over* and *peer.*] To overlook; to hover above. It is now out of use.

The ocean *overpeering* of his list,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste,
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'erbears your officers. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Your Argosies with portly sail,
Do *overpeer* the petty traffickers,
That curt'sy to them, do them reverence. *Shakspeare.*
Mountainous error wou'd be too highly heapt,
For truth to *o'erpeer.* *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Thus yields the cedar to the axe's edge,
Whose top branch *o'erpeer'd* Jove's spreading tree,
And kept low shrubs from winter's powerful wind. *Shakspeare.*

They are invincible by reason of the *overpeering* mountains that back the one, and slender fortifications of the other to landward. *Sandys, Journey.*

To OVERPE'RCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *perch.*] To fly over.

With love's light wings did I *o'erperch* these walls,
For stony limits cannot hold love out. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERPI'CTURE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *picture.*] To exceed the representation or picture.

She did lie
In her pavilion, (cloth of gold, of tissue,)
O'erpicturing that Venus, where we see
The fancy outwork nature. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

O'VERPLUS. *n. s.* [*over* and *plus.*] Surplus; what remains more than sufficient.

Some other sinners there are, from which that *overplus* of strength in persuasion doth arise. *Hooker, Ecc. Pol. Pref.*

A great deal too much of it was made, and the *overplus* remained still in the mortar. *L'Estrange.*

It would look like a fable to report, that this gentleman gives away all which is the *overplus* of a great fortune. *Addison.*

To OVERPLY'. *v. a.* [*over* and *ply.*] To employ too laboriously.

What supports me, dost thou ask?
The conscience, friend, to have lost them *overply'd*,
In liberty's defence. *Milton, Sonnet.*

To OVERPO'ISE. *v. a.* [*over* and *poise.*] To outweigh.

Whether cripples who have lost their thighs will float; their lungs being able to waft up their bodies, which are in others *overpoised* by the hinder legs; we have not made experiment. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The scale
O'erpois'd by darkness, lets the night prevail;
And day, that lengthen'd in the summer's height,
Shortens till winter, and is lost in night. *Creech.*

OVERPO'ISE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Preponderant weight.

Horace, in his first and second book of odes, was still rising, but came not to his meridian till the third. After which his judgement was an *overpoise* to his imagination. He grew too cautious to be bold enough, for he descended in his fourth by slow degrees. *Dryden.*

Some *overpoise* of sway, by turns they share,
In peace the people, and the prince in war. *Dryden.*

To OVERPO'LISH.* *v. a.* [*over* and *polish.*] To finish too nicely.

A judicious ear would be offended with a style *overpolished.* *Blackwall, Sac. Class.* i. 85.

OVERPO'NDEROUS.* *adj.* [*over* and *ponderous.*] Too weighty; too depressing.

Neither can I think that, so reputed and so valued as you are, you would, to the forfeit of your own discerning ability, impose upon me an unfit and *overponderous* argument. *Milton on Education.*

To OVERPO'ST.* *v. a.* [*over* and *post.*] To get quickly over.

You may thank the unquiet time for your quiet *o'erposting* that action. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

To OVERPO'WER. *v. a.* [*over* and *power.*] To be predominant over; to oppress by superiority.

Now in danger try'd, now known in arms
Not to be *overpower'd.* *Milton, P. L.*

As much light *overpowers* the eye, so they who have weak eyes, when the ground is covered with snow, are wont to complain of too much light. *Boyle.*

Reason allows none to be confident, but him only who governs the world, who knows all things, and can do all things; and can neither be surprised nor *overpowered.* *South.*

After the death of Crassus, Pompey found himself outwitted by Cæsar; he broke with him, *overpowered* him in the senate, and caused many unjust decrees to pass against him. *Dryden, Ded. to Æn.*

The historians make these mountains the standards of the rise of the water; which they could never have been, had they not been standing, when it did so rise and *overpower* the earth. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Inspiration is, when such an *overpowering* impression of any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it. *Watts, Logick.*

To OVERPRE'SS.† *v. a.* [*over* and *press.*]

1. To bear upon with irresistible force; to overwhelm; to crush.

Having an excellent horse under him, when he was *overpressed* by some, he avoided them. *Sidney.*

Michael's arm main promontories flung,
And *overpress'd* whole legions weak with sin. *Roscommon.*

When a prince enters on a war, he ought maturely to consider whether his coffers be full, his people rich by a long peace and free trade, not *overpressed* with many burthensome taxes. *Swift.*

2. To overcome by entreaty; to press or persuade too much.

To OVERPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*over* and *prize.*] To value at too high price.

Parents *overprize* their children, while they behold them through the vapours of affection. *Wotton.*

OVERPRO'MPTNESS.* *n. s.* [*over* and *promptness.*] Hastiness; precipitation.

[There is] an *overpromptness* in many young men, who desire to be counted men of valour and resolution, upon every slight occasion to raise a quarrel, and admit of no other means of composing and ending it but by sword and single combat. *Hales, Serm. on Duels, Rem.* p. 71.

OVERQUI'ETNESS.* *n. s.* [*over* and *quietness.*] A state of too much quiet.

To strenuous minds there is an inquietude in *overquietness*, and no laboriousness in labour. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 33.

OVERRA'NK. *adj.* [*over* and *rank.*] Too rank.

It produces *overrank* binds. *Mortimer, Husb.*

To OVERRA'TE. *v. a.* [*over* and *rate.*] To rate at too much.

While vain shows and scenes you *overrate*,
'Tis to be fear'd, ——
That as a fire the former house o'erthrew,
Machines and tempests will destroy the new. *Dryden.*

To avoid the temptations of poverty, it concerns us not to *overrate* the conveniencies of our station, and in estimating the proportion fit for us, to fix it rather low than high; for our desires will be proportioned to our wants, real or imaginary, and our temptations to our desires. *Rogers.*

To OVERREA'CH. *v. a.* [*over* and *reach.*]

1. To rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Atho, and Atlas, *overreach* and surmount all winds and clouds. *Ralegh.*

Sixteen hundred years after the earth was made, it was overflowed in a deluge of water in such excess, that the floods *overreached* the tops of the highest mountains. *Burnet.*

2. To deceive; to go beyond; to circumvent. A sagacious man is said to have a long *reach.*

What more cruel than man, if he see himself able by fraud to *overreach*, or by power to overbear the laws whereunto he should be subject. *Hooker.*

I have laid my brain in the sun and dried it, that it wants matter to prevent so gross *overreaching.* *Shakspeare.*

Shame to be overcome, or *overreach'd*,
Would utmost vigour raise, and rais'd unite. *Milton, P. L.*

A man who had been matchless held
In cunning, *overreach'd* where least he thought,
To salve his credit, and for very spite
Still will be tempting him who foils him still. *Milton, P. R.*

There is no pleasanter encounter than a trial of skill betwixt sharpers to *overreach* one another. *L'Estrange.*

Forbidding oppression, defrauding and *overreaching* one another, perfidiousness and treachery. *Tillotson.*

We may no more sue for them than we can tell a lie, or swear an unlawful oath, or *overreach* in their cause, or be guilty of any other transgression. *Kettleworth.*

Such a principle is ambition; or a desire of fame, by which many vicious men are overreached, and engaged contrary to

their natural inclinations in a glorious and laudable course of action. *Addison, Spect.*

John had got an impression that Lewis was so deadly cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with him; at last he took heart of grace; let him come up, quoth he, it is but sticking to my point, and he can never *overreach* me. *Hist. of John Bull.*

To OVERRE'ACH. *v. n.* A horse is said to *overreach*, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, and strikes his toes against his fore shoes. *Farrier's Dict.*

OVERRE'ACHER. *n. s.* [from *overreach.*] A cheat; a deceiver.

To OVERRE'AD. *v. a.* [*over* and *read.*] To peruse.

The contents of this is the return of the duke; you shall anon *overread* it at your pleasure. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERRE'D. *v. a.* [*over* and *red.*] To smear with red.

Prick thy face and *overred* thy fear,
Thou lilly-liver'd boy. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To OVERRI'DE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *ride.*]

1. To ride over.

The carter *overriden* by his cart,
Under the whele he lay ful low adowne. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

2. To ride too much: as, the horse was *overridden.*

To OVERRI'PEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *ripen.*] To make too ripe.

Why droops my lord, like *overripen'd* corn,
Hanging the head with Ceres' plenteous load? *Shakspeare.*

To OVERRO'AST. *v. a.* [*over* and *roast.*] To roast too much.

'Twas burnt and dried away,
And better 'twere, that both of us did fast,
Since of ourselves, ourselves are cholerick,
Than feed it with such *overroasted* flesh. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERRU'LE. *v. a.* [*over* and *rule.*]

1. To influence with predominant power; to be superior in authority.

Which humour perceiving to *overrule* me, I strave against it. *Sidney.*

That which the church by her ecclesiastical authority shall probably think and desire to be true or good, must in congruity of reason *overrule* all other inferior arguments whatsoever. *Hooker.*

Except our own private, and but probable resolutions, be by the law of publick determinations *overruled*, we take away all possibility of sociable life in the world. *Hooker.*

What if they be such as will be *overruled* with some one, whom they dare not displease. *Whitgift.*

His passion and animosity *overruled* his conscience. *Clarendon.*

A wise man shall *overrule* his stars, and have a greater influence upon his own content, than all the constellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor.*

He is acted by a passion which absolutely *overrules* him; and so can no more recover himself, than a bowl rolling down an hill stop itself in the midst of its career. *South.*

'Tis temerity for men to venture their lives upon unequal encounters; unless where they are obliged by an *overruling* impulse of conscience and duty. *L'Estrange.*

A man may, by the influence of an *overruling* planet, be inclined to lust, and yet by the force of reason overcome that bad influence. *Swift.*

2. To govern with high authority; to superintend.

Wherefore does he not now come forth and openly *overrule*, as in other matters he is accustomed? *Hayward.*

3. To supersede: as in law to *overrule* a plea, is to reject it as incompetent.

Thirty acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Cornish acre, and four Cornish acres a knight's fee. But this rule is *overruled* to a greater or lesser quantity, according to the fruitfulness or barrenness of the soil. *Carew.*

OVERRU'LER.* *n. s.* [*over* and *ruler.*] Director; governour.

Then did proof, the *overruler* of opinions, make manifest that all these are but serving sciences. *Sidney, Def. of Poesy.*

To OVERRU'N. *v. a.* [*over* and *run.*]

1. To harass by incursions; to ravage; to rove over in a hostile manner.

Those barbarous nations that *overran* the world, possessed those dominions, whereof they are now so called. *Spenser.*

Till the tears she shed,
Like envious floods *o'erran* her lovely face,
She was the fairest creature in the world. *Shakspeare.*

They err, who count it glorious to subdue
By conquest far and wide, to *overrun*
Large countries, and in field great battles win,
Great cities by assault. *Milton, P. R.*

The nine
Their fainting foes to shameful flight compell'd,
And with resistless force *o'errun* the field. *Dryden.*

Gustavus Adolphus could not enter this part of the empire after having *overrun* most of the rest. *Addison.*

A commonwealth may be *overrun* by a powerful neighbour, which may produce bad consequences upon your trade and liberty. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. To outrun; to pass behind.

Pyrocles being come to sixteen, *overrun* his age in growth, strength, and all things following it, that not Musidorus could perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the delivery more gracefully, or employ all more virtuously. *Sidney.*

We may outrun
By violent swiftness, that which we run at,
And lose by *overrunning.* *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Ahimaz ran by the way of the plain, and *overran* Cushi. *2 Sam. xviii. 23.*

Galilæus noteth, that if an open trough, wherein water is, be driven faster than the water can follow, the water gathereth upon an heap towards the hinder end, where the motion began; which he supposeth, holding the motion of the earth to be the cause of the ebbing and flowing of the ocean; because the earth *overrunneth* the water. *Bacon.*

3. To overspread; to cover all over.

With an *overrunning* flood he will make an utter end of the place. *Nah. i. 8.*

This disposition of the parts of the earth, shews us the footsteps of some kind of ruin which happened in such a way, that at the same time a general flood of waters would necessarily *overrun* the whole earth. *Burnet.*

His tears defac'd the surface of the well,
And now the lovely face but half appears,
O'errun with wrinkles and deform'd with tears. *Addison.*

4. To mischief by great numbers; to pester.

To flatter foolish men into a hope of life where there is none, is much the same with betraying people into an opinion, that they are in a virtuous and happy state, when they are *overrun* with passion and drowned in their lusts. *L'Estrange.*

Were it not for the incessant labours of this industrious animal, Egypt would be *overrun* with crocodiles. *Addison.*

Such provision made, that a country should not want springs as were convenient for it; nor be *overrun* with them, and afford little or nothing else; but a supply every where suitable to the necessities of each climate and region of the globe. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

5. To injure by treading down.

6. Among printers, to be obliged to change the disposition of the lines and words in correcting, by reason of the insertions.

To OVERRU'N. *v. n.* To overflow; to be more than full.

Though you have left me,
Yet still my soul *o'erruns* with fondness towards you. *Smith.*

Cattle in inclosures shall always have fresh pasture, that now is all trampled and *overrun.* *Spenser.*

OVERRU'NNER.* *n. s.* [*over* and *runner.*] One who roves over in a hostile manner.

Vandals [illegible] in literature,
Ploughmen that would Parnassus new manure.
Boadace, Luc. Posth. (1659,) p. 83.

O'VERSEA. *adj.* [*over* and *sea.*] Foreign; from beyond seas.

Some far [illegible] gentlemen, at their return home, like as they love to go in forrein apparel, so they will powder their talke with *oversea* language. *Wilson, Arte of Rhet.* (1553,) B. 3.

To OVERSE'E. *v. n.* [*over* and *see.*]

1. To superintend; to overlook.

He had charge my discipline to frame,
And tutors nouriture to *oversee.* *Spenser.*
She without noise will *oversee*
His children and his family. *Dryden.*

2. To overlook; to pass by unheeded; to omit.

I who resolve to *oversee*
No lucky opportunity,
Will go to council to advise
Which way to encounter, or surprise. *Hudibras.*

OVERSE'EN. *part.* [from *oversee.*] Mistaken; deceived.

A common received errour is never utterly overthrown, till such times as we go from signs unto causes, and shew some manifest root or fountain thereof common unto all, whereby it may clearly appear how it hath come to pass that so many have been *overseen.* *Hooker.*

Such overseers, as the overseers of this building, would be so *overseen* as to make that which is narrower, contain that which is larger. *Holyday.*

They rather observed what he had done, and suffered for the king and for his country, without farther enquiring what he had omitted to do, or been *overseen* in doing. *Clarendon.*

OVERSE'ER. *n. s.* [from *oversee.*]

1. One who overlooks; a superintendent.

There are in the world certain voluntary *overseers* of all books, whose censure would fall sharp on us. *Hooker.*

Jehiel and Azariah were *overseers* unto Cononiah. *2 Chron.* xxxi. 13.

To entertain a guest, with what a care,
Would he his household ornaments prepare;
Harrass his servants, and as *o'erseer* stand,
To keep them working with a threatening wand.
Clean all my plate, he cries. *Dryden.*

2. An officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor.

The churchwardens and *overseers* of the poor might find it possible to discharge their duties, whereas now in the greater outparishes many of the poorer parishioners, through neglect, do perish for want of some heedful eye to overlook them. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

To OVERSE'T. *v. a.* [*over* and *set.*]

1. To turn bottom upwards; to throw off the basis; to subvert.

The tempests met,
The sailers master'd, and the ship *o'erset.* *Dryden.*

It is forced through the hiatus's at the bottom of the sea with such vehemence, that it puts the sea into horrible perturbation, even when there is not the least breath of wind; *oversetting* ships in the harbours, and sinking them. *Woodward.*

Would the confederacy exert itself, as much to annoy the enemy, as they do for their defence, we might bear them down with the weight of our armies, and *overset* the whole power of France. *Addison on the War.*

2. To throw out of regularity.

His action against Catiline ruined the consul, when it saved the city; for it so swelled his soul, that ever afterwards it was apt to be *overset* with vanity. *Dryden.*

To OVERSE'T. *v. n.* To fall off the basis; to turn upside down.

Part of the weight will be under the axle-tree, which will [illegible] counterpoise what is above it, that it will very much [illegible] *oversetting.* *Mortimer.*

To [illegible]DE. *v. a.* [*over* and *shade.*] To cover [illegible] thing that causes darkness.

[illegible] death o'er[illegible] of life,
And he for [illegible], nor hears us. *Shakespeare.*

No great and mighty subject might [illegible] the imperial power. *Bacon.*

If a wood of leaves o'ershade the tree,
In vain the hind shall [illegible] the threshing floor,
For empty chaff and straw will be thy store. *Dryden.*

Should we mix our friendly talk,
O'ershaded in that favourite walk,
Both pleas'd with all we thought we wanted. *Prior.*

To OVERSHA'DOW. *v. a.* [*over* and *shadow.*]

1. To throw a shadow over any thing.

Weeds choak and *overshadow* the corn, and bear it down, or starve and deprive it of nourishment. *Bacon.*

Death,
Let the damps of thy dull breath
Overshadow even the shade,
And make darkness self afraid. *Crashaw.*

Darkness must *overshadow* all his bounds,
Palpable darkness, and blot out three days. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To shelter; to protect; to cover with superiour influence.

My *overshadowing* spirit and might, with thee
I send along: ride forth and bid the deep
Within appointed bounds. *Milton, P. L.*

On her should come
The Holy Ghost, and the Power of the Highest
O'ershadow her. *Milton, P. R.*

OVERSHA'DOWER.* *n. s.* [from *overshadow.*] One who throws a shade over any thing.

Your nobility in a right distance between crown and people; no oppressors of the people, no *overshadowers* of the crown. *Bacon, Lett. to the King, 2 Jan.* 1618, *Cab.* p. 9.

To OVERSHO'OT. *v. n.* [*over* and *shoot.*] To fly beyond the mark.

Often it drops, or *overshoots* by the disproportions of distance or application. *Collier on Reason.*

To OVERSHO'OT. *v. a.*

1. To shoot beyond the mark.

Every inordinate appetite defeats its own satisfaction, by *overshooting* the mark it aims at. *Tillotson.*

2. To pass swiftly over.

High-rais'd on fortune's hill, new Alpes he spies,
O'ershoots the valley which beneath him lies,
Forgets the depths between, and travels with his eyes. *Harte.*

3. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To venture too far; to assert too much.

Leave it to themselves to consider, whether they have in this point or not *overshot themselves*; which is quickly done, even when our meaning is most sincere. *Hooker.*

In finding fault with the laws I doubt me, you shall much *overshoot yourself*, and make me the more dislike your other dislikes of that government. *Spenser on Ireland.*

For any thing that I can learn of them, you have *overshot yourself* in reckoning. *Whitgifte.*

O'VERSIGHT. *n. s.* [from *over* and *sight.*]

1. Superintendence.

They gave the money being told unto them, that had the *oversight* of the house. *2 Kings*, xii. 11.

Feed the flock of God, taking the *oversight* thereof, not by constraint, but willingly. *1 Pet.* v. 2.

2. Mistake; error.

Amongst so many huge volumes, as the infinite pains of St. Augustine have brought forth, what one hath gotten greater love, commendation, and honour, than the book wherein he carefully owns his *oversights* and sincerely condemneth them. *Hooker, Pref.*

They watch their opportunity to take advantage of their adversaries *oversight.* *Kettlewell.*

Not so his son, he mark'd this *oversight*,
And then mistook reverse of wrong for right. *Pope.*

To OVERSI'ZE. *v. a.* [*over* and *size.*]

1. To surpass in bulk.

Those bred in a mountainous country, oversize those that dwell on low levels. *Sandys, Journey.*

2. [*Over* and *size*, a compost with which masons cover walls.] To plaster over.

He, thus *o'ersized* with coagulate gore,
Old grandsire Priam seeks. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To OVERSKI'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *skip.*]

1. To pass by leaping.

Presume not ye that are sheep, to make yourselves guides of them that should guide you; neither seek ye to *overskip* the fold, which they about you have pitched. *Hooker.*

2. To pass over.

Mark if to get them she *o'erskip* the rest,
Mark if she read them twice, or kiss the name. *Donne.*

3. To escape.

When that hour *o'erskips* me in the day,
Wherein I sigh not, Julia, for thy sake;
The next ensuing hour some foul mischance
Torment me! *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

Who alone suffers, suffers most i'the mind;
But then the mind much sufferance does *o'erskip*,
When grief hath mates and bearing fellowship. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERSLE'EP. *v. a.* [*over* and *sleep.*] To sleep too long.

To OVERSLI'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *slip.*] To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect.

The carelessness of the justices in imposing this rate, or the negligence of the constables in collecting it, or the backwardness of the inhabitants in paying the same, *overslipped* the time. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

He that hath *overslipt* such opportunities, is to bewail and retrieve them betimes. *Hammond.*

It were injurious to *overslip* a noble act in the duke during this employment, which I must celebrate above all his expences. *Wotton.*

To OVERSLO'W.* *v. a.* [*over* and *slow.*] To render slow; to check; to curb.

Means — able to trash or *overslow* this furious driver. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 563.

To OVERSNO'W.† *v. a.* [*over* and *snow.*] To cover with snow.

For never-resting time leads summer on
To hideous winter, and confounds him there;
Sap check'd with frost, and lusty leaves quite gone,
Beauty *o'ersnow'd*, and bareness every where. *Shakspeare, Sonn.* 5.

These I wielded while my bloom was warm,
Ere age unstrung my nerves, or time *o'ersnow'd* my head. *Dryden, Æn.*

OVERSO'LD. *part.* [from *over* and *sell.*] Sold at too high a price.

Life with ease I can disclaim,
And think it *oversold* to purchase fame. *Dryden.*

OVERSO'ON. *adv.* [*over* and *soon.*] Too soon.

The lad may prove well enough, if he *oversoon* think not too well of himself, and will bear away that he heareth of his elders. *Sidney.*

To OVERSO'RROW.* *v. a.* [*over* and *sorrow.*] To afflict with too much sorrow.

The much wronged and *oversorrowed* state of matrimony. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. Pref.*

To OVERSPE'AK.* *v. a.* [*over* and *speak.*] To say too much; to express in too many words: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Describing a small fly, — he extremely overworded and *overspake himself* in his expression of it; as if he had spoken of the Nemean lion. *Hales, Rem.* p. 229.

OVERSPE'NT. *part.* [*over* and *spend.*] Wearied; harassed; forespent. The verb *overspend* is not used.

Thestylis, wild thyme, and garlick beats,
For harvest-hinds, *o'erspent* with toil and heats. *Dryden.*

To OVERSPRE'AD. *v. a.* [*over* and *spread.*] To cover over; to fill; to scatter over.

Whether they were Spaniards, Goths, Africans, Saracens, or some other which did overspread all Christendom, it is impossible to affirm. *Spenser.*

Of the three sons of Noah was the whole earth overspread. *Gen.* ix. 19.

Darkness Europe's face did *overspread*,
From lazy cells, where superstition bred. *Denham.*

Not a deluge that only overran some particular region; but that *overspread* the face of the whole earth, from pole to pole, and from east to west. *Burnet.*

To OVERSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*over* and *stand.*] To stand too much upon conditions.

Her's they shall be since you refuse the price;
What madman would *o'erstand* his market twice. *Dryden.*

To OVERSTA'RE. *v. n.* [*over* and *stare.*] To stare widely.

Some warlike sign must be used; either a slovenly buskin, or an *overstaring* frounced head. *Ascham.*

To OVERSTO'CK. *v. a.* [*over* and *stock.*] To fill too full; to croud.

Had the world been eternal, it must long ere this have been *overstocked*, and become too narrow for the inhabitants. *Wilkins.*

If raillery had entered the old Roman coins, we should have been *overstocked* with medals of this nature. *Addison.*

Some bishop, not *overstocked* with relations, or attached to favourites, bestows some inconsiderable benefice. *Swift.*

Since we are so bent upon enlarging our flocks, it may be worth enquiring what we shall do with our wool, in case Barnstaple should be ever *overstocked*. *Swift.*

To OVERSTO'RE. *v. a.* [*over* and *store.*] To store with too much.

Fishes are more numerous than beasts or birds, as appears by their numerous spawn; and if all these should come to maturity, even the ocean itself would have been long since *overstored* with fish. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To OVERSTRA'IN. *v. n.* [*over* and *strain.*] To make too violent efforts.

Crassus lost himself, his equipage, and his army, by *overstraining* for the Parthian gold. *Collier.*

He wished all painters would imprint this lesson deeply in their memory, that with *overstraining* and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

To OVERSTRA'IN. *v. a.* To stretch too far.

Confessors were apt to *overstrain* their privileges, in which St. Cyprian made a notable stand against them. *Ayliffe.*

To OVERSTRE'W.* *v. a.* [*over* and *strew.*] To spread over.

The bottom poison, and the top *o'erstraw'd*
With sweets. *Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.*

With all which several medicines the body of the earth is so every where replenished, yea and the surface of it so every where *overstrewed*. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 254.

To OVERSTRI'KE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *strike.*] To strike beyond.

For as he in his rage him *overstrooke*,
He, ere he could his weapon backe repair,
His side all bare and naked overtooke. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To OVERSWA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *sway.*] To over-rule; to bear down.

When they are the major part of a general assembly, then their voices being more in number, must *oversway* their judgements who are fewer. *Hooker.*

Great command *o'ersways* our order. *Shakspeare.*

Some great and powerful nations *oversway* the rest. *Heylin.*

To OVERSWE'LL. *v. a.* [*over* and *swell.*] To rise above.

Fill, Lucius, till the wine *o'erswell* the cup;
I cannot drink too much of Brutus' love. *Shakspeare.*

When his banks the prince of rivers, Po,
Doth *overswell*, he breaks with hideous fall. *Fairfax.*

O'VERT. *adj.* [*ouvert*, Fr.] Open; publick; apparent.

To vouch this, is no proof,
Without more certain and more *overt* test,
Than these thin habits and poor likelihoods. *Shakespeare.*

Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praise; but there be secret and hidden virtues that bring forth fortune; certain deliveries of a man's self. *Bacon.*

My repulse at Hull, was the first *overt* essay to be made how patiently I could bear the loss of my kingdoms. *K. Charles.*

The design of their destruction may have been projected in the dark; but when all was ripe, their enemies proceeded to so many *overt* acts in the face of the nation, that it was obvious to the meanest. *Swift.*

Whereas human laws can reach no farther than to restrain the *overt* action, religion extends to the secret motions of the soul. *Rogers.*

To OVERTA'KE. *v. a.* [*over* and *take.*]

1. To catch any thing by pursuit; to come up to something going before.

We durst not continue longer so near her confines, lest her plagues might suddenly *overtake* us before we did cease to be partakers with her sins. *Hooker.*

If I had given you this at overnight,
She might have been *o'ertaken*; and yet she writes
Pursuit would be but vain. *Shakspeare.*

I shall see
The winged vengeance *overtake* such children. *Shakspeare.*

The enemy said, I will pursue, I will *overtake*, I will divide the spoil. *Exod.* xv. 9.

My soul, more earnestly releas'd,
Will outstrip hers, as bullets flown before
A later bullet may *o'ertake*, the powder being more. *Donne.*

To thy wishes move a speedy pace,
Or death will soon *o'ertake* thee in the chace. *Dryden.*

How must he tremble for fear vengeance should *overtake* him, before he has made his peace with God? *Rogers.*

2. To take by surprize.

If a man be *overtaken* in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meekness. *Gal.* vi. 1.

If it fall out that through infirmity we be *overtaken* by any temptation, we must labour to rise again, and turn from one sin to God by new and speedy repentance. *Perkins.*

To OVERTA'SK.✝ *v. a.* [*over* and *task.*] To burthen with too heavy duties or injunctions.

To find out that, good shepherd, I suppose,
In such a scant allowance of star-light,
Would *overtask* the best land-pilot's art,
Without the sure guess of well-practis'd feet. *Milton, Comus.*

That office is performed by the parts with difficulty, because they were *overtasked.* *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To OVERTA'X. *v. a.* [*over* and *tax.*] To tax too heavily.

To OVERTHROW. *v. a.* [*over* and *throw*; preter. *overthrew*; part. *overthrown.*]

1. To turn upside down.

Pittacus was a wise and valiant man, but his wife *overthrew* the table when he had invited his friends. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. To throw down.

The *overthrown* he rais'd, and as a herd
Drove them before him. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To ruin; to demolish.

When the walls of Thebes he *overthrew*,
His fatal hand my royal father slew. *Dryden.*

4. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish.

Our endeavour is not so much to *overthrow* them with whom we contend, as to yield them reasonable causes. *Hooker.*

To Juah next, your conquering army drew,
Him they surpris'd, and easily *o'erthrew.* *Dryden.*

5. To destroy; to subvert; to mischief; to bring to nothing.

She found means to have us accused to the king, as though we went about some practise to *overthrow* him in his own estate. *Sidney.*

Here's Glo'ster
O'ercharging your free purses with large fines,
That seeks to *overthrow* religion. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Thou walkest in peril of thy *overthrowing.* *Eccl.* xiii. 13.

God *overthroweth* the wicked for their wickedness. *Prov.*

O loss of one in heav'n, to judge of wise,
Since Satan fell, whom folly *overthrew.* *Milton, P. L.*

OVERTHRO'W. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The state of being turned upside down.

2. Ruin; destruction.

Of those christian oratories the *overthrow* and ruin is desired, not by infidels, pagans, or Turks, but by a special refined sect of Christian believers. *Hooker.*

They return again into Florida, to the murther and *overthrow* of their own countrymen. *Abbot.*

I serve my mortal foe,
The man who caus'd my country's *overthrow.* *Dryden.*

3. Defeat; discomfiture.

From without came to mine eyes the blow,
Whereto mine inward thoughts did faintly yield;
Both these conspir'd poor reason's *overthrow*;
False in myself, thus have I lost the field. *Sidney.*

Quiet soul, depart;
For I have seen our enemies *overthrow.* *Shakspeare.*

From these divers Scots feared more harm by victory than they found among their enemies by their *overthrow.* *Hayward.*

Poor Hannibal is maul'd,
The theme is given, and strait the council's call'd,
Whether he should to Rome directly go,
To reap the fruit of the dire *overthrow.* *Dryden.*

4. Degradation.

His *overthrow* heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then he felt himself,
And found the blessedness of being little. *Shakspeare.*

OVERTHRO'WER. *n. s.* [from *overthrow.*] He who overthrows.

OVERTHWA'RT.✝ *adj.* [*over* and *thwart.*]

1. Opposite; being over against.

We whisper, for fear our *overthwart* neighbours
Should hear us, and betray us to the government. *Dryden.*

2. Crossing any thing perpendicularly.

3. Perverse; adverse; contradictious; cross.

Withoute benygnyte, traitouris, *overthwarte.* *Wicliffe, 2 Tim.* iii.

Alas, what ayle you to be so *overthwart?* *Skelton, Poems, p.* 18.

Two or three acts disposed them to cross and oppose any proposition; and that *overthwart* humour was discovered to rule in the breasts of many. *Clarendon.*

OVERTHWA'RT.* *n. s.* A cross or adverse circumstance. Obsolete.

A heart, well stay'd, in *overthwartes* deep
Hopeth amends. *Ld. Surrey, Songs and Sonnets.*

OVERTHWA'RT. *prep.* Across; as, he laid a plank *overthwart* the brook. This is the original use.

To OVERTHWA'RT.* *v. a.* To oppose.

All the practice of the church rashly they break and *overthwart.* *Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith,* (1565,) fol. 127.

OVERTHWA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *overthwart.*]

1. Across; transversely.

The brawn of the thigh shall appear, by drawing small hair strokes from the hip to the knee, shadowed again *overthwart.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. Pervicaciously; perversely.

OVERTHWA'RTNESS.✝ *n. s.* [from *overthwart.*]

1. Posture across.

2. Pervicacity; perverseness.

My younger sister indeed might have been married to a far greater fortune, had not the *overthwartness* of some neighbours interrupted it. *Ld. Herbert, Life, p.* 53.

To OVERTI'RE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *tire.*] To subdue with fatigue.

He his guide requested
As *overtir'd* to let him lean a while
With both his arms on these two massy pillars. *Milton, S. A.*

To Overti'tle.* *v. a.* [*over* and *title.*] To give too high a title to.

Overtitling his own quarrels to be God's cause. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 250.

O'vertly.† *adv.* [from *overt.*] Openly.

Good men are never *overtly* despised, but that they are first calumniated. *Dean Young, Serm.* ii. 389.

Overto'ok. *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *overtake.*

To Overto'p. *v. a.* [*over* and *top.*]

1. To rise above; to raise the head above.

Pile your dust upon the quick and dead,
T' *o'ertop* old Pelion or the skyish head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

In the dance the graceful goddess leads
The quire of nymphs, and *overtops* their heads. *Dryden.*

2. To excel; to surpass.

Who ever yet
Have stood to charity, and display'd the effects
Of disposition gentle and of wisdom
O'ertopping woman's power. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

As far as the soul *o'ertops* the body, so far its pains, or rather mournful sensations, exceed those of the carcase. *Harvey.*

3. To obscure; to make of less importance by superiour excellence.

Whereas he had been heretofore an arbiter of Europe, he should now grow less, and be *overtopped* by so great a conjunction. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

One whom you love,
Had champion kill'd, or trophy won,
Rather than thus be *overtopt*,
Wou'd you not wish his laurels cropt? *Swift.*

To Overto'wer.* *v. n.* [*over* and *tower.*] To soar too high.

This miscarriage came very seasonably to abate their *overtowering* conceits of him. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 83.

To Overtri'p. *v. a.* [*over* and *trip.*] To trip over; to walk lightly over.

In such a night,
Did Thisbe fearfully *o'ertrip* the dew,
And saw the lion's shadow ere himself,
And ran dismay'd away. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

To Overtro'w.* *v. n.* [oƿeрӡрupan, Sax.] To be over confident; to think too highly. See *To* Trow.

I am no thing *overtrowynge* to myself. *Wicliffe*, 1 *Cor.* iv.

To Overtru'st.* *v. a.* [*over* and *trust.*] To place too much reliance on.

Some there are that do so *overtrust* their leaders' eyes, that they care not to see with their own. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 3. C. 9.

O'verture.† *n. s.* [*overture*, French.]

1. An opening; an aperture; an open place. This is the primary sense, which Dr. Johnson has overpassed.

The wastefull hills unto his threat
Is a plaine *overture*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

In the center of the earth there is nothing but perfect darkness; nearer the upper region of that great body, where any *overture* is made, there is a kind of imperfect twilight. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 36.

The foundations, the walls, the apertions or *overtures*. *Wotton on Architecture.*

Under its base there is an *overture*,
Which summer weeds do render so obscure,
The careless traveller may pass, and ne'er
Discover. *Cotton, Wonders of the Peak.*

2. Opening; disclosure; discovery.

I wish
You had only in your silent judgement try'd it,
Without more *overture*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

3. Proposal; something offered to consideration.

Mac Murugh moved Henry to invade Ireland, and made an *overture* unto him for obtaining of the sovereign lordship thereof. *Davies on Ireland.*

All these fair *overtures*, made by men well esteemed for honest dealing, could not take place. *Hayward.*

We with open breasts
Stand ready to receive them, if they like
Our *overture*, and turn not back perverse. *Milton, P. L.*

Withstand the *overtures* of ill, and be intent and serious in good. *Fell.*

The earl of Pembroke who abhorred the war, promoted all *overtures* towards accommodation with great importunity. *Clarendon.*

If a convenient supply offers itself to be seised by force or gained by fraud, human nature persuades us to hearken to the inviting *overture*. *Rogers.*

Suppose five hundred men proposing, debating, and voting according to their own little or much reason, abundance of indigested and abortive, many pernicious and foolish *overtures* would arise. *Swift.*

4. A musical composition played at the beginning of an oratorio, concert, or opera.

The *overture* disposes the mind to that mood, which fits it for the opening of the piece. *A. Smith, on the Imit. Arts*, P. ii.

Before the opening of the *overture*, it [the organ] gives that pitch-note in full, which always leads me to expect a succession of more solemn sounds than in reality succeed it. *Mason on Church Mus.* p. 81.

To OVERTU'RN. *v. a.* [*over* and *turn.*]

1. To throw down; to topple down; to subvert; to ruin.

He is wise in heart and mighty in strength—which removeth the mountains, and *overturneth* them in his anger. *Job.*

These will sometimes *overturn*, and sometimes swallow up towns, and make a general confusion in nature. *Burnet.*

This he obviates, by saying we see all the ideas in God; which is an answer to this objection, but such an one as *overturns* his whole hypothesis, and renders it useless and as unintelligible, as any of those he has laid aside. *Locke.*

But he comes round about again, and *overturns* every stone that he had laid. *Leslie.*

If we will not encourage publick works of beneficence, till we are secure that no storm shall *overturn* what we help to build; there is no room left for charity. *Atterbury.*

A monument of deathless fame,
A woman's hand *o'erturns*. *Rowe.*

2. To overpower; to conquer.

Pain excessive *overturns* all patience. *Milton.*

Overtu'rn.* *n. s.* State of being turned upside down: an overthrow.

No awkward *overturns* of glasses, plates, and salt-cellars. *Ld. Chesterfield, Lett.*

Overtu'rnable.* *adj.* [from *overturn.*] That may be overturned.

Sir W. Petty gave an account of a commodious land-carriage he had lately contrived,—far more secure than any coach; not being *overturnable* by any hight, on which the wheels can possibly move. *Hist. Royal Soc.* iv. 323.

Overtu'rner. *n. s.* [from *overturn.*] Subverter.

I have brought before you a robber of the publick treasure, an *overturner* of law and justice, and the destruction of the Sicilian province. *Swift.*

To Overva'lue. *v. a.* [*over* and *value.*] To rate at too high a price.

We have just cause to stand in some fear, least by thus *overvaluing* their sermons they make the price and estimation of Scripture, otherwise notified, to fall. *Hooker.*

To *overvalue* human power is likewise an argument of human weakness. *Holyday.*

To Overvei'l.† *v. a.* [*over* and *veil.*] To cover.

The day begins to break, and night is fled;
Whose pitchy mantle *overveil'd* the earth. *Shakspeare.*

Thou mak'st the night to *overveil* the day;
Then savage beasts creep from the silent wood:
Then lions' whelps lie roaring for their prey,
And at thy powerful hand demand their food.
Sir H. Wotton, Ps. 104. *Rem.* p. 386.

To OVERVO'TE. *v. a.* [*over* and *vote.*] To conquer by plurality of votes.

The lords and commons might be content to be *overvoted* by the major part of both houses, when they had used each their own freedom. *King Charles.*

To OVERWA'TCH. *v. n.* [*over* and *watch.*] To subdue with long want of rest.

Morpheus is dispatch'd;
Which done, the lazy monarch *overwatch'd*,
Down from his propping elbow drops his head,
Dissolv'd in sleep, and shrinks within his bed. *Dryden.*

OVERWA'TCHED. *adj.* Tired with too much watching.

While the dog hunted in the river, he had withdrawn himself to pacify with sleep his *overwatched* eyes. *Sidney, Arc.* b. 2.

OVERWEA'K. *adj.* [*over* and *weak.*] Too weak; too feeble.

Paternal persuasions, after mankind began to forget the original giver of life, became in all *overweak* to resist the first inclination of evil; or after, when it became habitual, to constrain it. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

To OVERWEA'RY. *v. a.* [*over* and *weary.*] To subdue with fatigue.

Might not Palinurus fall asleep and drop into the sea, having been *overwearied* with watching. *Dryden.*

To OVERWEA'THER. *v. a.* [*over* and *weather.*] To batter by violence of weather.

How like a younker or a prodigal,
The skarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the strumpet wind!
How like the prodigal doth she return,
With *overweather'd* ribs and ragged sails,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the strumpet wind. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERWE'EN. *v. n.* [*over* and *ween.*] To think too highly; to think with arrogance.

To reach beyond the truth of any thing in thought; especially in the opinion of a man's self. *Hanmer.*

Oft have I seen a hot *o'erweening* cur
Run back and bite, because he was with-held. *Shakspeare.*

My master hath sent for me, to whose feeling sorrows I might be some allay, or I *o'erween* to think so. *Shakspeare.*

Lash hence these *overweening* rags of France,
These famish'd beggars, weary of their lives. *Shakspeare.*

My eyes too quick, my heart *o'erweens* too much,
Unless my hand and strength could equal them. *Shakspeare.*

Take heed of *overweening*, and compare
Thy peacock's feet with thy gay peacock's train;
Study the best and highest things that are,
But of thyself an humble thought retain. *Davies.*

They that *overween*,
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,
No anger find in thee. *Milton, Sonnet.*

Satan might have learnt
Less *overweening*, since he fail'd in Job,
Whose constant perseverance overcame
Whate'er his cruel malice could invent. *Milton, P. R.*

No man is so bold, rash, and *overweening* of his own works, as an ill painter and a bad poet. *Dryden.*

Enthusiasm, though founded neither on reason nor revelation, but rising from the conceits of a warmed or *overweening* brain, works more powerfully on the persuasions and actions of men, than either or both together. *Locke.*

Men of fair minds and not given up to the *overweening* of self-flattery, are frequently guilty of it: and, in many cases, one with amazement hears the arguings, and is astonished at the obstinacy of a worthy man who yields not to the evidence of reason. *Locke.*

Now enters *overweening* pride,
And scandal ever gaping wide. *Swift.*

OVERWEE'NINGLY.† *adv.* [from *overween.*] With too much arrogance; with too high an opinion.

Till he himself had been infallible, like him whose peculiar words he *overweeningly* assumes. *Milton, Eiconoclast.* ch. 26.

To OVERWE'IGH. *v. a.* [*over* and *weigh.*] To preponderate.

Sharp and subtile discourses of wit, procure many times very great applause, but being laid in the balance with that which the habit of sound experience delivereth, they are *overweighed.* *Hooker.*

My unsoil'd name, the austereness of my life,
Will so your accusation *overweigh*,
That you shall stifle in your own report. *Shakspeare.*

OVERWEI'GHT. *n. s.* [*over* and *weight.*] Preponderance.

Sinking into water is but an *overweight* of the body, in respect of the water. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To OVERWHE'LM.† *v. a.* [*over* and *whelm.*]

1. To crush underneath something violent and weighty.

What age is this, where honest men,
Plac'd at the helm,
A sea of some foul mouth or pen,
Shall *overwhelm?* *B. Jonson.*

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head,
With the hell hated lie *o'erwhelm* thy heart. *Shakspeare.*

How trifling an apprehension is the shame of being laughed at by fools, when compared with that everlasting shame and astonishment which shall *overwhelm* the sinner, when he shall appear before the tribunal of Christ. *Rogers.*

Blind they rejoice, though now even now they fall;
Death hastes amain; one hour *o'erwhelms* them all. *Pope.*

2. To overlook gloomily.

Let the brow *o'erwhelm* it,
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base. *Shakspeare.*

An apothecary late I noted,
In tatter'd weeds with *overwhelming* brows,
Culling of simples. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

3. To put over.

Then I *overwhelm* a broader pipe about the first. *Dr. Papin, Hist. R. Soc.* iv. 288.

OVERWHE'LM.* *n. s.* The act of overwhelming. Not received.

An *overwhelm*
Of wonderful on man's astonished sight. *Young, Night Th.* 9.

OVERWHE'LMINGLY. *adv.* [from *overwhelming.*] In such a manner as to overwhelm. Inelegant, and not in use.

Men should not tolerate themselves one minute in any known sin, nor impertinently betray their souls to ruin for that which they call light and trivial; which is so indeed in respect of the acquest, but *overwhelmingly* ponderous in regard of the pernicious consequents. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

To OVERWI'NG.* *v. a.* [*over* and *wing.*] To outreach the wing of an army; to outflank.

Agricola, doubting to be *overwinged*, stretches out his front, though somewhat of the thinnest. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 2.

OVERWI'SE. *adj.* [*over* and *wise.*] Wise to affectation.

Make not thyself *overwise.* *Eccl.* vii. 16.

OVERWI'SENESS.* *n. s.* [from *overwise.*] Pretended wisdom; "science falsely so called."

Tell wit how much it wrangles
In tickle points of nicenesse;
Tell wisedome, she entangles
Herselfe in *overwisenesse:*
And if they do reply,
Straight give them both the lye.
Sir W. Ralegh, Song in Percy's Rel. B. 3. S. 4.

To OVERWO'RD.* *v. a.* [*over* and *word.*] To say too much. See *To* OVERSPEAK.

To OVERWO'RK.* *v. a.* [*over* and *work.*] To tire.

It is such a pleasure as can never cloy or *overwork* the mind. *South, Serm.*

OVERWO'RN. *part.* [*over* and *worn.*]

1. Worn out; subdued by toil.

With watching *overworn*, with cares opprest,
Unhappy I had laid me down to rest. *Dryden.*

2. Spoiled by time.

The jealous *o'erworn* widow and herself;
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy. *Shakspeare.*

To OVERWRE'STLE.* *v. a.* [*over* and *wrestle.*] To subdue by wrestling.

Life recover'd had the raine,
And *overwrestled* his strong enimy. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. vii. 24.

OVERWROU'GHT. *part.* [*over* and *wrought.*]

1. Laboured too much.

Apelles said of Protogenes, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be *overwrought*, as well as underwrought: too much labour often takes away the spirit, by adding to the polishing; so that there remains nothing but a dull correctness, a piece without any considerable faults, but with few beauties. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. Worked all over.

Of Gothick structure was the northern side,
O'erwrought with ornaments of barbarous pride. *Pope.*

3. It has in Shakspeare a sense which I know not well how to reconcile to the original meaning of the word, and therefore conclude it misprinted for *overraught;* that is, *overreached* or cheated.

By some device or other,
The villain is *o'erwrought* of all my money:
They say this town is full of cozenage. *Shakspeare.*

OVERYEA'RED. *adj.* [*over* and *year.*] Too old.

Among them dwelt
A maid, whose fruit was ripe, not *overyeared.* *Fairfax.*

OVERZE'ALED.* *adj.* [*over* and *zeal.*] Ruled by too much zeal. Not in use.

Thus was this good king's judgement *overzealed.* *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 214.

OVERZEA'LOUS. *adj.* [*over* and *zealous.*] Too zealous.

It is not of such weighty necessity to determine one way or the other, as some *overzealous* for or against the immateriality of the soul, have been forward to make the world believe. *Locke.*

OUGHT.† *n. s.* [aphɩt, that is, *a whit*, Saxon. This word is therefore more properly written *aught*. See AUGHT. The difference has arisen, as Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed, merely from the different usages of writing *a* or *o* for *one:* Sax. ophɩt, oht. See also NOUGHT.] Any thing; not nothing.

For *ought* that I can understand, there is no part but the bare English pale, in which the Irish have not the greatest footing. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He asked him if he saw *ought.* *St. Mark*, viii. 23.

To do *ought* good never will be our task;
But ever to do ill our sole delight. *Milton, P. L.*

Universal Lord! be bounteous still
To give us only good; and if the night
Have gather'd *ought* of evil, or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark. *Milton, P. L.*

OUGHT.† *verb imperfect;* in the second person *oughtest.* [This word the etymologists make the preterite of *owe*, but it has often a present signification.]

1. [Preterite of *owe.*] Owed; was bound to pay; have been indebted.

Apprehending the occasion, I will add a continuance to that happy motion, and besides give you some tribute of the love and duty I long have *ought* you. *Spelman.*

This blood which men by treason sought,
That followed, sir, which to myself I *ought.* *Dryden.*

2. [Preterite of *owe*, in the sense of *own.*] Had a right to.

Where is the booty,—
And where is eke your friend which halfe it *ought?* *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. vii. 16.

The knight, the which that castle *ought.* *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. iii. 2.

3. To be obliged by duty.

Know how thou *oughtest* to behave. *1 Tim.* iii. 15.

Speak boldly as I *ought* to speak. *Ephes.* vi. 20.

She acts just as she *ought*,
But never, never reach'd one gen'rous thought. *Pope.*

Judges *ought* to remember, that their office is to interpret law, and not to make or give law. *Bacon.*

We *ought* to profess our dependance upon him, and our obligations to him for the good things we enjoy. We *ought* to publish to the world our sense of his goodness with the voice of praise, and tell of all his wondrous works. We *ought* to comfort his servants and children in their afflictions, and relieve his poor distressed members in their manifold necessities, for he that giveth alms, sacrificeth praise. *Nelson.*

4. To be fit; to be necessary.

These things *ought* not so to be. *James*, iii. 10.

If grammar *ought* to be taught, it must be to one that can speak the language already. *Locke.*

5. Applied to persons it has a sense not easily explained. To be fit, or necessary that he should.

Ought not Christ to have suffered. *St. Luke.*

6. *Ought* is both of the present and past tenses, and of all persons except the second singular.

O'VIDUCT.* *n. s.* [*ovum* and *ductus*, Lat.] A passage for the egg from the ovary to the womb.

Its [the torpedo's] ovarium is near the liver and double *oviduct* and womb, wherein the young ones swim free, and have no communication with the womb. *Hist. R. Soc.* iii. 498.

O'VIFORM. *adj.* [*ovum* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the shape of an egg.

This notion of the mundane egg, or that the world was *oviform*, hath been the sense and language of all antiquity. *Burnet.*

OVI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*ovum* and *pario*, Latin.] Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous.

That fishes and birds should be *oviparous*, is a plain sign of providence. *More, Ant. against Atheism.*

Birds and *oviparous* creatures have eggs enough at first conceived in them to serve them for many years laying. *Ray.*

OUNCE. *n. s.* [*once*, Fr. *uncia*, Latin.] A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight. In troy weight, an *ounce* is twenty-penny weight; a penny-weight, twenty-four grains.

The blood he hath lost
Which I dare vouch is more than that he hath
By many an *ounce*, he dropt it for his country. *Shakspeare.*

A sponge dry weigheth one *ounce* twenty-six grains; the same sponge being wet, weigheth fourteen *ounces* six drams and three quarters. *Bacon.*

OUNCE. *n. s.* [*once*, French; *onza*, Spanish.] A lynx.

The *ounce*,
The libbard, and the tiger, as the mole
Rising, the crumbled earth above them threw
In hillocks. *Milton, P. L.*

OU'NDED.* } *adj.* [*ondé*, Fr. from *unda*, Lat.] Waving;
OU'NDING. } imitating waves. Not in use, except perhaps in the heraldick term *oundy* for *wavy*.

Her *owndid* hair, that sunnish was of hew,
She rent. *Chaucer, Tr. and Cress.* iv. 736.

Endenting, or barring, *ounding*, paling, winding. *Chaucer, Pars. Tale.*

OUPHE. *n. s.* [*alf*, Teutonick.] A fairy; a goblin.

Nan Page,—and my little son, we'll dress
Like urchins, *ouphes*, and fairies, green and white. *Shakspeare.*

OU'PHEN. *adj.* [from *ouph.*] Elfish.

Fairies, black, gray, green, and white,
Ye moon-shine revellers and shades of night,
You *ouphen* heirs of fixed destiny,
Attend your office. *Shakspeare.*

OUR.† *pron. poss.* [Sax. ɽe, nos, us; quasi *weer*, *ure*, *vor*, ɔppe, our, noster. Lye.]

1. Pertaining to us; belonging to us.

You shall
Lead *our* first battle, brave Macduff, and we
Shall take upon us what else remains. *Shakspeare.*

Our wit is given Almighty God to know,
Our will is given to love him being known;
But God could not be known to us below,
But by his works which through the sense are shown.
So in *our* little world this soul of ours
Being only one, and to one body ty'd,
Doth use on divers objects divers powers,
And so are her effects diversify'd. *Davies.*

Our soul is the very same being it was yesterday, last year, twenty years ago. *Beattie.*

2. When the substantive goes before, it is written *ours.*

Edmund, whose virtue in this instance,
So much commands itself, you shall be *ours.* *Shakspeare.*

Thou that hast fashion'd twice this soul of *ours,*
So that she is by double title thine. *Davies.*

Be *ours,* whoe'er thou art,
Forget the Greeks. *Denham.*

Taxallan, shook by Montezuma's powers,
Has, to resist his forces, call'd in *ours.* *Dryden.*

The same thing was done by them in suing in their courts, which is now done by us in suing in *ours.* *Kettleworth.*

Reading furnishes the mind only with materials of knowledge, it is thinking makes what we read *ours:* it is not enough to cram ourselves with a great load of collections, unless we chew them over again, they will not give us strength. *Locke.*

Their organs are better disposed than *ours,* for receiving grateful impressions from sensible objects. *Atterbury.*

Ourano'graphy.* *n. s.* [οὐρανος and γράφω, Gr.] A description of the heavens.

The ingenious Mr. Hooke, in his animadversions on Hevelius's *ouranography,* had omitted the chief objection Hevelius makes against these kind of sights. *Hist. R. Soc.* iv. 272.

Ourse'lves. *reciprocal pronoun.* [the plural of myself.]

1. We; not others: it is added to *we* by way of emphasis or opposition.

We ourselves might distinctly number in words a great deal farther than we usually do, would we find out but some fit denominations to signify them by. *Locke.*

2. Us; not others, in the oblique cases.

Safe in *ourselves,* while on *ourselves* we stand,
The sea is ours, and that defends the land. *Dryden.*

Our confession is not intended to instruct God, who knows our sins much better than ourselves do, but it is to humble *ourselves,* and therefore we must not think to have confessed a right till that be done. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

Ourse'lf is used in the regal stile.

To make society
The sweeter welcome, we will keep *ourself*
Till supper-time alone. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

We *ourself* will follow
In the main battle. *Shakspeare.*

Not so much as a treaty can be obtained, unless we would denude *ourself* of all force to defend us. *Clarendon.*

Ouse. *n. s.* Tanners' bark; rather *oose.* *Ainsworth.*

Ou'sel. *n. s.* [oꞅle, Sax.] A blackbird.

The merry lark her matins sings aloft,
The thrush replies, the mavis descant plays,
The *ousel* shrills, the ruddock warbles soft;
So goodly all agree, with sweet consent,
To this day's merriment. *Spenser, Epithal.*

The *ousel* cock so black of hue,
With orange-tawney bill. *Shakspeare.*

Thrushes and *ousels,* or blackbirds, were commonly sold for three pence a-piece. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To **OUST.** *v. a.* [*ouster, ôter,* French.]

1. To vacate; to take away.

Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare formerly, and thereby wager of law *ousted,* which discouraged many suits. *Hale.*

2. To deprive; to eject.

Though the deprived bishops and clergy went out upon account of the oaths, yet this made no schism: No not even when they were actually deprived and ousted by act of parliament. *Leslie.*

Ou'ster.* *n. s.* [from *oust.*] Dispossession.

Ouster, or dispossession, is a wrong or injury that carries with it the amotion of possession. *Blackstone.*

Ou'ster *le main.** *n. s.* [old Fr. In true French, it should be *la main.* Cowel.] Livery.

When the male heir arrives at the age of twenty-one, or the heir female to the age of sixteen, they might sue out their livery or *ousterlemain,* that is, the delivery of their lands out of their guardian's hands. *Blackstone.*

OUT.† *adv.* [uꞇ, Sax. *uyt,* Teut. *ut,* M. Goth. extra; "apertâ omnium linguarum Septentr. similitudine." Serenius.]

1. Not within.

The gown with stiff embroid'ry shining,
Looks charming with a slighter lining;
The *out* of Indian figures stain,
The inside must be rich and plain. *Prior.*

2. It is generally opposed to *in.*

That blind rascally boy, that abuses every one's eyes because his own are *out,* let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakspeare.*

3. In a state of disclosure.

Fruits and grains are half a year in concocting; whereas leaves are *out* and perfect in a month. *Bacon.*

4. Not in confinement or concealment.

Nature her custom holds,
Let shame say what it will; when these are gone,
The woman will be *out.* *Shakspeare.*

5. From the place or house.

Out with the dog, says one; what cur is that? says another: whip him *out,* says the third. *Shakspeare.*

6. From the inner part.

This is the place where the priests shall boil the trespass offering; that they bear it not *out* into the utter court, to sanctify the people. *Ezek.* xlvi. 20.

7. Not at home; as, when you called I was *out.*

8. In a state of extinction.

It was great ignorance, Gloster's eyes being *out,*
To let him live; where he arrives he moves
All hearts. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

This candle burns not clear; 'tis I must snuff it,
Then *out* it goes. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Bid thy ceremony give thee cure!
Thinkst thou the firy fever will go *out*
With titles blown from adulation. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Her candle goeth not *out* by night. *Prov.* xxxi. 18.

9. In a state of being exhausted.

When the butt is *out* we will drink water, not a drop before; bear up and board them. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Large coals are properest for dressing meat; and when they are *out,* if you happen to miscarry in any dish, lay the fault upon want of coals. *Swift.*

10. Not in employment; not in office.

So we'll live and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
Who loses, and who wins; who's in, who's *out.* *Shakspeare.*

11. Not in any sport or party.

The knave will stick by thee: he will not *out,* he is true bred. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

I am not so as I should be;
But I'll ne'er *out.* *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

I never was *out* at a mad frolick, though this is the maddest I ever undertook. *Dryden.*

12. To the end.

Hear me *out;*
He reap'd no fruit of conquest, but these blessings. *Dryden.*

You have still your happiness in doubt,
Or else 'tis past, and you have dream'd it *out.* *Dryden.*

The tale is long, nor have I heard it *out;*
Thy father knows it all. *Addison, Cato.*

13. Loudly; without restraint.
At all I laugh, he laughs no doubt;
The only difference is, I dare laugh *out.* *Pope.*

14. Not in the hands of the owner.
If the laying of taxes upon commodities does affect the land that is *out* at rack rent, it is plain it does equally affect all the other land in England too. *Locke.*
Those lands were *out* upon leases of four years, after the expiration of which tenants were obliged to renew. *Arbuthnot.*

15. In an errour.
As he that hath been often told his fault,
And still persists, is as impertinent,
As a musician that will always play,
And yet is always *out* at the same note. *Roscommon.*
You are mightily *out* to take this for a token of esteem, which is no other than a note of infamy. *L'Estrange.*
This I have noted for the use of those who, I think, are much *out* in this point. *Kettlewell.*
According to Hobbes's comparison of reasoning with casting up accounts, whoever finds a mistake in the sum total, must allow himself *out,* though after repeated trials he may not see in which article he has misreckoned. *Swift.*

16. At a loss; in a puzzle.
Like a dull actor now:
I have forgot my part, and I am *out,*
Even to a full disgrace. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
This youth was such a mercurial, as the like hath seldom been known; and could make his own part, if at any time he chanced to be *out.* *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

17. With torn cloaths. The parts being *out,* that is, not covered.
Evidences swore;
Who hither coming *out* at heels and knees,
For this had titles. *Dryden.*

18. Away; so as to consume.
Let all persons avoid niceness in their cloathing or diet, because they dress and comb *out* all their opportunities of morning devotion, and sleep *out* the care for their souls. *Bp. Taylor.*

19. Deficient; as *out* of pocket, noting loss.
Upon the great Bible, he was *out* fifty pounds, and reimburst himself only by selling two copies. *Fell.*

20. It is used emphatically before *alas.*
Out, alas! no sea, I find,
Is troubled like a lover's mind. *Suckling.*

21. It is added emphatically to verbs of discovery.
If ye will not do so, be sure your sin will find you *out.* *Num.* xxxii. 23.

OUT. *interject.*

1. An expression of abhorrence or expulsion.
Out on thee, rude man! thou dost shame thy mother. *Shakspeare.*
Out, Varlet, from my sight. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Out, you mad-headed ape! a weazel hath not such a deal of spleen. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
Out of my door, you witch! you hag!
Out, out, out. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*
Out, out, hyena; these are thy wonted arts,
To break all faith. *Milton, S. A.*

2. It has sometimes *upon* after it.
Out upon this half-fac'd fellowship. *Shakspeare.*
Out upon it, I have lov'd
Three whole days together;
And am like to love three more,
If it prove fair weather. *Suckling.*

OUT *of.* *prep.* [*Of* seems to be the preposition, and *out* only to modify the sense of *of.*]

1. From: noting produce.
So many Neroes and Caligulas,
Out of these crooked shores must daily rise. *Spenser.*
Those bards coming many hundred years after, could not know what was done in former ages, nor deliver certainty of any thing, but what they feigned *out of* their own unlearned heads. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Alders and ashes have been seen to grow *out of* steeples; but they manifestly grow *out of* clefts. *Bacon.*
Juices of fruits are watry and oily: among the watry are all the fruits out of which drink is expressed; as the grape, the apple, the pear, and cherry. *Bacon.*
He is softer than Ovid; he touches the passions more delicately, and performs all this *out of* his own fund, without diving into the sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*

2. Not in: noting exclusion, dismission, absence, or dereliction.
The sacred nymph
Was *out of* Dian's favour, as it then befel. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Guiltiness
Will speak, though tongues were *out of* use. *Shakspeare.*
The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,
Because the path disus'd was *out of* mind. *Dryden.*
My retreat the best companions grace,
Chiefs *out of* war, and statesmen *out of* place. *Pope.*
Does he fancy we can sit,
To hear his *out of* fashion wit?
But he takes up with younger folks,
Who, for his wine, will bear his jokes. *Swift.*
They are *out of* their element, and logick is none of their talent. *Baker on Learning.*

3. No longer in.
Enjoy the present smiling hour;
And put it *out of* fortune's power. *Dryden.*

4. Not in: noting unfitness.
He is witty *out of* season; leaving the imitation of nature, and the cooler dictates of his judgement. *Dryden.*
Thou'lt say my passion's *out of* season,
That Cato's great example and misfortunes
Should both conspire to drive it from my thoughts. *Addison.*

5. Not within: relating to a house.
Court holy water in a dry house, is better than the rain waters *out of* door. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

6. From: noting copy.
St. Paul quotes one of their poets for this saying, notwithstanding T. G.'s censure of them *out of* Horace. *Stillingfleet.*

7. From: noting rescue.
Christianity recovered the law of nature *out of* all those errors with which it was overgrown in the times of paganism. *Addison, Freeholder.*

8. Not in: noting exorbitance or irregularity.
Why publish it at this juncture; and so, *out of* all method, apart and before the work? *Swift.*
Using old threadbare phrases will often make you go *out of* your way to find and apply them. *Swift.*

9. From one thing to something different.
He that looks on the eternal things that are not seen, will, through those opticks, exactly discern the vanity of all that is visible; will be neither frighted nor flattered *out of* his duty. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*
Words are able to persuade men *out of* what they find and feel, and to reverse the very impressions of sense. *South.*

10. To a different state from; in a different state.
That noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled *out of* tune and harsh;
That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth,
Blasted with extasy. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
When the mouth is *out of* taste, it maketh things taste sometimes salt, chiefly bitter, and sometimes loathsome, but never sweet. *Bacon.*
By the same fatal blow, the earth fell *out of* that regular form wherein it was produced at first, into all these irregularities in its present form. *Burnet on the Earth.*
They all at once employ their thronging darts,
But *out of* order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes frustrate the design. *Dryden.*

11. Not according to.
That there be an equality, so that no man acts or speaks *out of* character. *Broome, View of Ep. Poem.*

12. To a different state from: noting separation.
Whosoever doth measure by number, must needs be greatly *out of* love with a thing that hath so many faults; whosoever by weight cannot chuse but esteem very highly of that where-

in the wit of so scrupulous adversaries, hath not hitherto observed any defect, which themselves can seriously think to be of moment. *Hooker.*

If ridicule were employed to laugh men *out of* vice and folly, it might be of some use; but it is made use of to laugh men *out of* virtue and good sense by attacking every thing solemn and serious. *Addison, Spect.*

13. Beyond.

Amongst those things which have been received with great reason, ought that to be reckoned which the antient practise of the church hath continued *out of* mind. *Hooker.*

What, *out of* hearing gone? no sound, no word?
Alack, where are you? *Shakspeare.*

I have been an unlawful bawd, time *out of* mind. *Shakspeare.*

Few had suspicion of their intentions, till they were both *out of* distance to have their conversion attempted. *Clarendon.*

With a longer peace, the power of France with so great revenues, and such application, will not encrease every year *out of* proportion to what ours will do. *Temple.*

He shall only be prisoner at the soldiers' quarters, and when I am *out of* reach he shall be released. *Dryden.*

We see people lulled asleep with solid and elaborate discourses of piety, who would be transported *out of* themselves by the bellowings of enthusiasm. *Addison.*

Milton's story was transacted in regions that lie *out of* the reach of the sun and the sphere of the day. *Addison.*

Women weep and tremble at the sight of a moving preacher, though he is placed quite *out of* their hearing. *Addison.*

The Supreme Being has made the best arguments for his own existence, in the formation of the heavens and the earth, and which a man of sense cannot forbear attending to, who is *out of* the noise of human affairs. *Addison.*

14. Deviating from: noting irregularity.

Heaven defend but still I should stand so,
So long as *out of* limit, and true rule,
You stand against anointed majesty! *Shakspeare.*

15. Past; without: noting something worn out or exhausted.

I am *out of* breath.
— How art thou *out of* breath, when thou hast breath
To say to me that thou art *out of* breath? *Shakspeare.*

Out of hope to do any good, he directed his course to Corone. *Knolles.*

He found himself left far behind,
Both *out of* heart and *out of* wind. *Hudibras.*

I published some fables which are *out of* print. *Arbuthnot.*

16. By means of.

Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny. *Shakspeare.*

17. In consequence of: noting the motive or reason.

She is persuaded I will marry her, *out of* her own love and flattery, not *out of* my promise. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

The pope, *out of* the care of an universal father, had in the conclave divers consultations about an holy war against the Turk. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Not *out of* cunning, but a train
Of atoms justling in his brain,
As learn'd philosophers give out. *Hudibras.*

Cromwell accused the earl of Manchester of having betrayed the parliament *out of* cowardice. *Clarendon.*

Those that have recourse to a new creation of waters, are such as do it *out of* laziness and ignorance, or such as do it *out of* necessity. *Burnet, Th. of the Earth.*

Distinguish betwixt those that take state upon them, purely *out of* pride and humour, and those that do the same in compliance with the necessity of their affairs. *L'Estrange.*

Make them conformable to laws, not only for wrath, and *out of* fear of the magistrate's power, which is but a weak principle of obedience; but *out of* conscience, which is a firm and lasting principle. *Tillotson.*

What they do not grant *out of* the generosity of their nature, they may grant *out of* mere impatience. *Smalridge.*

Our successes have been the consequences of a necessary war; in which we engaged, not *out of* ambition, but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Atterbury.*

18. *Out of hand*; immediately: as that is easily used which is ready in the hand.

He bade to open wide his brazen gate,
Which long time had been shut; and, *out of hand*,
Proclaimed joy and peace through all his state. *Spenser.*
No more ado,
But gather we our forces *out of hand*,
And set upon our boasting enemy. *Shakspeare.*

To OUT.† *v. a.* [utian, Saxon.] To deprive by expulsion.

The members of both houses who withdrew, were counted deserters, and *outed* of their places in parliament. *K. Charles.*

The French having been *outed* of their holds. *Heylin.*

So many of their orders as were *outed* from their fat possessions, would endeavour a re-entrance against those whom they account hereticks. *Dryden.*

OUT, in composition, generally signifies something beyond or more than another; but sometimes it betokens emission, exclusion, or something external.

To OUTA'CT. *v. a.* [*out* and *act.*] To do beyond.

He has made me heir to treasures,
Would make me *out-act* a real widow's whining. *Otway.*

To OUTBA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*out* and *balance.*] To overweigh; to preponderate.

Let dull Ajax bear away my right,
When all his days *outbalance* this one night. *Dryden.*

To OUTBA'R. *v. a.* [*out* and *bar.*] To shut out by fortification.

These to *outbar* with painful pionings,
From sea to sea he heap'd a mighty mound. *Spenser.*

To OUTBI'D. *v. a.* [*out* and *bid.*] To overpower by bidding a higher price.

If in thy heart
New love created be by other men,
Which have their stocks entire, and can in tears
In sighs, in oaths, in letters *outbid* me,
This new love may beget new fears. *Donne.*

For Indian spices, for Peruvian gold,
Prevent the greedy, and *outbid* the bold. *Pope.*

OUTBI'DDER. *n. s.* [*out* and *bid.*] One that outbids.

OUTBLO'WED. *adj.* [*out* and *blow.*] Inflated; swoln with wind.

At their roots grew floating palaces,
Whose *outblown* bellies cut the yielding seas. *Dryden.*

To OUTBLU'SH.* *v. a.* [*out* and *blush.*] To exceed in rosy colour.

Each rose did in native scarlet appear,
Yet every rose was *outblushed* by her.
Shipman, Trag. of Hen. III. of France, (1678.)

The sun which gives your cheeks to glow,
And *outblush* (mine excepted) every fair. *Young, Night Th. 3.*

OU'TBORN. *adj.* [*out* and *born.*] Foreign; not native.

OU'TBOUND. *adj.* [*out* and *bound.*] Destinated to a distant voyage; not coming home.

Triumphant flames upon the water float,
And *outbound* ships at home their voyage end. *Dryden.*

To OUTBRA'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *brave.*] To bear down and defeat by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance.

I would out-stare the sternest eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,
To win thee, lady. *Shakspeare.*

Here Sodom's towers raise their proud tops on high,
The towers, as well as men, *out-brave* the sky. *Cowley.*

We see the danger, and by fits take up some faint resolution to *outbrave* and break through it. *L'Estrange.*

To OUTBRA'ZEN. *v. a.* [*out* and *brazen.*] To bear down with impudence.

OU'TBREAK. *n. s.* [*out* and *break.*] That which breaks forth; eruption.

Breathe his faults so quaintly,
That they may seem the taints of liberty,
The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind. *Shakspeare.*

OU'TBREAKING.* *n. s.* [*out* and *break.*] That which breaks forth; powerful appearance.

Instead of subjecting her, he is by the fresh *outbreaking* of her beauty captivated. *Sir T Herbert, Trav.* p. 47.

To OUTBREA'THE. *v. a.* [*out* and *breath.*]

1. To weary by having better breath.

Mine eyes saw him
Rendering faint quittance, wearied and *outbreath'd*,
To Henry Monmouth. *Shakspeare.*

2. To expire.

That sign of last *outbreathed* life did seem. *Spenser.*

To OUTBU'D.* *v. n.* [*out* and *bud.*] To sprout forth.

That renowned snake, —
Whose many heads *outbudding* ever new
Did breede him endlesse labor to subdew. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To OUTBUI'LD.* *v. a.* [*out* and *build.*] To exceed in durability of building; to build more durably.

Virtue alone *outbuilds* the pyramids;
Her monuments shall last, when Egypt's fall. *Young, Night Th.* 6.

OUTCA'ST. *part.* [*out* and *cast.* It may be observed, that both the participle and the noun are indifferently accented on either syllable. It seems most analogous to accent the participle on the last, and the noun on the first.]

1. Thrown into the air as refuse, as unworthy of notice.

Abandon soon, I read, the caitive spoil
Of that same *outcast* carcass. *Spenser.*

2. Banished; expelled.

Behold, instead
Of us *outcast*, exil'd, his new delight
Mankind created. *Milton, P. L.*

OU'TCAST. *n. s.* Exile; one rejected; one expelled.

Let's be no stoicks, nor no stocks,
Or so devote to Aristotle,
As Ovid, be an *outcast* quite abjur'd. *Shakspeare.*
O blood-bespotted Neapolitan,
Outcast of Naples, England's bloody scourge! *Shakspeare.*
For me, *outcast* of human race,
Love's anger only waits, and dire disgrace. *Prior.*
He dies sad *outcast* of each church and state!
And harder still flagitious, yet not great. *Pope.*

OUTCE'PT.* *conj.* Except: changing the Latin *ex* into the English *out.* Obsolete. *Out-take* was another and better form of *except*, as being all English. See OUTTAKE.

Look not so near, with hope to understand,
Out-cept, Sir, you can read with the left hand. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

To OUTCLI'MB.* *v. a.* [*out* and *climb.*] To climb beyond.

They must be sever'd, or like palms will grow,
Which, planted near, *outclimb* their native height. *Davenant, Gondibert,* B. 3. C. 1.

To OUTCO'MPASS.* *v. a.* [*out* and *compass.*] To exceed due bounds.

If such be the capacity and receipt of the mind of man, it is manifest that there is no danger at all in the proportion or quantity of knowledge how large soever, lest it should make it swell and *outcompass* itself. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning,* B. 1.

To OUTCRA'FT. *v. a.* [*out* and *craft.*] To excel in cunning.

Italy hath *outcrafted* him,
And he's at some hard point. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

OU'TCRY.† *n. s.* [*out* and *cry.*]

1. Cry of vehemence; cry of distress; clamour.

These *outcries* the magistrates there shun, since they are readily hearkened unto here. *Spenser on Ireland.*

So strange thy *outcry*, and thy words so strange
Thou interposest, that my sudden hand
Prevented, spares. *Milton, P. L.*
I make my way
Where noises, tumults, *outcries*, and alarms
I heard. *Denham.*

2. Clamour of detestation.

There is not any one vice, incident to the mind of man, against which the world has raised such a loud and universal *outcry*, as against ingratitude. *South.*

3. A publick sale; an auction.

That my lords, the senators,
Are sold for slaves, their wives for bondwomen,
Their houses and fine gardens given away,
And all their goods under the spear at *outcry*. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*
Can you think, Sir,
In your unquestion'd wisdom, I beseech you,
(The goods of this poor man sold at an *outcry*,
His wife turn'd out of doors, his children forc'd
To beg their bread) this gentleman's estate
By wrong extorted can advantage you? *Massinger, City Madam.*
The populace by *outcry* to be sold. *Southerne.*

To OUTDA'RE. *v. a.* [*out* and *dare.*] To venture beyond.

Myself, my brother, and his son,
That brought you home, and boldly did *outdare*
The dangers of the time. *Shakspeare.*

To OUTDA'TE. *v. a.* [*out* and *date.*] To antiquate.

Works and deeds of the law, in those places, signify legal obedience, or circumcision, and the like judaical *outdated* ceremonies; faith, the evangelical grace of giving up the whole heart to Christ, without any such judaical observances. *Hammond.*

To OUTDO'. *v. a.* [*out* and *do.*] To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another.

He hath in this action *outdone* his former deeds doubly. *Shakspeare.*
What brave commander is not proud to see
Thy brave Melantius in his gallantry?
Our greatest ladies love to see their scorn
Outdone by thine, in what themselves have worn. *Waller.*
Heavenly love shall *outdo* hellish hate,
Giving to death, and dying to redeem,
So dearly to redeem, what hellish hate
So easily destroy'd. *Milton, P. L.*
Here let those, who boast in mortal things,
Learn how their greatest monuments of fame,
And strength, and art, are easily *outdone*
By spirits reprobate. *Milton, P. L.*
An impostor *outdoes* the original. *L'Estrange.*
Now all the gods reward and bless my son;
Thou hast this day thy father's youth *outdone*. *Dryden.*
I must confess the encounter of that day
Warm'd me indeed, but quite another way;
Not with the fire of youth, but generous rage,
To see the glories of my youthful age
So far *outdone*. *Dryden.*
The boy's mother despised for not having read a system of logick, *outdoes* him in it. *Locke.*
I grieve to be *outdone* by Gay,
In my own humourous biting way. *Swift.*

To OUTDRI'NK.* *v. a.* [*out* and *drink.*] To exceed in drinking.

To *outdrink* the sea, to outswear the gallant. *Donne, Sat.* 2.
Outdrink a Dutchman draining of a fen. *Cleaveland, Poems,* p. 20.

To OUTDWE'LL. *v. a.* [*out* and *dwell.*] To stay beyond.

He *outdwells* his hour,
For lovers ever run before the clock. *Shakspeare.*

OU'TER. *adj.* [from *out.*] That which is without: opposed to *inner.*

The kidney is a conglomerated gland only in the *outer* part: for the inner part, whereof the papillæ are composed, is muscular. *Grew, Cosmol.*

OU'TERLY. *adv.* [from *outer.*] Towards the outside.

In the lower jaw, two tusks like those of a boar, standing *outerly,* an inch behind the cutters. *Grew, Mus.*

OU'TERMOST. *adj.* [superlative, from *outer.*] Remotest from the midst.

Try if three bells were made one within another, and air betwixt each; and the *outermost* bell were chimed with a hammer, how the sound would differ from a single bell. *Bacon.*

The *outermost* corpuscles of a white body, have their various little surfaces of a specular nature. *Boyle.*

Many handsome contrivances of draw-bridges I had seen, sometimes many upon one bridge, and not only one after, or behind another, but also sometimes two or three on a breast, the *outermost* ones serving for the retreat of the foot, and the middle for the horse and carriages. *Brown, Trav.*

To **OUTFA'CE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *face.*]

1. To brave; to bear down by shew of magnanimity; to bear down with impudence.

We shall have old swearing
That they did give the rings away to men;
But we'll *outface* them and out-swear them too. *Shakspeare.*
Dost thou come hither
To *outface* me with leaping in her grave?
Be buried quick with her, and so will I. *Shakspeare.*
Be fire with fire;
Threaten the threatener; and *outface* the brow
Of bragging horrour. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

They bewrayed some knowledge of their persons, but were *outfaced.* *Wotton.*

2. To stare down.

We behold the sun and enjoy his light, as long as we look towards it circumspectly: we warm ourselves safely while we stand near the fire; but if we seek to *outface* the one, to enter into the other, we forthwith become blind or burnt. *Ralegh.*

To **OUTFA'WN.** *v. a.* [*out* and *fawn.*] To excel in fawning.

In affairs of less import,
That neither do us good nor hurt,
And they receive as little by,
Outfawn as much and out-comply;
And seem as scrupulously just
To bait the hooks for greater trust. *Hudibras.*

To **OUTFE'AST.*** *v. a.* [*out* and *feast.*] To exceed in feasting.

He hath *outfeasted* Anthony or Cleopatra's luxury. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1653,) p. 201.

OU'TFIT.* *n. s.* [*out* and *fit.*] A naval term, signifying the equipment of a ship for her voyage.

To **OUTFLA'NK.*** *v. a.* [*out* and *flank.*] To outreach the flank or wing of an army.

To **OUTFLY'.** *v. a.* [*out* and *fly.*] To leave behind in flight.

His evasion wing'd thus swift with scorn,
Cannot *outfly* our apprehensions. *Shakspeare.*
Horoscope's great soul,
Rais'd on the pinions of the bounding wind,
Outflew the rack, and left the hours behind. *Garth.*

To **OUTFO'OL.*** *v. a.* [*out* and *fool.*] To exceed in folly.

In life's decline, when men relapse
Into the sports of youth,
The second child *outfools* the first,
And tempts the lash of truth. *Young, Resign.* P. ii.

OUTFO'RM. *n. s.* [*out* and *form.*] External appearance.

Cupid, who took vain delight
In meer *outforms,* until he lost his sight,
Hath chang'd his soul, and made his object you. *B. Jonson, Epigr.* 114.

To **OUTFRO'WN.** *v. a.* [*out* and *frown.*] To frown down; to overbear by frowns.

For thee, oppressed king, am I cast down,
Myself could else *outfrown* false fortune's frown. *Shakspeare.*

OU'TGATE. *n. s.* [*out* and *gate.*] Outlet; passage outwards.

Those places are so fit for trade, having most convenient *outgates* by divers ways to the sea, and ingates to the richest parts of the land, that they would soon be enriched. *Spenser.*

To **OUTGE'NERAL.*** *v. a.* [*out* and *general.*] To exceed in military skill or manœuvre.

I believe a Russian colonel would *outgeneral* him. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

To **OUTGI'VE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *give.*] To surpass in giving.

The bounteous play'r *outgave* the pinching lord. *Dryden.*

To **OUTGO'.** *v. a.* pret. *outwent;* part. *outgone.* [*out* and *go.*]

1. To surpass; to excel.

For frank, well ordered and continual hospitality, he *outwent* all shew of competence. *Carew.*

While you practised the rudiments of war, you *outwent* all other captains; and have since found none but yourself alone to surpass. *Dryden.*

Where they apply themselves, none of their neighbours *outgo* them. *Locke on Education.*

2. To go beyond; to leave behind in going.

Many ran afoot thither out of all cities, and *outwent* them, and came unto him. *St. Mark,* vi. 33.

3. To circumvent; to overreach.

Mollesson
Thought us to have *outgone*
With a quaint invention. *Denham.*

OUTGO'ING.* *n. s.* [from *outgo.*] The act of going out; the state of going forth.

Thou makest the *outgoings* of the morning and evening to rejoice. *Ps.* lxv. 8.

The *outgoings* of the eastern morn. *More, Immort. of the Soul,* ii. i. 12.

To **OUTGRO'W.** *v. a.* [*out* and *grow.*] To surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing.

Much their work *outgrew,*
The hands dispatch of two, gardening so wide. *Milton, P. L.*
When some virtue much *outgrows* the rest,
It shoots too fast and high. *Dryden.*

This essay wears a dress that possibly is not so suitable to the graver geniuses, who have *outgrown* all gaieties of stile and youthful relishes. *Glanville, Scep.* Pref.

The lawyer, the tradesman, the mechanick, have found so many arts to deceive, that they far *outgrow* the common prudence of mankind. *Swift.*

OU'TGUARD. *n. s.* [*out* and *guard.*] One posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence.

As soon as any foreign object presses upon the sense, those spirits which are posted upon the *outguards,* immediately scowre off to the brain. *South.*

You beat the *outguards* of my master's host. *Dryden.*
These *outguards* of the mind are sent abroad,
And still patrolling beat the neighb'ring road,
Or to the parts remote obedient fly,
Keep posts advanc'd, and on the frontier lie. *Blackmore.*

OU'THOUSE.* *n. s.* [*out* and *house.*] A barn, stable, coachhouse, cowhouse, or any other convenience, attached or belonging to a dwelling house.

To **OUTJE'ST.** *v. a.* [*out* and *jest.*] To overpower by jesting.

The fool labours to *outjest*
His heart-struck injuries. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To **OUTJU'GGLE.*** *v. a.* [*out* and *juggle.*] To surpass in juggling.

[He] might verily think, that I could outlie the legends, and *outjuggle* a jesuit. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy,* p. 21.

To **OUTKNA'VE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *knave.*] To surpass in knavery.

The world calls it outwitting a man, when he's only *outknaved*. *L'Estrange.*

OUTLAND.* *adj.* [utlænde, Saxon; advena, a stranger.] Foreign.

The little lamb
Nurs'd in our bosoms —
The *outland* pagans have depriv'd us of. *Strutt, Q. Hoo Hall.*

OUTLA'NDER.* *n. s.* [utlænde, Sax.] A foreigner; one of another country.

William Twisse, written and called by some *outlanders*, and others, Twissius and Tuissius. *A. Wood, Ath. Ox.* ii. 40.

OUTLA'NDISH.† *adj.* [utlændisc, Sax.] Not native; foreign.

Even him [Solomon] did *outlandish* women cause to sin. *Neh.* xiii. 26.

Yourself transplant
A while from hence: perchance *outlandish* ground
Bears no more wit than ours; but yet more scant
Are those diversions there, which here abound. *Donne.*

Tedious waste of time to sit and hear
So many hollow compliments and lies,
Outlandish flatteries. *Milton, P. R.*

Upon the approach of the king's troops under general Wills, who was used to the *outlandish* way of making war, we put in practice passive obedience. *Addison.*

To **OUTLA'ST.** *v. a.* [*out* and *last.*] To surpass in duration.

Good housewives, to make their candles burn the longer, lay them in bran, which makes them harder; insomuch as they will *outlast* other candles of the same stuff, almost half in half. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Summer's chief honour, if thou hadst *outlasted*
Bleak winter's force that made thy blossoms dry. *Milton, Ode.*

The present age hath attempted perpetual motions, whose revolutions might *outlast* the exemplary mobility, and outmeasure time itself. *Brown.*

What may be hop'd,
When not from Helicon's imagin'd spring,
But sacred writ, we borrow what we sing?
This with the fabrick of the world begun,
Elder than light, and shall *outlast* the sun. *Waller.*

OUTLAW. *n. s.* [utlaga, Saxon.] One excluded from the benefit of the law. A robber; a bandit.

An *outlaw* in a castle keeps. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Gathering unto him all the scatterlings and *outlaws* out of the woods and mountains, he marched forth into the English pale. *Spenser.*

As long as they were out of the protection of the law; so as every Englishman might kill them, how should they be other than *outlaws* and enemies to the crown of England? *Davies on Ireland.*

You may as well spread out the unsunn'd heaps
Of misers treasure by an *outlaw*'s den,
And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope
Danger will let a helpless maiden pass. *Milton, Comus.*

A drunkard is *outlawed* from all worthy and creditable converse: men abhor, loath, and despise him. *South.*

To **OU'TLAW.**† *v. a.* [utlagian, Sax.] To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

I had a son
Now *outlaw'd* from my blood; he sought my life. *Shakspeare.*

He that is drunken,
Is *outlaw'd* by himself: all kind of ill
Did with his liquor slide into his veins. *Herbert.*

Like as there are particular persons *outlawed* and proscribed by civil laws, so are there nations that are *outlawed* and proscribed by the law of nature and nations. *Bacon.*

All those spiritual aids are withdrawn, which should assist him to good, or fortify him against ill; and like an *outlawed* person he is exposed to all that will assault him. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

OU'TLAWRY. *n. s.* [from *outlaw.*] A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

By proscription and bills of *outlawry*,
Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus,
Have put to death an hundred senators. *Shakspeare.*

Divers were returned knights and burgesses for the parliament; many of which had been by Richard III. attainted by *outlawries*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To **OU'TLEAP.** *v. a.* [*out* and *leap.*] To pass by leaping; to start beyond.

OU'TLEAP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Sally; flight; escape.

Since youth must have some liberty, some *outleaps*, they might be under the eye of a father, and then no very great harm can come of it. *Locke on Education.*

OU'TLET. *n. s.* [*out* and *let.*] Passage outwards; discharge outwards; egress; passage of egress.

Colonies, and foreign plantations, are very necessary, as *outlets* to a populous nation. *Bacon.*

The enemy was deprived of that useful *outlet*. *Clarendon.*

So 'scapes the insulting fire his narrow jail,
And makes small *outlets* into open air. *Dryden.*

Have a care that these members be neither the inlets nor *outlets* of any vices; that they neither give admission to the temptation, nor be expressive of the conception of them. *Ray.*

OU'TLICKER.* *n. s.* A naval word: a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop.

To **OUTLI'E.*** *v. a.* [*out* and *lie.*] To surpass in lying.

He might verily think that I could *outlie* the legends. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy,* p. 21.

With royal favourites in flattery vie,
And Oldmixon and Burnet both *outlie*. *Pope, Sat.* 4.

OU'TLIER.* *n. s.* One who lies not, or is not resident, in the place with which his office or duty connects him.

I expect by so much a greater change at the Act, by how much such *outliers*, as should pretend then, will have been longer absent from the university. *Dr. Frewen, Abp. Laud's Rem.* ii. p. 187.

The party — sent messengers for all their *outliers* within 20 miles of Cambridge to come at their election. *Bentley, Lett.* p. 259.

OU'TLINE. *n. s.* [*out* and *line.*] Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extremity.

Painters, by their *outlines*, colours, lights, and shadows, represent the same in their pictures. *Dryden.*

To **OUTLI'VE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *live.*] To live beyond; to survive.

Will these mossed trees,
That have *outliv'd* the eagle, page thy heels,
And skip when thou point'st out? *Shakspeare.*

Die two months ago, and not forgotten,
Yet then there is hopes a great man's memory
May *outlive* his life half a-year. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

He that *outlives* this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand a tiptoe when this day is nam'd. *Shakspeare.*

His courage was so signal that day, that too much could not be expected from it, if he had *outlived* it. *Clarendon.*

Thou must *outlive*
Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change
To wither'd, weak, and gray. *Milton, P. L.*

Time, which made them their fame *outlive*,
To Cowley scarce did ripeness give. *Denham.*

The soldier grows less apprehensive, by computing upon the disproportion of those that *outlive* a battle, to those that fall in it. *L'Estrange.*

Since we have lost
Freedom, wealth, honour, which we value most,
I wish they would our lives a period give;
They live too long who happiness *outlive*. *Dryden.*

It is of great consequence where noble families are gone to decay; because their titles *outlive* their estates. *Swift.*

Pray *outlive* me, and then die as soon as you please. *Swift.*

Two bacon-flitches made his Sunday's chear;
Some the poor had, and some *outliv'd* the year. *Harte.*

OUTLI'VER. *n. s.* [*out* and *live.*] A surviver.

To OUTLO'OK.† *v. a.* [*out* and *look.*]

1. To face down; to browbeat.
I cull'd these fiery spirits from the world,
To *outlook* conquest, and to win renown,
Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shakspeare.*
Fictions, and mormoes, too weak to *outlook* a brave glittering temptation. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 519.

2. To look out; to select.
Away to the brook;
All your tackle *outlook*;
Here's a day that is worth a year's wishing:
See that all things be right;
For it would be a spight,
To want tools when a man goes a fishing.
Cotton, Poems, (1689.)

OU'TLOOK.* *n. s.* Vigilance; foresight.
From nobler recompence above applause,
Which owes to man's short *outlook* all its charms.
Young, Night Th. 8.

OU'TLOPE.* *n. s.* [*out* and *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] An excursion. Not in use.
Outlopes sometimes he doth assay,
But very short. *Florio, Tr. of Montaigne*, (1613,) p. 228.

To OUTLU'STRE. *v. a.* [*out* and *lustre.*] To excel in brightness.
She went before others I have seen, as that diamond of yours *outlustres* many I have beheld. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

OUTLY'ING. part. *adj.* [*out* and *lie.*] Not in the common course of order. Removed from the general scheme.
The last survey I proposed of the four *out-lying* empires, was that of the Arabians. *Temple.*
We have taken all the *out-lying* parts of the Spanish monarchy, and made impressions upon the very heart of it. *Addison.*

To OUTMEA'SURE. *v. a.* [*out* and *measure.*] To exceed in measure.
The present age hath attempted perpetual motions and engines, and those revolutions might out-last the exemplary mobility, and *out-measure* time itself. *Brown.*

To OUTNU'MBER. *v. a.* [*out* and *number.*] To exceed in number.
The ladies came in so great a body to the opera, that they *outnumbered* the enemy. *Addison, Spect.*

To OUTMA'RCH. *v. a.* [*out* and *march.*] To leave behind in the march.
The horse *out-marched* the foot, which, by reason of the heat, was not able to use great expedition. *Clarendon.*

OU'TMOST. *adj.* [*out* and *most.*] Remotest from the middle.
Chaos retir'd,
As from her *outmost* works a broken foe. *Milton, P. L.*
If any man suppose that it is not reflected by the air, but by the *outmost* superficial parts of the glass, there is still the same difficulty. *Newton, Opt.*
The generality of men are readier to fetch a reason from the immense distance of the starry heavens, and the *outmost* walls of the world. *Bentley.*

To OUTPA'CE. *v. a.* [*out* and *pace.*] To outgo; to leave behind.
Orion's speed
Could not *outpace* thee; or the horse Laomedon did breed.
Chapman, Iliads.

To OUTPA'RAMOUR.* *v. a.* [*out* and *paramour.*] To exceed in keeping mistresses.
Wine loved I deeply; dice dearly; and in woman, *out-paramour'd* the Turk. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

OUTPA'RISH. *n. s.* [*out* and *parish.*] Parish not lying within the walls.
In the greater *outparishes* many of the poorer parishioners, through neglect, do perish for want of some heedful eye to overlook them, *Graunt.*

OUTPA'RT. *n. s.* [*out* and *part.*] Part remote from the centre or main body.
He is appointed to supply the bishop's jurisdiction and other judicial offices in the *outparts* of his diocese. *Ayliffe.*

To OUTPOI'SE.* *v. a.* [*out* and *poise.*] To outweigh.
If your parts of virtue, and your infirmities, were cast into a balance, I know the first would much *outpoise* the other.
Howell, Lett. i. v. 11.

OUTPO'RCH.* *n. s.* [*out* and *porch.*] An entrance.
Coming to the bishop with supplication into the salutatory, some *outporch* of the church. *Milton, of Ref. in Eng.* B. 2.

OUTPO'RT.* *n. s.* [*out* and *port.*] A port at some distance from the city of London. *Ash.*

OU'TPOST.* *n. s.* [*out* and *post.*]

1. A military station without the limits of the camp, or at a distance from the main body of the army.

2. Men placed at such a station.

To OUTPOU'R. *v. a.* [*out* and *pour.*] To emit; to send forth in a stream.
He looked and saw what number numberless
The city gates *outpour'd*; light armed troops
In coats of mail and military pride. *Milton, P. R.*

To OUTPRA'Y.* *v. a.* [*out* and *pray.*] To exceed in earnestness of prayer.
Mean time he sadly suffers in their grief,
Outweeps a hermit, and *outprays* a saint. *Dryden, Ann. Mir.*

To OUTPRE'ACH.* *v. a.* [*out* and *preach.*] To exceed in the power of preaching.
You would be very eloquent; able to *outpreach* all the orators you ever heard from the pulpit, to write more pathetical descriptions of the madness of a carnal life than from any more innocent speculator could be hoped for.
Hammond, Works, iv. 517.

To OUTPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*out* and *prize.*] To exceed in the value set upon it.
Either your unparagon'd mistress is dead, or
She's *outprized* by a trifle. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

OU'TRAGE.† *n. s.* [*outrage*, Fr. At first *oultrage*, both in old French and English; *ultragium*, low Lat. from *ultra*, beyond. This word also had formerly the accent on either syllable: it is now constantly on the first.]

1. Open violence; tumultuous mischief.
He toke quarrell of his *oultrage*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 2.
He wrought great *outrages*, wasting all the country where he went. *Spenser on Ireland.*
He doth himself in secret shrowd,
To fly the vengeance for his *outrage* due. *Spenser.*
In that beastly fury
He has been known to commit *outrage*,
And cherish factions. *Shakspeare, Timon.*
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd;
My charity is *outrage*. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

2. This word seems to be used by Philips for mere commotion, without any ill import, contrary to the universal use of writers.
See with what *outrage* from the frosty north,
The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings
In battailous array. *Philips.*

To OU'TRAGE. *v. a.* [*outrager*, French.] To injure violently or contumeliously; to insult roughly and tumultuously.
Ah heavens! that do this hideous act behold,
And heavenly virgin thus *outraged* see;
How can the vengeance just so long withhold! *Spenser.*
The news put divers young bloods into such a fury, as the English embassadors were not without peril to be *outraged*.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

Base and insolent minds *outrage* men, when they have hope of doing it without a return. *Atterbury.*

This interview *outrages* all decency; she forgets her modesty, and betrays her virtue, by giving too long an audience. *Broome.*

To OU'TRAGE. *v. n.* To commit exorbitancies. Not in use.

Three or four great ones in court will *outrage* in apparel, huge hose, monstrous hats, and garish colours. *Ascham.*

OUTRA'GIOUS.† *adj.* [*outrageux*, French.] It should, I think, be written *outrageous;* but the custom seems otherwise. Dr. Johnson. — So far from custom being otherwise, I find the ancient form of the word to be with *eous*, and not *ious.* Milton writes it both ways; in the passage cited, *outrageous.* See also OUTRAGIOUSLY, and OUTRAGIOUSNESS, where the termination of *eous* is abundantly shewn. Our old lexicography has also this form.

1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent.

Tyrannye is seygnorye vyolent and *oultrageous.*
Caxton, Boke of Good Maners, (1486,) f. ii. b.

Under him they committed divers the most *outragious* villanies, that a base multitude can imagine. *Sidney.*

As she went her tongue did walk,
In foul reproach and terms of vile despight,
Provoking him by her *outragious* talk,
To heap more vengeance on that wretched wight. *Spenser.*

They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss,
Outrageous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild. *Milton, P. L.*

When he knew his rival freed and gone,
He swells with wrath; he makes *outragious* moan:
He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground;
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*

2. Excessive; passing reason or decency.

The *outragious* decking of temples and churches with gold and silver. *Homilies, Serm. against Idolatry*, P. i.

My characters of Antony and Cleopatra, though they are favourable to them, have nothing of *outragious* panegyrick. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

3. Enormous; atrocious.

Think not, although in writing I prefer'd
The manner of thy vile *outragious* crimes,
That therefore I have forg'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

OUTRA'GIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *outragious.*]

1. Violently; tumultuously; furiously.

That people will have colour of employment given them, by which they will poll and spoil so *outragiously*, as the very enemy cannot do worse. *Spenser on Ireland.*

In labour of her grief *outrageously* distract.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 6.

Let lust burn never so *outragiously* for the present, yet age will in time chill those heats. *South.*

I am not one of those who think that the people are never in the wrong: They have been so, frequently and *outrageously*, both in other countries and in this.
Burke on the Cause of Discontents.

2. Excessively.

Dispende not too *outrageousely*, nor be not too scarce, so that thou be not bounde to thy tresour. Have therin attempraunce, and mesure, whiche in all thynges is prouffytable.
Ld. Rivers, Dictes and Sayings, sign. B. vii.

OUTRA'GIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *outragious.*] Fury; violence.

Outrageousness is not enduryng.
L. Rivers, Dictes, &c. sign. F. viii.

It would bridle the *outragiousness* of the flesh.
Homilies, Serm. on the Passion, P. ii.

Virgil, more discreet than Homer, has contented himself with the partiality of his deities, without bringing them to the *outragiousness* of blows. *Dryden.*

To OUTRA'ZE.* *v. a.* [*out* and *raze.*] To root out entirely.

Yet shall the axe of justice hew him down,
And level with the root his lofty crown:
No eye shall his *outraz'd* impression view,
Nor mortal know where such a glory grew.
Sandys, Paraphr. of Job.

OUTRE'.* *adj.* [French.] Extravagant; overstrained. A most affected and needless introduction of modern times.

Although this panegyric be somewhat *outré*, I am willing to subscribe to it. *Dr. Geddes, Lett. to the Bp. of London*, (1787.)

To OUTRE'ASON.* *v. a.* [*out* and *reason.*] To excel in reasoning; to reason beyond.

They step forth men of another spirit, great linguists, powerful disputants, able to cope with the Jewish Sanhedrim, to baffle their profoundest Rabbies, and to *outreason* the very Athenians. *South, Serm.* vii. 35.

To OUTRE'ACH. *v. a.* [*out* and *reach.*] To go beyond.

This usage is derived from so many descents of ages, that the cause and author *outreach* remembrance. *Carew.*

Our forefathers could never dream so high a crime as parricide, whereas this *outreaches* that fact, and exceeds the regular distinctions of murder. *Brown.*

To OUTRE'CKON.* *v. a.* [*out* and *reckon.*] To exceed in assumed computation.

The Egyptian priests pretended an exact chronology for some myriads of years; and the Chaldeans and Assyrians far *outreckon* them. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.

To OUTREI'GN.* *v. a.* [*out* and *reign.*] To reign through the whole of.

In wretched prison long he did remaine,
Till they *outreigned* had their utmost date.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. x. 45.

To OUTRI'DE.† *v. a.* [*out* and *ride.*] To pass by riding.

It boots not to persuade your majesty to betake yourself to your chariot, to *outride* the shower.
Bp. Hall, Way of Peace, Ded. to the King.

If you will send me to the farthest sea
To fetch you pearls, the sun shall not *outride*
My restlesse course; nor any jewels be
Treasur'd so deep in the profoundest main,
But I will dig them thence, and come again.
Beaumont, Psyche, (1651,) p. 11.

This advantage age from youth hath won,
As not to be *outridden*, though out-run. *Dryden.*

To OUTRI'DE.* *v. n.* To travel about on horseback, or in a vehicle.

By distance of place being rendered incapable of paying our respects to him, I am become a suitor to you to constitute an *outriding* lion, or (if you please) a jackall or two, to receive and remit our homage in a more particular manner than is hitherto provided. *Addison, Guard.* No. 118.

OUTRI'DER.† *n. s.* [from *out* and *rider.*]

1. A summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff. *Dict.*

2. One who travels about on horseback or in a vehicle.

There is needful to be an *outrider*, or riding surveyor, whose business should be to visit the ports and fleets.
Maydman, Naval Speculat. (1691,) p. 119.

OUTRI'GGER.* *n. s.* A naval word, signifying both a strong beam of timber fixed on the side of a ship to secure the mast in the act of careening, and a small boom occasionally used on the tops.

OUTRI'GHT. *adv.* [*out* and *right.*]

1. Immediately; without delay.

When these wretches had the ropes about their necks, the first was to be pardoned, the last hanged *outright.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. Completely.

By degrees accomplish'd in the beast,
He neigh'd *outright*, and all the steed exprest. *Addison.*

To OUTRI'VAL.* *v. a.* [*out* and *rival.*] To surpass in excellence.

There have been finer things spoken of Augustus than of any other man, all the wits of his age having tried to *outrival* one another upon that subject. *Addison, Guard.* No. 138.

OU'TROAD. *n. s.* [*out* and *road.*] Excursion.

He set horsemen and footmen, to the end that, issuing out, they might make *outroads* upon the ways of Judea. 1 *Mac.* xv. 41.

To OUTRO'AR. *v. a.* [*out* and *roar.*] To exceed in roaring.

O that I were
Upon the hill of Basan, to *outroar*
The horned herd! *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To OUTRO'OT. *v. a.* [*out* and *root.*] To extirpate; to eradicate.

Pernicious discord seems
Outrooted from our more than iron age;
Since none, not ev'n our kings, approach their temples
With any mark of war's destructive rage,
But sacrifice unarm'd. *Rowe, Amb. Stepmother.*

To OUTRU'N. *v. a.* [*out* and *run.*]

1. To leave behind in running.

By giving the house of Lancaster leave to breathe,
It will *outrun* you, father, in the end. *Shakspeare.*
The expedition of my violent love
Outruns the pauser reason. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
We may *outrun*,
By violent swiftness, that which we run at. *Shakspeare.*

When things are come to the execution, there is no secrecy comparably to celerity, like the motion of a bullet in the air, which flieth so swift as it *outruns* the eye. *Bacon.*

This advantage age from youth hath won,
As not to be out-ridden, though *outrun*. *Dryden.*

2. To exceed.

We *outrun* the present income, as not doubting to reimburse ourselves out of the profits of some future project. *Addison.*

To OUTSA'IL.† *v. a.* [*out* and *sail.*] To leave behind in sailing.

She may *outsail* me; I am a carvel to her. *Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.*

The word signifies a ship that *outsails* other ships. *Broome.*

OUTSCA'PE. *n. s.* [*out* and *scape.*] Power of escaping.

It past
Our powres to lift aside a log so vast,
As barr'd all *outscape*. *Chapman.*

To OUTSCO'RN. *v. a.* [*out* and *scorn.*] To bear down or confront by contempt; to despise; not to mind.

He strives in his little world of man t' *outscorn*
The to and fro conflicting wind and rain. *Shakspeare.*

To OUTSE'LL. *v. a.* [*out* and *sell.*]

1. To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold; to sell at a higher rate than another.

It would soon improve to such a height as to *outsell* our neighbours, and thereby advance the proportion of our exported commodities. *Temple.*

2. To gain a higher price.

Her pretty action did *outsel* her gift,
And yet enrich'd it too. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

OU'TSET.* *n. s.* [*out* and *set.*] Opening; beginning.

These masters, at least in the *outset* of their strains, were careful to preserve air. *Mason on Ch. Musick*, p. 140.

To OUTSHI'NE. *v. a.* [*out* and *shine.*]

1. To emit lustre.

Witness my son, now in the shade of death;
Whose bright *outshining* beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkness folded up. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

2. To excel in lustre.

By Shakspeare's, Jonson's, Fletcher's lines,
Our stage's lustre Rome's *outshines*. *Denham.*

Beauty and greatness are so eminently joined in your royal highness, that it were not easy for any but a poet to determine which of them *outshines* the other. *Dryden.*

Homer does not only *outshine* all other poets in the variety, but also in the novelty of his characters. *Addison.*

We should see such as would *outshine* the rebellious part of their fellow-subjects, as much in their gallantry as in their cause. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Such accounts are a tribute due to the memory of those only, who have *outshone* the rest of the world by their rank as well as their virtues. *Atterbury.*

Happy you!
Whose charms as far all other nymphs *outshine*,
As other's gardens are excell'd by thine. *Pope.*

To OUTSHO'OT. *v. a.* [*out* and *shoot.*]

1. To exceed in shooting.

The forward youth
Will learn to *outshoot* you in your proper bow. *Dryden.*

2. To shoot beyond.

Men are resolved never to *outshoot* their forefathers' mark; but write one after another, and so the dance goes round in a circle. *Norris.*

To OUTSHU'T.* *v. a.* [*out* and *shut.*] To exclude.

He *outshuts* my prayer. *Donne, Div. Poems*, ch. 3.

OUTSI'DE. *n. s.* [*out* and *side.*]

1. Superficies; surface; external part.

What pity that so exquisite an *outside* of a head should not have one grain of sense in it. *L'Estrange.*

The leathern *outside*, boisterous as it was,
Gave way and bent. *Dryden.*

2. Extreme part; part remote from the middle.

Hold an arrow in a flame for the space of ten pulses, and when it cometh forth, those parts which were on the *outsides* of the flame are blacked and turned into a coal. *Bacon.*

3. Superficial appearance.

You shall find his vanities forespent
Were but the *outside* of the Roman Brutus,
Covering discretion with a coat of folly. *Shakspeare.*

The ornaments of conversation, and the *outside* of fashionable manners, will come in their due time. *Locke.*

Created beings see nothing but our *outside*, and can therefore only frame a judgment of us from our exterior actions. *Addison, Spect.*

4. The utmost. A barbarous use.

Two hundred load upon an acre, they reckon the *outside* of what is to be laid. *Mortimer, Husb.*

5. Person; external man.

Fortune forbid, my *outside* have not charm'd her. *Shakspeare.*

Your *outside* promiseth as much as can be expected from a gentleman. *Bacon.*

What admir'st thou, what transports thee so?
An *outside*? fair, no doubt, and worthy well
Thy cherishing and thy love. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Outer side; part not inclosed.

I threw open the door of my chamber, and found the family standing on the *outside*. *Spectator.*

To OUTSI'T. *v. a.* [*out* and *sit.*] To sit beyond the time of any thing.

He that prolongs his meals, and sacrifices his time, as well as his other conveniences, to his luxury, how quickly does he *outsit* his pleasure! *South.*

To OUTSKI'P.* *v. a.* [*out* and *skip.*] To avoid by flight.

Thou lost thyself, child Drusus, when thou thought'st
Thou could'st *outskip* my vengeance, or outstand
The power I had to crush thee into air. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

OU'TSKIRT.* *n. s.* [*out* and *skirt.*] Suburb; outpart.

It [the plague] appeared to be only in the *outskirts* of the town, and in the most obscure alleys. *Ld. Clarendon, Life*, ii. 476.

To OUTSLE'EP. *v. a.* [*out* and *sleep.*] To sleep beyond.

Lovers, to bed; 'tis almost fairy time;
I fear we shall *outsleep* the coming morn. *Shakspeare.*

To OUTSO'AR.* *v. a.* [*out* and *soar.*] To soar beyond.

Let them clog their wings with the remembrance of those who have *outsoared* them, not in vain opinion, but true worth.
Gov. of the Tongue, § 9.

To OUTSO'UND.* *v. a.* [*out* and *sound.*] To exceed in sound.

The hammers and melody of the instruments might *outsound* the din within him. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 634.

To OUTSPE'AK. *v. a.* [*out* and *speak.*] To speak something beyond; to exceed.

Rich stuffs and ornaments of houshold
I find at such proud rate, that it *outspeaks*
Possession of a subject. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

To OUTSPO'RT. *v. a.* [*out* and *sport.*] To sport beyond.

Let's teach ourselves that honourable stop
Not to *outsport* discretion. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

To OUTSPRE'AD. *v. a.* [*out* and *spread.*] To extend; to diffuse.

With sails *outspread* we fly. *Pope.*

To OUTSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*out* and *stand.*]

1. To support; to resist.

Each could demolish the other's work with ease enough, but not a man of them tolerably defend his own; which was sure never to *outstand* the first attack that was made.
Woodward.

2. To stand beyond the proper time.

I have *outstood* my time, which is material
To th' tender of our present. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

To OUTSTA'ND. *v. n.* To protuberate from the main body.

To OUTSTA'RE. *v. a.* [*out* and *stare.*] To face down; to browbeat; to outface with effrontery.

I would *outstare* the sternest eyes that look,
To win thee, lady. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
These curtain'd windows, this self-prison'd eye,
Outstares the lids of large-lookt tyranny. *Crashaw.*

OUTSTRE'ET. *n. s.* [*out* and *street.*] Street in the extremities of a town.

To OUTSTRE'TCH. *v. a.* [*out* and *stretch.*] To extend; to spread out.

Make him stand upon the mole-hill,
That caught at mountains with *out-stretched* arms. *Shakspeare.*
Out-stretched he lay on the cold ground and oft
Curs'd his creation, *Milton, P. L.*
A mountain, at whose verdant feet
A spacious plain, *out-stretch'd* in circuit wide,
Lay pleasant. *Milton, P. R.*
Does Theseus burn,
And must not she with *out-stretch'd* arms receive him?
And with an equal ardour meet his vows? *Smith.*

To OUTSTRI'DE.* *v. a.* [*out* and *stride.*] To surpass in striding.

Outstriding the colossus of the sun.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

To OU'TSTRIP.† *v. a.* [This word Skinner derives from *out* and *spritzen*, to *spout*, German. I know not whether it might not have been originally *out-trip*, the *s* being afterward inserted. Dr. Johnson.—It can hardly have been *out-trip*; and I should think the derivation of Skinner, plausible as it is, might give place to *out* and the Sax. ſpꞃýtan, to *shoot out*, to *sprout*, and thence to spring forward, or beyond, might easily be adopted.] To outgo; to leave behind in a race.

If thou wilt *out-strip* death, go cross the seas,
And live with Richmond from the reach of hell. *Shakspeare.*
Do not smile at me, that I boast her off;
For thou shalt find she will *out-strip* all praise,
And make it halt behind her. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
Thou both their graces in thyself hast more
Out-stript than they did, all that went before. *B. Jonson.*
My soul, more earnestly releas'd,
Will *out-strip* hers; as bullets flown before
A later bullet may o'ertake, the powder being more. *Donne.*
A fox may be outwitted, and a hare *outstript*. *L'Estrange.*

He got the start of them in point of obedience, and thereby *out-stript* them at length in point of knowledge. *South.*

With such array Harpalice bestrode
Her Thracian courser, and *out-strip'd* the rapid flood. *Dryden.*

To OUTSWEA'R. *v. a.* [*out* and *swear.*] To overpower by swearing.

We shall have old swearing,
But we'll outface them, and *outswear* them too. *Shakspeare.*

To OUTSWE'ETEN. *v. a.* [*out* and *sweeten.*] To excel in sweetness.

The leaf of eglantine, which not to slander,
Out-sweeten'd not thy breath. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

To OUTSWE'LL.* *v. a.* [*out* and *swell.*] To overflow.

A sad text in a sadder time; in which the rivers of Babylon swelled not so high with inundation of water in the letter, as the waters in the metaphor, *outswelling* and breaking down their banks, have overflown both our church and state.
Hewyt, Serm. (1658,) p. 185.

OUTTAKE.* *prep.* [*out* and *take.*] Except. Obsolete.

Of every witte somwhat he can,
Outtake that hym lacketh rule
His own estate to guyde. *Gower, Conf. Am. B.* 5.
All was golde men myght se,
Outtake the fethers and the tre. *Chaucer, Rom. R.*

To OUTTA'LK. *v. a.* [*out* and *talk.*] To overpower by talk.

This gentleman will *outtalk* us all. *Shakspeare.*

To OUTTO'NGUE. *v. a.* [*out* and *tongue.*] To bear down by noise.

Let him do his spite,
My services which I have done the signiory
Shall *outtongue* his complaints. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

To OUTTO'P.* *v. a.* [*out* and *top.*] To overtop; to make of less importance; to obscure.

The treasurer began then to *outtop me*; and appeared to my thoughts likely enough, by his daring and boldness, in time to do as much to your grace. *Ld. Keeper Williams, Lett.* 1624, Cab. p. 94.

To OUTVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*out* and *value.*] To transcend in price.

He gives us in this life an earnest of expected joys, that *outvalues* and transcends all those momentary pleasures it requires us to forsake. *Boyle.*

To OUTVE'NOM. *v. a.* [*out* and *venom.*] To exceed in poison.

'Tis slander;
Whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose tongue
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

To OUTVI'E.† *v. a.* [*out* and *vie.* Dr. Johnson.—Bp. Hurd has made the following sound observation upon Addison's use of this word. "To *vye* is to contend with; to *out-vye*, to *out-do* any one, in *vyeing* with him. But the word seems to be of an ill composition, and should not, I think, be used thus *absolutely*. If employed at all, it should be in some such way as this: 'in the affectation of pomp and pageantry he *outvied* others, i. e. in *this respect*, he strove or contended beyond them.' I know not if Addison had any authority for the use of it: he had, perhaps, done better to use the common word *outstrip*." Note on Addison's Remarks on Italy.] To exceed; to surpass; to outstrip.

For folded flocks on fruitful plains,
Fair Britain all the world *outvies*. *Dryden.*

One of these petty sovereigns will be still endeavouring to equal the pomp of greater princes, as well as to *outvie* those of his own rank. *Addison.*

To OUTVI'LLAIN. *v. a.* [*out* and *villain.*] To exceed in villany.

He hath *outvillain'd* villainy so far, that the rarity redeems him. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

To OUTVOI'CE. *v. a.* [*out* and *voice.*] To out-roar; to exceed in clamour.

The English beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps *out-voice* the deep-mouth'd sea. *Shakspeare.*

To OUTVO'TE. *v. a.* [*out* and *vote.*] To conquer by plurality of suffrages.

They were *out-voted* by other sects of philosophers, neither for fame, nor number less than themselves. *South.*

To OUTWA'LK.† *v. a.* [*out* and *walk.*]

1. To leave one in walking.
2. To exceed the walking of a spectre. See the 5th sense of *To* WALK.

Have I ——— outwatch'd,
Yea, and *outwalked* any ghost alive
In solitary circle, worn my boots,
Knees, arms, and elbows out! *B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.*

OUTWA'LL. *n. s.* [*out* and *wall.*]

1. Outward part of a building.
2. Superficial appearance.

For confirmation that I am much more
Than my *outwall*, open this purse and take
What it contains. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

OU'TWARD. *adj.* [urpeapd, Saxon.]

1. Materially external.
2. External; opposed to *inward*: visible.

If these shews be not *outward*, which of you
But is four Volscians? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Oh what may man within him hide,
Though angel on the *outward* side! *Shakspeare.*

His calls and invitations of us to that repentance, not only *outward*, in the ministry of the word, but also inward, by the motions of the spirit. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

He took a low'ring leave: but who can tell
What *outward* hate might inward love conceal? *Dryden.*

3. Extrinsick; adventitious.

Princes have their titles for their glories,
An *outward* honour, for an inward toil. *Shakspeare.*
Part in peace, and having mourn'd your sin
For *outward* Eden lost, find paradise within. *Dryden.*

4. Foreign, not intestine.

It was intended to raise an *outward* war to join with some sedition within doors. *Hayward.*

5. Tending to the out-parts.

The fire will force its *outward* way,
Or, in the prison pent, consume the prey. *Dryden.*

6. [In theology.] Carnal; corporeal; not spiritual.

When the soul being inwardly moved to lift itself up by prayer, the *outward* man is surprized in some other posture; God will rather look to the inward motions of the mind, than to the *outward* form of the body. *Duppa.*

We may also pray against temporal punishments, that is, any *outward* affliction, but this with submission to God's will, according to the example of Christ. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

OU'TWARD. *n. s.* External form.

I do not think
So fair an *outward*, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

OU'TWARD. *adv.*

1. To foreign parts: as, a ship *outward* bound.
2. To the outer parts.

OU'TWARDLY. *adv.* [from *outward.*]

1. Externally: opposed to *inwardly.*

That which inwardly each man should be, the church *outwardly* ought to testify. *Hooker.*

Griev'd with disgrace, remaining in their fears:
However seeming *outwardly* content,
Yet th' inward touch their wounded honour bears. *Daniel.*

2. In appearance not sincerely.

Many wicked men are often touched with some inward reverence for that goodness which they cannot be persuaded to practise; nay, which they *outwardly* seem to despise. *Sprat.*

OU'TWARDS. *adv.* Towards the outparts.

Do not black bodies conceive heat more easily from light than those of other colours do, by reason that the light falling on them is not reflected *outwards*, but enters the bodies, and is often reflected and refracted within them until it be stifled and lost? *Newton, Opt.*

To OUTWA'TCH.* *v. a.* [*out* and *watch.*] To surpass in watchfulness.

Have I —— *outwatch'd*,
Yea, and outwalked any ghost alive! *B. Jonson, Fort. Isles.*
Or let my lamp at midnight hour
Be seen in some high lonely tower,
Where I may oft *out-watch* the Bear
With thrice-great Hermes. *Milton, Il Pens.*

To OUTWE'AR.† *v. a.* [*out* and *wear.*]

1. To wear out.

He —
To live, and to encrease his race, himself *outwears.* *Donne, Progr. of the Soul.*

2. To pass tediously.

By the stream, if I the night *out-wear*,
Thus spent already how shall nature bear
The dews descending and nocturnal air. *Pope.*

3. To last longer than something else.

To OUTWE'ED. *v. a.* [*out* and *weed.*] To extirpate as a weed.

Wrath is a fire, and jealousy a weed:
The sparks soon quench, the springing weed *out-weed.* *Spenser.*

To OUTWE'EP.* *v. a.* [*out* and *weep.*] To exceed in weeping.

Meanwhile he sadly suffers in their grief,
Outweeps a hermit, and outprays a saint. *Dryden, Ann. Mir.*
His cries *outwept* his widest wound. *Davenant, Gondibert, B. ii. C. 2.*

To OUTWE'IGH. *v. a.* [*out* and *weigh.*]

1. To exceed in gravity.

These instruments require so much strength for the supporting of the weight to be moved, as may be equal unto it, besides that other super-added power whereby it is *outweighed* and moved. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

2. To preponderate; to excel in value or influence.

If any think brave death *out-weighs* bad life,
Let him express his disposition. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
All your care is for your prince I see,
Your truth to him *out-weighs* your love to me. *Dryden*

Whenever he finds the hardship of his slavery *out-weigh* the value of his life, it is in his power, by resisting the will of his master, to draw on himself the death he desires. *Locke.*

The marriage of the clergy is attended with the poverty of some of them, which is balanced and *out-weighed* by many single advantages. *Atterbury.*

To OUTWE'LL. *v. a.* [*out* and *well.*] To pour out. Not in use.

As when old father Nilus gins to swell,
With timely pride about the Ægyptian vale,
His fattie waves do fertile sline *outwell*,
And overflow each plain and lowly dale. *Spenser.*

OUTWE'NT.* See *To* OUTGO.

To OUTWI'N.* *v. a.* [*out* and *win.*] To get out of.

It is a darksome delve far under ground,
With thorns and barren brakes environd round,
That none the same may easily *outwin*;
Yet many waies to enter may be found,
But none to issue forth when one is in. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. i. 20.*

To OUTWI'ND.* *v. a.* [*out* and *wind.*] To extricate; to unloose.

When shalt thou once *outwind*
Thyself from this sad yoke? *More, Life of the Soul, ii. 71.*

To OUTWI'NG.* *v. a.* [*out* and *wing.*] To outstrip; to outgo.

His courser springs
O'er hills and lawns, and even a wish *outwings.*
Garth, Ov. Met. 14.

My song the midnight raven has *outwing'd.*
Young, Night Th. 9.

To OUTWI'T. *v. a.* [*out* and *wit.*] To cheat; to overcome by stratagem.

The truer hearted any man is, the more liable he is to be imposed on; and then the world calls it *out-witting* a man, when he is only out-knaved. *L'Estrange.*

Justice forbids defrauding, or going beyond our brother in any manner, when we can over-reach and *out-wit* him in the same. *Kettlewell.*

After the death of Crassus, Pompey found himself *out-witted* by Cæsar and broke with him. *Dryden.*

Nothing is more equal in justice, and indeed more natural in the direct consequence of effects and causes, than for men wickedly wise to *out-wit* themselves; and for such as wrestle with Providence, to trip up their own heels. *South.*

OU'TWORK.† *n. s.* [*out* and *work.*] Parts of a fortification next the enemy; any work raised outwardly to fortify or defend.

Take care of our *out-work*, the navy royal, which are the walls of the kingdom; and every great ship is an impregnable fort; and our many safe and commodious ports as the redoubts to secure them. *Bacon.*

When the soul is beaten from its first station, and the mounds and *outworks* of virtue are once broken down, it becomes quite another thing from what it was before. *South, Serm.* ii. 369.

Death hath taken in the *out-works*,
And now assails the fort; I feel, I feel him,
Gnawing my heart-strings. *Denham.*

OUTWO'RN. *part.* [from *out-wear.*] Consumed or destroyed by use.

Better at home lie bed-rid, idle,
Inglorious, unemploy'd, with age *out-worn.* *Milton, S. A.*

To OUTWO'RTH. *v. a.* [*out* and *worth.*] To excel in value.

A beggar's book
Outworths a noble's blood. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

To OUTWRE'ST. *v. a.* [*out* and *wrest.*] To extort by violence.

The growing anguish
Rankled so sore and fester'd inwardly,
Till that the truth thereof I did *outwrest.* *Spenser.*

OUTWROU'GHT. *part.* [*out* and *wrought.*] Outdone; exceeded in efficacy.

In your violent acts,
The fall of torrents and the noise of tempests,
The boyling of Carybdis, the sea's wildness,
The eating force of flames, and wings of winds,
Be all *outwrought* by your transcendent furies. *B. Jonson.*

To OUTZA'NY.* *v. a.* [*out* and *zany.*] To exceed in buffoonery.

O, run not proud of this: yet, take thy due:
Thou dost *outzany* Cokely. *B. Jonson, Epigr.* 130.

To OWE. *v. a.* [*eg aa*, I *owe*, or I *ought*, Icelandick.]

1. To be obliged to pay; to be indebted.

I *owe* you much, and, like a witless youth,
That which I *owe* is lost. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Let none seek needless causes to approve
The faith they *owe.* *Milton, P. L.*

A son *owes* help and honour to his father; and is a subject less indebted to the king. *Holyday.*

All your parts of pious duty done,
You *owe* your Ormond nothing but a son. *Dryden.*

Thou hast deserv'd more love than I can show,
But 'tis thy fate to give, and mine to *owe.* *Dryden*

If, upon the general balance of trade, English merchants *owe* to foreigners one hundred thousand pounds, if commodities do not, our money must go out to pay it. *Locke.*

2. To be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for.

By me upheld, that he may know how frail
His fall'n condition is, and to me *owe*
All his deliverance, and to none but me. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To have from any thing as the consequence of a cause.

O deem thy fall not *ow'd* to man's decree,
Jove hated Greece, and punish'd Greece in thee. *Pope.*

4. To possess; to be the right owner of. For *owe*, which is, in this sense, obsolete, we now use *own.*

Thou dost here usurp
The name thou *ow'st* not, and hast put thyself
Upon this island as a spy. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Fate, shew thy force; ourselves we do not *owe*;
What is decreed must be; and be this so. *Shakspeare.*

Nor poppy nor mandragora,
Not all the drowsy sirups of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou *owed'st* yesterday. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

If any happy eye
This roving wanton shall descry,
Let the finder surely know
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that *owe*
The winged wand'rer. *Crashaw.*

To OWE.* *v. n.* To be bound or obliged.

The ryche man *oweth* of dutye to doo his mercy upon the poore creature. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* p. 14.

OWING. *part.* [from *owe.* A practice has long prevailed among writers, to use *owing*, the active participle of *owe*, in a passive sense, for *owed* or *due.* Of this impropriety some writers were aware, and having no quick sense of the force of English words, have used *due*, in the sense of consequence or imputation, which by other writers is only used of *debt.* We say that money is *due* to me; they say likewise, the effect is *due* to the cause.]

1. Consequential.

This was *owing* to an indifference to the pleasures of life, and an aversion to the pomps of it. *Atterbury.*

2. Due as a debt. Here *due* is undoubtedly the proper word.

You are both too bold;
I'll teach you all what's *owing* to your queen. *Dryden.*

The debt, *owing* from one country to the other, cannot be paid without real effects sent thither to that value. *Locke.*

3. Imputable to, as an agent.

If we estimate things, what in them is *owing* to nature, and what to labour, we shall find in most of them $\frac{99}{100}$ to be on the account of labour. *Locke.*

The custom of particular impeachments was not limited any more than that of struggles between nobles and commons, the ruin of Greece was *owing* to the former, as that of Rome was to the latter. *Swift.*

OWL.† } *n. s.* [ule, Saxon; *hulote*, French and
O'WLET. } Scottish. Dr. Johnson. — Icel. *yla* or *ylgia*, an owl, from *yla*, to cry out. See *To* HOWL.] A bird that flies about in the night and catches mice.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and *owlet's* wing
For a charm. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Return to her!
No! rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To be a comrade with the wolf and *owl.* *Shakspeare.*

'Twas when the dog-star's unpropitious ray
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd every bay;
Sick was the sun, the *owl* forsook his bower. *Pope, Dunciad.*

Then lady Cynthia, mistress of the shade,
Goes, with the fashionable *owls*, to bed. *Young.*

OWL-LIGHT.* *n. s.* [*owl* and *light.*] Glimmering light; twilight.

Church-history making an important part of our theologic studies, the antiquarian, who delights to solace himself in the benighted days of monkish *owl-light*, sometimes passes for the divine. *Warburton, Charge to the Clergy,* (1761.)

Owl-like.* *adj.* Resembling an owl in look or quality.

Now like an *owl-like* watchman he must walk. *Donne, Sat.* 2.
At this deep Sidrophel look'd wise;
And, staring round with *owl-like* eyes,
He put his face into a posture
Of sapience, and began to bluster. *Hudibras*, ii. iii.

O'wler. *n. s.* One who carries contraband goods: in the legal sense, one that carries out wool illicitely. Perhaps from the necessity of carrying on an illicit trade by night: but rather, I believe, a corruption of *wooller*, by a colloquial neglect of the *w*, such as is often observed in *woman*, and by which *goodwife* is changed to *goody*. *Wooler*, *ooller*, *owler*.

By running goods, these graceless *owlers* gain. *Swift.*
We understand, by some *owlers*, old people die in France. *Tatler.*

O'wling.* *n. s.* An offence against publick trade.

Offences against publick trade are felonious, or not felonious. Of the first sort is *owling*, so called from its being usually carried on in the night, which is the offence of transporting wool or sheep out of the kingdom. *Blackstone.*

O'wlish.* *adj.* [from *owl*.] Resembling an owl.

Every one, while it lasted, was very gay and busy in the morning, and very *owlish* and very tipsy at night. *Gray to Dr. Wharton*, (1749.)

OWN.† *n. s.* [aȝen, Saxon; *eygen*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — M. Goth. *aigin*, *aihn*; Icel. *aigan*, from *eigia*, possidere. Serenius. Thus *own* from the obsolete *owe*, to possess.]

1. This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their. It seems to be a substantive; as, *my own*, *my peculiar*: but is, in reality, the participle passive of the verb *owe*, in the participle *owe* or *own*: *my own*; the thing *owned* by, or belonging to me.

Inachus in his cave alone,
Wept not another's losses, but his *own*. *Dryden.*

2. It is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration.

I yet never was forsworn,
Scarcely have coveted what was my *own*. *Shakspeare.*
Every nation made gods of their *own*, and put them in high places. *2 Kings*, xvii. 29.
For my *own* share one beauty I design,
Engage your honours that she shall be mine. *Dryden.*
It is conceit rather than understanding, if it must be under the restraint of receiving and holding opinions by the authority of any thing but their *own* perceived evidence. *Locke.*
Will she thy linen wash, or hosen darn,
And knit thee gloves made of her *own* spun yarn. *Gay.*
Passion and pride were to her soul unknown,
Convinc'd that virtue only is our *own*. *Pope.*

3 Sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradistinction; domestick; not foreign: mine, his, or yours; not another's.

These toils abroad, these tumults with his *own*,
Fell in the revolution of one year. *Daniel.*
There's nothing sillier than a crafty knave outwitted, and beaten at his *own* play. *L'Estrange.*

To **Own.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To acknowledge; to avow for one's own.

When you come, find me out,
And *own* me for your son. *Dryden, Cleom.*

2. To possess; to claim; to hold by right.

Tell me, ye Trojans, for that name you *own*;
Nor is your course upon our coasts unknown. *Dryden.*
Others on earth o'er human race preside,
Of these the chief, the care of nations *own*,
And guard with arms divine the British throne. *Pope.*

3. To avow.

Nor hath it been thus only amongst the most civilized nations; but the barbarous Indians likewise have *owned* that tradition. *Wilkins.*
I'll venture out alone,
Since you, fair princess, my protection *own*. *Dryden.*

4. To confess; not to deny.

Make this truth so evident, that those who are unwilling to *own* it may yet be ashamed to deny it. *Tillotson.*
Others will *own* their weakness of understanding. *Locke.*
It must be *owned*, that, generally speaking, good parents are never more fond of their daughters, than when they see them too fond of themselves. *Law.*

O'wnership. *n. s.* [from *owner*.] Property; rightful possession.

In a real action, the proximate cause is the property or *ownership* of the thing in controversy. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

O'wner. *n. s.* [from *own*.] One to whom any thing belongs; master; rightful possessor.

A bark
Stays but till her *owner* comes aboard. *Shakspeare.*
It is not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls in spight of me the *owner*,
But thou wilt brave me. *Shakspeare.*
Here shew favour, because it happeneth that the *owner* hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years' profit of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process against him. *Bacon.*
They intend advantage of my labours
With no small profit daily to my *owners*. *Milton, S. A.*
These wait the *owners* last despair,
And what's permitted to the flames invade. *Dryden.*
A freehold, though but in ice and snow, will make the *owner* pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it. *Addison, Freeholder.*
That small muscle draws the nose upwards, when it expresses the contempt which the *owner* of it has upon seeing any thing he does not like. *Addison, Spect.*
Victory hath not made us insolent, nor have we taken advantage to gain any thing beyond the honour of restoring every one's right to their just *owners*. *Atterbury.*
What is this wit, which must our cares employ?
The *owner*'s wife, that other men enjoy. *Pope.*

Owre. *n. s.* [*urus jubatus*, Lat.] A beast. *Ainsworth.*

OX.† *n. s.* plur. *oxen*. [oxa, Saxon; *oxe*, Danish. Dr. Johnson. — " M. Goth. *auhs*; Icel. *oxe*, *uxe*, taurus; Cambr. *ych*, bos; ab Icel. *aka*, Sueth. *aeka*, currum agere. Sic Sueth. *ock*, jumentum; Icel. *oke*, jugales; ab *aukan*; Sueth. *oeka*, augere, ut sit quasi multiplicator gregis. Wacht." Serenius. — " Videri possunt affinia Græco ἄυξω vel αὐξάνω, *augeo*; quòd proavi nostri, quorum opes in *gregibus* potissimùm atque *armentis* consistebant, rem suam familiarem ex frequentiore bubuli pecoris foeturâ ingens incrementum capere judicarent. Ex *auhs* (Goth.) interim factum est *ox*; nam *hs* (Goth.) plerumque mutatur in *x*." Junii Goth. Gloss.]

1. The general name for black cattle.

The black *ox* hath not trod on his foot. *Camden.*
Sheep run not half so tim'rous from the wolf,
Or horse or *oxen* from the leopard,
As you fly from your oft-subdued slaves. *Shakspeare.*
I saw the river Clitumnus, celebrated by the poets for making cattle white that drink of it. The inhabitants of that country have still the same opinion, and have a great many *oxen* of a whitish colour to confirm them in it. *Addison.*

2. A castrated bull.

The horns of *oxen* and cows are larger than the bulls; which is caused by abundance of moisture. *Bacon.*
Although there be naturally more males than females, yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, *oxen*, and weathers, there are fewer. *Graunt.*
The field is spacious I design to sow,
With *oxen* far unfit to draw the plough. *Dryden.*

The frowning-bull
And ox half-raised. *Thomson, Summer.*

O'X-LIKE.* *adj.* Resembling an ox in look or quality.

I made the might elephant,
Who, *ox-like*, feeds on every herb and plant.
Sandys, Paraphr. of Job.
With *ox-like* eyes. *Pope, Dunciad.*

OXBANE. *n. s.* [*buphonos.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

O'XEYE.† *n. s.* [*buphthalmus.*] A plant. *Miller.*

Bring corn-flag, tulips, and Adonis' flower,
Fair *oxeye*, goldy-locks, and columbine. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

O'XEYED.* *adj.* [*ox* and *eye.*] Having large or full eyes, like those of an ox.

Homer useth that epithet of *oxeyed*, in describing Juno, because a round black eye is the best.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 472.

O'XFLY. *n. s.* [from *ox* and *fly*; *talbanus*, Lat.] A fly of a particular kind.

O'XGANG *of land.*† *n. s.* Ordinarily taken for fifteen acres. It is sometimes called *oxgate*; and in the north, corruptly, *osken.*

A carucate of land contains 100 acres; eight *oxgangs* make a carucate; and every *oxgang* contains fifteen acres.
Kelham, Domesday Book Illustr. p. 169.

O'XHEAL. *n. s.* [*hellebori nigri radix.*] A plant.
Ainsworth.

O'XLIP.† *n. s.* [Sax. oxan-ſlippa, primula veris. This word should therefore be written *oxslip*; though Dr. Johnson, overpassing the Saxon word, has given it *oxlip*; as the editors of Shakspeare also have.] The same with *cowslip*, a vernal flower.

A bank whereon the wild thyme blows,
Where *oxlip* and the nodding violet grows. *Shakspeare.*
The cowslip then they couch, and th' *oxslip*, for her meet.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 15.

O'XSTALL. *n. s.* [*ox* and *stall.*] A stand for oxen.

O'XTER.* *n. s.* [oxtan, Sax. probably from the Lat. *axilla.*] The arm-pit. Common in the north of England.

O'XTONGUE. *n. s.* [*buglossa.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

O'XYCRATE. *n. s.* [ὀξύκρατον, *oxycrat*, Fr. ὀξὺς and κεράω.] A mixture of water and vinegar.

Apply a mixture of the same powder, with a compress prest out of *oxycrate*, and a suitable bandage. *Wiseman.*

O'XYGEN.* *n. s.* [ὀξὺς and γείνομαι, Gr. *oxygene*, Fr.] A principle existing in the air, of which it forms the respirable part, and which is also necessary to combustion. *Oxygen*, by combining with bodies, makes them acid; whence its name, signifying generator of acids.

O'XYGON.* *n. s.* [ὀξὺς and γώνια, Gr. *oxygone*, Fr.] A triangle having three acute angles.

O'XYMEL.† *n. s.* [oxumelle, Saxon; *oximel*, old Fr. ὀξύμελι, Gr. ὀξὺς, and μέλι.] A mixture of vinegar and honey.

In fevers, the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates, were ptisans and decoctions of some vegetables, with *oxymel* or the mixture of honey and vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

OXYMO'RON.† *n. s.* [ὀξύμωρον.] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word.

Some elegant figures, and tropes of rhetorick, biting sarcasms, sly ironies, strong metaphors, lofty hyperboles, paronomasies, *oxymorons*, lie very near upon the confines of jocularity. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 14.

OXY'RRHODINE. *n. s.* [ὀξυῤῥόδινον, ὀξὺς and ῥόδον.] A mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses.

The spirits, opiates, and cool things, readily compose *oxyrrhodines.* *Floyer on the Humours.*

O'YER. *n. s.* [*oyer*, old French, to hear.] A court of *oyer* and terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.

OYE'S. [*oyez*, *hear ye*, Fr.] Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick criers both in England and Scotland. It is thrice repeated.

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
Attend your office and your quality.
Crier hobgoblin make the fairy *O yes.* *Shakspeare.*
O yes! if any happy eye
This roving wanton shall descry;
Let the finder surely know
Mine is the wag. *Crashaw.*

O'YLETHOLE. *n. s.* See EYELET. [It may be written *olyet*, from *oeillet*, French; but *eyelet* seems better.]

Distinguish'd slashes deck the great,
As each excels in birth or state;
His *oyletholes* are more and ampler,
The king's own body was a sampler. *Prior.*

O'YSTER.† *n. s.* [oſtra, oſtre, Saxon; *oystre*, old Fr.] A bivalve testaceous fish.

I will not lend thee a penny—
—Why then the world's mine *oyster* which I with sword will open. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

Rich honesty dwells like your miser, sir, in a poor house; as your pearl in your foul *oyster.* *Shakspeare.*

Another mass held a kind of *oyster* shell, and other bivalves. *Woodward on Fossils.*

There may be many ranks of beings in the invisible world as superior to us, as we are superior to all the ranks of being in this visible world; though we descend below the *oyster* to the least animated atoms discovered by microscopes.
Watts, Improv. of the Mind.

Where *oyster* tubs in rows
Are rang'd beside the posts, there stay thy haste. *Gay.*

O'YSTERWENCH.† }
O'YSTERWIFE. }
O'YSTERWOMAN. } *n. s.* [*oyster* and *wench*, or *woman.*] A woman whose business is to sell oysters. Proverbially, a low woman.

Off goes his bonnet to an *oysterwench.* *Shakspeare.*
Who can despair to see another thrive
By loan of twelve-pence to an *oysterwive*? *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iv. 2.
The *oysterwomen* lock'd their fish up,
And trudg'd away to cry, No bishop. *Hudibras.*

OZÆ'NA. *n. s.* [ὄζαινα, from ὄζω, Greek; *ozene*, Fr.] An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench. *Quincy.*

P.

P Is a labial consonant, formed by a slight compression of the anteriour part of the lips; as, *pull*, *pelt*. It is confounded by the Germans and Welsh with *b*: it has an uniform sound: it is sometimes mute before *t*; as *accompt*, *receipt*; but the mute *p* is in modern orthography commonly omitted.

PA'AGE.* *n. s.* [old French, *paage*; low *Lat. paagium.*] A toll for passage through the grounds of another person. Obsolete.

Trade was restrained, or the privilege granted, on the payment of tolls, passages, *paages*, pontages, and innumerable other vexatious imposts, of which only the barbarous and almost unintelligible names subsist at this day. *Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist.* B. 3. ch. 5.

PA'BULAR. *adj.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] Affording aliment or provender.

PABULA'TION.† *n. s.* [*pabulum*, Latin.] The act of feeding or procuring provender. *Cockeram.*

PA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] Alimental; affording aliment.

We doubt the air is the *pabulous* supply of fire, much less that flame is properly air kindled. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PA'BULUM.† *n. s.* [*Latin.*] Food; support. A technical word.

Which seems the sole use of oil, air, or any other thing that vulgarly passeth for a *pabulum* or food of that element, [fire.] *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 197.

PACA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *paco*, Latin.] The act of appeasing. Not in use. *Bailey.*

PACE. *n. s.* [*pas*, Fr.]

1. Step; single change of the foot in walking.

Behind her Death,
Close following *pace* for *pace*, not mounted yet
On his pale horse. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Gait; manner of walk.

He himself went but a kind of languishing *pace*, with his eyes sometimes cast up to heaven, as though his fancies strove to mount higher. *Sidney.*

He saw Menalcas come with heavy *pace*;
Wet were his eyes, and cheerless was his face. *Addison.*

3. Degree of celerity. To *keep* or *hold pace*, is not to be left behind.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusky death. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Bring me word
How the world goes, that to the *pace* of it
I may spur on my journey. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Nor her winged speede
The faulcon gentle could for *pace* exceed. *Chapman.*

His teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness; that his brothers, under the same training, might hold *pace* with him. *Wotton, D. of Buckingham.*

The beggar sings ev'n when he sees the place,
Beset with thieves, and never mends his *pace*. *Dryden.*

He mended *pace* upon the touch. *Hudibras.*

Marcia could answer thee in sighs, keep *pace*
With all thy woes, and count out tear for tear. *Addison.*

Hudibras applied his spur to one side of his horse, as not doubting but the other would keep *pace* with it. *Addison.*

4. Step; gradation of business. A gallicism.

The first *pace* necessary for his majesty to make, is to fall into confidence with Spain. *Temple.*

5. A measure of five feet. The quantity supposed to be measured by the foot from the place where it is taken up to that where it is set down.

Measuring land by walking over it, they styled a double step; i. e. the space from the elevation of one foot, to the same foot set down again, mediated by a step of the other foot; a *pace* equal to five foot; a thousand of which *paces* made a mile. *Holder on Time.*

The violence of tempests never moves the sea above six *paces* deep. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

6. A particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together.

They rode, but authors having not
Determined whether *pace* or trot;
That's to say, whether tollutation,
As they do term it, or succussation. *Hudibras.*

To PACE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To move on slowly.

He soft arrived on the grassie plain,
And fairly *paced* forth with easy pain. *Spenser.*
As we *pac'd* along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought, that Glo'ster stumbled. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
I beheld
Crispinus, both in birth and manners vile,
Pacing in pomp with cloak of Tyrian dye,
Chang'd oft a day. *Dryden, Juv.*

The moon rose in the clearest sky I ever saw, by whose solemn light I *paced* on slowly without interruption. *Pope.*

The nymph, obedient to divine command,
To seek Ulysses, *pac'd* along the sand. *Pope.*

2. To move.

Remember well, with speed so *pace*,
To speak of Perdita. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

3. [Used of horses.] To move by raising the legs on the same side together.

To PACE. *v. a.*

1. To measure by steps.

Where is the horse that doth untread again
His tedious measures with th' unbated fire,
That he did *pace* them first. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

2. To direct to go; to regulate in motion.

If you can, *pace* your wisdom
In that good path that I would wish it go,
And you shall have your bosom on this wretch. *Shakspeare.*

PA'CED.† *adj.* [from *pace.*]

1. Having a particular gait.

Revenge is sure, though sometimes slowly *pac'd*;
Awake, awake, or sleeping sleep thy last. *Dryden.*

2. Perfect in paces; spoken of horses; and thence applied to persons, generally in a bad sense, as *thorough-paced*. See THOROUGHPACED.

She's not *paced* yet; you must take some pains to work her to your manage. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

PA'CER.† *n. s.* [from *pace.*]

1. One that paces.
2. A horse that is perfect in paces.

His horse too, which was a *pacer*, was adorned after the same airy manner, and seemed to share in the vanity of the rider. *Spectator*, No. 104.

PACI'FICAL.* *adj.* [*pacificus*, Lat.] Mild; gentle; peace-making.

For what sin was I sent hither among soldiers, being by my profession academical, and by my charge *pacifical*?
Sir H. Wotton, (Lett. 1615,) *Rem.* p. 439.

PACIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*pacification*, Fr. from *pacify.*]

1. The act of making peace.

He sent forthwith to the French king his chaplain, chusing him because he was a churchman, as best sorting with an embassy of *pacification*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

David, by an happy and seasonable *pacification*, was took off from acting that bloody tragedy. *South.*

2. The act of appeasing or pacifying.

A world was to be saved by a *pacification* of wrath, through the dignity of that sacrifice which should be offered. *Hooker.*

PACI'FICATOR.† *n. s.* [*pacificateur*, Fr. from *pacify.*] Peace-maker.

He set and kept on foot a continual treaty of peace; besides he had in consideration the bearing the blessed person of a *pacificator*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

We have seen England become the *pacificator* of the continent, and rival monarchs sue for our alliance.
Warburton, Serm. 34.

PACI'FICATORY.† *adj.* [from *pacificator.*] Tending to make peace.

All churches did maintain intercourse and commerce with each other by formed communicatory, *pacificatory*, commendatory, synodical epistles. *Barrow, Unity of the Church.*

PACI'FICK. *adj.* [*pacifique*, Fr. *pacificus*, Lat.] Peace-making; mild; gentle; appeasing.

God now in his gracious *pacifick* manner comes to treat with them. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Returning, in his bill
An olive leaf he brings, *pacifick* sign! *Milton, P. L.*

PA'CIFIER.† *n. s.* [from *pacify.*] One who pacifies. *Huloet.*

To PA'CIFY. *v. a.* [*pacifier*, Fr. *pacifio*, Lat.] To appease; to still resentment; to quiet an angry person; to compose any desire.

While the dog hunted in the river, he had withdrawn to *pacify* with sleep his over-watched eyes. *Sidney.*

Menelaus promised Ptolemy money, if he would *pacify* the king. 2 *Mac.* iv. 45.

The Most High is not *pacified* for sin by the multitude of sacrifices. *Eccles.* xxxiv. 19.

In his journey he heard news of the victory, yet he went on as far as *York*, to *pacify* and settle those countries. *Bacon.*

O villain! to have wit at will upon all other occasions, and not one diverting syllable now at a pinch to *pacify* our mistress. *L'Estrange.*

Nor William's pow'r, nor Mary's charms
Could or repel, or *pacify* his arms. *Prior.*

PACK.† *n. s.* [*pack*, Teut.]

1. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage.

Themistocles said to the king of Persia, that speech was like cloth of Arras, opened and put abroad, whereby the imagery appears in figures; whereas in thought they lie but as in *packs*. *Bacon.*

Had sly Ulysses, at the sack
Of Troy, brought thee his pedlar's *pack*. *Cleaveland.*
Our knight did bear no less a *pack*,
Of his own buttocks on his back. *Hudibras.*

2. A burden; a load.

I rather chose,
To cross my friend in his intended drift,
Than, by concealing it, heap on your head
A *pack* of sorrows. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

But when they took notice how stupid a beast it was, they loaded it with *packs* and burdens, and set boys upon the back of it. *L'Estrange.*

3. A due number of cards. See the third sense of *To* PACK.

Women to cards may be compar'd, we play
A round or two, when us'd we throw away,
Take a fresh *pack*. *Granville.*

It is wonderful to see persons of sense passing away a dozen hours together in shuffling and dividing a *pack* of cards. *Addison.*

4. A number of hounds hunting togethe.

Two ghosts join their *packs* to hunt her o'er the plain. *Dryden.*

The fury fires the pack; they vent,
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent. *Dryden.*
The savage soul of game is up at once,
The *pack* full-opening various. *Thomson, Summer.*

5. A number of people confederated in any bad design or practice. See the seventh sense.

You panderly rascals! there's a knot, a gang, a *pack*, a conspiracy, against me. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Wind.*

Never such a *pack* of knaves and villains, as they who now governed in the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Bickerstaff is more a man of honour, than to be an accomplice with a *pack* of rascals that walk the streets on nights. *Swift.*

6. Any great number, as to quantity and pressure: as, a *pack* or world of troubles. Ainsworth. This is often corrupted by the vulgar into a *peck* of troubles.

7. A loose or lewd person. [pæca, from pæcan, Sax. to deceive by false appearances. Mr. H. Tooke.] I have seen many instances of this word, all accompanied with *naughty.* It was probably a cant term.

Some losels, some naughty *packes.* *Skelton, Poems*, p. 15.
Young wanton wenches, and beguines, nunnes, and naughty *packs.* *World of Wonders*, p. 184.

To PACK.† *v. a.* [*packen*, Teut.]

1. To bind up for carriage.

A poor merchant driven on unknown land,
That had by chance *pack'd* up his choicest treasure
In one dear casket, and sav'd only that. *Otway.*
Resolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage *pack*,
Each saddled with his burden on his back. *Dryden.*

What we looked upon as brains, were an heap of strange materials, *packed* up with wonderful art in the skull. *Addison.*

2. To send in a hurry.

He cannot live, I hope, and must not die,
Till George be *pack'd* with post horse up to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

3. To sort the cards so as that the game shall be iniquitously secured. It is applied to any iniquitous procurement of collusion. [This and the following sense are to be referred, as Mr. H. Tooke has shewn, to the Saxon pæcan, to counterfeit, to act collusively, to cheat.]

She, Eros, has
Packt cards with Cæsar's, and false play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's triumph. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

There be that can *pack* cards and yet cannot play well; so there are some that are good in canvasses and factions, that are otherwise weak men. *Bacon, Ess.*

The judge shall job, the bishop bite the town,
And mighty dukes *pack* cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

4. To unite picked persons in some bad design.

When they have *pack'd* a parliament,
We'll once more try the expedient:
Who can already muster friends,
To serve for members to our ends. *Hudibras.*

Brutes, called men, in full cry *packed* by the court or country, run down in the house of commons, a deserted horned beast of the court. *Wycherly.*

So many greater fools than they,
Will *pack* a crowded audience the third day. *Southern.*

The expected council was dwindling into a conventicle; a *packed* assembly of Italian bishops, not a free convention of fathers from all quarters. *Atterbury.*

To PACK. *v. n.*

1. To tie up goods.

The marigold, whose courtier's face
Echoes the sun, and doth unlace
Her at his rise, at his full stop
Packs and shuts up her gaudy shop. *Cleaveland.*

2. To go off in a hurry; to remove in haste.

New farmer thinketh each hour a day,
Until the old farmer be *packing* away. *Tusser.*

Rogues, hence, avaunt!
Seek shelter, *pack.* *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor*

The wind no sooner came good, but away pack the gallies with all the haste they could. *Carew.*

A thief kindled his torch at Jupiter's altar, and then robbed the temple; as he was *packing* away with his sacrilegious burden, a voice pursued him. *L'Estrange.*

If they had been an hundred more, they had been all sent *packing* with the same answer. *Stillingfleet.*

Pack hence, and from the cover'd benches rise,
This is no place for you. *Dryden.*
Poor Stella must *pack* off to town,
From purling streams and fountains bubbling,
To Liffy's stinking tide at Dublin. *Swift.*

3. To concert bad measures; to confederate in ill; to practise unlawful confederacy or collusion.

That this so profitable a merchandize, riseth not to a proportionable enhauncement with other less beneficial commodities, they impute partly to the eastern buyers *packing*, partly to the owners not venting the same. *Carew.*

Go, *pack* with him. *Titus Andronicus.*

PA'CKCLOTH. *n. s.* [*pack* and *cloth.*] A cloth in which goods are tied up.

PA'CKER. *n. s.* [from *pack.*] One who binds up bales for carriage.

PA'CKET. *n. s.* [*pacquet*, French.]

1. A small pack; a mail of letters.

In the dark
Grop'd I to find out them,
Finger'd their *packet*, and in fine withdrew. *Shakspeare.*

There passed continually *packets* and dispatches between the two kings. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

His *packets* returned with large accessions of objections and advertisements. *Fell.*

Upon your late command
To guard the passages, and search all *packets*,
This to the prince was intercepted. *Denham.*

2. A small bundle, as of a mountebank's medicines.

3. The post ship, the ship that brings letters periodically.

People will wonder how the news could come, especially if the wind be fair when the *packet* goes over. *Swift.*

To PA'CKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind up in parcels.

My resolution is to send you all your letters, well sealed and *packeted.* *Swift.*

PA'CKHORSE. *n. s.* [*pack* and *horse.*] A horse of burden; a horse employed in carrying goods.

Ere you were queen, ay, or your husband king,
I was a *packhorse* in his great affairs. *Shakspeare.*

It is not to be expected that a man, who drudges on in a laborious trade, should be more knowing in the variety of things done in the world, than a *packhorse* who is driven constantly forwards and backwards to market, should be skilled in the geography of the country. *Locke.*

PA'CKING.* *n. s.* [from *To pack*, in the sense of cheating.] A trick; a cheat; a falsehood.

Ludovicus the seconde was tormented in purgatorye, saye they, only for that he would not regard the admonishments of Gabriel the archangel against priestes' marriage: — Mark these *packynges!* *Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot.* (1550,) P. i.

Here's *packing*, with a witness, to deceive us all!
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

We do hope to find out all your tricks,
Your plots and *packing.*
Milton on the New Forcers of Conscience.

What excuse
Can we make to the duke, what mercy hope for,
Our *packing* being laid open?
Massinger, Gr. Duke of Florence.

PA'CKSADDLE. *n. s.* [*pack* and *saddle.*] A saddle on which burdens are laid.

Your beards deserve not so honourable a grave as to stuff a butcher's cushion, or to be entombed in an ass's *packsaddle.* *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

That brave prancing courser, hath been so broken and brought low by her, that he will patiently take the bit and bear a *pack-saddle* or panniers. *Howell, Voc. For.*

The bunch on a camel's back may be instead of a *packsaddle* to receive the burthen. *More against Atheism.*

PA'CKSTAFF.* *n. s.* [*pack* and *staff.*] A staff by which a pedlar occasionally supports his pack. It is probable, that the phrase, "as *plain* as a *pikestaff,*" is a corruption of the word before us. Yet none of our lexicographers have noticed *packstaff.*

Some say, my satires over loosely flow,
Nor hide their gall enough from open show;
Not, riddle like, obscuring their intent;
But, *packstaffe plaine*, uttering what thing they ment.
Bp. Hall, Sat. B. 3. Prol.

A *packstaffe* epithet, and scorned name.
Marston, Scourge of Vill. ii. 5.

PA'CKTHREAD. *n. s.* [*pack* and *thread.*] Strong thread used in tying up parcels.

About his shelves
Remnants of *packthread*, and old cakes of roses
Were thinly scatter'd. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Girding of the body of the tree about with *packthread*, restraineth the sap. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I can compare such productions to nothing but rich pieces of patchwork, sewed together with *packthread.* *Felton.*

His horse is vicious, for which reason I tie him close to his manger with a *packthread.* *Addison, Spect.*

The cable was about as thick as *packthread.* *Swift.*

PA'CKWAX.† *n. s.* [More frequently written *pax-wax.*] Several parts peculiar to brutes, are wanting in man; as the strong aponeuroses of the neck, called *packwax.* *Ray.*

Along each side of the neck of large quadrupeds runs a stiff, robust cartilage, which butchers call the *pax-wax.*
Paley, Nat. Theol. ch. 13. § 1.

PACT. *n. s.* [*pact*, Fr. *pactum*, Latin.] A contract; a bargain; a covenant.

The queen, contrary to her *pact* and agreement concerning the marriage of her daughter, delivered her daughters out of sanctuary unto king Richard. *Bacon.*

PA'CTION. *n. s.* [*paction*, Fr. *pactio*, Latin.] A bargain; a covenant.

The French king sent for Matthew earl of Levenox, to remove the earl of Arraine from the regency of Scotland, and reverse such *pactions* as he had made. *Hayward.*

There never could be any room for contracts or *pactions*, between the Supreme Being and his intelligent creatures.
Cheyne.

PA'CTIONAL.* *adj.* [from *paction.*] By way of bargain or covenant.

The several duties, that by God's ordinance are to be performed by persons that stand in mutual relation either to other, are not *pactional* and conditional, as are the leagues and agreements made between princes; but are absolute and independent: wherein each person is to look to himself, and the performance of the duty that lyeth upon him, though the other party should fail in the performance of his.
Sanderson, Cases of Consc. p. 126.

PACTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*pactio*, Lat.] Settled by covenant.

PAD. *n. s.* [from paad, Sax. whence likewise path, or paað.]

1. The road; a foot-path.

We have seen this to be the discipline of the state, as well as of the *pad.* *L'Estrange.*

The squire of the *pad* and the knight of the post,
Find their pains no more baulk'd, and their hopes no more crost.
Prior.

2. An easy paced horse.

Let him walk a foot with his *pad* in his hand; but let not them be accounted no poets who mount and shew their horsemanship. *Dryden, Ded. to Juv.*

A grey *pad* is kept in the stable with great care, out of regard to his past services. *Addison.*

I would have set you on an easier *pad*, and relieved the wandering knight with a night's lodging. *Pope, Lett.*

3. A robber that infests the roads on foot.

4. A low soft saddle; a cushion or bolster; properly a saddle or bolster stuffed with straw. [*Pajado*, Spanish, of *paja*, straw.]

Tremellius was called scropha or sow, because he hid his neighbour's sow under a *pad*, and commanded his wife to lie thereon; he sware that he had no sow but the great sow that lay there, pointing to the *pad* and the sow his wife. *Camden.*

We shall not need to say what lack
Of leather was upon his back;
For that was hidden under *pad.* *Hudibras.*

To PAD.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To travel gently.

2. To rob on foot; to lurk about the highways in order to rob.

Sermons, said I; give them me; my boy shall carry them in his portmanteau, and ease you of that luggage. But, said he, suppose your boy should be robbed. That's pleasant, said I; do you think there are parsons *padding* upon the road for sermons? *Dr. Pope, Life of Bp. Ward*, (1697,) p. 144.

3. To beat a way smooth and level.

PA'DAR. *n. s.* Grouts; coarse flour.

In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years of such power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but must have amongst it *padar* and bran in this lower age of human fragility. *Wotton.*

PA'DDER. *n. s.* [from *pad.*] A robber; a foot highwayman.

Spurr'd as jockies use, to break,
Or *padders* to secure a neck. *Hudibras.*

Worse than all the clattering tiles, and worse
Than thousand *padders*, is the poet's curse;
Rogues that in dog days cannot rhime forbear;
But without mercy read, to make you hear. *Dryden.*

If he advanced himself by a voluntary engaging in unjust quarrels, he has no better pretence to honour than what a resolute and successful *padder* may challenge. *Collier.*

To PA'DDLE.† *v. n.* [*patouiller*, Fr.]

1. To row; to beat water as with oars.

As the men were *paddling* for their lives. *L'Estrange.*
Paddling ducks the standing lake desire. *Gay.*

2. To play in the water.

The brain has a very unpromising aspect for thinking: it looks like an odd sort of bog for fancy to *paddle* in. *Collier.*

A wolf lapping at the head of a fountain, spyed a lamb *paddling* a good way off. *L'Estrange.*

3. To finger.

Or *paddling* in your neck with his damn'd fingers.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

To PA'DDLE.* *v. a.* To feel; to play with; to toy with.

But to be *paddling* palms and pinching fingers,
As now they are, and making practis'd smiles,
As in a looking-glass; — O, that is entertainment
My bosom likes not. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

PA'DDLE. *n. s.* [*pattal*, Welsh.]

1. An oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat.

2. Any thing broad like the end of an oar.

Have a paddle upon thy weapon. *Deut.* xxiii. 13.

PA'DDLER.† *n. s.* [from *paddle.*] One who paddles.

He may make a *paddler* i' the world,
From hand to mouth, but never a brave swimmer.
Beaum. and Fl. Wit at Sev. Weapons.

PA'DDLE-STAFF.† *n. s.* [*paddle* and *staff.*] A staff headed with broad iron.

Besides the *paddle-staff* and other ceremonies.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 254.

PA'DDOCK. *n. s.* [paba, Saxon; *padde*, Dutch.] A great frog or toad.

Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,
Working her formall rooms in waxen frame;
The grisly toad-stool grown there mought I see,
And loathed *paddocks* lording on the same. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

The *paddock*, or frog *paddock*, breeds on the land, is bony and big, especially the she. *Walton.*

The water-snake, whom fish and *paddocks* fed,
With staring scales lies poison'd. *Dryden.*

Pa'ddock.† *n. s.* [pappuc, Sax. of which *paddock* is a corruption; pappuc is a *park.*] A small inclosure for deer or other animals.

Delectable country seats and villas environed with parks, *paddocks*, plantations, &c. *Evelyn.*

Padeli'on. *n. s.* [*pas de lion*, Fr. *pes leonis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'DLOCK. *n. s.* [*padde*, Dutch.] A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link.

Let all her ways be unconfin'd;
And clap your *padlock* on her mind. *Prior.*

To **Pa'dlock.**† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with a padlock.

Let not such an unmerciful and more than legal yoke be *padlocked* upon the neck of any Christian. *Milton, Colasterion.*

Some illiterate people have *padlocked* all those pens that were to celebrate their heroes, by silencing Grub-street. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

Pad-nag. *n. s.* [*pad* and *nag.*] An ambling nag.

An easy *pad-nag* to ride out a mile. *Dr. Pope.*

Pa'dowpipe. *n. s.* [*pes leoninus*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

Paduaso'y.* *n. s.* A kind of silk.

He was dressed that day in as high a style as the clerical function will allow; in a *paduasoy* gown, square velvet cap. *Sheridan, Life of Swift.*

Pæ'an.† *n. s.* [from the songs sung at festivals to Apollo, beginning *Io pæan.*]

1. A song of triumph.

O may I live to hail the glorious day,
And sing loud *pæans* through the crowded way *Roscommon.*

See from each clime the learn'd their incense bring:
Hear, in all tongues consenting *pæans* ring. *Pope.*

2. A classical and compound foot in verse of four syllables; written also *pæon*; of which there were four kinds; two, as described by Harris in the example; the other two consisting of one short, one long, and two short syllables; and two short, one long, and one short.

The foot thus described is no other than the *pæan*, consisting either of one long syllable and three short, or three short and one long. *Harris, Philolog. Inquiries.*

PA'GAN.† *n. s.* [paʒanıſc, Saxon; *paganus*, Latin; from *pagus*, a village; the villages continuing heathen after the cities were christian.] A Heathen; one not a Christian.

Religion did first take place in cities; and in that respect was a cause why the name of *pagans*, which properly signifieth a country people, came to be used in common speech for the same that infidels and unbelievers were. *Hooker, Ecc. Pol.* v. § 80.

Neither having the accent of christians, nor the gait of christian, *pagan*, nor man. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Pa'gan, *adj.* Heathenish.

Their cloaths are after such a *pagan* cut too,
That sure they have worn out Christendom. *Shakspeare.*

The secret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful to reveal;
But such they were as *pagan* use required. *Dryden.*

Pa'ganish.* *adj.* [paʒanıſc, Saxon.] Heathenish.

The peremptory knife of popish, worse than *paganish*, pruners. *Bp. King, Vitis Palat.* (1614,) p. 34.

They observed and solemnized their *paganish* pastime and worship. *Bourne, Antiq. Comm. People*, p. 137.

He [Pope Gregory] would not suffer verse to be sung, or rather, perhaps, would not let it be sung as verse, which his Canto Firmo, or notes of equal length, would most effectually prevent, because it was gay and *paganish*. *Mason on Church Musick*, p. 238.

Pa'ganism. *n. s.* [*paganism*, French; from *pagan.*] Heathenism.

The name of popery is more odious than very *paganism*, amongst divers of the more simple sort. *Hooker.*

Our labarum, in a state of *paganism*, you have on a coin of Tiberius. It stands between two other ensigns. *Addison.*

To **Pa'ganize.*** *v. a.* [from *pagan.*] To render heathenish.

God's own people were sometimes so miserably depraved and *paganized*, as to sacrifice their sons and daughters unto devils. *Hallywell, Melampr.* (1681,) p. 29.

This way of *paganizing* a future state, was unavoidable in the plan of Telemachus, as it was also in that of Fontenelle's Dialogues. But it was something to be serious in his *paganism*. Thus much may be said for the French Homer. *Hurd on Addison's Tatler*, No. 156.

To **Pa'ganize.*** *v. n.* To behave like a pagan.

This was that which made the old christians *paganize.* *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

PAGE.† *n. s.* [*page*, French. Dr. Johnson.—From *pagina*, Latin.]

1. One side of the leaf of a book.

If a man could have opened one of the *pages* of the divine counsel, and seen the event of Joseph's being sold, he might have dried up the young man's tears. *Bp. Taylor.*

Thy name to Phœbus and the muses known,
Shall in the front of every *page* be shown. *Dryden.*

A printer divides a book into sheets, the sheets into *pages*, the *pages* into lines, and the lines into letters. *Watts.*

2. [*page*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Tooke contends, that "pack, patch, and *page*, are the past participle *pack*, (differently pronounced, and therefore differently written with *k*, *ch*, or *ge*,) of the Saxon verb pæcan, to deceive by false appearances; — and as servants were contemptuously called harlot, varlet, valet, and knave; so were they contemptuously called *pack*, *patch*, and Page. And from the same source is the French *page*, and the Italian *paggio*." Divers. of Purley, ii. 369, 370. This etymon, ingenious as it may seem, is hardly the true one of *page*. Henry Stephens and others have derived it from the Greek παῖς, at first signifying a boy, afterwards, a servant. Fauchet thus speaks of the French word: "Le mot de *page*, jusques au temps des rois Charles VI. and VII., sembloit être seulement donné à de *viles personnes*, comme à garçons de pied. Car encore aujourdhuy les tuilliers appellent *pages* ces *petits valets*, qui sur des pallettes portent seicher les tuilles vertes." Hence perhaps the derivation of it by others, from the Lat. *pagus*, a village; with the remark that in Languedoc and Gascony, a countryman is called *page*. See this appellation confirmed in Dict. de la Langue Toulousaine, 1638. "*Pagès*, paisan, vilageois. *Fa la pageso*, faire le pot à deux anses, mettre les mains sur les roignons, se quarrer; c'est un terme de *nourrice*." However, Fauchet and Menage agree that *page* at first signified a *boy*; so the Su. Goth. *poike*, a boy, as Serenius has observed, as well as the Greek παῖς: and the Goth. word, as Wachter also remarks, seems to be the parent of the French

and Italian. To assign for the etymon, therefore, what merely might denote the secondary sense of the word, and to take no notice of the primary, is at least an irregular deduction. *Page*, in our own language also, like *knave* and *knight*, at first signified a *boy-child*; then a *boy-servant*, or *attendant*; though neither Dr. Johnson nor Mr. Tooke have thought proper to notice this distinction.] A boy-child.

A doughter hadden they betwix them two,
Of twenty yere, without any mo,
Saving a child that was of half yere age,
In cradle it lay, and was a propre *page*. *Chaucer, Reve's Tale.*

3. A boy-servant; a young boy attending, rather in formality than servitude, on a great person.

Free was Dan John, and namely of dispence; —
He not foryate to yeve the leste *page*
In all that hous; but after their degree,
He yave the lord, and sithen his meinee.
Chaucer, Shipm. Tale.

The fair goddess, Fortune,
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms
Misguide thy opposers' swords!
Prosperity be thy *page!* *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Pages following him,
Even at the heels, in golden multitudes. *Shakspeare.*

He had two *pages* of honour, on either hand one. *Bacon.*

Where is this mankind now? who lives to age
Fit to be made Methusalem his *page*. *Donne.*

This day thou shalt my rural *pages* see,
For I have dress'd them both to wait on thee. *Dryden.*

Philip of Macedon had a *page* attending in his chamber, to tell him every morning, Remember, O king, that thou art mortal. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

To PAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark the pages of a book.
2. To attend as a page.

Will these moss'd trees,
That have outliv'd the eagle, *page* thy heels,
And skip when thou point'st out? *Shakspeare.*

PA'GEANT.✝ *n. s.* [Of this word the etymologists give no satisfactory account. It may perhaps be *payen geant*, a *pagan giant*, a representation of triumph used at return from holy wars; as we have yet the Saracen's head. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. H. Tooke considers *pageant* as merely the present participle pæcceand, of the Sax. pæcan, to deceive; *pacheand*, *pacheant*, *pageant*. Div. of Purl. 370.]

1. A statue in a show.
2. Any show; a spectacle of entertainment.

When all our *pageants* of delight were plaid,
Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was trimm'd in madam Julia's gown. *Shakspeare.*

I'll play my part in fortune's *pageant*. *Shakspeare.*

This wide and universal theatre,
Presents more woeful *pageants* than the scene
Wherein we play. *Shakspeare As you like it.*

Strange and unnatural, let's stay and see
This *pageant* of a prodigy. *Cowley.*

The poets contrived the following *pageant* or machine for the pope's entertainment; a huge floating mountain that was split in the top in imitation of Parnassus. *Addison.*

3. It is used in a proverbial and general sense for any thing shewy without stability or duration.

Thus unlamented pass the proud away,
The gaze of fools, and *pageant* of a day. *Pope.*

The breath of others raises our renown,
Our own as soon blows the *pageant* down. *Young.*

PA'GEANT. *adj.* Showy pompous; ostentatious; superficial.

Were she ambitious, she disdain'd to own
The *pageant* pomp of such a servile throne. *Dryden.*

To PA'GEANT.✝ *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit in show; to represent.

With ridiculous and aukward action,
Which, slanderer, he imitation calls,
He *pageants* us. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

That feast of love and heavenly-admitted friendship, the seal of filial grace, became the subject of horrour and glouting admiration, *pageanted* about like a dreadful idol.
Milton, Of Reform. B. I.

PA'GEANTRY. *n. s.* [from *pageant.*] Pomp; shew.

Inconveniences are consequent to dogmatizing, supposing men in the right; but if they be in the wrong, what a ridiculous *pageantry* is it to see such a philosophical gravity set man out a solecism. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Such *pageantry* be to the people shown;
There boast thy horse's trappings and thy own. *Dryden.*

PA'GINAL. *adj.* [*pagina*, Latin.] Consisting of pages.

An expression proper unto the *paginal* books of our times, but not so agreeable unto volumes or rolling books, in use among the Jews. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PA'GOD.✝ } *n. s.* [a corruption of *poutghad*, which in
PAGO'DA. } the Persian signifies a house of idols. Fryer's Travels. Dr. Johnson. — Sir T. Herbert writes it *pagotha*: " Many *pagothaes* or idol places for worship." Travels, p. 48. " Within these is built a *pagotha*." Ib. p. 116. " They adore *pagothas*, in shape not unlike Pan and Priapus." Ib. p. 373. He also uses *pagod*. The word is now somes called *pagoda*.]

1. An Indian idol.

Miserable Indians idolatrously adoring their devilish *pagodes*. *Bp. Hall, Character of Man.*

They worship idols called *pagods*, after such a terrible representation as we make of devils. *Stillingfleet.*

2. The temple of the idol.

See thronging millions to the *pagod* run,
And offer country, parent, wife, or son. *Pope.*

3. The name of an Indian coin, both of gold and silver; usually called *pagoda*.

PAID. the preterite and participle passive of *pay*.

This punishment pursues the unhappy maid,
And thus the purple hair is dearly *paid*. *Dryden.*

PAI'GLE.✝ *n. s.* [*paralysis*, Lat.] A kind of cowslip; the double cowslip.

Blue harebells, *pagles*, pansies, calaminth.
B. Jonson, Masques.

PAIL. *n. s.* [*paila*, Spanish.] A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried.

In the country when wool is new shorn, they set pails of water in the same room to increase the weight. *Bacon.*

New milk that all the winter never fails,
And all the summer overflows the *pails*. *Dryden.*

PAI'LFUL.✝ *n. s.* [*pail* and *full.*] The quantity that a pail will hold.

Yond same cloud cannot chuse but fall by *pailfuls*.
Shakspeare.

When an house is on fire, we must every one cast in his *pailful* to the quenching of the flames. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 60.

PAILMA'IL.✝ *n. s.* The same with *pallmall*, a beater or *mall* to strike the ball. See PALLMALL.

A stroke with a *pailmail* beetle upon a bowl, makes it fly from it. *Digby on the Soul.*

PAIN.✝ *n. s.* [*peine*, Fr. *painer*, old Fr. tourmenter; pin, Saxon; *pina*, Su. Goth. torment.]

1. Punishment denounced.

There the princesses determining to bathe themselves, thought it was so privileged a place, upon *pain* of death, as no body durst presume to come thither. *Sidney.*

On *pain* of death no person being so bold,
Or daring hardy, as to touch the list. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Interpose, on *pain* of my displeasure,
Betwixt their swords. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

None shall presume to fly under *pain* of death, with wings of any other man's making. *Addison, Guard.*

2. Penalty; punishment.

Because Eusebius hath yet said nothing, we will, by way of mulct or *pain*, lay it upon him. *Bacon.*

3. Sensation of uneasiness.

As the *pains* of the touch are greater than the offences of the other senses; so likewise are the pleasures. *Bacon.*

Pain is perfect misery, the worst
Of evils; and, excessive, overturns
All patience. *Milton, P. L.*

He would believe, but yet is still in *pain*,
Presses the pulse, and feels the leaping vein. *Dryden.*

What *pain* do you think a man must feel, when his conscience lays this folly to his charge. *Law.*

4. [In the plural.] Labour; work; toil.

Many have taken the *pains* to go out of Europe to reside as friars in America. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

One laboureth and taketh *pains*, maketh haste, and is so much the more behind. *Ecclus.* xi. 11.

The *pains* they had taken, was very great. *Clarendon.*

If philosophy be uncertain, the former will conclude it vain; and the latter may be in danger of pronouncing the same on their *pains*, who seek it, if after all their labour they must reap the wind, mere opinion and conjecture. *Glanville.*

She needs no weary steps ascend,
All seems before her feet to bend;
And here, as she was born she lies,
High without taking pains to rise. *Waller.*

The deaf person must be discreetly treated, and by pleasant usage wrought upon, to take some *pains* at it, watching your seasons and taking great care, that he may not hate his task, but do it chearfully. *Holder.*

If health be such a blessing, it may be worth the *pains* to discover the regions where it grows, and the springs that feed it. *Temple.*

They called him a thousand fools for his *pains*. *L'Estrange.*

Some natures the more *pains* a man takes to reclaim them, the worse they are. *L'Estrange.*

Her nimble feet refuse
Their wonted speed, and she took *pains* to lose. *Dryden.*

The fame with *pains* we gain, but lose with ease,
Sure some to vex, but never all to please. *Pope.*

A reasonable clergyman, if he will be at the *pains*, can make the most ignorant man comprehend what is his duty, and convince him that he ought to perform it. *Swift.*

5. Labour; task. The singular is, in this sense, obsolete.

He soft arrived on the grassy plain,
And fairly paced forth with easy *pain*. *Spenser.*

Tone *paine* in a cottage doth take,
When t'other trim bowers do make. *Tusser.*

When of the dew, which th' eye and ear do take,
From flowers abroad and bring into the brain,
She doth within both wax and honey make:
This work is hers, this is her proper *pain*. *Davies.*

When a lion shakes his dreadful mane,
And angry grows, if he that first took *pain*
To tame his youth, approach the haughty beast,
He bends to him, but frights away the rest. *Waller.*

6. Uneasiness of mind, about something absent or future; anxiety; solicitude.

Great *pain* [in the margin, fear] shall be in Ethiopia. *Ezek.* xxx. 4.

It bid her feel
No future *pain* for me; but instant wed
A lover more proportion'd to her bed. *Prior.*

If the church were once thus settled, we need then be in less *pain* for the religion of our prince. *Leslie.*

7. The throes of child-birth.

She bowed herself and travelled; for her *pains* came upon her. *1 Sam.* iv. 19.

To PAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To afflict; to torment; to make uneasy.

I am *pained* at my very heart, because thou hast heard, O my soul, the sound of the trumpet. *Jer.* iv. 19.

She drops a doubtful word that *pains* his mind,
And leaves a rankling jealousy behind. *Dryden.*

Excess of cold, as well as heat, *pains* us, because it is equally destructive to that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life. *Locke.*

Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg, that just before had been so much *pained* by the fetter. *Addison.*

2. [With the reciprocol pronoun.] To labour. Little used.

Though the lord of the liberty do *pain himself* to yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not but great abuses lurk in so absolute a privilege. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He *pained himself* to raise his note. *Dryden.*

PAI'NFUL. *adj.* [*pain* and *full.*]

1. Full of pain; miserable; beset with affliction.

Is there yet no other way, besides
These *painful* passages, how we may come
To death. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Giving pain; afflictive.

Evils have been more *painful* to us in the prospect, than by their actual pressure. *Addison, Spect.*

I am sick of this bad world!
The day light and the sun grow *painful* to me. *Addison.*

Long abstinence may be *painful* to acid constitutions, by the uneasy sensation it creates in the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Difficult; requiring labour.

The *painful* service,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankless country, are requited
But with that surname. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

When I thought to know this, it was too *painful* for me. *Psalm* lxxiii. 16.

Surat he took, and thence preventing fame,
By quick and *painful* marches hither came. *Dryden.*

Ev'n I, though slow to touch the *painful* string,
Awake from slumber, and attempt to sing. *Smith.*

4. Industrious; laborious; exercising labour.

To dress the vines new labour is requir'd,
Nor must the *painful* husbandman be tir'd. *Dryden.*

Great abilities when employed as God directs, do but make the owners of them greater and more *painful* servants to their neighbours: however, they are real blessings when in the hands of good men. *Swift.*

PAI'NFULLY. *adv.* [from *painful.*]

1. With great pain or affliction.

2. Laboriously; diligently.

Such as sit in ease at home, raise a benefit out of their hunger and thirst, that serve their prince and country *painfully* abroad. *Raleigh, Ess.*

Robin red-breast *painfully*
Did cover them with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*

PAI'NFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *painful.*]

1. Affliction; sorrow; grief.

With diamond in window-glass she graved,
Erona die, and end this ugly *painfulness*. *Sidney.*

No custom can make the *painfulness* of a debauch easy, or pleasing to a man; since nothing can be pleasant that is unnatural. *South.*

2. Industry; laboriousness.

Painfulness, by feeble means shall be able to gain that which in the plenty of more forcible instruments, is through sloth and negligence lost. *Hooker.*

PAI'NIM.† *n. s.* [*paienime*, old French, of the 12th century, for *paganisme*; whence, *payen.*] A pagan; an infidel.

Painims being herein followers of their steps. *Hooker, Ecc. Pol.* v. § 79.

The cross hath been an ancient bearing, even before the birth of our Saviour, among the *Painims* themselves. *Peacham.*

Whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
Slay *painims* vile that force the fair. *Tickell.*

PAI'NIM. *adj.* Pagan; infidel.

Champions bold—
Defy'd the best of *panim* chivalry,
To mortal combat, or career with lance. *Milton, P. L.*

The Solyman sultan he o'erthrew,
His moony troops returning bravely smear'd
With *painim* blood effus'd. *Philips.*

PAI'NLESS. *adj.* [from *pain.*] Free from pain; void of trouble.

He frequently blest God for so far indulging to his infirmities, as to make his disease so *painless* to him. *Fell.*

The deaths thou show'st are forc'd;
Is there no smooth descent? no *painless* way
Of kindly mixing with our native clay? *Dryden.*

PAINSTA'KER.* *n. s.* [*pains* and *take.*] Labourer; laborious person.

I'll prove a true *pains-taker* day and night;
I'll spin and card, and keep our children tight. *Gay.*

PAINSTA'KING.† *adj.* [*pains* and *take.*] Laborious; industrious.

All these *painstaking* men, considered together, may be said to have completed another species of criticism. *Harris, Philolog. Inquiries.*

The Galicians are a plodding, *painstaking* race of mortals, that roam over Spain in search of an hardly-earned subsistence. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain,* L. 42.

PAINSTA'KING.* *n. s.* Great industry.

A poor gratuity for your *pains-taking.* *Beaum. and Fl. Span. Curate.*

For their works and labour and *painstaking* here is eating and refreshing promised them. *More, on the Sev. Ch.* p. 42.

To **PAINT.†** *v. a.* [*peint,* from *peindre,* French; *pinto,* Ital. painted; *pintar,* Span. to paint; *penta,* Icel. *pingo, pinctus,* Lat.]

1. To represent by delineation and colours.

Live to be the shew and gaze o' the time,
We'll have thee as our rarer monsters are,
Painted upon a pole. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. To cover with colours representative of something.

Who fears a sentence or an old man's saw,
Shall by a *painted* cloth be kept in awe. *Shakspeare.*

3. To represent by colours, appearances, or images.

Till we from an author's words *paint* his very thoughts in our minds, we do not understand him. *Locke.*

When folly grows romantick we must *paint* it;
Come then the colours and the ground prepare. *Pope.*

4. To describe; to represent.

The lady is disloyal.——
—Disloyal?—
—The word is too good to *paint* out her wickedness. *Shakspeare.*

5. To colour; to diversify.

Such is his will that *paints*
The earth with colours fresh,
The darkest skies with store of starry lights. *Spenser.*

6. To deck with artificial colours in fraud or ostentation.

Hath not old custom made this life more sweet
Than that of *painted* pomp? are not these woods
More free from peril than the court? *Shakspeare.*

Jezebel *painted* her face and tired her head. *2 Kings,* ix. 30.

To **PAINT.** *v. n.* To lay colours on the face.

Oh! if to dance all night, and dress all day,
Charm'd the small-pox, or chas'd old age away,
To patch, nay ogle, might become a saint,
Nor would it sure be such a sin to *paint.* *Pope.*

PAINT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Colours representative of any thing.

Poets are limners
To copy out ideas in the mind,
Words are the *paint* by which their thoughts are shown,
And nature is their object to be drawn. *Granville.*

The church of the annunciation looks beautiful in the inside, all but one corner of it being covered with statues, gilding, and *paint.* *Addison on Italy.*

Her charms in breathing *paint* engage,
Her modest cheek shall warm a future age. *Pope.*

2. Colours laid on the face.

Together lay her pray'r book and her *paint.* *Anon.*

Arts on the mind, like *paint* upon the face,
Fright him, that's worth your love, from your embrace. *Young.*

PAI'NTER.† *n. s.* [*peintre,* Fr. from *paint.*]

1. One who professes the art of representing objects by colours.

In the placing let some care be taken how the *painter* did stand in the working. *Wotton on Architecture.*

Beauty is only that which makes all things as they are in their proper and perfect nature; which the best *painters* always chuse by contemplating the forms of each. *Dryden.*

2. A naval term.

Painter is a rope employed to fasten a boat either alongside of the ship to which she belongs, or to some wharf or key. *Nautical Terms in Hawkesworth's Voyages.*

PAI'NTING. *n. s.* [from *paint.*]

1. The art of representing objects by delineation and colours.

If *painting* be acknowledged for an art, it follows that no arts are without their precepts. *Dryden.*

'Tis in life as 'tis in *painting,*
Much may be right, yet much be wanting. *Prior.*

2. Picture; the painted resemblance.

This is the very *painting* of your fear;
This is the air-drawn dagger which you said
Led you to Duncan. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Painting is welcome;
The *painting* is almost the natural man:
For since dishonour trafficks with man's nature,
He is but outside: pencill'd figures are
Ev'n such as they give out. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

3. Colours laid on.

If any such be here
That love this *painting,* wherein you see me smear'd,
Let him express his disposition. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

PAI'NTURE. *n. s.* [*peinture,* Fr.] The art of painting. A French word.

To the next realm she stretch'd her sway,
For *painture* near adjoining lay,
A plenteous province. *Dryden.*

The showery arch
With listed colours gay, or, azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholder's eye,
That views the watry brede with thousand shews
Of *painture* vary'd. *Philips.*

PAIR. *n. s.* [*paire,* Fr. *par,* Lat.]

1. Two things suiting one another, as a *pair* of gloves.

2. A man and wife.

O when meet now,
Such *pairs* in love and mutual honour join'd? *Milton, P. L.*

Baucis and Philemon there
Had liv'd long marry'd and a happy *pair;*
Now old in love. *Dryden.*

3. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace.

All his lovely looks, his pleasing fires,
All his sweet motions, all his taking smiles,
He does into one pair of eyes convey. *Suckling.*

The many *pairs* of nerves branching themselves to all the parts of the body, are wonderful to behold. *Ray.*

To **PAIR.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be joined in pairs; to couple; as male and female.

Our dance, I pray;
Your hand, my Perdita; so turtles *pair.* *Shakspeare.*

2. To suit; to fit as a counterpart.

Had our prince seen the hour, he had *pair'd*
Well with this lord; there was not a full month
Between their births. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Ethelinda!
My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine,
Simple and plain, and fraught with artless tenderness. *Rowe.*

To PAIR. *v. a.*

1. To join in couples.

Minds are so hardly match'd, that ev'n th' first,
Tho' *pair'd* by heav'n, in Paradise were curs'd. *Dryden.*

2. To unite as correspondent or opposite.

Turtles and doves with differing hues unite,
And glossy jet is *pair'd* with shining white. *Pope.*

To PAIR.✻ *v. a.* [pæpan, Sax. The original form of *impair.* Wicliffe uses *pairing* in the sense of *hurt:* "What profitith it to a man, if he wynne al the world, and do *peyrynge* to his soul?" St. Mark, viii.] To impair.

No faith so fast, quoth she, but flesh does *paire:*
Flesh may empaire, quoth he, but reason can repaire.
Spenser, F. Q. i. vii. 41.

PA'LACE.† *n. s.* [*palais,* Fr. *palatium,* Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Germ. and Sax. *palast;* Welsh, *palas, plâs;* Cornish, *place, plâs.* "Orginem Latinam," Serenius observes from Stiernhielmius, "vix admittunt linguæ antiquæ, Cambr. Brit. Ang. Sax. &c. Deductum igitur mavult Wachter à Teut. et Sueth. ant. *fala,* turris lignea, quod rursus à Su. Goth. *fala, fela,* tegere."] A royal house; an house eminently splendid.

You forgot,
We with colours spread,
March'd through the city to the *palace* gates. *Shakspeare.*
Palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundations. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
The *palace* yard is fill'd with floating tides,
And the last comers bear the former to the sides. *Dryden.*
The sun's bright *palace* on high columns rais'd,
With burning gold and flaming jewels blaz'd. *Addison.*
The old man early rose, walk'd forth, and sate
On polish'd stone before his palace gate. *Pope.*

PA'LACE COURT.✻ *n. s.* A court of legal jurisdiction, now held once a week (together with the court of Marshalsea) in the borough of Southwark. *Mason.*

Charles I. in the sixth year of his reign by his letters patent erected a new court of record, called the *curia palatii,* or *palace-court,* to be held before the Steward of the houshold, and Knight-marshal, and the Steward of the court, or his deputy, with jurisdiction to hold pleas of all manner of personal actions whatsoever, which shall arise between any parties within twelve miles of his Majesty's palace at Whitehall. *Blackstone.*

PALA'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *palace.*] Royal; noble; magnificent.

London increases daily, turning of great *palacious* houses into small tenements. *Graunt.*

PALANQUI'N.† *n. s.* [Ind. *palkee.* At first called by us *palankee.* "They ride on men's shoulders in a slight thing they call a *palankee,* made somewhat like a couch or standing pallat, covered with a canopie, wherein a man may lie at his full length." Terry's Voyage to East-India, &c. 1655, p. 155.] A kind of covered carriage used in the eastern countries that is supported on the shoulders of slaves, and wherein persons of distinction are carried.

The little *palanquin,* into which they put the corpse, is carried by his kindred.
Hist. of the Kingdom of Macassar, (1701,) p. 143

PA'LATABLE. *adj.* [from *palate.*] Gustful; pleasing to the taste.

There is nothing so difficult as the art of making advice agreeable. How many devices have been made use of to render this bitter potion *palatable.* *Addison.*
They by the alluring odour drawn in haste,
Fly to the dulcet cates, and crowding sip
Their *palatable* bane. *Philips.*

PA'LATE. *n. s.* [*palatum,* Lat.]

1. The instrument of taste, the upper part or roof of the mouth.

Let their beds
Be made as soft as yours, and let their *palates*
Be season'd with such viands. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
These ivory feet were carved into the shape of lions; without these their greatest dainties could not relish to their *palates.* *Hakewill on Providence.*
Light and colours come in only by the eyes; all kind of sounds only by the ears; the several tastes and smells by the nose and *palate.* *Locke.*
By nerves about our *palate* plac'd,
She likewise judges of the taste:
Else, dismal thought! our warlike men
Might drink thick port for fine champagne. *Prior.*
The vulgar boil, the learned roast an egg;
Hard task to hit the *palate* of such guests. *Pope.*

2. Mental relish; intellectual taste.

It may be the *palate* of the soul is indisposed by listlessness or sorrow. *Taylor.*
The men of nice *palates* could not relish Aristotle, as drest up by the schoolmen. *Baker on Learning.*

To PA'LATE.✻ *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perceive by the taste.

He merits well to have her, that doth seek her
(Not making any scruple of her soilure)
With such a hell of pain, and world of charge;
And you as well to keep her, that defend her
(Not *palating* the taste of her dishonour)
With such a costly loss of wealth and friends.
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

PALA'TIAL.✻ *adj.* [from *palatium,* Lat.] Befitting a palace; magnificent.

A magnificent structure, said to have been a monastery: I rather suppose it to have been the grand commanderie of the island, for it is built in the *palatial* stile of those days.
Drummond, Trav. p. 271.

PA'LATICK. *adj.* [from *palate.*] Belonging to the palate or roof of the mouth.

The three labials, *p, b, m,* are parallel to the three gingival *t, d, n,* and to the three *palatick k, g, l.* *Holder.*

PALA'TINATE. *n. s.* [*palatinatus,* Lat.] The county wherein is the seat of a count palatine, or chief officer in the court of an emperour or sovereign prince.

PA'LATINE. *n. s.* [*palatin,* Fr. from *palatinus* of *palatium,* Lat.] One invested with regal rights and prerogatives.

These absolute *palatines* made barons and knights, did exercise high justice in all points within their territories. *Davies.*

PA'LATINE. *adj.* Possessing royal privileges.

Many of those lords, to whom our kings had granted those petty kingdoms, did exercise *jura regalia,* insomuch as there were no less than eight counties *palatine* in Ireland at one time.
Davies on Ireland.

PA'LATIVE.✻ *adj.* [from *palate.*] Pleasing to the taste.

Glut not thyself with *palative* delights.
Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 1.

PALA'VER.✻ *n. s.* [supposed to be from the Spanish *palabra,* a word; whence, in Shakspeare, *palabras* is twice used in a cant sense, the context implying, let us have no more talk, no more words. Hence also to *palabrize,* to flatter, to talk one over with fine stories, crept into the language, as in Cockeram's old vocabulary; which has been succeeded by the modern verb *palaver,* in the same sense: but it is used only by the vulgar.] Superfluous talk; deceitful conversation.

Palaver is derived from the ordinary Celtic word *parabl*, loquela. *Whiter, Etym. Magn.* p. 195.

PALE. *adj.* [*pale*, Fr. *pallidus*, Lat.]

1. Not ruddy; not fresh of colour; wan; white of look.

> Look I so *pale*, lord Dorset, as the rest?
> Ay, my good lord; and no man in the presence;
> But his red colour hath [illegible]ok his cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

> Was the ho[illegible]unk
> Wherein you drest yourself; hath it slept since?
> And wakes it now to look so green and *pale*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not high coloured; approaching to colourless transparency.

> When the urine turns *pale*, the patient is in danger. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Not bright; not shining; faint of lustre; dim.

> The night, methinks, is but the day-light sick;
> It looks a little *paler*. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Pale.* *n. s.* Paleness.

> Thus while he spake, each passion dimm'd his face,
> Thrice chang'd with *pale*, ire, envy, and despair. *Milton, P. L.*
> His cheek, where love with beauty glow'd,
> A deadly *pale* o'ercast. *Mallet, Edwin and Emma.*

To **Pale.**† *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make pale.

> The sterre, dymmed, *paleth* her white cheres by the flambes of the sunne that overcommeth the sterre-lyght. *Chaucer, Boeth.* B. 2. *metr.* 3.

> The glow-worm shews the matin to be near,
> And gins to *pale* his uneffectual fire. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
> To teach it good and ill, disgrace or fame,
> *Pale* it with rage, or redden it with shame. *Prior.*

PALE.† *n. s.* [pal, Saxon: *palus*, Lat. Our word is very old. "Thin enemyes schulen envyrowne thee with a *pale*." Wicliffe, St. Luke, xix.]

1. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to inclose grounds.

> Get up o' the rail, I'll peck you o'er the *pales* else. *Shakspeare.*

> As their example still prevails,
> She tempts the stream, or leaps the *pales*. *Prior.*
> Deer creep through when a *pale* tumbles down. *Mortimer.*

2. Any inclosure.

> A ceremony, which was then judged very convenient for the whole church even by the whole, those few excepted, which brake out of the common *pale*. *Hooker.*

> Let my due feet never fail
> To walk the studious cloister's *pale*,
> And love the high embowed roof. *Milton, Il Pens.*

> Having been born within the *pale* of the church, and so brought up in the Christian religion, by which we have been partakers of those precious advantages of the word and sacraments. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

> He hath proposed a standing revelation, so well confirmed by miracles, that it should be needless to recur to them for the conviction of any man born within the *pale* of christianity. *Atterbury.*

> Confine the thoughts to exercise the breath;
> And keep them in the *pale* of words till death. *Pope, Dunciad.*

3. A district or territory.

> There is no part but the bare English *pale*, in which the Irish have not the greatest footing. *Spenser.*

> The lords justices put arms into the hands of divers noblemen of that religion, within the *pale*. *Clarendon.*

4. A perpendicular stripe: usually an heraldick term.

> But what art thou, that saiest this tale,
> That werist on thy hose a *pale*? *Chaucer, House of Fame*, iii. 750.

> The *pale* is the third and middle part of the scutcheon, being derived from the chief to the base, or nether part of the scutcheon, with two lines. *Peacham.*

To **Pale.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with pales.

> The diameter of the hill of twenty foot, may be *paled* in with twenty deals of a foot broad. *Mortimer.*

2. To inclose; to encompass.

> Whate'er the ocean *pales*, or sky inclips,
> Is thine. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

> The English beech
> *Pales* in the flood with men, with wives and boys. *Shakspeare.*
> Will you *pale* your head in Henry's glory,
> And rob his temples of the diadem,
> Now in his life? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Pa'led.* *adj.* [from *pale*, in heraldry.] Striped.

> Buskins he wore of costliest cordwayne,
> Pinckt upon gold, and *paled* part by part,
> As then the guize was for each gentle swayne. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. ii. 6.

Pa'leeyed. *adj.* [*pale* and *eye*.] Having eyes dimmed.

> No nightly trance, or breathed spell,
> Inspires the *pale-ey'd* priest from the prophetic cell. *Milton, Ode.*

> Shrines, where their vigils *paleey'd* virgins keep,
> And pitying saints, whose statues learn to weep. *Pope.*

Palefa'ced. *adj.* [*pale* and *face*.] Having the face wan.

> Why have they dar'd to march
> So many miles upon her peaceful bosom,
> Frighting her *pale-fac'd* villages with war. *Shakspeare.*
> Let *pale-fac'd* fear keep with the mean born man,
> And find no harbour in a royal heart. *Shakspeare.*

Palehe'arted.* *adj.* [*pale* and *heart*.] Having the heart dispirited.

> That I may tell *palehearted* fear, it lies,
> And sleep in spite of thunder. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Pa'lely. *adv.* [from *pale*.] Wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.

Pa'leness. *n. s.* [from *pale*.]

1. Wanness; want of colour; want of freshness; sickly whiteness of look.

> Her blood durst not yet come to her face, to take away the name of *paleness* from her most pure whiteness. *Sidney.*
> The blood the virgin's cheek forsook,
> A livid *paleness* spreads o'er all her look. *Pope.*

2. Want of colour; want of lustre.

> The *paleness* of this flow'r
> Bewray'd the faintness of my master's heart. *Shakspeare.*

Pa'lendar. *n. s.* A kind of coasting vessel. Obsolete.

> Solyman sent over light horsemen in great *palendars*, which running all along the sea coast, carried the people and the cattle. *Knolles, Hist.*

Paleo'graphy.* *n. s.* [*paleographie*, Fr. παλαιὸς, and γράφω, Gr.] The art of explaining ancient writings.

Pa'leous. *adj.* [*palea*, Latin.] Husky; chaffy.

> This attraction we tried in straws and *paleous* bodies. *Brown.*

Pale'strical.* } **Pale'strick.** } *adj.* [*palestrique*, Fr. from the Gr. παλαίστρα, the place of gymnastick exercises.] Belonging to the exercise of wrestling. *Palestrical* is old, in this sense; being in the vocabularies of Cockeram and Bullokar.

> They were so skilled in the *palæstric* art, that they slew all strangers whom they forced to engage with them. *Bryant, Analys. Anc. Myth.* ii. 46.

Pa'let.* *n. s.* [*pelote*, Fr. a ball.] The crown of the head. Obsolete.

> Then Elinour say'd, ye callettes,
> I shall breake your *palettes*,
> Without ye now cease;
> And so was made the dronken peace. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 133.

Pa'lette. *n. s.* [*palette*, French.] A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.

> Let the ground of the picture be of such a mixture, as there may be something in it of every colour that composes your work, as it were the contents of your *palette*. *Dryden.*

> Ere yet thy pencil tries her nicer toils,
> Or on thy *palette* lie the blended oils,
> Thy careless chalk has half atchiev'd thy art,
> And her just image makes Cleora start. *Tickell.*
>
> When sage Minerva rose,
> From her sweet lips smooth elocution flows,
> Her skilful hand an ivory *palette* grac'd,
> Where shining colours were in order plac'd. *Gay.*

PA'LFREY.† *n. s.* [*palefroi*, old Fr. Lacombe. "Cheval palefrotin, petit cheval fort et trapu, qui va l'amble. — Quand les poëtes et les romanciers ont à représenter *une dame à cheval*, ils la mettent toujours *sur le palefroi*."] A small horse fit for ladies: it is always distinguished in the old books from a war horse.

> Her wanton *palfrey* all was overspread
> With tinsel trappings, woven like a wave. *Spenser.*

The damsel is mounted on a white *palfrey*, as an emblem of her innocence. *Addison, Spect.*

> The smiths and armorers on *palfreys* ride. *Dryden.*

PA'LFREYED. *adj.* [from *palfrey*.] Riding on a palfrey.

> Such dire atchievements sings the bard that tells,
> Of *palfrey'd* dames, bold knights and magick spells. *Tickell.*

PALIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*palus*, Latin.] The act or practice of making ground firm with piles.

I have said nothing of *palification* or piling of the ground-plot commanded by Vitruvius, when we build upon a moist soil. *Wotton.*

PA'LINDROME.† *n. s.* [παλινδρομία, Gr. from πάλιν and δρομέω; *palindrome*, Fr.] A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forwards: as, *madam*; or this sentence, *Subi dura a rudibus.*

> Had I compil'd from Amadis de Gaul, —
> Or spun out riddles, and weav'd fifty tomes
> Of Logogriphes, and curious *Palindromes*, &c.
> *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

I caused this to be written over the porch of their free-school door, *Subi dura à rudibus*: it is [a] *palindrome*; the letters making the same again backwards. *Peacham, Experience of these Times*, (1638.)

PA'LING.* *n. s.* [from *pale*, an enclosure.] A kind of fence-work for parks, gardens, and grounds.

> To every house belongs a space of ground,
> Of equal size, once fenc'd with *paling* round.
> *Crabbe, Par. Register.*

PA'LINODE.† } *n. s.* [παλινῳδία, Gr. from πάλιν, anew,
PA'LINODY. } and ᾠδὴ, a song.] A recantation.

> You, two and two, singing a *palinode*,
> March to your several homes! *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*
>
> I, of thy excellence, have oft been told;
> But now my ravish'd eyes thy face behold:
> Who therefore in this weeping *palinod*
> Abhor myself, that have displeas'd my God,
> In dust and ashes mourn. *Sandys, Paraph. on Job.*

He, obstinately refusing this, was suspended from all execution of his priestly function within the university, — till he should make his *palinodie*. *A. Wood, Annals Univ. Ox. Anno* 1640.

PALISA'DE. } *n. s.* [*palisade*, Fr. *palisado*, Span.
PALISA'DO. } from *palus*, Lat.] Pales set by way of inclosure or defence.

> The Trojans round the place a rampire cast,
> And *palisades* about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*

The wood is useful for *palisadoes* for fortifications, being very hard and durable. *Mortimer, Husb.*

The city is surrounded with a strong wall, and that wall guarded with *palisades*. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

To PALISA'DE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose with palisades. Sherwood has *palisadoed*.

PA'LISH.† *adj.* [from *pale*.] Somewhat pale.

> Creet, ever wont the cypress sad to bear;
> Acheron banks, the *palish* popelar. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iv. 3.

The first shall be a *palish* clearness, evenly and smoothly spread. *Wotton on Education.*

Spirit of nitre makes with copper a *palish* blue; spirit of urine a deep blue. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

PALL.† *n. s.* [pæll, Saxon, pallium, amictus; *pall*, Su. Goth. from the ancient Sueth. *fala*, *fela*, to cover. Serenius.]

1. A cloak or mantle of state.

> With princely pace,
> As fair Aurora in her purple *pall*,
> Out of the East the dawning day doth call;
> So forth she comes. *Spenser.*
>
> Let gorgeous tragedy
> In scepter'd *pall* come sweeping by. *Milton, Il Pens.*

2. The mantle of an archbishop.

An archbishop ought to be consecrated and anointed, and after consecration he shall have the *pall* sent him. *Ayliffe.*

3. The covering thrown over the dead.

> The right side of the *pall* old Egeus kept,
> And on the left the royal Theseus wept. *Dryden.*

To PALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloak; to invest.

> Come thick night
> And *pall* thee in the dunnest smoak of hell,
> That my keen knife see not the wound it makes. *Shakspeare.*

To PALL.† *v. n.* [Of this word the etymologists give no reasonable account: perhaps it is only a corruption of *pale*, and was applied originally to colours. Dr. Johnson. — It is from the Lat. *palleo*. See the neuter verb, *To* APPAL.]

1. To grow vapid; to become insipid.

Empty one bottle into another swiftly, lest the drink *pall*. *Bacon.*

> Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
> Fades in the eye, and *palls* upon the sense. *Addison.*

2. To be weakened; to become spiritless; to grow flat.

Our indiscretion sometimes serves as well, when our deep plots do *pall*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To PALL. *v. a.*

1. To make insipid or vapid.

Reason and reflection, representing perpetually to the mind the meanness of all sensual gratifications, blunt the edge of his keenest desires, and *pall* all his enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

> Wit, like wine, from happier climates brought,
> Dash'd by these rogues, turns English common draught,
> They *pall* Moliere's and Lopez' sprightly strain. *Swift.*

2. To make spiritless; to dispirit.

> A miracle
> Their joy with unexpected sorrow *pall'd*. *Dryden.*
>
> Ungrateful man,
> Base, barbarous man, the more we raise our love
> The more we *pall*, and cool, and kill his ardour. *Dryden.*

3. To weaken; to impair.

> For this,
> I'll never follow thy *pall'd* fortunes more. *Shakspeare.*

4. To cloy.

Palled appetite is humourous, and must be gratified with sauces rather than food. *Tatler.*

PALL.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Nauseating. Not in use.

The *palls*, or nauseatings, which continually intervene, are of the worst and most hateful kind of sensation. *Ld. Shaftesbury, Inq.* B. ii. P. ii. § 2.

*PALLA'DIUM.** *n. s.* [Latin.] A statue of Pallas, pretended to be the guardian of Troy; thence, any security or protection.

A kind of *palladium* to save the city, wherever it remained. *Milton, of Ref. in Eng.* B. 1.

The Jebusites said, they should not come into the house, that is, they would never again commit the safety of the fort to such *palladiums* as these. *Gregory's Notes on Script.* (ed. 1684.) p. 34.

PA'LLET. *n. s.* [*paillet*, in Chaucer; which was probably the French word from *paille*, straw, and secondarily, a bed.]

1. A small bed; a mean bed.

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoaky cribs,
Upon uneasy *pallets* stretching thee,
And husht with buzzing night-flies to thy slumber;
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
Under the canopies of costly state,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody? *Shakspeare.*

His secretary was laid in a *pallet* near him for ventilation of his thoughts. *Wotton, D. of Buckingham.*

If your stray attendance be yet lodg'd,
Or shroud within these limits, I shall know
Ere morrow wake, or the low-roosted lark
From her thatch'd *pallet* rouse. *Milton, Comus.*

2. [*palette*, French.] A small measure, formerly used by chirurgeons.

A surgeon drew from a patient in four days, twenty-seven *pallets*, every *pallet* containing three ounces. *Hakewill.*

3. [In heraldry; *palus minor*, Lat.] A little post.

PA'LLIAMENT. *n. s.* [*pallium*, Lat.] A dress; a robe.

The people of Rome,
Send thee by me their tribune,
This *palliament* of white and spotless hue. *Shakspeare.*

PA'LLIARD.* *n. s.* [*pailliard*, Fr.] A whoremaster; a lecher. *Bullokar.*

Thieves, pandars, *palliards*, sins of every sort;
These are the manufactures we export.
Dryden, Hind. and Panth. P. ii.

PA'LLIARDISE.† *n. s.* [*pailliardise*, Fr.] Fornication; whoring. Obsolete.

Nor can they tax him with *palliardise*, luxury, epicurism. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III.* p. 136.

To PA'LLIATE.† *v. a.* [*pallio*, Lat. from *pallium*, a cloak; *pallier*, French.]

1. To clothe; to cover. This is the primary meaning, which Dr. Johnson has overpassed.

They wallow in all kind of turpitude, yet no where persecuted; being *palliated* with a pilgrim's coat, and hypocritic sanctity. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 325.

2. To cover with excuse.

They never hide or *palliate* their vices, but expose them freely to view. *Swift.*

3. To extenuate; to soften by favourable representations.

The fault is to extenuate, *palliate*, and indulge. *Dryden.*

4. To cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically; to ease, not cure.

PA'LLIATE.* *adj.* Eased, not perfectly cured.

The nation was under its great crisis and most hopeful method of cure, which yet, if *palliate* and imperfect, would only make way to more fatal sickness. *Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 3.

PALLIA'TION. *n. s.* [*palliation*, Fr. from *palliate.*]

1. Extenuation; alleviation; favourable representation.

I saw clearly through all the pious disguises and soft *palliations* of some men. *King Charles.*

Such bitter invectives against other men's faults, and indulgence or *palliation* of their own, shews their zeal lies in their spleen. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure; mitigation, not cure.

If the just cure of a disease be full of peril, let the physician resort to *palliation*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

PA'LLIATIVE.† *adj.* [*palliatif*, Fr. from *palliate.*]

1. Extenuating; favourably representative.

He openly defends his new attempt, not in a *palliative* apology, but in a peremptory declaration. *Warton, Rowley Enq.* p. 85.

2. Mitigating, not removing; temporarily or partially, not radically curative.

Consumption pulmonary seldom admits of other than a *palliative* cure, and is generally incurable when hereditary. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'LLIATIVE. *n. s.* [from *palliate.*] Something mitigating; something alleviating.

It were more safe to trust to the general aversion of our people against this coin, than apply those *palliatives* which weak, perfidious, or abject politicians administer. *Swift.*

PA'LLID. *adj.* [*pallidus*, Latin.] Pale; not high-coloured; not bright: *pallid* is seldom used of the face.

Of every sort, which in that meadow grew,
They gather'd some; the violet *pallid* blue. *Spenser.*

When from the *pallid* sky the sun descends. *Thomson.*

Whilst, on the margin of the beaten road,
Its *pallid* bloom sick-smelling henbane show'd. *Harte.*

PALLI'DITY.* *n. s.* [from *pallid.*] Paleness. *Bailey.*

The agitation of the soul throws the animal spirits into a confused and impetuous motion, which imparts such a flush or *pallidity* to the face, so enlarges or contracts the lineaments and features; whereby it is easily perceivable, that something more than ordinary is the matter.
Philos. Lett. on Phisiognomy, (1751,) p. 176.

PA'LLIDLY.* *adv.* [from *pallid.*] Palely; wanly.

[They] sometimes appear *pallidly* sad, as if they were going to their graves. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 43.

PA'LLIDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *pallid.*] Paleness.

Let no man be discouraged with the *pallidness* of piety at first, nor captivated with the seeming freshness of terrene pleasures; both will change. And though we may be deceived in both, we shall be sure to be cheated but in one.
Feltham, Res. ii. 66.

PA'LLMALL.† *n. s.* [*pila* and *malleus*, Lat. *pale maille*, French. See PAILMAIL.] A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring; the mallet itself which strikes the ball.

If one had *paille-mails*, it were good to play in this alley; for it is of a reasonable good length, straight, and even.
French Garden for Eng. Ladies to walk in, (1621,) N. 5. b.

PA'LLOR.* *n. s.* [*pallor*, Lat.] Paleness.

There is some little change of the complexion from a greater degree of *pallor* to a less, possibly to some little quickening of redness. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 42.

PALM.† *n. s.* [palm, Sax. palm-treop; *palma*, Lat. *palmier*, Fr.]

1. A tree of great variety of species; of which the branches were worn in token of victory; it therefore implies superiority.

There are twenty-one species of this tree, of which the most remarkable are, the greater *palm* or date-tree. The dwarf *palm* grows in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, from whence the leaves are sent hither and made into flag-brooms. The oily *palm* is a native of Guinea and Cape Verd island, but has been transplanted to Jamaica and Barbadoes. It grows as high as the main mast of a ship. *Miller.*

Get the start of the majestick world
And bear the *palm* alone. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil than the abundant growing of the *palm*-trees without labour of man. This tree alone giveth unto man whatsoever his life beggeth at nature's hand. *Ralegh.*

Above others who carry away the *palm* for excellence, is Maurice Landgrave of Hess. *Peacham of Musick.*

Fruits of *palm*-tree, pleasantest to thirst
And hunger both. *Milton, P. L.*

Thou youngest virgin, daughter of the skies,
Whose *palms* new pluck'd from Paradise,
With spreading branches more sublimely rise. *Dryden.*

2. Victory; triumph. [*palme*, Fr.]

Namur subdu'd is England's *palm* alone;
The rest besieg'd; but we constrain'd the town. *Dryden.*

3. The hand spread out; the inner part of the hand. [*palma*, Lat. The Icelanders say *falma*, which is certainly the original word. Callander.]

By this virgin *palm* now kissing thine,
I will be thine. *Shakspeare.*

Drinks of extreme thin parts fretting, put upon the back of your hand, will, with a little stay, pass through to the *palm*, and yet taste mild to the mouth. *Bacon.*

Seeking my success in love to know,
I try'd the infallible prophetick way,
A poppy-leaf upon my *palm* to lay. *Dryden.*

4. A hand or measure of length, comprising three inches. [*palme*, Fr. *palmus*, Lat.]

The length of a foot is a sixth part of the stature; a span one eighth of it; a *palm* or hand's breadth one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth or inch one seventy-second; a forefinger's breadth one ninety-sixth. *Holder on Time.*

Henry VIII. of England, Francis I. of France, and Charles V. emperor, were so provident, as scarce a *palm* of ground could be gotten by either, but that the other two would set the balance of Europe upright again. *Bacon.*

The same hand into a fist may close,
Which instantly a *palm* expanded shows. *Denham.*

PALM-SUNDAY.* *n. s.* [palm-Sunnan-dæᵹ. Sax.] The Sunday next before Easter is generally called *Palm-Sunday*, in commemoration of our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude that attended him strewed *palm* branches in his way; in remembrance of which, *palms* were used to be borne here with us upon this day, till the second year of king Edward VI. *Wheatly.*

To PALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers.

Palming is held foul play amongst gamesters. *Dryden.*
They *palm'd* the trick that lost the game. *Prior.*

2. To impose by fraud.

If not by Scriptures, how can we be sure,
Reply'd the panther, what tradition's pure?
For you may *palm* upon us new for old. *Dryden.*

Moll White has made the country ring with several imaginary exploits *palmed* upon her. *Addison, Spect.*

3. To handle.

Frank carves very ill, yet will *palm* all the meats. *Prior, Epigr.*

4. To stroke with the hand. *Ainsworth.*

PA'LMARY.* *adj.* [*palmaris*, Lat. principal, most remarkable: "*Palmare opus*," a principal work. *Palmary* is probably of recent introduction into our language. Leslie, in his Short Method with the Deists, has the Latin expression: "When his *opus palmare* comes out, &c."] Principal; capital.

Sentences — proceeding from the pen of "the first philosopher of the age," in his *palmary* and capital work! *Bp. Horne, Lett. on Infidelity,* (1784,) L. 2.

PA'LMATED.* *adj.* [*palmatus*, Latin.] Having the feet broad: it is an epithet also applied by naturalists to certain roots and stones having the appearance of hands or fingers.

The broad and *palmated* feet of the aquatic birds perform the office of oars. *Tr. of Buffon's Hist. of Birds.*

PA'LMER.† *n. s.* [from *palm.*]

1. A pilgrim: they who returned from the holy land carried branches of palm. Dr. Johnson. — A palmer differed from a pilgrim: the *pilgrim* travelled to *some certain place;* the *palmer* to *all*, and not to *any one in particular:* the *pilgrim* might abandon his profession; the *palmer* must be constant until he had obtained the *palm*. *Bullokar.*

My sceptre, for a *palmer's* walking staff. *Shakspeare.*

Behold yon isle, by *palmers*, pilgrims trod,
Men bearded, bald, cowl'd, uncowl'd, shod, unshod. *Pope.*

2. [from *palm*, the hand.] A ferule; a stick to rap on the hand. *Huloet, and Minsheu.*

PA'LMERWORM. *n. s.* [*palmer* and *worm.*] A worm covered with hair, supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants.

A flesh fly, and one of those hairy worms that resemble caterpillars and are called *palmerworms*, being conveyed into one of our small receivers, the bee and the fly lay with their bellies upward, and the worm seemed suddenly struck dead. *Boyle.*

PALME'TTO. *n. s.* A species of the palm-tree: it grows in the West Indies to be a very large tree; with the leaves the inhabitants thatch their houses. These leaves, before they are expanded, are cut and brought into England to make women's plaited hats; and the berries of these trees were formerly much used for buttons.

Broad o'er my head the verdant cedars wave,
And high *palmettos* lift their graceful shade. *Thomson.*

PALMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*palmi* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing palms. *Dict.*

PA'LMIPEDE. *adj.* [*palma* and *pes*, Lat.] Webfooted; having the toes joined by a membrane.

It is described like fissipedes, whereas it is a *palmipede* or fin-footed like swans. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Water-fowl which are *palmipede*, are whole footed, have very long necks, and yet but short legs, as swans. *Ray.*

PA'LMISTER.† *n. s.* [from *palma.*] One who deals in palmistry.

If we curiously advise with the *palmisters*, we shall find the mind written in the hand! *Austin, Hæc Homo*, p. 115.

Some vain *palmesters* have gone so far as to take upon them, by the sight of the hand, to judge of fortunes. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 133.

PA'LMISTRY. *n. s.* [*palma*, Lat.]

1. The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm.

We shall not query what truth is in *palmistry*, or divination, from lines of our hands of high denomination. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Here while his canting drone-pipe scann'd
The mystick figures of her hand,
He tipples *palmistry*, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*

With the fond maids in *palmistry* he deals;
They tell the secret first which he reveals. *Prior.*

2. Addison uses it humorously for the action of the hand.

Going to relieve a common beggar, he found his pocket was picked; that being a kind of *palmistry* at which this vermin are very dexterous. *Addison, Spect.* No. 130.

PA'LMY.† *adj.* [from *palm.*]

1. Bearing palms.

Betwixt them lawns, or level downs, and flocks
Grazing the tender herb, were interpos'd,
Or *palmy* hillock. *Milton, P. L.*

She pass'd the region which Panchea join'd,
And flying, left the *palmy* plains behind. *Dryden.*

2. Flourishing; victorious.

In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome,
A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,
The graves stood tenantless. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

In the high and *palmy* state of the monarchy of France, it fell to the ground without a struggle. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

PALPABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *palpable.*] Quality of being perceivable to the touch.

He first found out *palpability* of colours; and by the delicacy of his touch, could distinguish the different vibrations of the heterogeneous rays of light. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

PA'LPABLE. *adj.* [*palpable*, Fr. *palpor*, Lat.]

1. Perceptible by the touch.

Art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false creation?
I see thee yet in form as *palpable*,
As this which now I draw. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Darkness must overshadow all his bounds,
Palpable darkness, and blot out three days. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Gross; coarse; easily detected.

That grosser kind of heathenish idolatry, whereby they worshipped the very works of their own hands, was an absurdity to reason so *palpable*, that the prophet David, comparing idols and idolaters together, maketh almost no odds between them. *Hooker.*

They grant we err not in *palpable* manner, we are not openly and notoriously impious. *Hooker.*

He must not think to shelter himself from so *palpable* an absurdity, by this impertinent distinction. *Tillotson.*

Having no surer guide, it was no wonder that they fell into gross and *palpable* mistakes. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

3. Plain; easily perceptible.

That they all have so testified, I see not how we should possibly wish a proof more *palpable*, than this manifestly received and every where continued custom of reading them publickly. *Hooker.*

They would no longer be content with the invisible monarchy of God, and God dismissed them to the *palpable* dominion of Saul. *Holyday.*

Since there is so much dissimilitude between cause and effect in the more *palpable* phænomena, we can expect no less between them and their invisible efficients. *Glanville.*

PA'LPABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *palpable*.] Quality of being palpable; plainness; grossness.

PA'LPABLY. *adv.* [from *palpable*.]

1. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.
2. Grossly; plainly.

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury, that had *palpably* taken shares of money, before they gave up their verdict, they prayed of the senate a guard, that they might do their consciences justice. *Bacon.*

PALPA'TION. *n. s.* [*palpatio*, *palpor*, Lat.] The act of feeling.

To PA'LPITATE. *v. a.* [*palpito*, Latin; *palpiter*, Fr.] To beat as the heart; to flutter; to go *pit a pat*.

PALPITA'TION. *n. s.* [*palpitation*, Fr. from *palpitate*.] Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulse of the heart, upon frights or any other causes, which makes it felt: for a natural uniform pulse goes on without distinction.

The heart strikes five hundred sort of pulses in an hour; and hunted into such continual *palpitations*, through anxiety and distraction, that fain would it break. *Harvey.*

I knew the good company too well to feel any *palpitations* at their approach. *Tatler.*

Anxiety and *palpitations* of the heart, are a sign of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Her bosom heaves
With *palpitations* wild. *Thomson, Spring.*

PA'LSGRAVE. *n. s.* [*paltsgraff*, German.] A count or earl who has the overseeing of a prince's palace. *Dict.*

PA'LSICAL. *adj.* [from *palsy*.] Afflicted with the palsy; paralytick.

PA'LSIED. *adj.* [from *palsy*.] Diseased with a palsy.

Pall'd, thy blazed youth
Becomes assuaged, and doth beg the alms
Of *palsied* eld. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Though she breathes yet in a few pious peaceful souls, yet, like a *palsied* person, she scarce moves a limb. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Let not old age long stretch his *palsy'd* hand,
Those who give late are importun'd each day. *Gay.*

PA'LSY.† *n. s.* [*paralysis*, Lat. thence *paralysy*, *paralsy*, *palasy*, *palsy*. Dr. Johnson. — Other languages thus led to the abbreviation of *paralysis*; old Fr. *palasine*, "tremblement de nerfs, 1200," Lacombe; *paralsia*, Ital. Menage.] A privation of motion or feeling, or both, proceeding from some cause below the cerebellum, joined with a coldness, flaccidity, and at last wasting of the parts. If this privation be in all the parts below the head, except the thorax and heart, it is called a paraplegia; if in one side only, a hemiplegia: if in some parts only of one side, a paralysis. There is a threefold division of a *palsy*; a privation of motion, sensation remaining; a privation of sensation, motion remaining; and lastly, a privation of both together. *Quincy.*

The *palsy*, and not fear, provokes me. *Shakspeare.*

With as good a plea might the dead-*palsy* boast to a man, It is I that free you from stitches and pains! *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 1.*

A *palsy* may as well shake an oak, as shake the delight of conscience. *South.*

To PA'LTER.† *v. n.* [from *poltron*. Skinner, and Dr. Johnson. — Rather from *paltry*; which, however, Dr. Johnson derives from *poltron*: but that derivation is questioned. See PALTRY.] To shift; to dodge; to play tricks. Not in use.

I must
To the young man send humble treaties,
And *palter* in the shift of lowness. *Shakspeare.*

Be these juggling fiends no more believ'd,
That *palter* with us in a double sense;
That keep the word of promise to our ear,
And break it to our hope. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not *palter*? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

As if they hated only the miseries, but not the mischiefs, after they have juggled and *paltered* with the world. *Milton, Ten. of Kings and Magistrates.*

To PA'LTER.† *v. a.* To squander: as, he *palters* his fortune. Dr. Johnson from Ainsworth, without example. — It is indeed an old verb, well authorized in this sense.

To be a justice of the peace, as you are, and *palter* out your time i' the penal statutes; to hear the curious tenets controverted between a protestant constable and jesuit cobler! *Beaum. and Fl. Elder Brother.*

Paltering the free and moneyless power of discipline with a carnal satisfaction by the purse. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.*

PA'LTERER.† *n. s.* [from *palter*.] An insincere dealer; a shifter. *Sherwood.*

PA'LTRINESS. *n. s.* [from *paltry*.] The state of being paltry.

PA'LTRY.† *adj.* [*poltron*, French, a scoundrel; *paltrocca*, a low whore, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the Su. Goth. *paltor*, rags; or Teut. *palt*, a scrap, a fragment. We had formerly the word *palting*, in the sense of *worthless, mean*; and *pelting*, which Dr. Johnson has admitted into his Dictionary, confessing, however, that he knows not why it should signify *paltry*. The reason now is shewn, it is presumed. Mr. H. Tooke considers *paltry* as a participle, jointly with *poltron*; that is,

formed of the Latin *pollice truncos*, having the thumb cut off. Div. of Purley, ii. 25, 26. — The plain and simple deduction from the northern words, which so clearly designate what is sorry, worthless, despicable, and mean, will doubtless be preferred. "I desire maister Immerito to send me some odde fresh *paulting* three-halfpenny pamphlet." Gab. Hervey, Lett. to Spenser, 1580. Mr. Malone had not overlooked this passage; and it is to be wondered, that Mr. Tooke should not have here attended to our old word; which might have induced him to discard the quaint etymon of *pollice truncos* for *paltry*. The Scotch use the substantive *peltry*; and Dr. Jamieson refers it, with our *paltry*, to the Su. Goth. *paltor*, or the Teut. *palt*. See also Serenius. The use of the Scottish noun, in the sense of vile trash, Dr. Jamieson might further have illustrated by the old English *pelter*, a term of contempt, applied to a mean, despicable person: "*Pelter*, pynche-peny, one wythered with covetousness." Huloet's enlarged Dictionary. See also PELTING.] Sorry; worthless; despicable; contemptible; mean.

Then turn your forces from this *paltry* siege,
And stir them up against a mightier task. *Shakspeare.*

A very dishonest *paltry* boy, as appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him. *Shakspeare.*

Whose compost is *paltry* and carried too late,
Such husbandry useth that many do hate. *Tusser.*

For knights are bound to feel no blows,
From *paltry* and unequal foes. *Hudibras.*

It is an ill habit to squander away our wishes upon *paltry* fooleries. *L'Estrange.*

When such *paltry* slaves presume
To mix in treason, if the plot succeeds,
They're thrown neglected by; but if it fails,
They're sure to die like dogs. *Addison, Cato.*

PA'LY. *adj.* [from *pale*.] Pale. Used only in poetry.

Fain would I go to chafe his *paly* lips,
With twenty thousand kisses. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

From camp to camp,
Fire answers fire, and through their *paly* flames
Each battle sees the others umber'd face. *Shakspeare.*

A dim gleam the *paly* lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement. *Gay.*

PAM. *n. s.* [probably from *palm*, victory; as *trump* from *triumph*.] The knave of clubs.

Ev'n mighty *pam* that kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of lu. *Pope.*

To PA'MPER.† *v. a.* [from the Fr. *pampre*, a vine-branch, full of leaves: a vineyard is said by the French *pamprer*, when it is overgrown with superfluous leaves and fruitless branches. Junius.] To glut; to fill with food; to saginate; to feed luxuriously.

Pampred with ease, and jalous in your age.
Chaucer, Court of Love, ver. 177.

It was even as two physicians should take one sick body in hand, of which the former would minister all things meet to purge and keep under the body, the other to *pamper* and strengthen it suddenly again; whereof what is to be looked for but a most dangerous relapse? *Spenser.*

You are more intemperate in your blood
Than Venus, or those *pampered* animals
That rage in savage sensuality. *Shakspeare.*

They are contented as well with mean food, as those that with the rarities of the earth do *pamper* their voracities. *Sandys.*

Praise swelled thee to a proportion ready to burst, it brought thee to feed upon the air, and to starve thy soul, only to *pamper* thy imagination. *South.*

With food
Distend his chine and *pamper* him for sport. *Dryden.*

His lordship lolls within at ease,
Pamp'ring his paunch with foreign rarities. *Dryden.*

To *pamper'd* insolence devoted fall,
Prime of the flock and choicest of the stall. *Pope.*

PA'MPERED.* *adj.* [from *pamper*; Fr. *pampré*.] Overfull.

Fruit-trees overwoody reach'd too far
Their *pamper'd* boughs. *Milton, P. L.*

PA'MPERING.* *n. s.* [from *pamper*.] Luxuriancy.

It is an encouragement to security, and a *pampering* in sin. *Fulke against Allen*, p. 186.

PA'MPHLET.† *n. s.* [*par un filet*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Pegge considers it to be from the Fr. *palme-feuillet*, a leaf to be held in the hand; a book being a thing of greater weight. Anonym. i. 26. — Caxton, as Dr. Johnson has observed, writes it *paunflet*; but *pamflet* was also an old way of writing it: "Begynnynge with small storyes and *pamfletes*, and so to others." Prol. to K. Apolyne of Thyre, 1510.] A small book; properly a book sold unbound, and only stitched.

Com'st thou with deep premeditated lines,
With written *pamphlets* studiously devis'd? *Shakspeare.*

I put forth a slight *pamphlet* about the elements of architecture. *Wotton.*

Since I have been reading many English *pamphlets* and tractates of the sabbath, I can hardly find any treatise wherein the use of the common service by the minister, and the due frequenting thereof by the people, is once named among the duties or offices of sanctifying the Lord's-day. *White.*

He could not, without some tax upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some in printing *pamphlets*. *Clarendon.*

As when some writer in a publick cause,
His pen, to save a sinking nation, draws,
While all is calm, his arguments prevail,
Till pow'r discharging all her stormy bags,
Flutters the feeble *pamphlet* into rags. *Swift.*

To PA'MPHLET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write small books.

I put pen to paper, and something I have done, though in a poor *pamphleting* way. *Howell.*

PAMPHLETEE'R.† *n. s.* [from *pamphlet*.] A scribbler of small books.

Small pains can be but little art;
Or load full drie-fats from the forren mart
With folio volumes, two to an oxe hide;
Or else ye *pamphleteer* go stand aside. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* ii. 1.

The squibs are those who in the common phrase are called libellers, lampooners, and *pamphleteers*. *Tatler.*

With great injustice I have been pelted by *pamphleteers*. *Swift.*

PAN.† *n. s.* [panne, Sax.]

1. A vessel broad and shallow, in which provisions are dressed or kept.

This were but to leap out of the *pan* into the fire. *Spenser.*

The pliant brass is laid
On anvils, and of heads and limbs are made,
Pans, cans. *Dryden.*

2. The part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder.

Our attempts to fire the gun-powder in the *pan* of the pistol, succeeded not. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing hollow: as, the brain-*pan*.

He were shore ful high upon his *pan*. *Chaucer, Monk's Prol.*

To PAN. *v. a.* An old word denoting to close or join together. *Ainsworth.*

PANACE'A.† *n. s.* [*panacée*, Fr. πανάκεια, Gr.]

1. An universal medicine.

The chemists pretended, that it was the philosopher's stone; the civilians, that it was the most consummate point of equitable decision; and the physicians, that it was an infallible *panacea*. *Warton, Hist. E. P. Dissert. Gest. Rom.* iii. xcvi.

2. An herb; called also *all heal*.

There, whether it divine tobacco were,
Or *pannchæa*, or polygony,
She found, and brought it to her patient deare.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. v. 32.

PANA'DA. } *n. s.* [from *panis*, Lat. bread.] Food
PANA'DO. } made by boiling bread in water.

Their diet ought to be very sparing; gruels, *panados*, and chicken broth. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

PA'NCAKE. *n. s.* [*pan* and *cake*.] Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan.

A certain knight swore by his honour they were good *pancakes*, and swore by his honour the mustard was naught. *Shakspeare.*

The flour makes a very good *pancake*, mixed with a little wheat flour. *Mortimer, Husb.*

PANCRA'TICAL.† } *adj.* [πᾶν and κρατὸς.] Excelling
PANCRA'TICK. } in all the gymnastick exercises.

He was the most *pancratical* man of Greece, and, as Galen reporteth, able to persist erect upon an oily plank, and not to be removed by the force of three men. *Brown.*

Arrived to a full *pancratick* habit, fit for combats and wrestlings. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 488.

PA'NCREAS. *n. s.* [πᾶν and κρέας.] The *pancreas* or sweet bread, is a gland of the conglomerate sort, situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebræ of the loins: it lies across the abdomen, reaching from the liver to the spleen, and is strongly tied to the peritonæum, from which it receives its common membranes. It weighs commonly four or five ounces. It is about six fingers' breadth long, two broad, and one thick. Its substance is a little soft and supple. *Quincy.*

PANCREA'TICK. *adj.* [from *pancreas*.] Contained in the pancreas.

In man and viviparous quadrupeds, the food moistened with the saliva is first chewed, then swallowed into the stomach, and so evacuated into the intestines, where being mixed with the choler and *pancreatick* juice, it is further subtilized, and easily finds its way in at the streight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray on the Creation.*

The bile is so acrid, that nature has furnished the *pancreatic* juice to temper its bitterness. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'NCY.† } *n. s.* [corrupted, I suppose, from *panacey*;
PA'NSY. } *panacea*. Dr. Johnson. — It is the French *pensée*, as Dr. Johnson in a note on Hamlet admits; the name of the *viola tricolor*. "It probably obtained the name of *pensée*, thought or fancy, from its fanciful appearance; the same circumstance which induced Milton to call it "the pansy *freak'd* with jet," that is *fancifully touched* with black." Nares, Elem. of Orthoepy, p. 305.] A flower; a kind of violet.

There is *pansies*, that's for thoughts. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The daughters of the flood have search'd the mead
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head;
Pancies to please the sight, and cassia sweet to smell. *Dryden.*

The real essence of gold is as impossible for us to know, as for a blind man to tell in what flower the colour of a *pansy* is, or is not to be found, whilst he has no idea of the colour of a *pansy*. *Locke.*

From the brute beasts humanity I learn'd,
And in the *pansy*'s life God's providence discern'd. *Harte.*

PA'NDARISM.* *n. s.* [from *pander*, which ought to be written *pandar*. See PANDER.] The employment of a pimp or pandar. *Sherwood.*

I need not tell you of bloody Turks, man-eating canibals, Patavian *pandarism* of their own daughters, or of miserable Indians idolatrously adoring their devilish pagodes. *Bp. Hall, Character of Man.*

To PA'NDARIZE.* *v. n.* To act the part of a pimp or pandar. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

PA'NDAROUS.* *adj.* Pimping; acting in the character of a bawd or pandar.

I know that face
To be a strumpet's: —
I saw her once before here, five days since 'tis;
And the same wary *pandarous* diligence
Was then bestow'd on her. *Middleton's Witch.*

PA'NDECT.† *n. s.* [*pandecta*, Latin.]

1. A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.

Thus thou, by means which the ancients never took,
A *pandect* mak'st, and universal book. *Donne, Poems*, p. 263.

It were to be wished, that the commons would form a *pandect* of their power and privileges, to be confirmed by the entire legislative authority. *Swift.*

2. The digest of the civil law.

The text of the civil [law,] called the *pandects* or digests. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 49.

Ceolfrid augmented this collection with three volumes of *pandects*. *Warton, Hist. E. P. Diss.* ii. vol. i. c. 4.

PANDE'MICK. *adj.* [πᾶς and δῆμος.] Incident to a whole people.

Those instances bring a consumption, under the notion of a *pandemick* or endemick, or rather vernacular disease to England. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

PA'NDER. *n. s.* [This word is derived from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of *Troilus* and *Cressida*; it was therefore originally written *pandar*, till its etymology was forgotten.] A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer; an agent for the lust or ill designs of another.

Let him with his cap in hand,
Like a base *pander*, hold the chamber door
Whilst by a slave
His fairest daughter is contaminated. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Thou art the *pander* to her dishonour, and equally to me disloyal. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

If ever you prove false to one another, since I have taken such pains to bring you together, let all pitiful goers between be called *panders* after my name. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

The sons of happy Punks, the *pander*'s heir,
Are privileged
To clap the first, and rule the theatre. *Dryden.*

Thou hast confess'd thyself the conscious *pandar*
Of that pretended passion;
A single witness infamously known,
Against two persons of unquestion'd fame. *Dryden.*

My obedient honesty was made
The *pander* to thy lust and black ambition. *Rowe.*

To PA'NDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pimp; to be subservient to lust or passion.

Proclaim no shame,
When the compulsive ardour gives the charge,
Since first itself as actively doth burn,
And reason *panders* will. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To PA'NDER.* *v. n.* To play the part of an agent for the ill designs of another.

Excommunication serves for nothing with them but to prog and *pander* for fees, and display their pride. *Milton, of Ref. in Eng.* B. 2.

PA'NDERLY. *adj.* [fom *pander*.] Pimping; pimplike.

Oh you *panderly* rascals! there's a conspiracy against me. *Shakspeare, M. Wives Of Windsor*

PANDICULA'TION. *n. s.* [*pandiculans*, Lat.] The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

Windy spirits, for want of a due volatilization, produce in the nerves a pandiculation, or oscitation, or stupor, or cramp in the muscles. *Floyer on the Humours.*

PANDO'RE.* n. s. [πανδοῦρα, Gr.] A musical instrument of the lute kind; of which *bandore* seems to be a corruption. See BANDORE.

The cythron, the *pandore*, and the theorbo strike. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 4.*

PANE.† n. s. [*paneau*, French. Su. Goth. *paena*, cudere, planare. Serenius.]

1. A square of glass.

The letters appear'd reverse through the *pane*,
But in Stella's bright eyes they were plac'd right again. *Swift.*

The face of Eleanor owes more to that single *pane* than to all the glasses she ever consulted. *Pope, Lett.*

2. A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces; "a *pane* of cloth." *Barret.*

Him all repute
For his device in handsoming a suit,
To judge of lace, pink, *panes*, and print, and plait,
Of all the court to have the best conceit. *Donne.*

PA'NED.* adj. [from *pane*.] Variegated; composed of small squares, as a *counterpane* usually is.

I have seen the king come sodainly thither in a maske with a dozen maskers, all in garments like sheparde, made of fine cloathe of gold and fine crimson satten *paned*. *Cavendish, Life of Card. Wolsey.*

Altar clothes — of blewe bawdkyn *pained* with red velvette. *Direct. in Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 339.*

My hooded cloak, long stocking, and *pan'd* hose. *Massinger, Gr. Duke of Florence.*

PANEGY'RICK. n. s. [*panegyrique*, Fr. πανήγυρις.] An eulogy; an encomiastick piece.

The Athenians met at the sepulchres of those slain at Marathon, and there made *panegyricks* upon them. *Stillingfleet.*

That which is a satyr to other men must be a *panegyrick* to your lordship. *Dryden.*

As he continues the exercises of these eminent virtues, he may be one of the greatest men that our age has bred; and leave materials for a *panegyrick*, not unworthy the pen of some future Pliny. *Prior.*

To chase our spleen, when themes like these increase,
Shall *panegyric* reign, and censure cease. *Young.*

PANEGY'RICAL.* } adj. [*panegyrique*, Fr.] Encomi-
PANEGY'RICK. } astick; containing praise.

Upon occasion of *panegyrical* orations. *Mede, Apost. of the Lat. Times, p. 146.*

In *panegyrick* halleluiahs. *Donne, Poems, p. 344.*

Some of his odes are *panegyrical*, others moral, the rest jovial, or, if I may so call them, bacchanalian. *Dryden, Pref. to Sylvæ.*

In his *panegyrical* descriptions, he has seldom descended lower than the center of their hearts. *Orrery on Swift, p. 117.*

PANEGY'RIS.* n. s. [πανήγυρις, Gr.] A festival; a publick meeting. Milton follows the Greek form of the word, *panegury*.

After another persuasive method, at set and solemn *paneguries*, in theatres, porches, or what other place or way. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.*

Rejoicing especially was the practice, on the more solemn and festival performances; at publick sacrifice, which they called *panegyres*; a meeting of a side of a county, a province. *Stukely, Palæograph Sacra, p. 8.*

Will there not open a glorious scene, when God (to use St. Paul's words) shall celebrate the grand *panegyris*? *Harris on the 53d Chap. of Isaiah, p. 262.*

PANEGY'RIST. n. s. [from *panegyrick*; *panegyriste*, Fr.] One that writes praise; encomiast.

Add these few lines out of a far more ancient *panegyrist* in the time of Constantine the great. *Camden.*

To PA'NEGYRIZE.* v. a. [πανηγυρίζω, Gr.] To commend highly; to bestow great praise upon.

Is not our royal founder already *panegyrized* by all the Universities? *Evelyn, Pref.*

Their mode of *panegyrising* their deceased benefactors seems rather to have been a kind of dramatick representation of their services, than a rhetorical description of them. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 4.*

Gower, Chaucer, and Lydgate, are *panegyrised* with great propriety. *Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 224.*

PA'NEL. n. s. [*panellum*, law Latin; *paneau*, Fr.]

1. A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies.

The chariot was all of cedar, save that the fore end had *panels* of sapphires, set in borders of gold. *Bacon.*

Maximilian, his whole history is digested into twenty-four square *panels* of sculpture in bas relief. *Addison on Italy.*

This fellow will join you together as they join wainscot; then one of you will prove a shrunk *panel*, and, like green timber, warp. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

A bungler thus, who scarce the nail can hit,
With driving wrong will make the *panel* split. *Swift.*

2. [Panel, *panellum*, Lat. of the French, *panne*, id est, *pellis*; or *paneau*, a piece or pane in English.] A schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors, as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial. And empannelling a jury, is nothing but the entering them into the sheriff's roll or book. *Cowel.*

Then twelve of such as are indifferent, and are returned upon the principal *panel*, or the tales, are sworn to try the same, according to evidence. *Hale, Hist. of England.*

To PA'NEL.* v. a. [from the noun.] To form into panels: as, a *panelled* wainscot.

A very handsome bridge, the battlements neatly *pannelled* with stone. *Pennant.*

PA'NELESS.* adj. [*pane* and *less*.] Wanting panes of glass.

How shall I sing the various ill that waits
The careful sonneteer? or who can paint
The shifts enormous that in vain he forms
To patch his *paneless* window? *Shenstone, Econ. P. iii.*

PANG. n. s. [either from *pain*, or *bang*, Dutch, uneasy.] Extreme pain; sudden paroxysm of torment.

Say, that some lady
Hath for your love as great a *pang* of heart,
As you have for Olivia. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

See how the *pangs* of death do make him grin! *Shakspeare.*

Sufferance made
Almost each *pang* a death. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Earth trembled from her entrails, as again
In *pangs*; and nature gave a second groan. *Milton, P. L.*

Juno, pitying her disastrous fate,
Sends Iris down, her *pangs* to mitigate. *Denham.*

My son advance
Still in new impudence, new ignorance.
Success let others teach, learn thou from me
Pangs without birth, and fruitless industry. *Dryden.*

I will give way
To all the *pangs* and fury of despair. *Addison.*

I saw the hoary traitor
Grin in the *pangs* of death, and bite the ground. *Addison.*

Ah! come not, write not, think not once of me,
Nor share one *pang* of all I felt for thee. *Pope.*

To PANG.† v. a. [from the noun.] To torment cruelly.

If fortune divorce
It from the bearer; 'tis a sufferance *panging*,
As soul and bodies parting. *Shakspeare.*

I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be disedg'd by her,
Whom now thou tir'st on, how thy memory
Will then be *pang'd* by me. *Shakspeare.*

A kind word that would make another lover's heart dance for joy, *pangs* poor Will. *Addison, Lov. No. 39.*

PA'NICAL.† } adj. [πανικὸς, Gr. πανικὸ, φόβος, from
PA'NICK. } *Pan*, "lieutenant-general of Bacchus in his Indian expedition; where, being encompassed in a valley with an army of enemi

superiour to them in number, he advised the god to order his men in the night to give a general shout, which so surprized the opposite army, that they immediately fled from their camp: whence it came to pass, that all sudden fears, impressed upon men's spirits without any just reason, were called, by the Greeks and Romans, *panick terrours.*" Potter, Antiq. of Greece, (from Polyænus's Stratagems,) vol. 2. b. 3. ch. 9.] Violent without cause, applied to fear.

The sudden stir and *panical* fear, when chanticleer was carried away by reynard. *Camden, Rem.*

Which many respect to be but a *panick* terror, and men do fear, they justly know not what. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I left the city in a *panick* fright;
Lions they are in council, lambs in fight. *Dryden.*

Pa'nick.✝ *n. s.* A sudden fright without cause. *Bullokar.*

There are many *panicks* in mankind, besides merely that of fear. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

Pa'nnade. *n. s.* The curvet of a horse. *Ainsworth.*

Pa'nnage.* *n. s.* [*pannagium*, low Lat. *panage*, Fr.] Food that swine feed on in the woods, as mast of beech, acorns, &c. which some have called *pawnes.* It is also the money taken by the agistors for the food of hogs with the mast of the king's forest. *Cowel.*

Acorns, which are included in the name of mast, are the chief of those things which the ancient laws call *pannage.* *Gibson's Codex.*

Pa'nnel. *n. s.* [*panneel*, Dutch; *paneau*, French.] A kind of rustick saddle.

A *pannel* and wanty, pack-saddle and ped,
With line to fetch litter, and halters for hed. *Tusser.*

His strutting ribs on both sides show'd,
Like furrows he himself had plow'd;
For underneath the skirt of *pannel*,
'Twixt every two there was a channel. *Hudibras.*

Pa'nnel. *n. s.* The stomach of a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

Pannella'tion.* *n. s.* [from *panel.*] Act of empannelling a jury.

They in the said *pannellation* did put Rich. Wotton, — and other privileged persons, which were not wont anciently to be impannelled. *A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. in* 1516.

Pa'nnicle. } **Pa'nnick.** } *n. s.* [*panicum*, Lat.] A plant.

The *pannicle* is a plant of the millet kind, differing from that, by the disposition of the flowers and seeds, which, of this, grow in a close thick spike: it is sowed in several parts of Europe, in the fields, as corn for the sustenance of the inhabitants; it is frequently used in particular places of Germany to make bread. *Miller.*

September is drawn with a chearful countenance; in his left hand a handful of millet, oats, and *pannicle.* *Peacham.*

Pannick affords a soft demulcent nourishment. *Arbuthnot.*

Pa'nnier. *n. s.* [*panier*, French.] A basket; a wicker vessel, in which fruit, or other things, are carried on a horse.

The worthless brute
Now turns a mill, or drags a loaded life,
Beneath two *panniers*, and a baker's wife. *Dryden.*

We have resolved to take away their whole club in a pair of *panniers*, and imprison them in a cupboard. *Addison.*

Pa'nnikel.* *n. s.* [*pannicula*, Ital. *pannicle*, Fr.] The brain-pan; the skull. Obsolete.

To him he turned, and with rigour fell
Smote him so rudely on the *pannikell*,
That to the chin he cleft his head in twaine.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. v. 23.

Pa'noply.✝ *n. s.* [πανοπλία.] Complete armour.

In perfect silver glistening *panoply*
They ride, the army of the Highest God.
More, Song of the Soul, (ed. 1642,) P. i. p. 43.

In arms they stood
Of golden *panoply*, refulgent host!
Soon banded. *Milton, P. L.*

We had need to take the Christian *panoply*, to put on the whole armour of God. *Ray on the Creation.*

Panora'ma.* *n. s.* [*panorama*, French; "terme nouveau," as Morin observes; from the Gr. πᾶν, all, the whole, and ὅραμα, a view.] A large circular painting, having no apparent beginning or end, from the centre of which the beholder views distinctly the several objects of the representation.

Panso'phical.* *adj.* [from *pansophy.*] Aiming or pretending to know every thing.

It were to be wished indeed, that it were done into Latin,— for the humbling of many conceited enthusiasts and *pansophical* pretenders.
Worthington, Lett. to Hartlib, (1660,) p. 231.

You told me, you would take notice of Dr. Cowley's design of a *pansophical* college. *Ibid.* p. 269.

PA'NSOPHY.* *n. s.* [πᾶν and σοφια, Gr.] Universal wisdom. This old word has lately been revived.

The precepts of *pansophy* ought to contain nothing in them, but what is worth our serious knowledge.
Hartlib, Reform. of Schools, (1642,) p. 43.

The French philosophers affect a dogmatical manner, the reverse of true philosophy; a sort of *pansophy*, or universality of command over the opinions of men, which can only be supported by the arts of deception. *Boothby on Burke*, p. 265.

Pansy. *n. s.* A flower. See **Pancy.**

To **PANT.** *v. n.* [*panteler*, old Fr.]

1. To palpitate; to beat as the heart in sudden terrour, or after hard labour.

Yet might her piteous heart be seen to *pant* and quake. *Spenser.*

Below the bottom of the great abyss,
There where one centre reconciles all things,
The world's profound heart *pants.* *Crashaw.*

2. To have the breast heaving, as for want of breath.

Pluto *pants* for breath from out his cell,
And opens wide the grinning jaws of hell. *Dryden.*

Miranda will never have her eyes swell with fatness, or *pant* under a heavy load of flesh, till she has changed her religion. *Law.*

3. To play with intermission.

The whispering breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

4. To long; to wish earnestly: with *after* or *for.*

They *pant after* the dust of the earth, on the head of the poor. *Amos*, ii. 7.

Who *pants for* glory, finds but short repose,
A breath revives him, and a breath o'erthrows. *Pope.*

Pant. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Palpitation; motion of the heart.

Leap thou, attire and all,
Through proof of harness, to my heart, and there
Ride on the *pants* triumphing. *Shakspeare.*

Pa'ntable.* *n. s.* A corruption of *pantofle*; a shoe; a slipper.

What pride equal to his [the pope's] making kings kiss his *pantables!* *Sir E. Sandys, State of Relig.* (ed. 1605,) D. 2. b.

Rich *pantables* in ostentation shewn,
And roses worth a family. *Massinger, City Madam.*

Pantaloo'n.✝ *n. s.* [*pantalon*, French; "calçon, ou haut de chasse, qui tient avec le bas. Le mot nous est venu d'Italie, ou les Venetiens, qui portent de ces sortes de hauts de chasses, sont appelez par

injure *Pantaloni*. Et ils sont ainsi appelez de saint *Pantaleon*, qu'ils nomment *Pantalone*, au lieu de *Pantaleone*, mot corrumpu de *Pantelemone*, qui signifie tout misericordieux. Ce saint etoit autrefois en grande veneration parmy eux; et plusieurs, à cause de cela, s'appeloient *Pantaleoni* dans leur noms de baptesme; d'où ils furent tous ensuite appelez de la sorte par les autres Italiens." Menage.]

1. A part of a man's garment, in which the breeches and stockings are all of a piece. Dr. Johnson has noticed this meaning from Sir Thomas Hanmer, with the remark of its being anciently worn. It has been of late years re-adopted. Under this meaning Dr. Johnson has also mistakenly placed the person in Shakspeare called the *pantaloon*, and has taken no notice of this comick character.

The French, we conquer'd once,
Now give us laws for *pantaloons*,
The length of breeches and the gathers. *Hudibras*, i. iii.

Whether the trunk-hose fancy of queen Elizabeth's days, or the *pantaloon* genius of our's be best. *Phillips, Theat. Poet.* (1675,) Pref.

2. A character in the Italian comedy; a buffoon in the pantomimes of modern times: so called from the close dress which he usually wears.

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd *pantaloon*,
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

There are four standing characters, which enter into every piece that comes on the stage; the doctor, harlequin, *pantalone*, and Coviello. — *Pantalone* is generally an old cully, and Coviello a sharper. *Addison, Remarks on Italy.*

Pa'nter.✻ *n. s.* [from *pant.*] One who pants.

Swiftly the gentle charmer flies,
And to the tender grief soft air applies,
Which, warbling mystic sounds,
Cements the bleeding *panter*'s wounds.
Congreve, Ode on Mrs. Arab. Hunt's Singing.

Pa'nter.✻ *n. s.* [*painter*, Irish, a net; *paintealim*, to ensnare. Lye.] A net. Obsolete.

To catche in his *panters*
These damosels and bachilers,
Love will none othir birdis catche.
Chaucer, Rom. R. ver. 1621.

Pa'ntess. *n. s.* [*dyspnœa.*] The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

Panthe'ist.✻ *n. s.* [πᾶν and θεός, Gr.] One who confounds God with the universe; a name given to the followers of Spinosa. See Pantheistick.

Panthei'stick.✻ *adj.* Confounding God with the universe.

Let any one but seriously consider the *pantheistick* system, whether it be not as wild enthusiasm as ever was invented and published to the world. It supposes God and nature, or God and the whole universe, to be one and the same substance, one universal being; insomuch that men's souls are only modifications of the divine substance: from whence it follows, that what men will, God wills also; and what they say, God says; and what they do, God does. Was there ever any raving enthusiast that discovered greater extravagance? This doctrine first owed its birth to pagan darkness, and revived afterwards among the Jewish cabbalists: from thence it was handed down to Spinosa, who was originally a Jew; and from him it descended to the author or authors of the Pantheisticon; who, while they are themselves the greatest visionaries in nature, yet scruple not to charge the Christian world with enthusiasm. *Waterland, Christianity Vind. Charge,* (1732,) p. 44.

Panthe'on.† *n. s.* [πάνθειον.] A temple of all the gods.

The ancient figure and ornaments of the *pantheon* have been changed. *Addison on Italy.*

Pa'nther. *n. s.* [πανθήρ, *panthera*, Lat. *panthere*, Fr.] A spotted wild beast; a pard.

An it please your majesty,
To hunt the *panther* and the hart with me,
With horn and hound. *Shakspeare.*

Pan, or the universal, is painted with a goat's face, about his shoulders a *panther*'s skin. *Peacham.*

The *panther*'s speckled hide,
Flow'd o'er his armour with an easy pride. *Pope.*

Pa'ntile.† *n. s.* A gutter tile. See Pentile.

It is impossible for people to receive any great benefit from letters, where they are obliged to go to a shard, or an oyster-shell, for information; and where knowledge is confined to a *pantile*. *Bryant, Analys. Anc. Myth.* iii. 126.

Pa'nting.✻ *n. s.* [from *pant.*] Palpitation.

If I am to lose by sight the soft *pantings*, which I have always felt, when I heard your voice; pull out these eyes, before they lead me to be ungrateful. *Tatler.*

Pa'ntingly. *adv.* [from *panting.*] With palpitation.

She heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart. *Shakspeare.*

Pa'ntler. *n. s.* [*panetier*, Fr.] The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread. *Hanmer.*

When my old wife liv'd,
She was both *pantler*, butler, cook. *Shakspeare.*

He would have made a good *pantler*, he would have chipped bread well. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Pa'ntofle.† *n. s.* [*pantoufle*, French; *pantofula*, Italian. "Optimè Wachter à nostro *toffel*, idem, et *want*, theca." Serenius. Dr. Jamieson prefers the etymon given by Schilter: "Germ. *bantoffel*; Alem. *bain-tofel*, from *bain*, *ban*, the foot, and *tofel*, a table:" "Propriè notat *tabulam* pedibus suppositam, quibus utebatur antiquitas."] A slipper.

What pains doth that good holy father take, to lift up his foot so oft to have his *pantofle* kissed! *Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm.* (1587,) p. 377.

Melpomene has on her feet, her high cothurn or tragick *pantofles* of red velvet and gold, beset with pearls. *Peacham.*

PA'NTOMIME.† *n. s.* [πᾶς and μῖμος; *pantomime*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — The word seems not to have been anglicised very early in the seventeenth century. Dr. Johnson's earliest example is from Hudibras. Bacon and Ben Jonson use the Latin form, *pantomimi*. "There be certain *pantomimi*, that will represent the voices of players." Nat. Hist. Cent. 3. No. 240. "After the manner of the old *pantomimi*, they dance over a distracted comedy of love." Masque of Love's Triumph, &c. 1630.]

1. One who has the power of universal mimickry; one who expresses his meaning by mute action; a buffoon.

Not that I think those *pantomimes*,
Who vary action with the times,
Are less ingenious in their art,
Than those who duly act one part. *Hudibras*

2. A scene; a tale exhibited, only in gesture and dumb-shew.

He put off the representation of *pantomimes* till late hours on market-days. *Arbuthnot.*

Pa'ntomime.✻ *adj.* Representing only in gesture and dumb shew.

A *pantomime* dance may frequently answer the same purpose; and, by representing some adventure in love or war,

may seem to give sense and meaning to music, which might not otherwise appear to have any.
A. Smith, on the Imit. Arts, P. ii.

PANTOMI'MICAL.* } *adj.* [from *pantomime.*] Representing only by gesture or dumb shew.
PANTOMI'MICK. }

PA'NTOGRAPH.* *n. s.* [*pantographe*, Fr. πᾶν and γράφω, Gr.] A mathematical instrument, contrived to copy all sorts of drawings and designs.

PANTO'METER.* *n. s.* [*pantometre*, Fr. πᾶν and μέτρον, Gr.] An instrument for measuring all sorts of angles, elevations, and distances.

PA'NTON. *n. s.* A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. *Farrier's Dict.*

PA'NTRY.† *n. s.* [*paneterie*, Fr. *panarium*, Lat. A place formerly used solely for the keeping of bread, as the etymology (*panis*) shews. Malone.] The room in which provisions are reposited.

The Italian artizans distribute the kitchen, *pantry*, bakehouse under ground. *Wotton on Architecture.*

What work they make in the *pantry* and the larder. *L'Estrange.*

He shuts himself up in the *pantry* with an old gipsy, once in a twelvemonth. *Addison, Spect.*

PAP. *n. s.* [*papa*, Italian; *pappe*, Dutch; *papilla*, Latin.]

1. The nipple; the dug sucked.

Some were so from their source endued,
By great dame nature, from whose fruitful *pap*,
Their well-heads spring. *Spenser.*

Out sword, and wound
The *pap* of Pyramus. —
Ay, that left *pap*, where heart doth hop. *Shakspeare.*

An infant making to the *paps* would press,
And meets instead of milk, a falling tear. *Dryden.*

In weaning young creatures, the best way is never to let them suck the *paps*. *Ray on the Creation.*

That Timothy Trim, and Jack were the same person, was proved, particularly by a mole under the left *pap*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water.

Sleep then a little, *pap* content is making. *Sidney.*

The noble soul by age grows lustier;
We must not starve, nor hope to pamper her
With woman's milk and *pap* unto the end. *Donne.*

Let the powder, after it has done boiling, be well beaten up with fair water to the consistence of thin *pap*. *Boyle.*

3. The pulp of fruit. *Ainsworth.*

To PAP.* *v. a.* To feed with pap.

O that his body were not flesh, and fading!
But I'll so *pap* him up: nothing too dear for him.
Beaum. and Fl. Cust. of the Country.

PAPA'.† *n. s.* [παππᾶς; *papa*, Lat.]

1. A fond name for father, used in many languages.

Where there are little masters and misses in a house, bribe them, that they may not tell tales to *papa* and mamma. *Swift.*

2. A spiritual father. See PAPE.

PA'PACY. *n. s.* [*papat*, *papauté*, Fr. from *papa*, the pope.] Popedom; office and dignity of bishops of Rome.

Now there is ascended to the *papacy* a personage, that though he loves the chair of the *papacy* well, yet he loveth the carpet above the chair. *Bacon.*

PA'PAL. *adj.* [*papal*, Fr.] Popish; belonging to the pope; annexed to the bishoprick of Rome.

The pope released Philip from the oath, by which he was bound to maintain the privileges of the Netherlands; this *papal* indulgence hath been the cause of so many hundred thousands slain. *Ralegh.*

PA'PALIN.* *n. s.* [from *papal.*] A papist; one devoted to the pope. Not now in use.

No less divided in their profession than we and the *papalins*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 320.

In opposition to bishops, the highest *papalins* talk most of the sovereign power of the people, because they hold the interest of the pope to be upheld by their veneration.
Fuller, Mod. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 480.

PAPA'W. *n. s.* [*papaya*, low Lat. *papaya*, *papayer*, Fr.] A plant.

The fair *papaw*,
Now but a seed, preventing nature's law,
In half the circle of the hasty year,
Projects a shade, and lovely fruits does wear. *Waller.*

PAPA'VEROUS. *adj.* [*papavereus*; from *papaver*, Lat. a poppy.] Resembling poppies.

Mandrakes afford a *papaverous* and unpleasant odour, whether in the leaf or apple. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PAPE.* *n. s.* [French; from the Gr. πάππας.]

1. The pope. *Coles.*

2. Any spiritual father; sometimes written *papa*.

From the monasteries he receives a certain annual income or rent, according to the abilities and possessions thereof; and from every *papa*, or priest, a dollar yearly per head.
Ricaut, State of the Greek Church, p. 92.

The prayer of the *pape* so incensed the Scot, that he vowed revenge, and watched the *pape* with a good cudgel, next day, as he crossed the church-yard, where he beat him.
Carr, Trav. Guide, (1695,) p. 190.

PA'PER. *n. s.* [*papier*, Fr. *papyrus*, Lat.]

1. Substance on which men write and print; made by macerating linen rags in water, and then grinding them to pulp and spreading them in thin sheets.

I have seen her unlock her closet, take forth *paper*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Piece of paper.

'Tis as impossible to draw regular characters on a trembling mind, as on a shaking *paper*. *Locke on Education.*

3. Single sheet printed, or written. It is used particularly of essays or journals, or any thing printed on a sheet. [*feuille volante.*]

What see you in those *papers*, that you lose
So much complexion? look ye how they change!
Their cheeks are *paper*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

4. It is used for deeds of security; or bills of reckoning.

He was so careless after bargains, that he never received script of *paper* of any to whom he sent, nor bond of any for performance of covenants. *Fell.*

Nothing is of more credit or request, than a petulant *paper* or scoffing verses. *B. Jonson.*

They brought a *paper* to me to be sign'd. *Dryden.*

Do the prints and *papers* lie? *Swift.*

PA'PER. *adj.* Any thing slight or thin.

There is but a thin *paper* wall between great discoveries and a perfect ignorance of them. *Burnet.*

To PA'PER.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To register.

He makes up the file
Of all the gentry: and his own letter
Must fetch in him he *papers*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

2. To pack in paper.

3. To furnish a room with paper hangings.

PAPERCRE'DIT.* *n. s.* Property circulated by means of any written paper obligation.

Blest *paper-credit!* last and best supply,
That lends corruption lighter wings to fly;
Gold, imp'd by thee, can compass hardest things,
Can pocket states, can fetch or carry kings.
Pope, Mor. Ess. iii. 38.

PA'PERFACED.* *adj.* [*paper* and *face.*] Having a face as white as paper.

Better thou hadst struck thy mother, thou *paper-faced* villain. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

Paperki'te.* *n. s.* [*paper* and *kite.*] A paper machine to resemble a kite in the air. See the third sense of Kite.

He [Arbuthnot] was so neglectful of his writings, that his children tore his manuscripts, and made *paper-kites* of them. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

Pa'permaker. *n. s.* [*paper* and *maker.*] One who makes paper.

Pa'permill. *n. s.* [*paper* and *mill.*] A mill in which rags are ground for paper.

Thou hast caused printing to be used; and contrary to the king, and his dignity, thou hast built a *paper-mill.* *Shakspeare.*

Pa'permoney.* *n. s.* [*paper* and *money.*] Bills of exchange, bank, and promissory notes.

Whether the abuse of banks and *papermoney* is a just objection against the use thereof? *Bp. Berkeley, Querist,* § 219.

Pape'scent. *adj.* Containing pap; inclinable to pap.

Demulcent, and of easy digestion, moistening and resolvent of the bile, are vegetable sopes; as honey, and the juices of ripe fruits, some of the cooling, lactescent, *papescent* plants; as cichory and lettuce. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Pa'pess.* *n. s.* [from *pape.*] A female pope.

The man, as ill as he loves marriage, will needs make a match betwixt his Gratian's pope Stephen, and his pope Joan. Iô Hymen! Was ever man so mad to make himself pastime with his own shame? Was the history of that their monstrous *papess* of our making? *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy,* p. 196.

PAPI'LIO. *n. s.* [Lat. *papillon,* Fr.] A butterfly; a moth of various colours.

Conjecture cannot estimate all the kinds of *papilios,* natives of this island, to fall short of three hundred. *Ray.*

Papiliona'ceous. *adj.* [from *papilio,* Latin.]

The flowers of some plants are called *papilionaceous* by botanists, which represent something of the figure of a butterfly, with its wings displayed: and here the petala, or flower leaves, are always of a diform figure: they are four in number, but joined together at the extremities; one of these is usually larger than the rest, and is erected in the middle of the flower, and by some called vexillum: the plants that have this flower, are of the leguminous kind; as pease, vetches, &c. *Quincy.*

All leguminous plants are, as the learned say, *papilionaceous,* or bear butterflied flowers. *Harte.*

Pa'pillary. } **Pa'pillous.** } *adj.* [from *papilla.*] Having emulgent vessels, or resemblances of paps.

Malpighi concludes, because the outward cover of the tongue is perforated, under which lie *papillary* parts, that in these the taste lieth. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

Nutritious materials, that slip through the defective *papillary* strainers. *Blackmore.*

The *papillous* inward coat of the intestines is extremely sensible. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Pa'pism,* *n. s.* [from *pape;* French, *papisme.*] Popery.

The place is long, which deserves to be read for the objection of the universality of Arianism, like to that of *papism* in these last ages. *Bp. Bedell, Lett.* p. 423.

PA'PIST. *n. s.* [*papiste,* Fr. *papista,* Latin.] One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome.

The principal clergyman had frequent conferences with the prince, to persuade him to change his religion, and become a *papist.* *Clarendon.*

Papi'stical.† } **Papi'stick.** } *adj.* [from *papist.*] Popish; adherent to popery.

There are some *papistical* practitioners among you. *Whitgift.*

Ornamenting service-books for the old *papistick* worship. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 145.

Pa'pistry. *n. s.* [from *papist.*] Popery; the doctrine of the Romish church.

Papistry, as a standing pool, covered and overflowed all England. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

A great number of parishes in England consist of rude and ignorant men, drowned in *papistry.* *Whitgift.*

Pa'pized.* *adj.* [from *pape.*] Popish; adhering to popery.

Protestants cut off the authority from all *papized* writers of that age. *Fuller, Holy War,* p. 160.

Pa'ppous.† *adj.* [*papposus,* low Latin. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the Gr. πάππος, thistle-down.] Having that soft light down, growing out of the seeds of some plants; such as thistles, dandelyon, hawk-weeds, which buoys them up so in the air, that they can be blown any where about with the wind: and, therefore, this distinguishes one kind of plants, which is called papposa, or papposi flores. *Quincy.*

Another thing argumentative of providence is, that *pappous* plumage growing upon the tops of some seeds, whereby they are wafted with the wind, and by that means disseminated far and wide. *Ray on the Creation.*

Dandelion, and most of the *pappous* kind, have long, numerous feathers, by which they are wafted every way. *Derham.*

Pa'ppy. *adj.* [from *pap.*] Soft; succulent; easily divided.

These were converted into fens, where the ground being spungy, sucked up the water, and the loosened earth swelled into a soft and *pappy* substance. *Burnet.*

Its tender and *pappy* flesh cannot, at once, be fitted to be nourished by solid diet. *Ray on the Creation.*

PA'PULÆ.* *n. s.* [Latin.] Eruptions of several kinds upon the skin.

Pa'pulous.* *adj.* [from *papulæ.*] Full of pustules or pimples.

PAR. *n. s.* [Latin.] State of equality; equivalence; equal value. This word is not elegantly used, except as a term of traffick.

To estimate the *par,* it is necessary to know how much silver is in the coins of the two countries, by which you charge the bill of exchange. *Locke.*

Exchequer bills are below *par.* *Swift.*

My friend is the second after the treasurer, the rest of the great officers are much upon a *par.* *Swift.*

Pa'rable. *adj.* [*parabilis,* Latin.] Easily procured. Not in use.

They were not well wishers unto *parable* physick, remedies easily acquired, who derived medicines from the phœnix. *Brown.*

PA'RABLE. *n. s.* [παραβολή; *parabole,* Fr.] A similitude; a relation under which something else is figured.

Balaam took up his *parable,* and said. *Numb.* xxiii. 7.

In the *parable* of the talents, our Saviour plainly teacheth us, that men are rewarded according to the improvements they make. *Nelson.*

What is thy fulsome *parable* to me?
My body is from all diseases free. *Dryden.*

To **Pa'rable.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To represent by a parable.

That was chiefly meant, which by the ancient sages was thus *parabled.* *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* i. 6.

PARA'BOLA. *n. s.* [Latin.]

The *parabola* is a conick section arising from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides, or parallel to a plane that touches one side of the cone. *Harris.*

Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less than they are now, at the same distances from the sun, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles as they do, but

have moved in hyperbolas or *parabolas*, or in ellipses very excentrick. *Bentley, Serm.*

PARABO'LICAL. } *adj.* [*parabolique*, Fr. from *pa-*
PARABO'LICK. } *rable.*]

1. Expressed by parable or similitude.

Such from the text decry the *parabolical* exposition of Cajetan. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The scheme of these words is figurative, as being a *parabolical* description of God's vouchsafing to the world the invaluable blessing of the gospel by the similitude of a king. *South.*

2. Having the nature or form of a parabola. [from *parabola.*]

The pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the same superficies with the white, but riseth up a hillock above its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical or *parabolical* figure. *Ray.*

The incident ray will describe, in the refracting medium, the *parabolick* curve. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

PARABO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *parabolical.*]

1. By way of parable or similitude.

These words, notwithstanding *parabolically* intended, admit no literal inference. *Brown. Vulg. Err.*

2. In the form of a parabola.

PARA'BOLISM. *n. s.* In algebra, the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term. *Dict.*

PARA'BOLOID. *n. s.* [παραβολὴ and εἶδος.] A paraboliform curve in geometry, whose ordinates are supposed to be in subtriplicate, subquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their respective abscissæ: There is another species; for if you suppose the parameter, multiplied into the square of the abscissa, to be equal to the cube of the ordinate; then the curve is called a semicubical *paraboloid.* *Harris.*

PARACE'LSIAN.* *n. s.* A physician who follows the practice of *Paracelsus.* *Bullokar.*

The *Paracelsians* do use to give their patients, in this case, a kind of gentle vomit. *Ferrand on Love Melancholy*, p. 348.

PARACE'LSIAN * *adj.* Denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus.

Joining the Galenical and *Paracelsian* physick together, making use of them both as occasion serves.

Hakewill on Providence, p. 245.

If that the *Paracelsian* crew
The virtues of this liquor knew,
Their endless toil they would give o'er,
And never use extractions more.

Nabbes, Song on Strong Beer, Poems, (1639.)

PARACENTE'SIS. *n. s.* [παρακένθησις, παρακεντέω, to pierce; *paracentese*, Fr.] That operation, whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out any matter; as tapping in a tympany. *Quincy.*

PARACE'NTRICAL. } *adj.* [παρὰ and κέντρον.] Deviating
PARACE'NTRICK. } from circularity.

Since the planets move in the elliptick orbits, in one of whose foci the sun is, and, by a radius from the sun, describe equal areas in equal times, we must find out a law for the *paracentrical* motion that may make the orbits elliptick.

Cheyne, Philos. Prin.

PA'RACLETE.* *n. s.* [παράκλητος, Gr. This word was early used in English, in the general sense of an advocate.]

1. The title of the Holy Ghost; the intercessor, by way of distinction.

Whereas we know not what we should pray for as we ought, the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered; and he that searcheth the hearts knoweth what is the mind of the Spirit, because he maketh intercession for the saints according to the will of God. From which intercession especially I conceive he hath the name of the *paraclete* given him by Christ.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 8.

Immortal honour, endless fame,
Attend the Almighty Father's name:
The Saviour Son be glorify'd,
Who for lost man's redemption dy'd:
And equal adoration be,
Eternal *Paraclete*, to thee. *Dryden, Veni Creator Spiritus.*

2. Any advocate or intercessor.

Bragging Winchester, the pope's *paraclete* in Englande, that is mayster of the stewes at London.

Bale on the Rev. P. iii. (1550,) B. b. 5.

He strengtheneth that conceit — of the *paraclete;* by whom if he mean Montanus the arch-heretick, we need not much envy the cardinal for raising up so worshipful a patron of his purgatory. *Abp. Usher, Answ. to the Jesuit Malone*, p. 124.

PARA'DE.† *n. s.* [*parade*, Fr. *parata*, *paratura*, low Lat. ornaments. Our word was probably not admitted into use before the middle of the seventeenth century. Milton's is the earliest of Dr. Johnson's examples. Bishop Taylor writes it *parada.* "Nor may this be called an histrionike *parada*, or stagely visard." Artif. Handsomeness, ed. 1656, p. 168.]

1. Shew; ostentation.

He is not led forth as to a review, but as to a battle; nor adorned for *parade*, but execution. *Granville.*

Be rich; but of your wealth make no *parade*,
At least before your master's debts are paid. *Swift.*

2. Procession; assembly of pomp.

The rites perform'd, the parson paid,
In state return'd the grand *parade.* *Swift.*

3. Military order.

The cherubim stood arm'd
To their night-watches in warlike *parade.* *Milton, P. L.*

4. Place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard.

The place of trumpets and kettle-drums, of horse and foot guards, the *parade.* *Warburton, Lett. to Hurd*, L. 60.

5. Guard; posture of defence.

Accustom him to make judgement of men by their inside, which often shews itself in little things, when they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard. *Locke on Education.*

6. A publick walk.

To PARA'DE.* *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go about in military procession.

I hate that drum's discordant sound,
Parading round and round and round. *Scott of Amwell.*

2. To assemble together for the purpose of being inspected or exercised.

To PARA'DE.* *v. a.* To exhibit in a shewy or ostentatious manner.

PA'RADIGM.† *n. s.* [παράδειγμα, Gr. *paradigme*, Fr.] Example; model.

The archetypal *paradigm*, the idea of ideas, or form of forms.

More, Song of the Soul, (*Notes*,) p. 367.

PARADIGMA'TICAL.* *adj.* [from *paradigm.*] Exemplary.

Those virtues that put away quite and extinguish the first motions, are *paradigmatical*, that is, virtues that make us answer to the paradigm or idea of virtues exactly, viz. the intellect of God. *More, Song of the Soul*, (*Notes*,) p. 370.

To PARADI'GMATIZE.* *v. a.* [from *paradigm.*] To set forth as a model or example.

There is no one question concerning any line in those books so *paradigmatized* by you, or in any piece of divinity wherein I understand aught, but you or any man shall for the least asking have the full sense of your servant, H. Hammond.

Hammond to Cheynel, Works, i. 197.

PA'RADISE.† *n. s.* [παράδεισος, Gr. paradise, Sax. *paradise*, Fr. "Παράδεισος significat, 1. hortum apud Xenophontem, vel vivarium, et viridarium; 2. κατ' ἐξοχὴν, hortum illum Eden, Gen. ii. 3. beatam gloriæ Dei sedem. — *Vox* est, ut Pollux verè

dicit, *Persica*; quandam et Hebræi usurpant, ut Neh. ii. 8. Eccles. ii. 5. Sed Græci usu hanc vocem suam fecerunt." Poli Synops. Crit. in Luc. xxiii. 43.]

1. The blissful regions, in which the first pair was placed.

Longer in that *paradise* to dwell,
The law I gave to nature him forbids. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Any place of felicity.

Consideration, like an angel, came,
And whipt the offending Adam out of him,
Leaving his body as a *paradise*,
T' envelope and contain celestial spirits. *Shakspeare.*

If ye should lead her into a fool's *paradise*,
It were very gross behaviour. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Why, nature, bower the spirit of a fiend
In mortal *paradise* of such sweet flesh. *Shakspeare.*

The earth
Shall all be *paradise*, far happier place,
Than this of Eden, and far happier days. *Milton, P. L.*

3. A place to walk in. See Parvis.

Paradisi'acal. *adj.* [from *paradise.*] Suiting paradise; making paradise.

The antients express the situation of *paradisiacal* earth in reference to the sea. *Burnet, Th. of the Earth.*

Such a mediocrity of heat would be so far from exalting the earth to a more happy and *paradisiacal* state, that it would turn it to a barren wilderness. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The summer is a kind of heaven, when we wander in a *paradisiacal* scene, among groves and gardens; but at this season, we are like our poor first parents, turned out of that agreeable though solitary life, and forced to look about for more people to help to bear our labours, to get into warmer houses, and hive together in cities. *Pope.*

Paradi'sean.* } *adj.* [from *paradise.*] Paradisiacal.
Paradi'sian. } Not now in use.

Life's grapes, those *paradisean* clusters.
J. Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 73.

What the heathen poets recount of the happiness of the golden age, sprung from some tradition they received of the *paradisian* fare. *Evelyn.*

PA'RADOX. *n. s.* [*paradoxe*, Fr. παράδοξ☉.] A tenet contrary to received opinion: an assertion contrary to appearance; a position in appearance absurd.

A glosse there is to colour that *paradox*, and make it appear in shew not to be altogether unreasonable. *Hooker.*

You undergo too strict a *paradox*,
Striving to make an ugly deed look fair. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis an unnatural *paradox* in the doctrine of causes, that evil should proceed from goodness. *Holyday.*

In their love of God, men can never be too affectionate. It is as true, though it may seem a *paradox*, that in their hatred of sin, men may be sometimes too passionate. *Sprat.*

'Tis not possible for any man in his wits, though never so much addicted to *paradoxes*, to believe otherwise, but that the whole is greater than the part; that contradictions cannot be both true; that three and three make six; that four is more than three. *Wilkins.*

Parado'xical. *adj.* [from *paradox.*]

1. Having the nature of a paradox.

What hath been every where opinioned by all men, is more than *paradoxical* to dispute. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Strange it is, how the curiosity of men, that have been active in the instruction of beasts, among those many *paradoxical* and unheard-of imitations, should not attempt to make one speak. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

These will seem strange and *paradoxical* to one that takes a prospect of the world. *Norris.*

2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

Parado'xically. *adv.* [from *paradox.*] In a paradoxical manner; in a manner contrary to received opinions.

If their vanity of appearing singular puts them upon advancing paradoxes, and proving them as paradoxically, they are usually laught at. *Collier on Pride.*

Parado'xicalness. *n. s.* [from *paradox.*] State of being paradoxical.

Paradoxo'logy. *n. s.* [from *paradox.*] The use of paradoxes.

Perpend the difficulty, which obscurity, or unavoidable *paradoxology*, must put upon the attempter. *Brown.*

PARAGO'GE. *n. s.* [παραγωγη; *paragoge*, Fr.] A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, without adding any thing to the sense of it; as *vast, vastly*. *Dict.*

Parago'gical.* } *adj.* Belonging to the grammati-
Parago'gick. } cal figure called *paragoge.*

You cite them to appear for certain *paragogical* contempts. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

PA'RAGON.† *n. s.* [*paragon*, from *parage*, equality, old French; *paragone*, Italian.]

1. A model; a pattern; something supremely excellent.

An angel! or, if not,
An earthly *paragon*. *Shakspeare.*

Tunis was never graced before with such a paragon to their queen. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

2. Companion; fellow.

Alone he rode without his *paragon*. *Spenser.*

3. Emulation.

Bards tell of many women valorous,
Which have full many feats adventurous
Perform'd, in *paragone* of proudest men.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. iii. 54.

4. A match for trial of excellence.

Minerva did the challenge not refuse;
But deign'd with her the *paragon* to make.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

Then did he set her by that snowy one,
Like the true saint beside the image set,
Of both their beauties to make *paragone*, trial,
And trial, whether should the honor get.
Spenser, F. Q. v. iii. 24.

To Pa'ragon. *v. a.* [*paragonner*, Fr.]

1. To compare; to parallel; to mention in competition.

The picture of Pamela, in little form, he wore in a tablet, purposing to *paragon* the little one with Artesia's length, not doubting but even, in that little quantity, the excellency of that would shine through the weakness of the other. *Sidney.*

I will give thee bloody teeth,
If thou with Cæsar *paragon* again
My man of men. *Shakspeare.*

Proud seat
Of Lucifer, so by allusion call'd
Of that bright star to Satan *paragon'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To equal; to be equal to.

He hath achiev'd a maid,
That *paragons* description and wild fame;
One that excels the quirks of blazoning pens. *Shakspeare.*

We will wear our mortal state with her,
Catharine our queen, before the primest creature
That's *paragon'd* i' th' world. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

To Pa'ragon.* *v. n.* To pretend equality or comparison.

He should convert his eyes to see the beauty of Dorothea, and he should see that few or none could for feature *paragon* with her. *Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix.* iv. 9.

Pa'ragram.* *n. s.* [παράγραμμα, Gr.] A kind of play upon words. Not in use.

Aristotle, in the eleventh chapter of his book of rhetorick, describes two or three kinds of puns, which he calls *paragrams*. *Addison, Spect.* No. 61.

PA'RAGRAPH. *n. s.* [*paragraphe*, Fr. παραγραφή.] A distinct part of a discourse.

Of his last *paragraph*, I have transcribed the most important parts. *Swift.*

Paragra'phically. *adv.* [from *paragraph.*] By paragraphs; with distinct breaks or divisions.

Paralla'ctical. } *adj.* [from *parallax.*] Pertaining
Paralla'ctick. } to a parallax.

PA'RALLAX. *n. s.* [παράλλαξις.] The distance between the true and apparent place of the sun, or any star viewed from the surface of the earth.

By what strange *parallax* or optick skill
Of vision mulfiply'd. *Milton, P. R.*

Light moves from the sun to us in about seven or eight minutes time, which distance is about 70,000,000 English miles, supposing the horizontal *parallax* of the sun to be about twelve seconds. *Newton, Opticks.*

PA'RALLEL. *adj.* [παράλληλ☉; *parallele*, Fr.]

1. Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance.

Distorting the order and ·ory of causes perpendicular to their effects, he draws the ·aside unto things whereto they run *parallel*, and their proper motions would never meet together. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Having the same tendency.

When honour runs *parallel* with the laws of God and our country, it cannot be too much cherished; but when the dictates of honour are contrary to ·ose of religion and equity, involved ·· ·pravations ·e human nature. *Addison.*

Para'boloid. *n. s.* [παραblaw ·e through many particuliform curve in geometry,
posed to be in subtripl of peripateticism is exactly *parallel*
ratio of their respecti·ng. *Glanville.*
ing *parallel* to the wooing and wed-
species; for if you s of persons of figure. *Addison.*
plied into the squarecefore quoted. *Leslie.*
the cube of the ordi·nd phrases in one place of an author,
a semicubical *parab*, places of the same author, which are
places. *Watts.*

Parace'lsian.* *n.* ·om the adjective.]
·ALL· ·e of *Parace·celsians*
1. Line ·its course, and still remaining at the same ·ance from another line.

Who made the spider *parallels* design,
Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line? *Pope.*

2. Line on the globe marking the latitude.

3. Direction conformable to that of another line.

Dissentions, like small streams, are first begun,
Scarce seen they rise, but gather as they run;
So lines, that from their *parallel* decline,
More they proce·d, the more they still disjoin. *Garth.*

4. Resemblanc·xtr· conformity continued through many particulars; ·keness.

Such a resemblance of all parts,
Life, death, age, fortune, nature, arts;
She lights her torch at theirs to tell,
And shew the world this *parallel*. *Denham.*
'Twixt earthly females and the moon,
All *parallels* exactly run. *Swift, Miscell.*

5. Comparison made.

The *parallel* holds in the gainlesness, as well as laboriousness of the work. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

A reader cannot be more rationally entertained, than by comparing and drawing a *parallel* between his own private character, and that of other persons. *Addison.*

6. Any thing resembling another.

Thou ungrateful brute, if thou wouldst find thy *parallel*, go to hell, which is both the region and the emblem of ingratitude. *South, Serm.*

For works like these, let deathless journals tell,
None but thyself can be thy *parallel*. *Pope.*

To **Pa'rallel.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place, so as always to keep the same direction with another line.

The Azores having a middle situation between these continents and that vast tract of America, the needle seemeth equally distracted by both, and diverting unto neither, doth *parallel* and place itself upon the true meridian. *Brown.*

2. To keep in the same direction; to level.

The loyal sufferers abroad became subjected to the worst effect of banishment, and even there expelled and driven from their flights; so *paralleling* in their exigencies the most immediate objects of that monster's fury. *Fell.*

His life is *parallel'd*
Ev'n with the stroke and line of his great justice. *Shakspeare.*

3. To correspond to.

That he stretched out the north over the empty places, seems to *parallel* the expression of David, he stretched out the earth upon the waters. *Burnet.*

4. To be equal to; to resemble through many particulars.

In the fire, the destruction was so swift, sudden, vast and miserable, as nothing can *parallel* in story. *Dryden.*

5. To compare.

I *paralleled* more than once, our idea of substance, with the Indian philosopher's he-knew-not-what, which supported the tortoise. *Locke.*

Pa'rallelable.* *adj.* [from *parallel.*] That may be equalled.

Our duty is seconded with such an advantage, as is not *parallelable* in all the world beside. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 277.

Pa'ralleless.* *adj.* [*parallel* and *less.*] Not to be paralleled; matchless.

Tell me, gentle boy,
Is she not *paralleless?* is not her breath
Sweet as Arabian winds when fruits are ripe?
Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.

Pa'rallelism.† *n. s.* [*parallelisme*, French; from *parallel.*]

1. State of being parallel.

The *parallelism* and due proportionated inclination of the axis of the earth. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

Speaking of the *parallelism* of the axis of the earth, I demand, whether it be better to have the axis of the earth steady and perpetually *parallel* to itself, or to have it carelessly tumble this way and that way. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Resemblance; comparison.

In this wild tale, there are circumstances enough of general analogy, if not of peculiar *parallelism*, to recal to my memory the following beautiful description in the manuscript romance of Syr Launfal. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. *Dissert.* p. liii.

From a close *parallelism* of thought and incident, it is clear that either Browne's pastoral imitates Fletcher's play, or the play the pastoral. *Warton, Notes on Milton's Sm. Poems.*

Pa'rallelly.* *adv.* [from *parallel.*] With parallelism. *Scott.*

The bony matter of the teeth,—consists of a number of layers, which are disposed *parallelly* in respect to the pulp and to each other. *Outlines of Anatomy*, p. 12.

PARALLE'LOGRAM. *n. s.* [παράλληλος and γράμμα; *parallelograme*, Fr.] In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal. *Harris.*

The experiment we made in a loadstone of a *parallelogram*, or long figure, wherein only inverting the extremes, as it came out of the fire, we altered the poles. *Brown.*

We may have a clear idea of the area of a *parallelogram*, without knowing what relation it bears to the area of a triangle. *Watts, Logick.*

Parallelogra'mical. *adj.* [from *parallelogram.*] Having the properties of a parallelogram.

Parallelopi'ped. *n. s.* [from *parallelopipede*, Fr.] A solid figure contained under under six parallelograms, the opposites of which are equal and parallel; or it is a prism, whose base is a parallelogram: it is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height. *Harris.*

Two prisms alike in shape I tied so, that their axes and opposite sides being parallel, they composed a *parallelopiped*. *Newton, Opticks.*

Crystals that hold lead are yellowish, and of a cubick or *parallelopiped* figure. *Woodward.*

PA'RALOGISM. *n. s.* [παραλογισμος; *paralogisme*, Fr.] A false argument.

That because they have not a bladder of gall, like those we observe in others, they have no gall at all, is a *paralogism* not admittable, a fallacy that dwells not in a cloud, and needs not the sun to scatter it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Modern writers, making the drachma less than the denarius, others equal, have been deceived by a double *paralogism*, in standing too nicely upon the bare words of the ancients, without examining the things. *Arbuthnot.*

If a syllogism agree with the rules given for the construction of it, it is called a true argument: if it disagree with these rules, it is a *paralogism*, or false argument. *Watts.*

PA'RALOGY. *n. s.* False reasoning.

That Methuselah was the longest liver of all the posterity of Adam, we quietly believe; but that he must needs be so, is perhaps below *paralogy* to deny. *Brown.*

PARA'LYSIS. *n. s.* [παράλυσις, Gr. *paralysie*, Fr.] A palsy.

To PA'RALYSE.* *v. a.* [*paralyser*, Fr.] To strike as it were with the palsy; to render useless. A modern word.

Or has taxation chill'd the aguish land,
And *paralysed* Britannia's bounteous hand?
London Cries, or Pictures of Tumult, &c. (1805,) p. 39.

PARALY'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *paralysis*; *paralytique*,
PARALY'TICK. } Fr.] Palsied; inclined to palsy.

Nought shall it profit, that the charming fair,
Angelick, softest work of heaven, draws near
To the cold shaking *paralytick* hand,
Senseless of beauty. *Prior.*

The difficulties of breathing and swallowing, without any tumour after long diseases, proceed commonly from a resolution or *paralytical* disposition of the parts. *Arbuthnot.*

PARALY'TICK.* *n. s.* One struck by a palsy.

The *paralytick* was with much labour let down through the roof to our Saviour's cure. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 77.

If a nerve be cut or streightly bound, that goes to any muscle, that muscle shall immediately lose its motion; which is the case of *paralyticks*. *Derham.*

PARA'METER. *n. s.* The latus rectum of a parabola, is a third proportional to the abscissa and any ordinate; so that the square of the ordinate is always equal to the rectangle under the *parameter* and abscissa: but, in the ellipsis and hyperbola, it has a different proportion. *Harris.*

PA'RAMOUNT. *adj.* [*per* and *mount*.]

1. Superiour; having the highest jurisdiction: as lord *paramount*, the chief of the seignory: with *to*.

Leagues within the state are ever pernicious to monarchies; for they raise an obligation, *paramount to* obligation of sovereignty, and make the king, tanquam unus ex nobis. *Bacon.*

The dogmatist's opinioned assurance is *paramount to* argument. *Glanville.*

If all power be derived from Adam, by divine institution, this is a right antecedent and *paramount to* all government; and therefore the positive laws of men cannot determine that which is itself the foundation of all law. *Locke.*

Mankind, seeing the apostles possessed of a power plainly *paramount to* the powers of all the known beings, whether angels or dæmons, could not question their being inspired by God. *West on the Resurrection.*

2. Eminent; of the highest order.

John a Chamber was hanged upon a gibbet raised a stage higher in the midst of a square gallows, as a traitor *paramount*; and a number of his chief accomplices were hanged upon the lower story round him. *Bacon.*

PA'RAMOUNT. *n. s.* The chief.

In order came the grand infernal peers,
Midst came their mighty *paramount*. *Milton, P. L.*

PA'RAMOUR.† *n. s.* [*par* and *amour*, Fr. "*Par amour* I loved her. Chaucer, C. T. ver. 1157. This is a genuine old expression. See Froissart, v. i. c. 196. Il *aima* adonc *par amours*, et depuis espousa, madame Ysabelle de Juillers. And Boccace, Decam. x. 7. *per amore amiato*. From hence *paramour*, or *paramours*, in one word, was used vulgarly to signify *love*. Tyrwhitt.]

1. A lover or wooer.

Upon the floor
A lovely bevy of fair ladies sat,
Courted of many a jolly *paramour*,
The which them did in modestwise amate,
And each one sought his lady to aggrate. *Spenser, F. Q.*

She doted upon their *paramours*. *Ezek.* xxiii. 20.

No season then for her
To wanton with the sun her lusty *paramour*. *Milton, Ode.*

2. A mistress. It is obsolete in both senses, though not inelegant or unmusical.

Shall I believe
That unsubstantial death is amorous,
And that the lean abhorred monster keeps
Thee here in dark to be his *paramour*? *Shakspeare.*

PA'RANYMPH. *n. s.* [παρὰ and νυμφή; *paranymphe*, Fr.]

1. A brideman; one who leads the bride to her marriage.

The Timnian bride
Had not so soon preferr'd
Thy *paranymph*, worthless to thee compar'd,
Successor in thy bed. *Milton, S. A.*

2. One who countenances or supports another.

Sin hath got a *paranymph* and a solicitor, a warrant and an advocate. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

PA'RAPEGM. *n. s.* [παράπηγμα, παραπήγνυμι.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved: also a table set up publickly, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, &c. whence astrologers give this name to the tables, on which they draw figures according to their art. *Phillips.*

Our forefathers, observing the course of the sun, and marking certain mutations to happen in his progress through the zodiac, set them down in their *parapegms*, or astronomical canons. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PA'RAPET. *n. s.* [*parapet*, Fr. *parapetto*, Italian.] A wall breast high.

There was a wall or *parapet* of teeth set in our mouth to restrain the petulancy of our words. *B. Jonson.*

PARAPHIMO'SIS. *n. s.* [παραφίμωσις; *paraphimose*, Fr.] A disease when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

PARAPHERNA'LIA.† *n. s.* [Lat. *paraphernaux*, Fr.] Goods in the wife's disposal. Dr. Johnson. – Rather, goods which a wife takes with her, or possesses, *besides her fixed dowry*, παρὰ τὴν φέρνην, Greek.

In one particular instance the wife may acquire a property in some of her husband's goods, which shall remain to her after his death, and shall not go to his executors. These are called her *paraphernalia*; which is a term borrowed from the civil law, and is derived from the Greek language, signifying something over and above her dower. Our law uses it to signify the apparel and ornaments of the wife, suitable to her rank and degree: the jewels of a peeress, usually worn by her, have been held to be *paraphernalia*. *Blackstone.*

PA'RAPHRASE. *n. s.* [παράφρασις; *paraphrase*, Fr.] A loose interpretation; an explanation in many words.

All the laws of nations were but a *paraphrase* upon this standing rectitude of nature, that was ready to enlarge itself into suitable determinations, upon all emergent objects and occasions. *South.*

In *paraphrase*, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not so strictly followed as his sense, and that too amplified, but not altered: such is Mr. Waller's translation of Virgil's fourth Æneid. *Dryden.*

To PA'RAPHRASE.† *v. a.* [*paraphraser*, Fr. παϱάφϱαζω.] To interpret with laxity of expression; to translate loosely; to explain in many words.

I could find in my heart, nay I can scarce hold from reading and *paraphrasing* the whole chapter to you: — but for brevity's sake, and on promise that you will at your leisure survey it, I will omit to insist on it. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 676.

We are put to construe and *paraphrase* our own words, to free ourselves from the ignorance and malice of our adversaries. *Stillingfleet.*

To PA'RAPHRASE.* *v. n.* To make a paraphrase.

What needs he *paraphrase* on what we mean,
We were at worst but wanton; he's obscene. *Dryden.*

Where translation is impracticable, they may *paraphrase*. — But it is intolerable, that, under a pretence of *paraphrasing* and translating, a way should be suffered of treating authors to a manifest disadvantage. *Felton on the Classicks.*

PA'RAPHRAST. *n. s.* [*paraphraste*, Fr. παϱαφϱαςής.] A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words.

The fittest for publick audience are such, as following a middle course between the rigor of literal translators and the liberty of *paraphrasts*, do, with great shortness and plainness deliver the meaning. *Hooker.*

The Chaldean *paraphrast* renders Gerah by Meath. *Arbuthnot.*

PARAPHRA'STICAL.† } *adj.* [from *paraphrase*.] Lax
PARAPHRA'STICK. } in interpretation; not literal; not verbal.

It is the genius, nay, the very essence of Oriental Poetry to be so very *paraphrastical* in itself, as not to admit of further dilatation in any modern version. *Mason on Ch. Musick*, p. 177.

He is sometimes too *paraphrastical*. *Johnson, Life of West.*

PARAPHRA'STICALLY.* *adv.* [from *paraphrastical*.] In a paraphrastical manner.

Touching translations, it is to be observed, that every language hath certain idioms, proverbs, and peculiar expressions of its own, which are not rendible in any other, but *paraphrastically*. *Howell, Lett.* iii. 21.

Chapman, in his translation of Homer, professes to have done it somewhat *paraphrastically*, and that on set purpose. *Dryden, Misc. Poems, Ded.* vol. 3.

PARAPHRENI'TIS. *n. s.* [παϱὰ and φϱενῖτις: *paraphrenesie*, French.]

Paraphrenitis is an inflamation of the diaphram. The symptoms are a violent fever, a most exquisite pain increased upon inspiration, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration. *Arbuthnot.*

PARAQUI'TO.† *n. s.* A little parrot.

Come, come, you *paraquito*, answer me
Directly to this question that I ask. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P.* I.

PA'RASANG.† *n. s.* [*parasanga*, low Lat. *parasange*, Fr. παϱασάγγης, Gr. "The word *pharsang* is ancient, and to this day continued all over the Persian dominions: it is derived from *persa*, and appropriated to the dialect yet used in Persia; or (which is more likely) from the Hebrew and Arabick, where the word *persa* signifies three miles, three of which the Jews might travel without breach of the sabbath. Pliny calls it *parasanga*, and makes it to be four Italian miles; which if so, it equals the German. Xenophon phrases it *pharsanga*, and computes it thirty furlongs or stadia, every furlong being 40 poles in length, or twenty-five spaces; so that accounting eight furlongs to an English mile, a *pharsang* is three miles and a half English, and two furlongs over." Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1677, p. 117.] A Persian measure of length.

To see so much difference betwixt words and deeds, so many *parasangs* betwixt tongue and heart! *Burton, Anat. of Mel. Pref.* p. 36.

Since the mind is not able to frame an idea of any space without parts, instead thereof it makes use of the common measures, which, by familiar use, in each country, have imprinted themselves on the memory; as inches and feet, or cubits and *parasangs*. *Locke.*

*PARASCE'VE.** *n. s.* [παϱασκευή, Gr. *parascévé*, French.]

1. Preparation. Not in use.

Why rather, being entering into that presence, where I shall wake continually and never sleep more, do I not interpret my continual waking here, to be a *parasceue* and a preparation to that? *Donne, Devot.* (1624,) p. 373.

2. The Sabbath-eve of the Jews.

It was the *parasceve*, which is the Sabbath-eve. *St. Mark*, xv. 42. (*Rhemish Translation.*)

PARASCEUA'STICK.* *adj.* [from *parasceve*.] Preparatory. Not in use.

Touching the Latin and Greek, and those other learned languages, — they are the *parasceuastick* part of learning. *Corah's Doom*, (1672,) p. 128.

PA'RASITE.† *n. s.* [*parasite*, Fr. *parasitus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — From the Gr. παϱὰ, near, and σῖτος, corn. "The office of the *parasiti* was at first of great honour, for, by the ancient law, they were reckoned among the chief magistrates. Their office was to gather of the husbandmen the corn allotted for publick sacrifices. Their charges were defrayed by these publick revenues. The public storehouse, where they kept these fruits, was called παϱασίτιον. Diodorus the Sinopesian in Athenæus tells us, that, in every village of the Athenians, they maintained at the publick charge certain *parasiti* in honour of Hercules; but afterwards, to ease the commonwealth of this burden, the magistrates obliged some of the wealthier sort to take them to their tables, and entertain them at their own cost; whence this word seems in later ages to have signified a *trencher-friend*, a *flatterer*, or *one that for the sake of a dinner conforms himself to every man's humour*. Thus indeed Casaubon interprets that passage; but the meaning of it seems rather to be this: That whereas in former times Hercules had his *parasiti*, the rich men of later ages in imitation of this hero chose likewise their *parasiti*, though not χαϱιεςάτους such as Hercules used to have, but τοὺς κολακεύειν δυναμένους, *such as would flatter them most*." Potter's Antiq. of Greece, B. 2. ch. 3.] One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.

He is a flatterer,
A *parasite*, a keeper back of death,
Who gently would dissolve the bands of life,
Which false hopes linger. *Shakspeare.*

Most smiling, smooth, detested *parasites*,
Courteous destroyers, affable wolves, meek bears,
You fools of fortune. *Shakspeare.*

Diogenes, when mice came about him, as he was eating, said, I see, that even Diogenes nourisheth *parasites*. *Bacon.*

Thou, with trembling fear,
Or like a fawning *parasite*, obey'st;
Then to thyself ascrib'st the truth foretold. *Milton, P. R.*

The people sweat not for their king's delight,
To enrich a pimp, or raise a *parasite*. *Dryden.*

PARASI'TICAL.† } *adj.* [*parasitique*, Fr. from *para-*
PARASI'TICK. } *site*.]

1. Flattering; wheedling.

A man whose credit would scorn to be poised with an hundred nameless fugitives, *parasitical* party-chapmen of the last small wares of Rome.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 331.

The bishop received small thanks for his *parasitick* presentation. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Some *parasitick* preachers have dared to call those martyrs, who died fighting against me. *King Charles.*

2. Applied to plants, which live on others.

Ivy is a *parasitick* plant. *Miller.*

PARASI'TICALLY.* *adv.* [from *parasitical.*] In a flattering manner.

The courtiers also, to applaud the fact, *parasitically* made him their common mark. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 177.

PA'RASITISM.* *n. s.* [from *parasite.*] The behaviour of a parasite.

Some merely reading the complexion of things, as they do men by their outsides, or as boys' poetry with a tickled faith; through such wide ears and observations crept in that *parasitism* on the one side, and pride and usurpation on the other, that made the house of Lancaster and the Beauforts, alias Somersets, all one. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III.* p. 47.

Their high notion, we rather believe, falls as low as court *parasitism*; supposing all men to be servants but the king.

Milton, Obs. on the Articles of Peace.

PA'RASOL.† *n. s.* [Fr.] A small canopy or umbrella carried over the head, to shelter from rain and the heat of the sun. Dr. Johnson, from some dictionary, but without any example. Mr. Mason, after his manner, sneers at Dr. Johnson for confounding the *parasol* with the *umbrella*; informing us, that umbrellas against rain are of different materials and size from mere parasols, the use of which (according to their name) is only against the sun. This is true enough of the little female ornament of modern times; but Mr. Mason knew nothing of the old *parasol*, (for he also could find no instance of the word,) which was called an *umbrella*, and was of a reasonable *umbrella* size, we may judge, from the following examples; though certainly its use may have been intended only to guard against the sun.

Upon another part of the wall is the like figure of another great man, over whose head one officer holds a *parasol*, another a lamp. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 144.

While the world is all on fire about them, they journey through that torrid zone, with their mighty *parasol*, or umbrella, over their heads, and are all the while in the shade.

Abp. Sancroft, Serm. p. 127.

PARASYNE'XIS. *n. s.* In the civil law, a conventicle or unlawful meeting. *Dict.*

PA'RAVAIL.* *adj.* [Fr. *per* and *avayler*, dimittere.] Denoting the lowest tenant; or one who holdeth his fee over of another, and is called *tenant paravail* because it is presumed he hath profit and *avail* by the land. *Cowel.*

Let him [the pope] no longer count himself lord paramount over the princes of the world, no longer hold kings as his servants *paravaile*. *Hooker, Disc. of Justification*, (1612,) p. 47.

PA'RAVAUNT.* *adv.* [*par avaunt*, Fr.] Publickly; in front. Obsolete.

That fair one,
That in the midst was placed *paravaunt*,
Was she to whom that shepheard piped alone.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. x. 15.

To PA'RBOIL. *v. a.* [*parbouiller*, French.] To half boil; to boil in part.

Parboil two large capons upon a soft fire, by the space of an hour, till, in effect, all the blood be gone, *Bacon.*

From the sea into the ship we turn,
Like *parboil'd* wretches, on the coals to burn.

Donne.

Like the scum, starved men did draw
From *parboil'd* shoes and boots. *Donne.*

To PA'RBREAK.† *v. n.* [*braecken*, Teut. to vomit; *braecke*, nausea: *par* seems to be an arbitrary prefix.] To vomit. Obsolete.

And virulently disgorged,
As though ye wold *parbreak*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 86.

To PA'RBREAK.* *v. a.* To eject from the stomach.

If thou findest honey, eate so much as is sufficient for thee, lest thou be over full, and *parbreake* it out agayne.

Prov. xxv. 16. (edit. 1569.)

PA'RBREAK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Vomit. Obsolete.

Her filthy *parbreak* all the place defiled has. *Spenser.*

PA'RCEL. *n. s.* [*parcelle*, French; *particula*, Lat.]

1. A small bundle.

2. A part of the whole; part taken separately.

Women, Silvius, had they mark'd him
In *parcels* as I did, would have gone near
To fall in love with him. *Shakspeare.*

I drew from her a prayer of earnest heart,
That I would all my pilgrimage delate;
Whereof by *parcels* she had something heard,
But not distinctively. *Shakspeare.*

An inventory, thus importing
The several *parcels* of his plate, his treasure,
Rich stuffs, and ornaments of household. *Shakspeare.*

With what face could such a great man have begged such a *parcel* of the crown lands, one a vast sum of money, another the forfeited estate? *Davenant.*

I have known pensions given to particular persons, any one of which, if divided into smaller *parcels*, and distributed to those who distinguish themselves by wit or learning, would answer the end. *Swift.*

The same experiments succeed on two *parcels* of the white of an egg, only it grows somewhat thicker upon mixing with an acid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. A quantity or mass.

What can be rationally conceived in so transparent a substance as water for the production of these colours, besides the various sizes of its fluid and globular *parcels*. *Newton.*

4. A number of persons: in contempt.

This youthful *parcel*
Of noble batchelors stand at my bestowing. *Shakspeare.*

5. Any number or quantity: in contempt.

They came to this conclusion; that, unless they could, by a *parcel* of fair words and pretences, engage them into a confederacy, there was no good to be done. *L'Estrange.*

To PA'RCEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into portions.

If they allot and *parcel* out several perfections to several deities, do they not, by this, assert contradictions, making deity only to such a measure perfect? whereas a deity implies perfection beyond all measure. *South.*

Those ghostly kings would *parcel* out my power,
And all the fatness of my land devour. *Dryden.*

2. To make up into a mass.

What a wounding shame, that mine own servant should *parcel* the sum of my disgraces by addition of his envy!

Shakspeare.

PA'RCENER.† *n. s.* [quasi *parceller*, i. e. rem in *parcellas* dividens. Cowel.] A *parcener* is according to the course of the common law, or according to custom. Where a person seized in fee-simple (or fee-tail) dies, and his next heirs are two or more females, his daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives; in this case they shall all inherit, — and these coheirs are then called *coparceners*; or, for brevity, *parceners* only. *Parceners* by particular custom are where lands descend, as in gavelkind, to all the males in equal degree, as sons, brother, uncles, &c. In either of these cases, all the *parceners* put together make but one heir. *Blackstone.*

PA'RCENARY. *n. s.* [from *parsonier*, Fr.] A holding or occupying of land by more persons pro indiviso, or by joint tenants, otherwise called coparceners: for if they refuse to divide their common inheritance, and chuse rather to hold it jointly, they are said to hold in *parcinarie*. *Cowel.*

To PARCH. *v. a.* [from περικάιειν, says Junius; from *percoquo*, says Skinner; neither of them seem satisfied with their conjecture: perhaps from *perustus*, burnt, to *perust*, to *parch*; or perhaps from *parchment*, the effect of fire upon parchment being almost proverbial.] To burn slightly and superficially; to scorch; to dry up.

Hath thy fiery heart so *parch'd* thine entrails,
That not a tear can fall? *Shakspeare.*

Did he so often lodge in open field
In winter's cold, and summer's *parching* heat,
To conquer France? *Shakspeare.*

Torrid heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air adust,
Began to *parch* that temperate clime. *Milton, P. L.*

I'm stupify'd with sorrow, past relief
Of tears; *parch'd* up and wither'd with my grief. *Dryden.*

Without this circular motion of our earth, one hemisphere would be condemned to perpetual cold and darkness, the other continually roasted and *parched* by the sun beams. *Ray.*

The Syrian star
With his sultry breath infects the sky;
The ground below is *parch'd*, the heavens above us fry. *Dryden.*

Full fifty years
I have endur'd the biting winter's blast,
And the severer heats of *parching* summer. *Rowe.*

The skin grows *parched* and dry, and the whole body lean and meagre. *Blackmore.*

A man distressed with thirst in the *parched* places of the wilderness searches every pit, but finds no water. *Rogers.*

To PARCH. *v. n.* To be scorched.

We were better *parch* in Africk sun,
Than in the pride and salt scorn of his eyes. *Shakspeare.*

If to prevent the acrospiring, it be thrown thin, many corns will dry and *parch* into barley. *Mortimer.*

PA'RCHEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from the participle *parched.*] State of being dried up.

A barren heath, that feeds neither cow nor horse; neither sheep nor shepherd is to be seen there; but only a waste silent solitude, and one uniform *parchedness* and vacuity. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 206.

PA'RCHMENT. *n. s.* [*parchemin*, French; *pergamena*, Latin.] Skins dressed for the writer. Among traders, the skins of sheep are called parchment, those of calves vellum.

Is not this a lamentable thing, that the skin of an innocent lamb should be made *parchment*; that *parchment*, being scribbled o'er, should undo a man? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

In the coffin, that had the books, they were found as fresh as if newly written, being written in *parchment*, and covered with watch candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Like flying shades before the clouds we shew,
We shrink like *parchment* in consuming flame. *Dryden.*

PA'RCHMENT-MAKER. *n. s.* [*parchment* and *maker.*] He who dresses parchment.

PA'RCITY.* *n. s.* [*parcité*, Fr. *parcitas*, Lat.] Sparingness. Not in use. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

PARD.† } *n. s.* [parð, Saxon; *pardus*, *pardalis*,
PA'RDALE. } Latin.] The leopard; in poetry, any of the spotted beasts.

The *pardale* swift, and the tyger cruel. *Spenser, F. Q.*

As fox to lambs, as wolf to heifer's calf;
As *pard* to the hind, or stepdame to her son. *Shakspeare.*

Ten brace of grey-hounds snowy fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and cours'd around his chair,
A match for *pards* in flight, in grappling for the bear. *Dryden.*

To PA'RDON. *v. a.* [*pardonner*, French.]

1. To excuse an offender.

When I beheld you in Cilicia,
An enemy to Rome, I *pardon'd* you. *Dryden.*

2. To forgive a crime.

I will *pardon* all their iniquities. *Jerem.* xxxiii. 8.

Forgiveness to the injur'd does belong,
But they ne'er *pardon* who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*

3. To remit a penalty.

That thou may'st see the difference of our spirit,
I *pardon* thee thy life before thou ask it. *Shakspeare.*

4. *Pardon me*, is a word of civil denial or slight apology.

Sir *pardon me*, it is a letter from my brother. *Shakspeare.*

PA'RDON. *n. s.* [*pardon*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Forgiveness of an offender.

2. Forgiveness of a crime.

He that pleaseth great men, shall get *pardon* for iniquity. *Ecclus.* xx. 27.

A slight pamphlet about the elements of architecture, hath been entertained with some *pardon* among my friends. *Wotton.*

But infinite in *pardon* is my judge. *Milton, P. L.*

What better can we do than prostrate fall
Before him reverent, and there confess
Humbly our faults, and *pardon* beg with tears
Watering the ground? *Milton, P. L.*

There might you see
Indulgencies, dispenses, *pardons*, bulls,
The sport of winds. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Remission of penalty.

4. Forgiveness received.

A man may be safe as to his condition, but, in the mean time, dark and doubtful as to his apprehensions; secure in his *pardon*, but miserable in the ignorance of it; and so passing all his days in the disconsolate, uneasy vicissitudes of hopes and fears, at length go out of the world, not knowing whither he goes. *South, Serm.*

5. Warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment.

The battle done, and they within our power,
Shall never see his *pardon*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

PA'RDONABLE. *adj.* [*pardonnable*, Fr. from *pardon.*] Venial; excusable.

That which we do being evil, is notwithstanding by so much more *pardonable*, by how much the exigencies of so doing, or the difficulty of doing otherwise is greater, unless this necessity or difficulty have originally risen from ourselves. *Hooker.*

A blind man sitting in the chimney corner is *pardonable* enough, but sitting at the helm he is intolerable. *South.*

What English readers, unacquainted with Greek or Latin, will believe me, when we confess we derive all that is *pardonable* in us from ancient fountains? *Dryden.*

PA'RDONABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *pardonable.*] Venialness; susceptibility of pardon.

Saint John's word is, all sin is transgression of the law; Saint Paul's, the wages of sin is death: put these two together, and this conceit of the natural *pardonableness* of sin vanishes away. *Bp. Hall.*

PA'RDONABLY. *adv.* [from *pardonable.*] Venially; excusably.

I may judge when I write more or less *pardonably*. *Dryden.*

PA'RDONER.† *n. s.* [from *pardon.*]

1. One who forgives another.

This is his pardon, purchas'd by such sin,
For which the *pardoner* himself is in. *Shakspeare.*

2. One of those who carried about the pope's indulgencies, and sold them to such as would buy them, against whom Luther incensed the people of Germany. *Cowel.*

Of his craft, fro Berwick unto Ware,
Ne was there swiche another *pardonere*. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

To avoyde this great travayle, it shall be best for you to saye, as the *pardoners* did by their pardons, and as your purgatorye priests saye, No penye, no paternoster! *Confut. of N. Shaxton.* (1546,) F. ii.

To PARE. *v. a.* [This word is reasonably deduced by Skinner from the French phrase, *parer les ongles*, to dress the horse's hoofs when they are shaved by the farrier: thus we first said, *pare* your nails; and from thence transferred the word to general use.] To cut off extremities of the surface; to cut away by little and little; to diminish. If *pare* be used before the thing diminished, it is followed immediately by its accusative; if it precedes the thing taken away, or agrees in the passive voice with the thing taken away, as a nominative, it then requires a particle, as *away*, *off*.

The creed of Athanasius, and that sacred hymn of glory, than which nothing doth sound more heavenly in the ears of faithful men, are now reckoned as superfluities, which we must in any case *pare away*, lest we cloy God with too much service. *Hooker.*

I have not alone
Employ'd you where high profits might come home;
But *par'd* my present havings to bestow
My bounties upon you. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

I am a man, whom fortune hath cruelly scratch'd.
— 'Tis too late to *pare* her nails now. *Shakspeare.*

The lion, mov'd with pity, did endure
To have his princely paws all *par'd away*. *Shakspeare.*

The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of clergy, ordaining that clerks convict should be burned in the hand. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Pick out of tales the mirth, but not the sin,
He *pares* his apple that will cleanly feed. *Herbert.*

Whoever will partake of God's secrets, must first look into his own, he must *pare off* whatsoever is amiss, and not without holiness approach to the holiest of all holies. *Bp. Taylor.*

All the mountains were *pared off* the earth, and the surface of it lay even, or in an equal convexity every where with the surface of the sea. *Burnet.*

The most poetical parts, which are description and images, were to be *pared away*, when the body was swollen into too large a bulk for the representation of the stage. *Dryden.*

The sword, as it was justly drawn by us, so can it scarce safely be sheathed, till the power of the great troubler of our peace be so far *pared* and reduced, as that we may be under no apprehensions. *Atterbury.*

'Twere well if she would *pare* her nails. *Pope.*

PAREGO'RICK. *adj.* [παρηγορικὸς, Gr.] Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and assuage. *Dict.*

PAREGO'RICK.* *n. s.* A medical preparation which comforts and assuages.

It [tar-water] is of admirable use in fevers, being at the same time the surest, safest, and most effectual both *paregorick* and cordial. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 75.

PARE'NCHYMA. *n. s.* [παρέγχυμα.] A spongy or porous substance; in physick, a part through which the blood is strained for its better fermentation and perfection. *Dict.*

PARENCHY'MATOUS.† } *adj.* [from *parenchyma*.] Relating to the parenchyma; spongy.
PARE'NCHYMOUS. }

Ten thousand seeds of the plant, hart's tongue, hardly make the bulk of a pepper-corn. Now the covers and true body of each seed, the *parenchymatous* and ligneous parts of both moderately multiplied, afford an hundred thousand millions of formed atoms in the space of a pepper-corn. *Grew.*

The lungs, and all the other *parenchymous* parts of the bowels. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 235.

Those parts, formerly reckoned *parenchymatous*, are now found to be bundles of exceedingly small threads. *Cheyne.*

PARENE'TICAL.† } *adj.* [παραινετικὸς, Gr. *Parenetick*
PARENE'TICK. } Dr. Johnson himself, I think, has somewhere used; of *parenetical* he has taken no notice, which however is an old word.] Hortatory; encouraging.

I desire — that they would not conceive their own apprehensions so *paranetical*, as if nothing but vain jangling could be replied unto them. *Potter on the Number 666*, (1647,) p. 212.

In an epistle *paranetical* to the pope himself, S. Bernard might have leave to use allusions, and after his manner to be liberal of all that the see of Rome challenged. *Bp. Bedell, Lett.* p. 350.

PARE'NESIS. *n. s.* [παραίνεσις.] Persuasion; exhortation. *Dict.*

PA'RENT. *n. s.* [*parent*, Fr. *parens*, Latin.] A father or mother.

All true virtues are to honour true religion as their *parent*, and all well-ordered commonweales to love her as their chiefest stay. *Hooker.*

His custom was, during the warmer season of the year, to spend an hour before evening prayer in catechising; whereat the *parents* and older sort were wont to be present. *Fell.*

As a publick *parent* of the state,
My justice, and thy crime, requires thy fate. *Dryden.*

In vain on the dissembled mother's tongue
Had cunning art, and sly persuasion hung;
And real care in vain and native love
In the true *parent's* panting breast had strove. *Prior.*

PA'RENTAGE. *n. s.* [*parentage*, Fr. from *parent*.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents.

A gentleman of noble *parentage*,
Of fair demeasns, youthful and nobly allied. *Shakspeare.*

Though man esteem thee low of *parentage*,
Thy father is the Eternal King. *Milton, P. R.*

To his levee go,
And from himself your *parentage* may know. *Dryden.*

We find him not only boasting of his *parentage*, as an Israelite at large, but particularizing his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury.*

PARE'NTAL. *adj.* [from *parent*.] Becoming parents; pertaining to parents.

It overthrows the careful course and *parental* provision of nature, whereby the young ones newly excluded, are sustained by the dam. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

These eggs hatched by the warmth of the sun into little worms, feed without any need of *parental* care. *Derham.*

Young ladies, on whom *parental* controul sits heavily, give a man of intrigue room to think, that they want to be parents. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

PARENTA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *parento*, Lat.] Something done or said in honour of the dead.

Let fortune this new *parentation* make
For hated Carthage's dire spirits' sake;
Let bloody Hannibal, and Punick ghosts,
Of this sad Roman expiation boast. *May, Lucan*, B. 4.

Some other ceremonies were practised, which differed not much from those used in *parentations*. *Potter, Antiq. of Greece*, ii. 18.

PARE'NTHESIS. *n. s.* [*parenthese*, Fr. παρα, ἐν and τίθημι.] A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which incloses it: being commonly marked thus, ( ).

In vain is my person excepted by a *parenthesis* of words, when so many are armed against me with swords. *King Charles.*

In his Indian relations, are contained strange and incredible accounts; he is seldom mentioned without a derogatory *parenthesis*, in any author. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Thou shalt be seen,
Though with some short *parenthesis* between,
High on the throne of wit. *Dryden.*

Don't suffer every occasional thought to carry you away into a long *parenthesis*, and thus stretch out your discourse, and divert you from the point in hand. *Watts, Logick.*

Parenthe'tical.† } *adj.* [from *parenthesis.*]
Parenthe'tick. }

1. Pertaining to a parenthesis.

This is a *parenthetical* observation of Moses himself.
Dr. Hales on Deut. xxxii. 31.

2. Using parentheses.

If Pope's temper had not led him to personality, the observation of Cleland, (whom he describes as a man of sense and of integrity, and, to be very *parenthetic* who was the Will Honeycomb of the Spectator's club,) in a letter to him, "that all such writings and discourses as touch no man, will mend no man," might have given the bias to his pen.
Tyers, Rhapsody on Pope, p. 33.

Parenthe'tically.* *adv.* [from *parenthetical.*] In a parenthesis.

This intelligence is certainly mentioned *parenthetically*.
Bryant, Observ. on Script. p. 163.

Pa'rentless.* *adj.* [*parent* and *less.*] Deprived of parents.

Thy orphans left poore, *parentlesse*, alone,
The future time's sad miserie to mone. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 778.

Pa'rer. *n. s.* [from *pare.*] An instrument to cut away the surface.

A hone and a *parer*, like sole of a boot,
To pare away grasse, and to raise up the root. *Tusser.*

Pa'rergy. *n. s.* [παρὰ and ἔργον.] Something unimportant; something done by the by.

Scripture being serious, and commonly omitting such *parergies*, it will be unreasonable to condemn all laughter. *Brown.*

PA'RGET.† *n. s.* [perhaps from *paries*, Lat. a wall. The word at first was written *pariet.* See Bp. Hall, in *To* Parget.]

1. Plaster laid upon roofs of rooms.

Gold was the *parget*: and the cieling bright
Did shine all scaly with great plates of gold;
The floor of jasp and emerald was dight.
Spenser, Vis. of Bellay.

Of English talc, the coarser sort is called plaster or *parget*: the finer, spaad. *Woodward.*

2. Paint.

Scorn'd paintings, *pargit*, and the borrow'd hair.
Drayton, Ecl 4.

To Pa'rget.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plaster; to cover with plaster.

If he have bestowed but a little sum in glazing, paving, *parieting* of God's house, you shall find it in the church window.
Bp. Hall, Charact. (1608,) p. 134.

A plaster — that rather resembles true stone than mortar; with which they not only *parget* the outside of their houses, and trim it with paint after the Morisco manner; but also spread the floors and arches of their room.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 129.

There are not more arts of disguising our corporal blemishes than our moral; and yet, whilst we thus paint and *parget* our own deformities, we cannot allow any the least imperfection of another's to remain undetected.
Gov. of the Tongue, p. 79.

To Pa'rget.* *v. n.* To lay paint on the face.

She's above fifty too, and *pargets*! *B. Jonson, Epicoene.*

Pa'rgeter.† *n. s.* [from *parget.*] A plasterer.
Barret.

Parhe'lion. *n. s.* [παρὰ and ἥλιος.] A mock sun.

To neglect that supreme resplendency, that shines in God, for those dim representations of it, that we so doat on in the creature, is as absurd, as it were for a Persian to offer his sacrifice to a *parhelion*, instead of adoring the sun. *Boyle.*

Pari'etal. *adj.* [from *paries*, Lat.] Constituting the sides or walls.

The lower part of the *parietal* and upper part of the temporal bones were fractured. *Sharp, Surgery.*

Pari'etary. *n. s.* [*parietaire*, Fr.] An herb.
Ainsworth.

Pa'rietine.* *n. s.* [*paries*, Lat.] A piece of a wall; a fragment.

We have many ruins of such baths found in this island, amongst those *parietines* and rubbish of old Roman towns.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 238.

Pa'ring. *n. s.* [from *pare.*] That which is pared off any thing; the rind.

Virginity breeds mites, much like a cheese; and consumes itself to the very *paring*. *Shakspeare.*

To his guest though no way sparing,
He eat himself the rind and *paring*. *Pope.*

In May, after rain, pare off the surface of the earth, and with the *parings* raise your hills high, and enlarge their breadth. *Mortimer, Husb.*

Pa'ris. *n. s.* [*aconitum.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'RISH. *n. s.* [*parochia*, low Lat. *paroisse*, Fr. of the Greek παροικία, *i. e. accolarum conventus, accolatus, sacra vicinia.*] The particular charge of a secular priest. Every church is either cathedral, conventual, or parochial: cathedral is that, where there is a bishop seated, so called *à cathedra*: conventual consists of regular clerks, professing some order of religion, or of a dean and chapter, or other college of spiritual men: parochial is that which is instituted for saying divine service, and administering the holy sacraments to the people, dwelling within a certain compass of ground near unto it. Our realm was first divided into *parishes* by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636. *Cowel.*

Dametas came piping and dancing, the merriest man in a *parish*. *Sidney.*

By the Catholick church is meant no more than the common church, into which all such persons as belonged to that *parish*, in which it was built, were wont to congregate.
Pearson.

The tythes, his *parish* freely paid, he took;
But never sued, or curs'd with bell or book. *Dryden.*

Pa'rish. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the parish; having the care of the parish.

A *parish* priest was of the pilgrim train,
An awful, reverend, and religious man. *Dryden.*

Not *parish* clerk, who calls the psalms so clear. *Gay.*

The office of the church is performed by the *parish* priest, at the time of his interment. *Ayliffe.*

A man, after his natural death, was not capable of the least *parish* office. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

The *parish* allowance to poor people, is very seldom a comfortable maintenance. *Law.*

2. Maintained by the parish.

The ghost and the *parish* girl are entire new characters. *Gay.*

Pari'shioner. *n. s.* [*paroissien*, Fr. from *parish.*] One that belongs to the parish.

I praise the Lord for you, and so may my *parishioners*; for their sons are well tutored by you. *Shakspeare.*

Hail bishop Valentine, whose day this is,
All the air is thy diocese;
And all the chirping choristers
And other birds are thy *parishioners*. *Donne.*

In the greater out parishes, many of the *parishioners*, thro' neglect, do perish. *Graunt.*

I have deposited thirty marks, to be distributed among the poor *parishioners*. *Addison, Spect.*

Pa'ritor. *n. s.* [for *apparitor.*] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law.

You shall be summoned by an host of *paritours*; you shall be sentenced in the spiritual court. *Dryden.*

Pa'rity. *n. s.* [*parité*, Fr. *paritas*, Lat.] Equality; resemblance.

We may here justly tax the dishonesty and shamefulness of the mouths, who have upbraided us with the opinion of a certain stoical *parity* of sins. *Bp. Hall.*

That Christ or his apostles ever commanded to set up such a *parity* of presbyters, and in such a way as those Scots endeavour, I think is not very disputable. *King Charles.*

Survey the total set of animals, and we may, in their legs or organs of progression, observe an equality of length and *parity* of numeration; not any to have an odd leg, or the movers of one side not exactly answered by the other. *Brown.*

Those accidental occurrences, which excited Socrates to the discovery of such an invention, might fall in with that man that is of a perfect *parity* with Socrates. *Hale.*

Their agreement, in essential characters, makes rather an identity than a *parity*. *Glanville.*

Women could not live in that *parity* and equality of expence with their husbands, as now they do. *Graunt.*

By an exact *parity* of reason, we may argue, if a man has no sense of those kindnesses that pass upon him, from one like himself, whom he sees and knows, how much less shall his heart be affected with the grateful sense of his favours, whom he converses with only by imperfect speculations, by the discourses of reason, or the discoveries of faith? *South.*

PARK.† *n. s.* [peappuc, pappuc, Sax. "Vox antiquissima, omnibusque lingu. et dialect. Septentr. communis. Suio-Goth. *park*, vivarium, septum, &c. à *berga*, Alem. *pergan*, tegere, munire." Wachter, and Serenius. Hence the Fr. *parc*; Welsh, the same; Irish, *pairc*.] A piece of ground inclosed and stored with wild beasts of chase, which a man may have by prescription or the king's grant. Manwood, in his forest law, defines it thus: a park is a place for privilege for wild beasts of venery, and also for other wild beasts that are beasts of the forest and of the chase: and those wild beasts are to have a firm peace and protection there, so that no man may hurt or chase them within the park, without license of the owner: a park is of another nature, than either a chase or a warren; for a park must be inclosed, and may not lie open; if it does, it is a good cause of seizure into the king's hands: and the owner cannot have action against such as hunt in his park, if it lies open. *Cowel.*

We have *parks* and inclosures of all sorts of beasts and birds, which we use not only for view or rareness, but likewise for dissections and trials. *Bacon.*

To PARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose as in a park.

How are we *park'd*, and bounded in a pale?
A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs. *Shakspeare.*

PA'RKER.† *n. s.* [from *park*. *Parker* is a very old word in the French as well as our own language.] A park-keeper.

A doe came trippyng in at the rere ward;
But, lorde, how the *parker* was wroth with all.
Skelton, Poems, p. 53.

To make good such a justification by a *parker*, forester, or warrener, there are these things requisite.
Hale, H. P. C. ch. 40.

PA'RKLEAVES. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'RLANCE.* *n. s.* [from *parle*.] Conversation; talk. A modern word.

In common *parlance*, when you speak of criminal actions, no man was ever understood to mean the prosecution of a crime, but the crime itself.
On Wooddeson's View of the Laws of Eng. Br. Crit. (1793.)

To PARLE.* *v. n.* [*parler*, Fr.] To talk; to converse; to discuss any thing orally.

We came to *parle* of the publique weale,
Confirming our quarell with maine and might,
With swords and no words we tried our appeale,
Instead of reason declaring our zeale. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 284.

Their purpose is to *parle*, to court, and dance.
Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.

Knute, finding himself too weak, began to *parle*.
Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 6.

PARLE. *n. s.* [*parler*, Fr.] Conversation; talk; oral treaty; oral discussion of any thing.

Of all the gentlemen,
That every day with *parle* encounter me,
In thy opinion, which is worthiest love? *Shakspeare.*

Our trumpet call'd you to this general *parle*. *Shakspeare.*

The bishop, by a *parle*, is, with a show
Of combination, cunningly betray'd. *Daniel.*

Why meet we thus, like wrangling advocates,
To urge the justice of our cause with words?
I hate this *parle*; 'tis tame: if we must meet,
Give me my arms. *Rowe, Amb. Step-mother.*

To PA'RLEY. *v. n.* [*parler*, Fr.] To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to discuss any thing orally. It is much used in war for a meeting of enemies to talk.

A Turk desired the captain to send some, with whom they might more conveniently *parley*. *Knolles, Hist.*

He *parleys* with her a while, as imagining she would advise him to proceed. *Broome.*

PA'RLEY. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Oral treaty; talk; conference; discussion by word of mouth.

Seek rather by *parley* to recover them, than by the sword. *Sidney.*

Well, by my will, we shall admit no *parley*:
A rotten case abides no *handling*. *Shakspeare.*

Summon a *parley*, we will talk with him. *Shakspeare.*

Let us resolve never to have any *parley* with our lusts, but to make some considerable progress in our repentance. *Calamy.*

Parly and holding intelligence with guilt in the most trivial things, he pronounced as treason to ourselves, as well as unto God. *Fell.*

No gentle means could be essay'd;
'Twas beyond *parley* when the siege was laid. *Dryden.*

Force never yet a generous heart did gain;
We yield on *parley*, but are storm'd in vain. *Dryden.*

Yet when some better fated youth
Shall with his amorous *parley* move thee,
Reflect one moment on his truth,
Who, dying thus, persists to love thee. *Prior.*

PA'RLIAMENT. *n. s.* [*parliamentum*, low Latin; *parlement*, Fr.] In England, is the assembly of the king and three estates of the realm; namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and commons, for the debating of matters touching the commonwealth, especially the making and correcting of laws; which assembly or court is, of all others, the highest, and of greatest authority. *Cowel.*

The king is fled to London,
To call a present court of *parliament*. *Shakspeare.*

Far be the thought of this from Henry's heart,
To make a shambles of the *parliament* house. *Shakspeare.*

The true use of *parliaments* is very excellent; and be often called, and continued as long as is necessary. *Bacon.*

I thought the right way of *parliaments* the most safe for my crown, as best pleasing to my people. *King Charles.*

These are mob readers: if Virgil and Martial stood for *parliament*-men, we know who would carry it. *Dryden.*

PARLIAMENTA'RIAN.* PARLIAMENTE'ER. } *n. s.* [from *parliament*.] One of those who embraced the cause of the parliament against the king, in the great rebellion.

The very *parliamentarians* reverenced him [bishop Sa- nas son] for his learning and his virtue. *Aubrey, Anecd.*

Colonel Blagge, roving about the country very troop of stout horsemen, met with a party of *par*shoprick of rebels, of at least 200, at Long Crendon. , vicar, or
A. Wood, Life of him Clarendon.

Parliamenta'rian.* *adj.* Serving the parliament, in the time of the great rebellion.

He found Oxford empty as to scholars, but pretty well replenished with *parliamentarian* soldiers.
A. Wood, Life of himself, in 1646.

Parliame'ntary. *adj.* [from *parliament*.] Enacted by parliament; pertaining to parliament.

To the three first titles of the two houses, or lines, and conquest, were added two more; the authorities *parliamentary* and papal. *Bacon.*

Many things, that obtain as common law, had their original by *parliamentary* acts or constitutions, made in writings by the king, lords, and commons. *Hale.*

Credit to run ten millions in debt, without *parliamentary* security, I think to be dangerous and illegal. *Swift.*

Pa'rlour. *n. s.* [*parloir*, French; *parlatorio*, Italian.]

1. A room in monasteries, where the religious meet and converse.

2. A room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment.

Can we judge it a thing seemly for a man to go about the building of an house to the God of heaven, with no other appearance than if his end were to rear up a kitchen or a *parlour* for his own use? *Hooker.*

Back again fair Alma led them right,
And soon into a goodly *parlour* brought. *Spenser, F. Q.*

It would be infinitely more shameful, in the dress of the kitchen, to receive the entertainments of the *parlour*. *South.*

Roof and sides were like a *parlour* made
A soft recess, and a cool summer shade. *Dryden.*

The first, forgive my verse if too diffuse,
Perform'd the kitchen's and the *parlour*'s use;
The second, better bolted and immur'd,
From wolves his out-door family secured. *Harte.*

PA'RLOUS.† *adj.* [This might seem to come from *parler*, Fr. to speak; but Junius derives it, I think, rightly, from *perilous*, in which sense it answers to the Latin *improbus*. Dr. Johnson. — It is most probably from *perilous*; for anciently it was written *parelous*, and used in the sense of *dangerous*; and from this primary sense, that of *dangerous*, by way of irony, seems to have been adopted. Dr. Johnson has cited only Dryden in the second sense of the word, without noticing the first. It is used in the north of England, in both.]

1. Dangerous.

The more part of writers were wholly given to serve antichristes affectes in the *parelouse* ages of the churche.
Bale, in Leland's New Year's Gift, E. 1. b.

2. Keen; shrewd.

Sure some pedagogue stood at your elbow, and made it itch with this *parlous* criticism! *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

Midas durst communicate
To none but to his wife his ears of state;
One must be trusted, and he thought her fit,
As passing prudent, and a *parlous* wit. *Dryden.*

Pa'rlousness. *n. s.* [from *parlous*.] Quickness; keenness of temper.

Parmaci'ty.† *n. s.* Corruptedly for *sperma ceti*. Ainsworth.

Telling me, the sovereign'st thing on earth
Was *parmacity* for an inward bruise. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. I.

Parmesa'n *Cheese.** [*Parmesan*, Fr.] A delicate sort of cheese, made at Parma in Italy.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

[P]a'rnel. *n. s.* [The diminutive of *petronella*, Ital.] [A] punk; a slut. Obsolete. *Skinner.*

[PAR]O'CHIAL. *adj.* [*parochialis*, from *parochia*, low [Lat.] B]elonging to a parish.

The low[,] ... [tem]poral bon[...] ...ried state of *parochial* pastors hath given them the [opportuni]ty of setting a more exact and universal pattern of [...], to the people committed to their charge. *Atterbury.*

Pari'etary ...

Parochia'lity.* *n. s.* [from *parochial*.] State of being parochial.

For this especial reason the second rate should be quashed, because in confirming the second rate it would be for the justices to take upon themselves in effect to determine the *parochiality* of colleges.
Dr. Marriot on the Rights & Priv. of both the Univ. (1769,) p. 32.

Paro'chially.* *adv.* [from *parochial*.] In a parish; by parishes.

The bishop was to visit his whole diocess, *parochially*, every year. *Bp. Stillingfleet, Charge*, (1690,) p. 40.

Paro'chian.* *adj.* [*parochianus*, low Lat.] Belonging to a parish.

A computation is taken of all the *parochian* churches.
Bacon, Consid. on the Ch. of England.

Paro'chian.* *n. s.* A parishioner.

[They] have inticed their *parochians*, and their auditories, to conceive erroneous opinions.
Ld. Burghley, Sp. in Strype's Life of Abp. Parker, p. 456.

Paro'dical.* *adj.* [from *parody*.] Copying after the manner of parody.

This version is very paraphrastic, and sometimes *parodical*.
Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 425.

PA'RODY.† *n. s.* [*parodie*, Fr. παρῳδία, Gr.] A kind of writing, in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change adapted to some new purpose.

They were satirick poems, full of *parodies*; that is, of verses patched up from great poets, and turned into another sense than their author intended them.
Dryden, Orig. and Progr. of Satire.

The imitations of the ancients are added together with some of the *parodies* and allusions to the most excellent of the moderns. *Pope, Dunciad.*

To **Pa'rody.** *v. a.* [*parodier*, Fr. from *parody*.] To copy by way of parody.

I have translated, or rather *parodied*, a poem of Horace, in which I introduce you advising me. *Pope.*

Paro'nymous. *adj.* [παρώνυμος.] Resembling another word.

Shew your critical learning in the etymology of terms, the synonimous and the *paronymous* or kindred names. *Watts.*

Pa'rol.* *adj.* [from the noun.] By word of mouth.

Proofs (to which in common speech the name of evidence is usually confined) are either written or *parol*, that is, by word of mouth. *Blackstone.*

He is tenant by custom to the planets, of whom he holds the twelve houses by lease *parol*. *Overbury, Charact.* sign. I. 4.

PARO'LE.† *n. s.* [*parole*, French; contracted from *parabola*, Lat. παραβολή, Gr. whence the Span. *palabra*, and the Ital. *parola*; and from the verb *parabolare*, first the old Fr. *paroler*, and then *parler*. See Menage.] Word given as an assurance; promise given by a prisoner not to go away.

Love's votaries enthral each other's soul,
Till both of them live but upon *parole*. *Cleaveland.*

Be very tender of your honour, and not fall in love: because I have a scruple whether you can keep your *parole*, if you become a prisoner to the ladies. *Swift.*

PARONOMA'SIA.† } *n. s.* [παρωνομασία.] A rhe-
PARONO'MASY. } torical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to. It is called, in Latin, *agnominatio*.

Some words are to be culled out for ornament and colour: — we must not play or riot too much with them, as in *paronomasies*. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Some elegant figures and tropes of rhetorick, biting sarcasms, sly ironies, strong metaphors, lofty hyperboles, *paronomasies*, oxymorons, lie very near upon the confines of jocularity.
Barrow, Serm. against Foolish Talking.

The seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis; — the gingle of a more poor *paronomasia*. *Dryden, Lett. to Sir R. Howard.*

Paronomastical.* *adj.* [from *paronomasia.*] Belonging to a paronomasy.

Paronomastical allusion is sufficient; and Thyatira of itself sounds near enough to Thygatira. *More, on the Sev. Churches, Pref.*

Pa'roquet. *n. s.* [*paroquet* or *perroquet*, French.] A small species of parrot.

The great, red, and blue, are parrots; the middlemost, called popinjays; and the lesser *paroquets*: in all above twenty sorts. *Grew.*

I would not give my *paroquet*
For all the doves that ever flew. *Prior.*

Parony'chia. *n. s.* [παρωνυχία; *paronychie*, Fr.] A preternatural swelling or sore under the root of the nail in one's finger; a felon; a whitlow. *Dict.*

Pa'rotid. *adj.* [*parotide*, Fr. παρωτίς, παρὰ and ὦτα.] Salivary; so named because near the ears.

Beasts and birds, having one common use of spittle, are furnished with the *parotid* glands, which help to supply the mouth with it. *Grew.*

Pa'rotis. *n. s.* [παρωτίς.] A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears, generally called the emunctories of the brain; though, indeed, they are the external fountains of the saliva of the mouth. *Wiseman.*

Pa'roxysm. *n. s.* [παροξυσμὸς; *paroxysme*, French.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a disease.

I fancied to myself a kind of ease, in the change of the *paroxysm.* *Dryden.*

Amorous girls, through the fury of an hysterick *paroxysm*, are cast into a trance for an hour. *Harvey.*

The greater distance of time there is between the *paroxysms*, the fever is less dangerous, but more obstinate. *Arbuthnot.*

Pa'rrel.* *n. s.* [A naval word.] A frame or machine to fasten the yards to the mast, so as to raise or lower them.

PA'RRICIDE. *n. s.* [*parricide*, French; *parricida*, Latin.]

1. One who destroys his father.

I told him the revenging gods
'Gainst *parricides* did all their thunder bend;
Spoke with how manifold and strong a bond,
The child was bound to the father. *Shakspeare.*

2. One who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence: as his country or patron.

3. [*Parricide*, Fr. *parricidium*, Lat.] The murder of a father; murder of one to whom reverence is due.

Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and likewise a good law-maker; yet his cruelties and *parricides* weighed down his virtues. *Bacon.*

Morat was always bloody, now he's base;
And has so far in usurpation gone,
He will by *parricide* secure the throne. *Dryden.*

Parrici'dal.† } *adj.* [from *parricida*, Latin.] Relating to parricide; committing parricide.
Parrici'dious. }

He is now paid in his own way, the *parricidious* animal, and punishment of murtherers is upon him. *Brown.*

On brothers' and on fathers' empty beds
The killers lay their *parricidal* heads. *May, Lucan, B. 7.*

Pa'rrot. *n. s.* [*perroquet*, French.] A party-coloured bird of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice. See **Paroquet.**

Some will evermore peep through their eyes,
And laugh like *parrots* at a bag-piper. *Shakspeare.*
Who taught the *parrot* human notes to try?
'Twas witty want, fierce hunger to appease. *Dryden.*

To **PA'RRY.†** *v. n.* [*parer*, French. Dr. Johnson. — Icel. *paera*, divertere, amovere. Serenius.] To put by thrusts; to fence.

A man of courage, who cannot fence, and will put all upon one thrust, and not stand *parrying*, has the odds against a moderate fencer. *Locke.*

I could,
By dint of logick strike thee mute;
With learned skill, now push, now *parry*,
From Darii to Bocardo vary. *Prior.*

To **Pa'rry.*** *v. a.* To turn aside.

It enables him to put by, and *parry*, some subjects of conversation, which might possibly lay him under difficulties both what to say and how to look. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

Vice *parries* wide
The undreaded volley with a sword of straw. *Cowper, Task.*

To **Parse.** *v. a.* [from *pars*, Latin.] To resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech. It is a word only used in grammar schools.

Let him construe the letter into English, and *parse* it over perfectly. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Let scholars reduce the words to their original, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs, and give an account of their formations and changes, their syntax and dependencies, which is called *parsing.* *Watts on the Mind.*

Parsimo'nious. *adj.* [from *parsimony.*] Covetous; frugal; sparing. It is sometimes of a good, sometimes of a bad sense.

A prodigal king is nearer a tyrant than a *parsimonious*; for store at home draweth not his contemplations abroad, but want supplieth itself of what is next. *Bacon.*

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare us the expence of many years, whereas a long *parsimonious* war will drain us of more men and money. *Addison.*

Parsimonious age and rigid wisdom. *Rowe.*

Parsimo'niously. *adv.* [from *parsimonious.*] Covetously; frugally; sparingly.

Our ancestors acted *parsimoniously*, because they only spent their own treasure for the good of their posterity; whereas we squandered away the treasures of our posterity. *Swift.*

Parsimo'niousness.† *n. s.* [from *parsimonious.*] A disposition to spare and save.

To view the Moors in their private roofs, I find them without *parsimoniousness*, and placing no character of good housekeeping in abundance of viands. *L. Addison, W. Barbary, p. 130.*

PA'RSIMONY. *n. s.* [*parsimonia*, Latin.] Frugality; covetousness; niggardliness; saving temper.

The ways to enrich are many: *parsimony* is one of the best, and yet is not innocent; for it withholdeth men from works of liberality. *Bacon.*

These people, by their extreme *parsimony*, soon grow into wealth from the smallest beginnings. *Swift.*

Pa'rsley.† *n. s.* [*persil*, Fr. *persli*, Welsh. Dr. Johnson. — Anciently and rightly our word was *persley*: Lat. *petroselinon*, parsley growing on rocks, Gr. πετροσέλινον.] An herb.

A wench married in the afternoon, as she went to the garden for *parsley* to stuff a rabbit. *Shakspeare.*

Green beds of *parsley* near the river grow. *Dryden.*

Sempronia dug Titus out of the *parsley* bed, as they use to tell children, and thereby became his mother. *Locke.*

Pa'rsnep. *n. s.* [*pastinaca*, Latin.] A plant.

November is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and bunches of *parsneps* and turneps in his right hand. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

PA'RSON.† *n. s.* [derived either from *persona*, because the *parson* "omnium *personam* in ecclesia sustinet;" or from *parochianus*, the parish priest. Dr. Johnson. — It is from *persona*, "ecclesiæ *persona*;" and so anciently *parson* was written *persone.*]

1. The rector or incumbent of a parish; one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls.

Abbot was preferred by king James to the bishoprick of Coventry and Litchfield, before he had been *parson*, vicar, or curate of any parish church. *Clarendon.*

2. A clergyman.

Sometimes comes she with a tithe pig's tail,
Tickling the *parson* as he lies asleep;
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakspeare.*

3. It is applied to the teachers of the presbyterians.

PA'RSONAGE.† *n. s.* [from *parson.*]

1. The benefice of a parish.

I have given him the *parsonage* of the parish. *Addison.*

2. The house appropriated to the residence of the incumbent.

Dined by two o'clock at the Queen's Head, and then straggled out alone to the *parsonage.* *Gray's Lett.*

PART. *n. s.* [*pars*, Latin.]

1. Something less than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a larger quantity.

Helen's cheeks, but not her heart,
Atalanta's better *part.* *Shakspeare.*

The people stood at the nether *part* of the mount. *Exodus.*

This law wanted not *parts* of prudent and deep foresight; for it took away occasion to pry into the king's title. *Bacon.*

The citizens were for the most *part* slain or taken. *Knolles.*

Henry had divided
The person of himself into four *parts.* *Daniel.*

These conclude that to happen often, which happeneth but sometimes; that never, which happeneth but seldom; and that always, which happeneth for the most *part.* *Brown.*

Besides his abilities as a soldier, which were eminent, he had very great parts of breeding, being a very great scholar in the political *parts* of learning. *Clarendon.*

When your judgement shall grow stronger, it will be necessary to examine, *part* by *part*, those works which have given reputation to the masters. *Dryden.*

Of heavenly *part*, and *part* of earthly blood;
A mortal woman mixing with a god. *Dryden.*

Our ideas of extension and number, do they not contain a secret relation of the *parts?* *Locke.*

2. Member.

He fully possessed the revelation he had received from God; all the parts were formed, in his mind, into one harmonious body. *Locke.*

3. Particular; distinct species.

Eusebia brings them up to all kinds of labour that are proper for women, as sowing, knitting, spinning, and all other *parts* of housewifery. *Law.*

4. Ingredient in a mingled mass.

Many irregular and degenerate *parts*, by the defective œconomy of nature, continue complicated with the blood. *Blackmore.*

5. That which, in division, falls to each.

Go not without thy wife, but let me bear
My *part* of danger with an equal share. *Dryden.*

Had I been won I had deserv'd your blame;
But sure my *part* was nothing but the shame. *Dryden.*

6. Proportional quantity.

It was so strong, that never any fill'd
A cup, where that was but by drops instill'd
And drunke it off; but 'twas before allaid
With twenty *parts* in water. *Chapman.*

7. Share; concern.

Forasmuch as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also took *part* of the same. *Hebrews*, ii. 14.

Sheba said, we have no *part* in David, neither have we inheritance in the son of Jesse. 2 *Sam.* xx. 1.

The ungodly made a covenant with death, because they are worthy to take *part* with it. *Wisdom*, i. 16.

Agamemnon provokes Apollo, whom he was willing to appease afterwards at the cost of Achilles, who had no *part* in his fault. *Pope.*

8. Side; party; interest; faction: to take *part*, is to act in favour of another.

Michael Cassio,
When I have spoken of you dispraisingly,
Hath ta'en your *part.* *Shakspeare.*

And that he might on many props repose,
He strengths his own, and who his part did take. *Daniel.*

Let not thy divine heart
Forethink me any ill;
Destiny may take thy *part*,
And may thy fears fulfil. *Donne.*

Some other power
As great might have aspir'd, and me, though mean,
Drawn to his *part.* *Milton, P. L.*

Call up their eyes, and fix them on your example; that so natural ambition might take *part* with reason and their interest to encourage imitation. *Glanville.*

A brand preserv'd to warm some prince's heart,
And make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part.* *Waller.*

The arm thus waits upon the heart,
So quick to take the bully's *part;*
That one, though warm, decides more slow,
Than t' other executes the blow. *Prior.*

9. Something relating or belonging.

For Zelmane's *part*, she would have been glad of the fall, which made her bear the sweet burden of Philoclea, but that she feared she might receive some hurt *Sidney.*

For my *part*, I would entertain the legend of my love with quiet hours. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

For your *part*, it not appears to me,
That you should have an inch of any ground
To build a grief upon. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

For my *part*, I have no servile end in my labour, which may restrain or embase the freedom of my judgement. *Wotton.*

For my *part*, I think there is nothing so secret that shall not be brought to light, within the world. *Burnet.*

10. Particular office or character.

The pneumatical part, which is in all tangible bodies, and hath some affinity with the air, performeth the *parts* of the air: as, when you knock upon an empty barrel, the sound is, in part, created by the air on the outside, and, in part, by the air in the inside. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Store of plants, the effects of nature; and where the people did their *part*, such increase of maize. *Heylin.*

Accuse not nature; she hath done her *part;*
Do thou but thine. *Milton, P. L.*

11. Character appropriated in a play.

That *part*
Was aptly fitted, and naturally performed. *Shakspeare.*

Have you the lion's *part* written? give it me, for I am slow of study. *Shakspeare, Mids. Night's Dream.*

God is the master of the scenes: we must not chuse which *part* we shall act; it concerns us only to be careful, that we do it well. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

12. Business; duty.

Let them be so furnished and instructed for the military *part*, as they may defend themselves. *Bacon.*

13. Action; conduct.

Find him, my lord,
And chide him hither straight: this *part* of his
Conjoins with my disease. *Shakspeare.*

14. Relation reciprocal.

Inquire not whether the sacraments confer grace by their own excellency, because they, who affirm they do, require so much duty on our *parts*, as they also do, who attribute the effect to our moral disposition. *Bp. Taylor.*

The Scripture tells us the terms of this covenant of God's *part* and our's; namely, that he will be our God, and we shall be his people. *Tillotson.*

It might be deem'd, on our historian's *part*,
Or too much negligence, or want of art,
If he forgot the vast magnificence
Of royal Theseus. *Dryden.*

15. *In good part; in ill part:* as well done; as ill done.

God accepteth it *in good part*, at the hands of faithful men. *Hooker.*

16. [In the plural.] Qualities; powers; faculties, or accomplishments.

Who is courteous, noble, liberal, but he that hath the example before his eyes of Amphialus; where are all heroical *parts*, but in Amphialus? *Sidney.*

Such licentious *parts* tend, for the most part, to the hurt of the English, or maintenance of their own lewd liberty. *Spenser.*

I conjure thee, by all the *parts* of man,
Which honour does acknowledge. *Shakspeare.*

Solomon was a prince adorned with such *parts* of mind, and exalted by such a concurrence of all prosperous events to make him magnificent. *South.*

The Indian princes discover fine *parts* and excellent endowments, without improvement. *Felton on the Classicks.*

Any employment of our talents, whether of our *parts*, our time or money, that is not strictly according to the will of God, that is not for such ends as are suitable to his glory, are as great absurdities and failings. *Law.*

17. [In the plural.] Quarters; regions; districts.

Although no man was, in our *parts*, spoken of, but he, for his manhood; yet, as though therein he excelled himself, he was called the courteous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

When he had gone over those *parts* he came into Greece. *Acts*, xx. 2.

All *parts* resound with tumults, plaint and fears,
And grisly death, in sundry shapes, appears. *Dryden.*

18. *For the most part.* Commonly; oftener than otherwise.

Of a plain and honest nature, *for the most part*, they were found to be. *Heylin.*

PART. *adv.* Partly; in some measure.

For the fair kindness you have shew'd me,
And *part* being prompted, by your present trouble,
I'll lend you something. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

To PART. *v. a.*

1. To divide; to share; to distribute.

All that believed, sold their goods, and *parted* them to all men, as every man had need. *Acts*, ii. 45.

Jove himself no less content wou'd be
To *part* his throne, and share his heav'n with thee. *Pope.*

2. To separate; to disunite.

Nought but death shall *part* thee and me. *Ruth*, i. 17.

All the world,
As 'twere the business of mankind to *part* us,
Is arm'd against my love. *Dryden.*

3. To break into pieces.

Part it in pieces, and pour oil thereon. *Levit.* ii. 6.

4. To keep asunder.

In the narrow seas, that *part*
The French and English, there miscarried
A vessel of our country. *Shakspeare.*

5. To separate combatants.

Who said
King John did fly, an hour or two before
The stumbling night did *part* our weary powers. *Shakspeare.*
Jove did both hosts survey,
And, when he pleas'd to thunder, *part* the fray. *Waller.*

6. To secern.

The liver minds his own affair,
And *parts* and strains the vital juices. *Prior.*

To PART. *v. n.*

1. To be separated.

Powerful hands will not *part*
Easily from possession won with arms. *Milton, P. R.*
'Twas for him much easier to subdue
Those foes he fought with, than to *part* from you. *Dryden.*

2. To quit each other.

He wrung Bassanio's hand, and so they parted. *Shakspeare.*

This was the design of a people, that were at liberty to *part* asunder, but desired to keep in one body. *Locke.*

What! *part*, for ever *part?* unkind Ismena;
Oh! can you think, that death is half so dreadful,
As it would be to live without thee. *Smith.*

If it pleases God to restore me to my health, I shall make a third journey; if not, we must *part*, as all human creatures have *parted*. *Swift.*

3. To take farewell.

Ere I could
Give him that *parting* kiss, which I had set
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father. *Shakspeare.*

Nuptial bower! by me adorn'd, from thee
How shall I *part*, and whither wander? *Milton, P. L.*

Upon his removal, they *parted* from him with tears in their eyes. *Swift.*

4. To have share.

As his part is, that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be, that tarrieth by the stuff; they shall *part* alike. *1 Sam.* xxx. 24.

5. [*Partir*, Fr.] To go away; to set out.

So *parted* they; the angel up to heaven
From the thick shade, and Adam to his bower. *Milton, P. L.*
Thy father
Embrac'd me, *parting* for th' Etrurian land. *Dryden.*

6. *To* PART *with.* To quit; to resign; to lose; to be separated from.

For her sake, I do rear up her boy;
And for her sake, I will not *part with* him. *Shakspeare.*

An affectionate wife, when in fear of *parting with* her beloved husband, heartily desired of God his life or society, upon any conditions that were not sinful. *Bp. Taylor.*

Celia, for thy sake, I *part*
With all that grew so near my heart:
And that I may successful prove,
Transform myself to what you love. *Waller.*

Thou marble hew'st, ere long to *part with* breath,
And houses rear'st, unmindful of thy death. *Sandys.*

Lixiviate salts, though, by piercing the bodies of vegetables, they dispose them *to part* readily *with* their tincture, yet some tinctures they do not only draw out, but likewise alter. *Boyle.*

The ideas of hunger and warmth are some of the first that children have, and which they scarce ever *part with*. *Locke.*

What a despicable figure must mock-patriots make, who venture to be hanged for the ruin of those civil rights, which their ancestors, rather than *part with*, chose to be cut to pieces in the field of battle? *Addison, Freeholder.*

The good things of this world so delight in, as remember, that we are to *part with* them, to exchange them for more durable enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

As for riches and power, our Saviour plainly determines, that the best way to make them blessings, is to *part with* them. *Swift, Miscell.*

PA'RTABLE. *adj.* [from *part.*] Divisible; such as may be parted.

His hot love was *partable* among three other of his mistresses. *Camden, Rem.*

PA'RTAGE. *n. s.* [*partage*, Fr.] Division; act of sharing or parting. A word merely French.

Men have agreed to a disproportionate and unequal possession of the earth, having found out a way, how a man may fairly possess more land, than he himself can use the product of, by receiving, in exchange, for the overplus, gold and silver: this *partage* of things, in an equality of private possessions, men have made practicable out of the bounds of society, without compact, only by putting a value on gold and silver, and tacitly agreeing in the use of money. *Locke.*

To PARTA'KE. *v. n.* preterite, *I partook:* participle passive, *partaken.* [*part* and *take.*]

1. To have share of any thing; to take share with: it is commonly used with *of* before the thing shared. Locke uses it with *in.*

Partake and use my kingdom as your own
And shall be yours while I command the crown. *Dryden.*

How far brutes *partake in* this faculty, is not easy to determine. *Locke.*

Truth and falshood have no other trial, but reason and proof which they made use of to make themselves knowing, and so must others too, that will *partake in* their knowledge. *Locke.*

2. To participate; to have something of the property, nature, claim, or right.

The attorney of the duchy of Lancaster *partakes* partly *of* a judge, and partly of an attorney-general. *Bacon.*

3. To be admitted to; not to be excluded.

You may *partake of* any thing we say;
We speak no treason, *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

To PARTA'KE. *v. a.*

1. To share; to have part in.

By and by, thy bosom shall *partake*
The secrets of my heart. *Shakspeare.*

At season fit,
Let her with thee *partake* what thou hast heard. *Milton, P. L.*

My royal father lives,
Let every one *partake* the general joy. *Dryden.*

2. To admit to part; to extend participation to. Obsolete.

My friend, hight Philemon, I did *partake*
Of all my love, and all my privity,
Who greatly joyous seemed for my sake. *Spenser.*
Your exultation *partake* to every one. *Shakspeare.*

PARTA'KER. *n. s.* [from *partake.*]

1. A partner in possessions; a sharer of any thing; an associate with: commonly with *of* before the thing partaken.

They whom earnest lets hinder from being *partakers of* the whole, have yet, through length of divine service, opportunity for access unto some reasonable part thereof. *Hooker.*

Didst thou
Make us *partakers of* a little gain;
That now our loss might be ten times as much. *Shakspeare.*
With such she must return at setting light,
Tho' not *partaker*, witness of their night. *Prior.*

His bitterest enemies were *partakers of* his kindness, and he still continued to entreat them to accept of life from him, and with tears, bewailed their infidelity. *Calamy.*

2. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken: perhaps *of* is best before a thing, and *in* before an action.

Wish me *partaker in* thy happiness,
When thou do'st meet good hap. *Shakspeare.*

If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been *partakers* with them *in* the blood of the prophets. *St. Matth.* xxiii. 30.

3. Accomplice; associate.

Thou consentedst, and hast been *partaker* with adulterers. *Psalm* l. 18.

He took upon him the person of the duke of York, and drew with him complices and *partakers.* *Bacon.*

PARTA'KING.† *n. s.* Combination; union in some bad design. A juridical sense.

As it prevents factions and *partakings*, so it keeps the rule and administration of the laws uniform. *Hale.*

PA'RTED.* *adj.* [from *part.*] Possessing accomplishments.

A man well *parted*, a sufficient scholar, and travelled. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

PA'RTER. *n. s.* [from *part.*] One that parts or separates.

The *parter* of the fray was night, which, with her black arms, pulled their malicious sights one from the other. *Sidney.*

PARTE'RRE. *n. s.* [*parterre*, Fr.] A level division of ground, that, for the most part, faces the south and best front of an house, and is furnished with greens and flowers. *Miller.*

There are as many kinds of gardening, as of poetry; your makers of *parterres* and flower gardens are epigramatists and sonneteers. *Spectator.*

The vast *parterres* a thousand hands shall make;
Lo! Cobham comes, and floats them with a lake. *Pope.*

PA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*partial*, French.]

1. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of the question more than the other.

Ye have not kept my ways, but have been *partial* in the law. *Mal.* ii. 9.

Self-love will make men *partial* to themselves and friends, and ill nature, passion, and revenge will carry them too far in punishing others; and hence, God hath appointed governments to restrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*

2. Inclined to favour without reason: with *to* before the part favoured.

Thus kings heretofore who shewed themselves *partial to* a party, had the service only of the worst part of their people. *Davenant.*

Authors are *partial to* their wit, 'tis true,
But are not criticks to their judgement too. *Pope.*

In these, one may be sincerer to a reasonable friend, than to a fond and *partial* parent. *Pope.*

3. Affecting only one part; subsisting only in a part; not general; not universal; not total.

If we compare these *partial* dissolutions of the earth with an universal dissolution, we may as easily conceive an universal deluge from an universal dissolution, as a *partial* deluge from a *partial.* *Burnet, Theory.*

That which weakens religion, will at length destroy it; for the weakening of a thing is only a *partial* destruction of it. *South.*

All discord, harmony, not understood;
All *partial* evil, universal good. *Pope.*

PARTIA'LITY. *n. s.* [*partialité*, Fr. from *partial.*] Unequal state of the judgement and favour of one above the other, without just reason.

Then would the Irish party cry out *partiality*, and complain he is not used as a subject, he is not suffered to have the free benefit of the law. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Partiality is properly the understanding's judging according to the inclination of the will and affections, and not according to the exact truth of things, or the merits of the cause. *South, Serm.*

As there is a *partiality* to opinions, which is apt to mislead the understanding; so there is also a *partiality* to studies, which is prejudicial to knowledge. *Locke.*

PA'RTIALIST.* *n. s.* [from *partial.*] One who is partial.

I say, as the apostle said, unto such *partialists*, you will forgive me this wrong. *Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c.* (1633,) p. 240.

To PA'RTIALIZE.† *v. a.* [*partializer*, Fr. from *partial.*] To make partial. A word, perhaps, peculiar to Shakspeare, and not unworthy of general use. Dr. Johnson. — The word is not peculiar to Shakspeare.

Such neighbour-nearness to our sacred blood
Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize*
Th' unstooping firmness of my upright soul. *Shakspeare.*

No man, drenched in hate, can promise to himself the candidness of an upright judge; his hate will *partialize* his opinion. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 62.

PA'RTIALLY. *adv.* [from *partial.*]

1. With unjust favour or dislike.

2. In part; not totally.

That stole into a total verity, which was but *partially* true in its covert sense. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The message he brought, opened a clear prospect of eternal salvation, which had been but obscurely and *partially* figured in the shadows of the law. *Rogers.*

PARTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *partible.*] Divisibility; separability.

PA'RTIBLE. *adj.* [from *part.*] Divisible; separable.

Make the moulds *partible*, glued or cemented together, that you may open them, when you take out the fruit. *Bacon.*

The same body, in one circumstance, is more weighty, and, in another, is more *partible.* *Digby on the Soul.*

PARTI'CIPABLE. *adj.* [from *participate.*] Such as may be shared or partaken.

Plato, by his ideas, means only the divine essence with this connotation, as it is variously imitable or *participable* by created beings. *Norris, Miscell.*

PARTI'CIPANT. *adj.* [*participant*, Fr. from *participate.*] Sharing; having share or part: with *of.*

During the parliament he published his proclamation, offering pardon to all such as had taken arms, or been *participant of* any attempts against him; so as they submitted themselves. *Bacon.*

The prince saw he should confer with one *participitant of* more than monkish speculations. *Wotton.*

If any part of my body be so mortified, as it becomes like a rotten branch of a tree, it putrefies, and is not *participant of* influence derived from my soul, because it is now no longer in it to quicken it. *Hale.*

PARTI'CIPANT.* *n. s.* A partaker.

Relations, both in print and manuscript, composed by their own members, the *participants* in their most sacred and mysterious rites. *Warburton, Doct. of Grace*, p. 153.

To PARTI'CIPATE. *v. n.* [*participo*, Lat. *participer*, French.]

1. To partake; to have share.

Th' other instruments
Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel;
And mutually *participate.* *Shakspeare.*

2. With *of.*

An aged citizen brought forth all his provisions, and said, that as he did communicate unto them his store, so would he *participate of* their wants. *Hayward.*

3. With *in.*

His delivery, and thy joy thereon,
In both which we, as next, *participate.* *Milton, S. A.*

4. To have part of more things than one.

Few creatures *participate of* the nature of plants and metals both. *Bacon.*

God, when heaven and earth he did create,
Form'd man, who should *of* both *participate.* *Denham.*

Those bodies, which are under a light, which is extended and distributed equally through all, should *participate of* each other's colours. *Dryden.*

5. To have part of something common with another.

The species of audibles seem to *participate* more with local motion, like percussions made upon the air. *Bacon.*

To PARTI'CIPATE. *v. a.* To partake; to receive part of; to share.

As Christ's incarnation and passion can be available to no man's good, which is not made partaker of Christ, neither can we *participate* him without his presence. *Hooker.*

The French seldom atchieved any honourable acts without Scottish hands, who therefore are to *participate* the glory with them. *Camden, Rem.*

Fellowship,
Such as I seek, fit to *participate*
All rational delight; wherein the brute
Cannot be human consort. *Milton, P. L.*

PARTICIPA'TION. *n. s.* [*participation*, Fr. from *participate.*]

1. The state of sharing something in common.

Civil society doth more content the nature of man, than any private kind of solitary living; because, in society, this good of mutual *participation* is so much larger. *Hooker.*

Their spirits are so married in conjunction, with the *participation* of society, that they flock together in consent, like so many wild geese. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

A joint coronation of himself and his queen might give any countenance of *participation* of title. *Bacon.*

2. The act or state of receiving or having part of something.

All things seek the highest, and covet more or less the *participation* of God himself. *Hooker.*

Those deities are so by *participation*, and subordinate to the supreme. *Stillingfleet.*

What an honour, that God should admit us into such a blessed *participation* of himself? *Atterbury.*

Convince them, that brutes have the least *participation* of thought, and they retract. *Bentley.*

Your genius should mount above that mist, in which its *participation* and neighbourhood with earth long involved it. *Pope.*

3. Distribution; division into shares.

It sufficeth not, that the country hath wherewith to sustain even more than to live upon it, if means be wanting whereby to drive convenient *participation* of the general store into a great number of well-deservers. *Ralegh.*

PARTI'CIPATIVE.* *adj.* [from *participate.*] Capable of partaking.

PARTICI'PIAL.† *adj.* [*participialis*, Lat.] Having the nature of a participle.

The participle, with an article before it, and the preposition *of* after it, becomes a substantive, expressing the action itself which the verb signifies. This rule arises from the nature and idiom of our language, and from as plain a principle as any on which it is founded; namely, that a word which has the article before it, and the possessive preposition *of* after it, must be a noun; and if a noun, it ought to follow the construction of a noun, and not have the regimen of a verb. It is the *participial* termination of this sort of words, that is apt to deceive us, and make us treat them as if they were of an amphibious species, partly nouns, and partly verbs. — That these *participial* words are sometimes real nouns, is undeniable; for they have a plural number as such: as, "the outgoings of the morning." *Lowth, Eng. Grammar.*

PARTICI'PIALLY. *adv.* [from *participle.*] In the sense or manner of a participle.

PA'RTICIPLE. *n. s.* [*participium*, Latin.]

1. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.

A *participle* is a particular sort of adjective, formed from a verb, and together with its signification of action, passion, or some other manner of existence, signifying the time thereof. *Clarke, Lat. Grammar.*

2. Any thing that participates of different things. Not used.

The *participles* or confiners between plants and living creatures, are such as are fixed, though they have a motion in their parts: such as, oysters and cockles. *Bacon.*

PA'RTICLE. *n. s.* [*particule*, Fr. *particula*, Lat.]

1. Any small portion of a greater substance.

From any of the other unreasonable demands, the houses had not given their commissioners authority in the least *particle* to recede. *Clarendon.*

There is not one grain in the universe, either too much or too little, nothing to be added, nothing to be spared: nor so much as any one *particle* of it, that mankind may not be either the better or the worse for, according as 'tis applied. *L'Estrange.*

With *particles* of heavenly fire,
The God of nature did his soul inspire. *Dryden.*

Curious wits,
With rapture, with astonishment reflect,
On the small size of atoms, which unite
To make the smallest *particle* of light. *Blackmore.*

It is not impossible, but that microscopes may, at length, be improved to the discovery of the *particles* of bodies, on which their colours depend. *Newton, Opt.*

Blest with more *particles* of heavenly flame. *Granville.*

2. A word unvaried by inflection.

Till Arianism had made it a matter of sharpness and subtilty of wit to be a sound believing christian, men were not curious what syllables or *particles* of speech they used. *Hooker.*

The Latin varies the signification of verbs and nouns, not as the modern languages, by *particles* prefixed, but by changing the last syllables. *Locke on Education.*

Particles are the words, whereby the mind signifies what connection it gives to the several affirmations and negations, that it unites in one continued reasoning or narration. *Locke.*

In the Hebrew tongue, there is a *particle*, consisting but of one single letter, of which there are reckoned up above fifty several significations. *Locke.*

PARTI'CULAR. *adj.* [*particulier*, French.]

1. Relating to single persons; not general.

He, as well with general orations, as *particular* dealing with men of most credit, made them see how necessary it was. *Sidney.*

As well for *particular* application to special occasions, as also in other manifold respects, infinite treasures of wisdom are abundantly to be found in the Holy Scripture. *Hooker.*

2. Individual; one distinct from others.

Wheresoever one plant draweth such a *particular* juice out of the earth, as it qualifieth the earth, so as that juice, which remaineth, is fit for the other plant; there the neighbourhood doth good. *Bacon.*

This is true of actions considered in their general nature or kind, but not considered in their *particular* individual instances. *South.*

Artists, who propose only the imitation of such a *particular* person, without election of ideas, have often been reproached for that omission. *Dryden.*

3. Noting properties or things peculiar.

Of this prince there is little *particular* memory; only that he was very studious and learned. *Bacon.*

4. Attentive to things single and distinct.

I have been *particular* in examining the reason of children's inheriting the property of their fathers, because it will give us farther light in the inheritance of power. *Locke.*

5. Single; not general; one among many.

Rather performing his general commandment, which had ever been, to embrace virtue, than any new *particular*, sprung out of passion, and contrary to the former. *Sidney.*

6. Odd; having something that eminently distinguishes him from others. This is commonly used in a sense of contempt.

PARTI'CULAR. *n. s.*

1. A single instance; a single point.

I must reserve some *particulars*, which it is not lawful for me to reveal. *Bacon.*

Those notions are universal, and what is universal must needs proceed from some universal constant principle; the same in all *particulars*, which can be nothing else but human nature. *South.*

Having the idea of an elephant or an angle in my mind, the first and natural inquiry is, whether such a thing does exist? and this knowledge is only of *particulars*. *Locke.*

The master could hardly sit on his horse for laughing, all the while he was giving me the *particulars* of this story. *Addison.*

Vespasian he resembled in many *particulars*. *Swift.*

2. Individual; private person.

It is the greatest interest of *particulars*, to advance the good of the community. *L'Estrange.*

3. Private interest.

Our wisdom must be such, as doth not propose to itself τὸ ἴδιον our own *particular*, the partial and immoderate desire whereof poisoneth wheresoever it taketh place; but the scope and mark, which we are to aim at, is the publick and common good. *Hooker.*

They apply their minds even with hearty affection and zeal, at the least, unto those branches of publick prayer, wherein their own *particular* is moved. *Hooker.*

His general lov'd him
In a most dear *particular*. *Shakspeare.*

We are likewise to give thanks for temporal blessings, whether such as concern the publick, as the prosperity of the church, or nation, and all remarkable deliverances afforded to either; or else such as concern our *particular*. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

4. Private character; single self; state of an individual.

For his *particular*, I'll receive him gladly;
But not one follower. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

5. A minute detail of things singly enumerated.

The reader has a *particular* of the books, wherein the law was written. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

6. *In particular.* Peculiarly; distinctly.

Invention is called a muse, authors ascribe to each of them, *in particular*, the sciences which they have invented. *Dryden.*

And if we will take them, as they were directed, *in particular* to her, or in her, as their representative, to all other women, they will, at most, concern the female sex only, and import no more but that subjection, they should ordinarily be in, to their husbands. *Locke.*

This *in particular* happens to the lungs. *Blackmore.*

PARTICULA'RITY. *n. s.* [*paaticularité*, Fr. from *particular.*]

1. Distinct notice or enumeration.

So did the boldness of their affirmation accompany the greatness of what they did affirm, even descending to *particularities*, what kingdoms he should overcome. *Sidney.*

2. Singleness; individuality; single act; single case.

Knowledge imprinted in the minds of all men, whereby both general principles for directing of human actions are comprehended, and conclusions derived from them, upon which conclusions groweth, in *particularity*, the choice of good and evil. *Hooker.*

3. Petty account; private incident.

To see the titles that were most agreeable to such an emperor, the flatteries that he lay most open to, with the like *particularities* only to be met with on medals, are certainly not a little pleasing. *Addison.*

4. Something belonging to single persons.

Let the general trumpet blow his blast,
Particularities and petty sounds
To cease. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

5. Something peculiar.

I saw an old heathen altar, with this *particularity*, that it was hollowed like a dish at one end; but not the end on which the sacrifice was laid. *Addison on Italy.*

He applied himself to the coquette's heart; there occurred many *particularities* in this dissection. *Addison.*

To PARTI'CULARIZE. *v. a.* [*particulariser*, Fr. from *particular.*] To mention distinctly; to detail; to shew minutely.

The leanness that afflicts us, is an inventory to *particularize* their abundance. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but *particularizes* his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury.*

To PARTI'CULARIZE.* *v. n.* To be particular; to be attentive to things single and distinct.

The parson questions what order is kept in the house, as about prayers morning and evening on their knees, reading of Scripture, catechizing, singing of psalms, at their work, and on holydays; who can read, who not: and sometimes he hears the children read himself, and blesseth, encouraging also the servants to learn to read, and offering to have them taught on holydays by his servants. If the parson were ashamed of *particularizing* in these things, he were not fit to be a parson. *Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. 14.

PARTI'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *particular.*]

1. Distinctly; singly; not universally.

Providence, that universally casts its eye over all the creation, is yet pleased more *particularly* to fasten it upon some. *South, Serm.*

2. In an extraordinary degree.

This exact propriety of Virgil, I *particularly* regarded as a great part of his character. *Dryden.*

With the flower and the leaf I was so *particularly* pleased, both for the invention and the moral, that I commend it to the reader. *Dryden.*

To PARTI'CULATE. *v. n.* [from *particular.*] To make mention singly. Obsolete.

I may not *particulate* of Alexander Hales, the irrefragable doctor. *Camden, Rem.*

PA'RTING.* n. s. [from part.]

1. Division.

The king of Babylon stood at the *parting* of the way, at the head of the two ways. *Ezek.* xxi. 21.

2. Separation.

3. [In chymistry.] An operation by which gold and silver are separated from each other.

4. [In naval language.] State of being driven from the anchors, when the ship has broke her cable.

PA'RTISAN.† *n. s.* [*pertuisane*, French. Dr. Johnson. — Robert Stephens and Menage derive *pertuisane* from the Lat. *pertundo*, to strike through; *pertundo, pertusus, pertuis, pertusa, pertusana, pertuisane*. Serenius, from the old Goth. *bard*, an axe; and that from *beria*, to strike; thence the Germ. *bardike*, a little axe, and the low Lat. *barducium*, whence the French word.]

1. A kind of pike or halberd.

Let us
Find out the prettiest dazied plot we can,
And make him with our pikes and *partisans*
A grave. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Shall I strike at it with my *partisan*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

He held a *partisan* in his hand, and had a great basket-hilt sword by his side. *Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Ch. I.* p. 85.

2. [From *parti*, French.] An adherent to a faction.

Some of these *partisans* concluded, the government had hired men to be bound and pinioned. *Addison.*

I would be glad any *partisan* would help me to a tolerable reason, that, because Clodius and Curio agree with me in a few singular notions, I must blindly follow them in all. *Swift.*

3. The commander of a party detached from the main body upon some sudden excursion.

4. A commander's leading staff. *Ainsworth.*

PARTI'TION. *n. s.* [*partition*, Fr. *partitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of dividing; a state of being divided.

We grew together,
Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,
But yet an union in *partition*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Division; separation; distinction.

We have, in this respect, our churches divided by certain *partition*, although not so many in number as theirs. *Hooker.*

Can we not
Partition make with spectacles so precious
'Twixt fair and foul? *Shakspeare.*

We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no *partition*. *Shakspeare.*

The day, month, and year, measured by them, are used as standard measures, as likely others arbitrarily deduced from them by *partition* or collection. *Holder on Time.*

3. Part divided from the rest; separate part.

Lodg'd in a small *partition*; and the rest
Ordain'd for uses to his Lord best known. *Milton.*

4. That by which different parts are separated.

It doth not follow, that God, without respect, doth teach us to erect between us and them a *partition* wall of difference in such things indifferent as have been disputed of. *Hooker.*

Make *partitions* of wood in a hogshead, with holes in them, and mark the difference of their sound from that of an hogshead without such *partitions*. *Bacon.*

Partition firm and sure,
The waters underneath from those above
Dividing. *Milton, P. L.*

Enclosures our factions have made in the church, become a great *partition* wall to keep others out of it. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

At one end of it, is a great *partition*, designed for an opera. *Addison.*

The *partition* between good and evil is broken down; where one sin has entered, legions will force their way. *Rogers.*

5. Part where separation is made.

The mound was newly made, no sight could pass
Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the grass,
The well united sods so closely lay. *Dryden.*

To PARTI'TION. *v. a.* To divide into distinct parts.

These sides are uniform without, though severally *partitioned* within. *Bacon.*

PA'RTLET.† *n. s.*

1. A ruff or band worn by women; "a kind of kercher for the neck, so called because the neck is the *parting* of the head and body." Butler, Eng. Gramm. 1633. It is still a northern word.

In that day shall the Lord take away the gorgeousness of their apparel, and spangs, chains, *partlettes*, and collets. *Knight, Tr. of Truth,* (1580,) fol. 7.

Tir'd with pinn'd ruffs, and fans, and *partlet* strips. *Bp. Hall.*

He commanded the women, which followed his army, to cast their kerchiefs and *partlets* on the ground, wherein their enemies being entangled by their spurs (for though horsemen, they were forced to alight, and fight on foot, through the roughness of the place,) were slain before they could unloose their feet. *Fuller, Holy State,* p. 113.

2. A hen.

Thou dotard, thou art woman tir'd; unroosted
By thy dame *partlet* here. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Dame *partlet* was the sovereign of his heart. *Dryden, Cock and Fox.*

PA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *part*.] In some measure; in some degree: in part.

That part, which, since the coming of Christ, *partly* hath embraced, and *partly* shall hereafter embrace the Christian religion, we term, as by a more proper name, the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

They thought it reasonable to do all possible honour to their memories; partly that others might be encouraged to the same patience and fortitude, and *partly* that virtue, even in this world, might not lose its reward. *Nelson.*

The inhabitants of Naples have been always very notorious for leading a life of laziness and pleasure, which I take to arise out of the wonderful plenty of their country, that does not make labour so necessary to them, and *partly* out of the temper of their climate, that relaxes the fibres of their bodies, and disposes the people to such an idle indolent humour. *Addison on Italy.*

PA'RTNER. *n. s.* [from *part*.]

1. Partaker; sharer; one who has part in any thing; associate.

My noble *partner*;
You greet with present grace. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Those of the race of Sem were no *partners* in the unbelieving work of the tower. *Ralegh, Hist.*

To undergo
Myself the total crime; or to accuse
My other self, the *partner* of my life. *Milton, P. L.*

Sapor, king of Persia, had an heaven of glass, which sitting in his estate, he trod upon, calling himself brother to the sun and moon, and *partner* with the stars. *Peacham.*

The soul continues in her action, till her *partner* is again qualified to bear her company. *Addison.*

2. One who dances with another.

Lead in your ladies every one; sweet *partner*,
I must not yet forsake you. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

To PA'RTNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to associate with a partner.

A lady who
So fair, and fasten'd to an empery,
Would make the great'st king double to be *partner'd*
With tomboys, hired with self-exhibition,
Which your own coffers yield. *Shakspeare.*

PA'RTNERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *partner*.]

1. Joint interest or property.

He does possession keep,
And is too wise to hazard *partnership*. *Dryden.*

2. The union of two or more in the same trade.

'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, *partnerships*, and all manner of civil dealings, to have a strict regard to the disposition of those we have to do withal. *L'Estrange.*

PARTOO'K. Preterite of *partake*.

PA'RTRIDGE. *n. s.* [*perdrix*, French; *pertris*, Welsh; *perdix*, Lat.] A bird of game.

The king is come out to seek a flea, as when one doth hunt a *partridge* in the mountains. *1 Sam.* xxvi. 20.

PARTU'RIENT.† *adj.* [*parturiens*, Lat.] About to bring forth.

In mid state, I call't *parturient*,
And should bring forth that live divinity
Within ourselves. *More, Imm. of the Soul*, ii. iii. 12.

PARTURI'TION.† *n. s.* [from *parturio*, Lat.]

1. The state of being about to bring forth.

Conformation of parts is required, not only unto the previous conditions of birth, but also unto the *parturition* or very birth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Any production.

The ardency of love, which we have to any new *parturition*, is by some space of time abated, after that we have diverted to some other employment; amongst which, as amongst children, commonly the youngest is most affected. *Instruct. for Oral.* (1682,) p. 132.

PA'RTURE.* *n. s.* Departure. Not in use.

The tydings bad,
Which now in faery court all men do tell,
Which turned hath great mirth to mourning sad,
Is the late ruine of proud Marinell,
And sudden *parture* of faire Florimell
To find him forth. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. viii. 46.

PA'RTY. *n. s.* [*partie*, French.]

1. A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others; a faction.

When any of these combatants strips his terms of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for truth, and not the slave of vain glory or a *party*. *Locke.*

This account of *party* patches will appear improbable to those, who live at a distance from the fashionable world. *Addison.*

Party writers are so sensible of the secret virtue of an *innuendo*, that they never mention the q——n at length. *Spectator.*

This *party* rage in women only serves to aggravate animosities that reign among them. *Addison.*

As he never leads the conversation into the violence and rage of *party* disputes, I listened to him with pleasure. *Tatler.*

Division between those of the same *party*, exposes them to their enemies. *Pope.*

2. One of two litigants.

When you are hearing a matter between *party* and *party*, if pinched with the cholick, you make faces like mummers, and dismiss the controversy more entangled by your hearing: all the peace you make in their cause is calling both *parties* knaves. *Shakspeare.*

The cause of both *parties* shall come before the judges. *Exod.* xxii. 9.

If a bishop be a *party* to a suit, and excommunicates his adversary; such excommunication shall not bar his adversary from his action. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

3. One concerned in any affair.

The child was prisoner to the womb, and is
Freed and enfranchis'd; not a *party* to
The anger of the king, nor guilty of
The trespass of the queen. *Shakspeare.*
I do suspect this trash,
To be a *party* in this injury. *Shakspeare.*

4. Side; persons engaged against each other.

Our foes, compell'd by need, have peace embrac'd:
The peace, both *parties* want, is like to last. *Dryden.*

5. Cause; side.

Ægle came in, to make their *party* good. *Dryden.*

6. A select assembly.

Let me extol a cat, on oysters fed,
I'll have a *party* at the Bedford-head. *Pope.*

If the clergy would a little study the arts of conversation, they might be welcome at every *party*, where there was the least regard for politeness or good sense. *Swift.*

7. Particular person; a person distinct from, or opposed to, another.

As she paced on, she was stopped with a number of trees, so thickly placed together, that she was afraid she should, with rushing through, stop the speech of the lamentable *party*, which she was so desirous to understand. *Sidney.*

The minister of justice may, for publick example, virtuously will the execution of that *party*, whose pardon another, for consanguinity's sake, as virtuously may desire. *Hooker.*

If the jury found, that the party slain was of English race, it had been adjudged felony. *Davies on Ireland.*

How shall this be compast; canst thou bring me to the *party*? *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

The smoke, received into the nostrils, causes the *party* to lie as if he were drunk. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

The imagination of the *party* to be cured, is not needful to concur; for it may be done without the knowledge of the *party* wounded. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He that confesses his sin and prays for pardon, hath punished his fault: and then there is nothing left to be done by the offended *party*, but to return to charity. *Bp. Taylor.*

Though there is a real difference between one man and another, yet the *party*, who has the advantage, usually magnifies the inequality. *Collier on Pride.*

8. A detachment of soldiers: as, he commanded the *party* sent thither.

PA'RTY-COLOURED. *adj.* [*party* and *coloured.*] Having diversity of colours.

The fulsome ewes,
Then conceiving, did, in yeaning time,
Fall *party-colour'd* lambs. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

The leopard was valuing himself upon the lustre of his *party-coloured* skin. *L'Estrange.*

From one father both,
Both girt with gold, and clad in *party-colour'd* cloth. *Dryden.*
Constrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly
With *party-colour'd* plumes a chattering pie. *Dryden.*

I looked with as much pleasure upon the little *party-coloured* assembly, as upon a bed of tulips. *Addison, Spect.*

Nor is it hard to beautify each month
With files of *party-colour'd* fruits. *Philips.*
Four knaves in garb succinct, a trusty band,
And *party-colour'd* troops a shining train,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

PA'RTY-JURY. *n. s.* [In law.] A jury in some trials half foreigners and half natives.

PA'RTY-MAN.† *n. s.* [*party* and *man.*] A factious person; an abettor of a party.

The most violent *party-men* I have ever observed, are such as, in the conduct of their lives, have discovered least signs of religion or morality. *Swift, Proj. for the Adv. of Religion.*

PA'RTY-WALL. *n. s.* [*party* and *wall.*] Wall that separates one house from the next.

'Tis an ill custom among bricklayers to work up a whole story of the *party-walls*, before they work up the fronts. *Moxon.*

PA'RVIS.† *n. s.* [French. Menage derives the word from the Lat. *paradisus*, changing *d* into *v*; and shews abundantly that *paradisus* was used for a place or portico before a church. Mr. Warton thinks it to have been an *ambulatory*; many of our old religious houses having had a place called *paradise.*] A church or church porch: applied to the mootings or law-disputes among young students in the inns of courts, and also to that disputation at Oxford, called *disputatio in parvisiis*. Dr. Johnson from Bailey. The *parvis*, or place of disputation in London, is supposed by Dugdale to have been called the *pervyse of Pawles*.

A sergeant of the lawe, ware and wise,
That often hadde ybeen at the parvis. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*
In the year 1300, children were taught to sing and read in the parvis of St. Martin's church at Norwich.
Warton, Hist. E. P. i. 453.

PA'RVITUDE. *n. s.* [from *parvus*, Latin.] Littleness; Minuteness. Not used.
The little ones of *parvitude* cannot reach to the same floor with them. *Glanville.*

PA'RVITY. *n. s.* [from *parvus*, Lat.] Littleness; minuteness. Not used.
What are these for fineness and *parvity* to those minute animalcula discovered in pepper-water. *Ray.*

PAS. *n. s.* [French.] Precedence; right of going foremost.
In her poor circumstances, she still preserved the mien of a gentlewoman; when she came into any full assembly, she would not yield the *pas* to the best of them. *Arbuthnot.*

PASCH.* *n. s.* [*pask*, old Fr. pasche, Sax. *paska*, Goth. πασχα, Gr. from the Heb. *pasahh.*]
1. The passover.
The *paske* was full nygh, a feeste day of the Jewis.
Wicliffe, St. John, vi.
What feast it was, is questionable; whether the *pasch*, — or whether pentecost. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.*
2. The feast of Easter. *Bullokar.*

PASCH-EGG.* *n. s.* [*Påskegg* dicebantur *ova* quæ variè ornata, varioque colore inducta, muneris loco olim tempore *Paschatis* mittebantur; idque in memoriam redeuntis libertatis ova manducandi, quæ sub jejunii tempore, durante Catholicismo, interdicta erant." Ihre, Lex. Suio. Goth.] An egg dyed or stained, presented, about the time of Easter, in several parts of the north of England, to this day, to young persons: corruptly called in Cumberland *pace* egg; in Northumberland, according to Mr. Brand, *paste* egg. Of the great antiquity of this custom, and of its usage among various nations, see an account in Brand's Popular Antiquities, vol. i. p. 142. et seq. Where another origin is pointed out than what Ihre has given in his Glossary already cited; the egg having been considered as the emblem of the universe, and also of the resurrection.
Holy ashes, holy *pace eggs*, and flanes; palmes, and palme boughs. *Beehive of the Romish Church,* (1579,) fol. 15. b.

PASCH-FLOWER.* See PASQUE-FLOWER.

PA'SCHAL.† *adj.* [*paschal*, French; *paschalis*, Lat.]
1. Relating to the passover.
It was an essential part of the *Paschal* Law that the Lamb should be slain. *Pearson on the Creed,* Art. 4.
2. Relating to Easter.
That this dispute [concerning the feast of Easter] might never arise again, these *paschal* canons were then established.
Wheatly on the Comm. Prayer.

To **PASH.†** *v. a.* [from the Teut. *perssen*, (which means to press,) in Dr. Johnson's opinion; from the Su. Goth *basa*, to beat, in Serenius's. It is more probably from the Greek verb, παιω, παισω, to strike. Or it may be another form of *push.*] To strike; to crush; to push against; to dash with violence.
Death came dryvyng after, and all to dust *pashed*
Kings, and kaysers, knightes, and popes. *Vis. of P. Plowman.*
He was *pashed* on the pate with a pot. *Barret, Alv.*
They their heads together *pasht.* *Drayton.*
With my armed fist,
I'll *pash* him o'er the face. *Shakspeare.*
When the battering ram
Were fetching his career backwards, to *pash*
Me with his horns to pieces. *Massinger, Virg. Martyr.*
He was *pashing* it [his lute] against a tree.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy.
Thy cunning engines have with labour rais'd
My heavy anger, like a mighty weight,
To fall and *pash* thee dead. *Dryden.*

PASH.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A blow; a stroke. *Sherwood.*
Learn *pash* and knock, and beat and mall.
How to choose a good Wife, (1602.)
2. A face, according to Sir T. Hanmer, whose authority Dr. Johnson follows, with the etymology of *paz*, Spanish, a kiss; but, in the passage cited, the word means nothing more than *push*; a *pash*, in some places denoting a young bull-calf pushing out his horns; and a mad *pash*, a mad-brained boy.
Thou want'st a rough *pash*, and the shoots that I have,
To be full like me. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

PASQUE-FLOWER.† *n. s.* [*pulsatilla*, Latin.] A flower. *Miller.*
The wild anemony is called *pasque-flower*, from the paschal solemnity of our Saviour's death.
Stukely, Palæogr. Sacra, p. 13.

PA'SQUIL.†
PA'SQUIN.
PASQUINA'DE. } *n. s.* [from *Pasquino*, a statue at Rome, to which they affix any lampoon or paper of satirical observation. Dr. Johnson. — The statue is said to have taken its name from one *Pasquin*, a cobler of Rome, noted for his gibes and sneers. See Menage. Of *pasquin* and *pasquinade*, the direct descendants of this term, Dr. Johnson has given no example.] A lampoon.
Others make long libels and *pasquils*, defaming men of good life. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* Pref. p. 26.
He never valued any *pasquils* that were dropped up and down, to think them worthy of his revenge. *Howell.*
The *pasquils*, lampoons, and libels we meet with now-a-days, are a sort of playing with the four-and-twenty letters, without sense, truth, or wit. *Tatler.*
The Grecian wits who satire first began,
Were pleasant *pasquins* on the life of man. *Dryden, Epist.* 9.
The *pasquinade* was a witty one, but the event turned the point of it against the party by which it was made.
Ld. Lyttelton on the Conv. of St. Paul.
Among other *pasquinades*, there were prints or pictures representing her majesty naked, meager, withered, and wrinkled.
Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 58.

To **PA'SQUIL.***
To **PA'SQUIN.** } *v. a.* To lampoon.
They are grievously vexed with these *pasquilling* libels and satires. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 148.
Not that any man desires to see himself *pasquined* and affronted. *Dryden, Ded. of the D. of Guise.*

PA'SQUILLER.* [from *pasquil.*] A lampooner.
Adrian the sixth, pope, was so highly offended and grievously vexed with *pasquillers* at Rome, that he gave command that statue should be demolished. *Burton, Anat of Mel.* p. 149.
Any triobolary *pasquiller* — is licensed to throw dirt in the faces of sovereign princes, in open printed language: but I hope the times will mend. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 48.

To **PASS.†** *v. n.* [*passer*, French; *passus*, a step, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — From the Heb. *pasahh.*]
1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be progressive. Commonly with some particle.
Tell him his long trouble is *passing*
Out of this world. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
If I have found favour in thy sight, *pass* not *away* from thy servant. *Gen.* xviii. 3.
While my glory *passeth by*, I will put thee in a clift of the rock, and will cover thee while I *pass by*. *Exod* xxxiii. 22.

Thus will I cut off him that *passeth* out, and him that returneth. *Ezek.* xxxv. 7.

This heap and this pillar be witness, that I will not *pass over* to thee, and that thou shalt not pass over it and this pillar unto me for harm. *Gen.* xxxi. 52.

An idea of motion not *passing on*, is not better than idea of motion at rest. *Locke.*

Heedless of those cares, with anguish stung,
He felt their fleeces as they *pass'd along*. *Pope.*

If the cause be visible, we stop at the instrument, and seldom *pass on* to him that directed it. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

2. To go forcibly; to make way.

Her face, her hands were torn
With *passing* through the brakes. *Dryden.*

3. To make a change from one thing to another.

Others dissatisfied with what they have, and not trusting to those innocent ways of getting more, fall to others, and *pass* from just to unjust. *Temple, Miscell.*

4. To vanish; to be lost.

He hath also stablished them for ever and ever; he hath made a decree which shall not *pass*. *Ps.* cxlviii. 6.

Trust not too much to that enchanting face;
Beauty's a charm, but soon the charm will *pass*. *Dryden.*

5. To be spent; to go away progressively.

The time, when the thing existed, is the idea of that space of duration, which *passed* between some fixed period and the being of that thing. *Locke.*

We see, that one who fixes his thoughts very intently on one thing, so as to take but little notice of the succession of ideas that *pass* in his mind, whilst he is taken up with that earnest contemplation, lets slip out of his account a good part of that duration, and thinks that time shorter than it is. *Locke.*

6. To be at an end; to be over.

Their officious haste,
Who would before have borne him to the sky,
Like eager Romans, ere all rites were *past*,
Did let too soon the sacred eagle fly. *Dryden.*

7. To die; to pass from the present life to another state. See PASSINGBELL.

The pangs of death do make him grin;
Disturb him not, let him *pass* peaceably. *Shakspeare.*

8. To be changed by regular gradation.

Inflammations are translated from other parts to the lungs; a pleurisy easily *passeth* into a peripneumony. *Arbuthnot.*

9. To go beyond bounds. Obsolete.

Why this *passes*, Mr. Ford: — you are not to go loose any longer, you must be pinnioned. *Shakspeare.*

10. To be in any state.

I will cause you to *pass* under the rod, and I will bring you into the bond of the covenant. *Ezek.* xx. 37.

11. To be enacted.

Many of the nobility spoke in parliament against those things, which were most grateful to his majesty, and which still *passed*, notwithstanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*

Among the laws that *pass'd*, it was decreed,
That conquer'd Thebes from bondage should be freed.
Dryden, Kn. Tale.

12. To be effected; to exist. Unless this may be thought a noun with the articles suppressed, and be explained thus: it came to the *pass* that.

I have heard it enquired, how it might be brought to *pass* that the church should every where have able preachers to instruct the people. *Hooker.*

When the case required dissimulation, if they used it, it came to *pass* that the former opinion of their good faith made them almost invisible. *Bacon, Ess.*

13. To gain reception; to become current: as, this money will not *pass*.

That trick, said she, will not *pass* twice. *Hudibras.*

Though frauds may *pass* upon men, they are as open as the light to him that searches the heart. *L'Estrange.*

Their excellencies will not *pass* for such in the opinion of the learned, but only as things which have less of error in them. *Dryden.*

False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood, and nobody will commend bad writers, that is acquainted with good. *Felton on the Classicks.*

The grossest suppositions *pass* upon them, that the wild Irish were taken in toyls; but that, in some time, they would grow tame. *Swift.*

14. To be practised artfully or successfully.

This practice hath most shrewdly *past* upon thee;
But when we know the grounds and authors of it,
Thou shalt be both the plaintiff and the judge. *Shakspeare.*

15. To be regarded as good or ill.

He rejected the authority of councils, and so do all the reformed; so that this wo'nt *pass* for a fault in him, till 'tis proved one in us. *Atterbury.*

16. To occur; to be transacted.

If we would judge of the nature of spirits, we must have recourse to our own consciousness of what *passes* within our own mind. *Watts, Logick.*

17. To be done.

Zeal may be let loose in matters of direct duty, as in prayers, provided that no indirect act *pass* upon them to defile them.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

18. To heed; to regard. Not in use.

As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pass* not;
It is to you, good people, that I speak,
O'er whom, in time to come, I hope to reign. *Shakspeare.*

19. To determine finally; to judge capitally.

Though well we may not *pass* upon his life,
Without the form of justice; yet our pow'r
Shall do a courtesy to our wrath. *Shakspeare.*

20. To be supremely excellent.

Sir Hudibras's *passing* worth,
The manner how he sallied forth. *Hudibras, B.* I. *Arg.*

21. To thrust; to make a push in fencing.

To see thee fight, to see thee *pass* thy puncto. *Shakspeare.*

Both advance
Against each other, and with sword and lance
They lash, they foin, they *pass*, they strive to bore
Their corslets. *Dryden.*

22. To omit to play.

Full piteous seems young Alma's case,
As in a luckless gamester's place,
She would not play, yet must not *pass*. *Prior*

23. To go through the alimentary duct.

Substances hard cannot be dissolved, but they will *pass*; but such, whose tenacity exceeds the powers of digestion, will neither *pass*, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

24. To be in a tolerable state.

A middling sort of man was left well enough to *pass* by his father, but could never think he had enough, so long as any had more. *L'Estrange.*

25. *To* PASS *away*. To be lost; to glide off.

Defining the soul to be a substance that always thinks, can serve but to make many men suspect, that they have no souls at all, since they find a good part of their lives *pass away* without thinking. *Locke.*

26. *To* PASS *away*. To vanish.

My welfare *passeth away* as a cloud. *Job,* xxx. 15.

The heavens shall *pass away* with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat. 2 *Pet.* iii. 10.

To PASS. † *v. a.*

1. To go beyond.

As it is advantageable to a physician to be called to the cure of a declining disease; so it is for a commander to suppress a sedition, which has *passed* the height: for in both the noxious humour doth first weaken, and afterwards waste to nothing.
Hayward.

2. To go through: as, the horse *passed* the river.

3. To go through: in a legal sense.

Neither of these bills have yet *passed* the house of commons, and some think they may be rejected. *Swift.*

4. To spend; to live through.

Were I not assured he was removed to advantage, I should *pass* my time extremely ill without him. *Collier.*

You know in what deluding joys we *past*
The night that was by heaven decreed our last. *Dryden.*

We have examples of such, as *pass* most of their nights without dreaming. *Locke.*

The people, free from cares, serene and gay,
Pass all their mild untroubled hours away. *Addison.*

In the midst of the service, a lady, who had *passed* the winter at London with her husband, entered the congregation. *Addison, Spect.*

5. To impart to any thing the power of moving.

Dr. Thurston thinks the principal use of inspiration to be, to move, or *pass* the blood, from the right to the left ventricle of the heart. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

6. To carry hastily.

I had only time to *pass* my eye over the medals, which are in great number. *Addison on Italy.*

7. To transfer to another proprietor, or into the hands of another.

He that will *pass* his land,
As I have mine, may set his hand
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;
And make the purchase spread. *Herbert.*

And *passed* his business into other hands. *Doddridge, Fam. Expos.* i. 434.

8. To strain; to percolate.

They speak of severing wine from water, *passing* it through ivy wood. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

9. To vent; to pronounce.

How many thousands take upon them to *pass* their censures on the personal actions of others, and pronounce boldly on the affairs of the publick. *Watts.*

They will commend the work in general, but *pass* so many sly remarks upon it afterwards, as shall destroy all their cold praises. *Watts on the Mind.*

10. To utter ceremoniously.

Many of the lords and some of the commons *passed* some compliments to the two lords. *Clarendon.*

11. To utter solemnly; or judicially.

All this makes it more prudent, rational and pious to search our own ways, than to *pass* sentence on other men. *Hammond.*

He *past* his promise, and was as good as his word. *L'Estrange.*

12. To transmit; to procure to go.

Waller *passed* over five thousand horse and foot by Newbridge. *Clarendon.*

13. To put an end to.

This night
We'll *pass* the business privately and well. *Shakspeare.*

14. To surpass: to excel.

She more sweet than any bird on bough
Would oftentimes amongst them bear a part,
And strive to *pass*, as she could well enough,
Their native musick by her skilful art. *Spenser.*

Whom dost thou *pass* in beauty? *Ezek.* xxxii. 19.

Martial, thou gav'st far nobler epigrams
To thy Domitian, than I can my James;
But in my royal subject I *pass* thee,
Thou flatter'd'st thine, mine cannot flatter'd be. *B. Jonson.*

The ancestor and all his heirs,
Though they in number *pass* the stars of heav'n,
Are still but one. *Davies.*

15. To omit; to neglect; whether to do or to mention.

If you fondly *pass* our proffer'd offer,
'Tis not the rounder of your old fac'd walls
Can hide you. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Let me o'erleap that custom; for I cannot
Put on the gown, stand naked, and entreat them:
Please you that I may *pass* this doing. *Shakspeare.*

I *pass* the wars, that spotted linxes make
With their fierce rivals. *Dryden.*

I *pass* their warlike pomp, their proud array. *Dryden.*

16. To transcend; to transgress.

They did *pass* those bounds, and did return since that time. *Burnet, Theory.*

17. To admit; to allow.

The money of every one that *passeth* the account, let the priests take. *2 Kings,* xii. 4.

I'll *pass* them all upon account,
As if your natural self had don't. *Hudibras.*

18. To enact a law.

How does that man know, but the decree may be already *passed* against him, and his allowance of mercy spent. *South.*

Could the same parliament which addressed with so much zeal and earnestness against this evil, *pass* it into a law? *Swift.*

His majesty's ministers proposed the good of the nation, when they advised the *passing* this patent. *Swift.*

19. To impose fraudulently.

The indulgent mother did her care employ,
And *pass'd* it on her husband for a boy. *Dryden.*

20. To practise artfully; to make succeed.

Five of my jests, then stoln, *past* him a play. *B. Jonson, Epigr.* 100.

Time lays open frauds, and after that discovery there is no *passing* the same trick upon the mice. *L'Estrange.*

21. To send from one place to another: as, *pass* that beggar to his own parish.

22. *To* Pass *away.* To spend; to waste.

The father waketh for the daughter, lest she *pass away* the flower of her age. *Ecclus.* xlii. 9.

23. *To* Pass *by.* To excuse; to forgive.

However God may *pass by* single sinners in this world; yet when a nation combines against him, the wicked shall not go unpunished. *Tillotson.*

24. *To* Pass *by.* To neglect; to disregard.

How far ought this enterprize to wait upon these other matters, to be mingled with them, or to *pass by* them, and give law to them, as inferior unto itself? *Bacon.*

It conduces much to our content, if we *pass by* those things which happen to our trouble, and consider that which is prosperous; that, by the representation of the better, the worse may be blotted out. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

Certain passages of Scripture we cannot, without injury to truth, *pass by* here in silence. *Burnet, Theory.*

25. *To* Pass *over.* To omit; to let go unregarded.

Better to *pass* him *o'er*, than to relate
The cause I have your mighty sire to hate. *Dryden.*

It does not belong to this place to have that point debated, nor will it hinder our pursuit to *pass* it *over* in silence. *Watts.*

The poet *passes* it *over* as hastily as he can, as if he were afraid of staying in the cave. *Dryden.*

The queen asked him, who he was; but he *passes over* this without any reply, and reserves the greatest part of his story to a time of more leisure. *Broome.*

Pass. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A narrow entrance; an avenue.

The straight *pass* was damm'd
With dead men. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

It would be easy to defend the *passes* into the whole country, that the king's army should never be able to enter. *Clarendon.*

Truth is a strong hold, fortified by God and nature, and diligence is properly the understanding's laying siege to it; so that it must be perpetually observing all the avenues and *passes* to it, and accordingly making its approaches. *South.*

2. Passage; road.

The Tyrians had no *pass* to the Red Sea, but through the territory of Solomon, and by his sufferance. *Ralegh.*

Pity tempts the *pass*;
But the tough metal of my heart resists. *Dryden.*

3. A permission to go or come any where.

They shall protect all that come in, and send them to the lord deputy, with their safe conduct or *pass*, to be at his disposition. *Spenser on Ireland.*

We bid this be done,
When evil deeds have their permissive *pass*,
And not the punishment. *Shakspeare.*

Give quiet *pass*
Through your dominions for this enterprize. *Shakspeare.*

My friends remembered me of home; and said,
If ever fate would signe my *passe*; delaid
It should be now no more. *Chapman.*

A gentleman had a *pass* to go beyond the seas. *Clarendon.*

4. An order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode.

5. Push; thrust in fencing.

'Tis dangerous when the baser nature comes
Between the *pass* and fell incensed points
Of mighty opposites. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The king hath laid, that in a dozen *passes* between you and him, he shall not exceed you three hits. *Shakspeare.*

With seeming innocence the crowd beguil'd;
But made the desperate *passes*, when he smil'd. *Dryden.*

6. State; condition.

To what a *pass* are our minds brought, that, from the right line of virtue, are wryed to these crooked shifts? *Sidney.*

After King Henry united the roses, they laboured to reduce both English and Irish, which work, to what *pass* and perfection it was brought, in queen Elizabeth's reign, hath been declared. *Davies on Ireland.*

In my feare of hospitable Jove,
Thou did'st to this *passe* my affections move. *Chapman.*

I could see plate, hangings and paintings about my house till you had the ordering of me, but I am now brought to such *pass*, that I can see nothing at all. *L'Estrange.*

Matters have been brought to this *pass*, that if one among a man's sons had any blemish, he laid him aside for the ministry, and such an one was presently approved. *South.*

PA'SSABLE. *adj.* [*passible*, Fr. from *pass.*]

1. Possible to be passed or travelled through or over.

His body is a *passable* carkass, if he be not hurt. It is a thoroughfare for steel. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Antiochus departed in all haste, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea *passable* by foot. *2 Mac.*

2. Supportable; tolerable; allowable.

They are crafty and of a *passable* reach of understanding. *Howell.*

Lay by Virgil, my version will appear a *passable* beauty when the original muse is absent. *Dryden.*

White and red well mingled on the face, make what was before but *passable*, appear beautiful. *Dryden.*

3. Capable of admission or reception.

In counterfeits, it is with men as with false money; one piece is more or less *passable* than another. *L'Estrange.*

These stage advocates are not only without truth, but without colour: could they have made the slander *passable*, we should have heard farther. *Collier.*

4. Popular; well received. This is a sense less usual.

Where there is no eminent odds in sufficiency, it is better to take with the more *passable*, than with the more able. *Bacon.*

A man of the one faction, which is most *passable* with the other, commonly giveth best way. *Bacon, Ess.*

PA'SSABLY.* *adv.* [from *passable.*] Tolerably; moderately.

Other towns are *passably* rich, and stored with shipping; but not one very poor. *Howell, Lett.* i. ii. 15.

PASSA'DO. n. s. [Italian.] A push; a thrust.

A duellist, a gentleman of the very first house; ah! the mortal *passado.* *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

PA'SSAGE. *n. s.* [*passage*, French.]

1. Act of passing; travel; course; journey.

The story of such a *passage* was true, and Jason with the rest went indeed to rob Colchos, to which they might arrive by boat. *Ralegh, Hist.*

So shalt thou best prepar'd endure
Thy mortal *passage* when it comes. *Milton, P. L.*

All have liberty to take fish, which they do by standing in the water by the holes, and so intercepting their *passage* take great plenty of them, which otherwise would follow the water under ground. *Brown, Trav.*

Live like those who look upon themselves as being only on their *passage* through this state, but as belonging to that which is to come. *Atterbury.*

Though the *passage* be troublesome, yet it is secure, and shall in a little time bring us ease and peace at the last. *Wake.*

In souls prepar'd, the *passage* is a breath
From time t' eternity, from life to death. *Harte.*

2. Road; way.

Human actions are so uncertain, as that seemeth the best course, which hath most *passages* out of it. *Bacon.*

The land enterprize of Panama was grounded upon a false account, that the *passages* towards it were no better fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

Is there yet no other way besides
These painful *passages*, how we may come
To death, and mix with our connatural dust? *Milton, P. L.*

Against which open'd from beneath
A *passage* down to the earth, a *passage* wide. *Milton, P. L.*

To bleed to death was one of the most desirable *passages* out of this world. *Fell.*

When the *passage* is open, land will be turned most to great cattle; when shut to sheep. *Temple.*

The Persian army had advanced into the straight *passages* of Cilicia, by which means Alexander with his small army was able to fight and conquer them. *South.*

The *passage* made by many a winding way,
Reach'd e'en the room, in which the tyrant lay. *Dryden.*

He plies him with redoubled strokes;
Wheels as he wheels; and with his pointed dart
Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart. *Dryden.*

I wished for the wings of an eagle, to fly away to those happy seats; but the genius told me there was no *passage* to them, except through the gates of death. *Addison.*

I have often stopped all the *passages* to prevent the ants going to their own nest. *Addison.*

When the gravel is separated from the kidney, oily substances relax the *passages.* *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. Entrance or exit; liberty to pass.

What, are my doors oppos'd against my *passage.* *Shakspeare.*

You shall furnish me
With cloake, and coate, and make my *passage* free
For lov'd Dulichius. *Chapman.*

4. The state of decay. Not in use.

Would some part of my young years
Might but redeem the *passage* of your age! *Shakspeare.*

5. Intellectual admittance; mental acceptance.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastick learning, among whom I expect it will have a fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles. *Digby.*

6. Occurrence; hap.

It is no act of common *passage*, but
A strain of rareness. *Shakspeare.*

7. Unsettled state; aptness by condition or nature to change the place of abode.

Traders in Ireland are but factors; the cause must be rather an ill opinion of security than of gain: the last intices the poorer traders, young beginners, or those of *passage;* but without the first, the rich will never settle in the country. *Temple.*

In man the judgment shoots at flying game;
A bird of *passage!* lost as soon as found;
Now in the moon perhaps, now under ground. *Pope.*

8. Incident; transaction.

This business as it is a very high *passage* of state, so it is worthy of serious consideration. *Hayward.*

Thou do'st in thy *passages* of life
Make me believe that thou art only mark'd
For the hot vengeance of heav'n. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

9. Management; conduct.

Upon consideration of the conduct and *passage* of affairs in former times, the state of England ought to be cleared of an imputation cast upon it. *Davies on Ireland.*

10. Part of a book; single place in a writing. [*Endroit*, Fr.]

A critic who has no taste nor learning, seldom ventures to praise any *passage* in an author who has not been before received by the publick. *Addison, Spect.*

As to the cantos, all the *passages* are as fabulous as the vision at the beginning. *Pope.*

How commentators each dark *passage* shun,
And hold their farthing candle to the sun. *Young.*

PA'SSANT.* *adj.* [*passant*, Fr.] Cursory; careless.

Whose severe judgement all our actions, (even our *passant* words, and our secret thoughts) must hereafter undergo. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 16.

EN PASSANT.* *adv.* [French.] By the way; slightly; in haste. This affected term has long been in use among us.

Reflecting upon this Egyptian prayer, or apology rather, made in the name of the dead, we may *en passant* observe both a touch of pharisaical arrogancy and self-justification. *Transl. of Plato's Apol. of Socrates*, &c. (1675,) p. 295.

PA'SSED. Preterite and participle of *pass.*

Why sayest thou my way is hid from the Lord, and my judgement is *passed* over from my God? *Isaiah*, xl. 27.

He affirmed, that no good law *passed* since king William's accession, except the act for preserving the game. *Addison.*

The description of a life, *passed* away in vanity and among the shadows of pomp, may be soon finely drawn in the same place. *Addison, Spect.*

PA'SSENGER. *n. s.* [*passager*, Fr.]

1. A traveller; one who is upon the road; a wayfarer.

All the way, the wanton damsel found
New mirth, her *passenger* to entertain. *Spenser.*
What hollowing, and what stir is this?
These are my mates that make their wills their law,
Have some unhappy *passenger* in chase. *Shakspeare.*
The nodding horrour of whose shady brows
Threats the forlorn and wandering *passenger*. *Milton, Comus.*

Apelles, when he had finished any work, exposed it to the sight of all *passengers*, and concealed himself to hear the censure of his faults. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

The diligent pilot in a dangerous tempest doth attend the unskilful words of a *passenger*. *Sidney.*

PA'SSENGER *falcon.* *n. s.* A kind of migratory hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PA'SSER. *n. s.* [from *pass.*] One who passes; one that is upon the road.

Under you ride the home and foreign shipping in so near a distance, that, without troubling the *passer* or borrowing Stentor's voice, you may confer with any in the town *Carew.*

Have we so soon forgot,
When, like a matron, butcher'd by her sons,
And cast beside some common way a spectacle
Of horrour and affright to *passers* by,
Our groaning country bled at every vein. *Rowe.*

PASSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*passibilité*, Fr. from *passible.*] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

The last doubt, touching the *passibility* of the matter of the heavens, is drawn from the eclipses of the sun and moon. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 82.

PA'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*passible*, Fr. *passibilis*, Latin.] Susceptive of impressions from external agents.

Theodoret disputeth with great earnestness, that God cannot be said to suffer; but he thereby meaneth Christ's divine nature against Apollinarius, which held even deity itself *passible.* *Hooker.*

PA'SSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *passible.*] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

It drew after it the heresy of the *passibleness* of the deity; the deity of Christ was become, in their conceits, the same nature with the humanity that was passible. *Brerewood.*

PA'SSING. *participial adj.* [from *pass.*]

1. Supreme; surpassing others; eminent.

No strength of arms shall win this noble fort,
Or shake this puissant wall, such *passing* might
Have spells and charms, if they be said aright. *Fairfax.*

2. It is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word. Exceeding.

Oberon is *passing* fell and wroth. *Shakspeare.*
Passing many know it; and so many,
That of all nations there abides not any,
From where the morning rises and the sun
To where even and night their courses run! *Chapman.*
Many in each region *passing* fair
As the noon sky; more like to goddesses
Than mortal creatures. *Milton, P. L.*
She was not only *passing* fair,
But was withal discreet and debonair. *Dryden.*
Full soon by bonfire and by bell,
We learnt our liege was *passing* well. *Gay.*

PA'SSINGBELL.† *n. s.* [*passing* and *bell.*] The bell which was rung or tolled at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul: it is now used for the bell, which rings immediately after death. "When any christian bodie is *passing*, that the *bell be tolled*, and that the curate be specialie called for to comforte the sicke person; and after the time of his passing, to ring no more but one short peale; and one before buriall, and another short peale after the buriall." Advert. for due Order, &c. in the 7th year of queen Elizabeth. The learned physician Smith thus distinguishes the ceremony while the person is dying, and after he is dead: "The *tolling* of a *passing-bell* may put him and all his friends in mind, that he is shortly going the way of all flesh: — the stinting of the *passing-bell*, or rather the *ringing out of the knell*, gives notice unto all that he is gone." K. Solomon's Portr. of Old Age, 1666, p. 247.

Those loving papers,
Thicken on you now, as pray'rs ascend
To heaven in troops at a good man's *passingbell.* *Donne.*
A talk of tumult, and a breath
Would serve him as his *passingbell* to death. *Daniel.*
Before the *passingbell* begun,
The news through half the town was run. *Swift.*

PA'SSINGLY.* *adv.* [from *passing.*] Exceedingly.

I pursuede *passingly* [in the present version, beyond measure] the chirche of God. *Wicliffe, Gal.* i. 13.

Cardinal Pole having heard a certain preacher of great name, who arrogated much to himself, and did *passingly* please himself; he was asked what he thought of the man: Pole answered, Well; but I would that he would first preach unto himself, and then afterward to others. *Camden, Remains.*

PA'SSION. *n. s.* [*passion*, French; *passio*, Lat.]

1. Any effect caused by external agency.

A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move, and when set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it. *Locke.*

2. Susceptibility of effect from external action.

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, scissible and not scissible, and many other *passions* of matter are plebeian notions, applied to the instruments men ordinarily practise. *Bacon.*

3. Violent commotion of the mind.

All the other *passions* fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts and rash embrac'd despair. *Shakspeare.*
Thee every thing becomes, to chide, to laugh,
To weep: whose every *passion* fully strives
To make itself in thee fair and admired. *Shakspeare.*
I am doubtful, lest
You break into some merry *passion*,
And so offend him:
If you should smile, he grows impatient. *Shakspeare.*
In loving thou do'st well, in *passion* not;
Wherein true love consists not. *Milton, P. L.*
Cruel his eye, but cast
Signs of remorse and *passion*, to behold
The fellows of his crime, the followers rather,
(Far other once beheld in bliss) condemn'd
For ever now to have their lot in pain. *Milton, P. L.*
Passion's too fierce to be in fetters bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

All the art of rhetorick, besides order and perspicuity, only moves the *passions*, and thereby misleads the judgement. *Locke.*

4. Anger.

The word *passion* signifies the receiving any action in a large philosophical sense; in a more limited philosophical sense, it signifies any of the affections of human nature; as love, fear, joy, sorrow: but the common people confine it only to anger. *Watts.*

5. Zeal; ardour.

Where statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can have no *passion* for the glory of their country, nor any concern for the figure it will make. *Addison on Medals.*

6. Love.

For your love,
You kill'd her father: you confess'd you drew
A mighty argument to prove your *passion* for the daughter.
Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.

He, to grate me more,
Publickly own'd his *passion* for Amestris. *Rowe.*

Survey yourself, and then forgive your slave,
Think what a *passion* such a form must have. *Granville.*

7. Eagerness.

Abate a little of that violent *passion* for fine cloaths, so predominant in your sex. *Swift.*

8. Emphatically. The last suffering of the Redeemer of the world.

He shewed himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible proofs. *Acts*, i. 3.

To PA'SSION. *v. n.* [*passionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To be extremely agitated; to express great commotion of mind. Obsolete.

'Twas Ariadne *passioning*
For Theseus' perjury and unjust flight. *Shakspeare.*

PA'SSION-FLOWER.† *n. s.* [*granadilla*, Latin.] A flower. *Miller.*

The *passion-flower*, or Virginian climber: The first of these names was given it by the Jesuits, who pretended to find in it all the instruments of our Lord's passion. *Note to Cowley.*

PA'SSION-WEEK. *n. s.* The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PA'SSIONARY.* *n. s.* [*passionaire*, old French; *passionarius*, low Latin.] A book describing the sufferings of saints and martyrs.

It is collected from Bede, Alfred of Beverley, Malmesbury, Giraldus Cambrensis, Higden's Polychronicon, and the *passionaries* of the female saints, Werburgh, Etheldred, and Sexburgh, which were kept for public edification in the choir of the church. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 177.

PA'SSIONATE. *adj.* [*passionné*, Fr.]

1. Moved by passion; feeling or expressing great commotion of mind.

My whole endeavour is to resolve the conscience, and to shew what, in this controversy, the heart is to think, if it will follow the light of sound and sincere judgement, without either cloud of prejudice or mist of *passionate* affection. *Hooker.*

Thucydides observes, that men are much more *passionate* for injustice than for violence; because the one coming as from an equal seems rapine; when the other proceeding from one stronger is but the effect of necessity. *Clarendon.*

In his prayers, as his attention was fixt and steady, so was it inflamed with *passionate* fervours. *Fell.*

Good angels looked upon this ship of Noah's with a *passionate* concern for its safety. *Burnet.*

Men, upon the near approach of death, have been roused up into such a lively sense of their guilt, such a *passionate* degree of concern and remorse, that, if ten thousand ghosts had appeared to them, they scarce could have had a fuller conviction of their danger. *Atterbury.*

2. Easily moved to anger.

Homer's Achilles is haughty and *passionate*, impatient of any restraint by laws, and arrogant in arms. *Prior.*

To PA'SSIONATE. *v. a.* [from *passion.*] An old word. Obsolete.

1. To affect with passion.

Great pleasure, mix'd with pitiful regard,
That godly king and queen did *passionate*,
Whilst they his pitiful adventures heard;
That oft they did lament his luckless state. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To express passionately.

Thy niece and I — want hands,
And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief
With folded arms. *Titus Andronicus.*

PA'SSIONATELY. *adv.* [from *passionate.*]

1. With passion; with desire, love or hatred; with great commotion of mind.

Whoever *passionately* covets any thing he has not, has lost his hold. *L'Estrange.*

If sorrow expresses itself never so loudly and *passionately*, and discharge itself in never so many tears, yet it will no more purge a man's heart, than the washing of his hands can cleanse the rottenness of his bones. *South, Serm.*

I made Melesinda, in opposition to Nourmahal, a woman *passionately* loving of her husband, patient of injuries and contempt, and constant in her kindness. *Dryden.*

2. Angrily.

They lay the blame on the poor little ones, sometimes *passionately* enough, to divert it from themselves. *Locke.*

PA'SSIONATENESS. *n. s.* [from *passionate.*]

1. State of being subject to passion.

2. Vehemence of mind.

To love with some *passionateness* the person you would marry, is not only allowable but expedient. *Boyle.*

PA'SSIONED.* *adj.* [from *passion.*]

1. Disordered; violently affected.

Great wonder had the knight to see the maid
So straungely *passioned.* *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. ix. 41.

2. Expressing passion.

By lively actions he gan bewray
Some argument of matter *passioned.* *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. xii. 4.

PA'SSIONLESS.* *adj.* [*passion* and *less.*] Not easily moved to anger; cool; undisturbed.

An honest, noble, wary, retired, and *passionless* woman. *Shelton, Don Quix.* iv. 6.

The stricter examination of a now *passionless* judgement. *Instruct. for Oratory*, p. 98.

PA'SSIVE. *adj.* [*passif*, Fr. *passivus*, Lat.]

1. Receiving impression from some external agent.

High above the ground
Their march was, and the *passive* air upbore
Their nimble tread. *Milton, P. L.*

The active informations of the intellect, filling the *passive* reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew actuate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*

As the mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas, so it exerts several acts of its own, whereby, out of its simple ideas, the other is formed. *Locke.*

The *vis inertiæ* is a *passive* principle by which bodies persist in their motion or rest, receive motion in proportion to the force impressing it, and resist as much as they are resisted: by this principle alone, there never could have been any motion in the world. *Newton, Opt.*

2. Unresisting; not opposing.

Not those alone, who, *passive*, own her laws,
But who, weak rebels, more advance her cause. *Pope.*

3. Suffering; not acting.

4. [In grammar.]

A verb *passive* is that which signifies passion or the effect of action: as, *doceor*, I am taught. *Clarke, Lat. Gram.*

PA'SSIVELY.† *adv.* [from *passive.*]

1. With a passive nature.

Though some are *passively* inclin'd,
The greater part degenerate from their kind. *Dryden.*

2. Without agency.

A man may not only *passively* and involuntarily be rejected, but also may, by an act of his own, cast out or reject himself. *Pearson.*

3. [In grammar.] According to the form of a verb passive.

A verb neuter is englished sometimes actively (as curro, *I run*,) and sometimes *passively*, as ægroto, *I am sick*. *Lilly.*

PA'SSIVENESS.† *n. s.* [from *passive*.]

1. Quality of receiving impression from external agents.

You know a spirit cannot wounded be,
Nor wear such marks of human *passiveness*.
Beaumont, Psyche, p. 265.

2. Passibility; power of suffering.

That a man's nature is passible, is its best advantage; for by it we are all redeemed: by the *passiveness* and sufferings of our Lord and brother we were all rescued from the portion of devils. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 120.

We shall lose our *passiveness* with our being, and be as incapable of suffering as heaven can make us. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

3. Patience; calmness.

Gravity and *passiveness* in children is not from discretion, but phlegm. *Fell.*

PASSI'VITY.† *n. s.* [from *passive*.] Passiveness. An innovated word, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the authority of Cheyne. It had been in use long before Cheyne's application of it, and has not been neglected since.

From this *passivity* in the mines and gallies, to attain to a joy and voluptuousness in the employment. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 579.

Some things are less active and more passive than others, are not so capable of enjoyments delectable unto others, and more subject to impressions distasteful to their particular nature; which *passivities* and displeasure are not simply evils, because they do suit the degree of the particular natures of those subjects, being also ever overbalanced with other pleasing activities and enjoyments. *Barrow on the Creed.*

There being no mean between penetrability and impenetrability, between *passivity* and activity, these being contrary and opposite, the infinite rarefaction of the one quality is the position of its contrary. *Cheyne, Philos. Principles.*

Passivity can only in the order of nature be consequent upon activity, as much as effect can only be consequent upon cause. *A. Baxter, on the Soul*, ii. 384.

PA'SSLESS.* *adj.* [*pass* and *less*.] Having no passage.

Behold, what *passless* rocks on either hand,
Like prison walls about them stand. *Cowley.*

PA'SSOVER. *n. s.* [*pass* and *over*.]

1. A feast instituted among the Jews in memory of the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the habitations of the Hebrews.

The Jews *passover* was at hand, and Jesus went up. *St. John*, ii. 13.

The Lord's *passover*, commonly called Easter, was ordered by the common law to be celebrated every year on a Sunday. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. The sacrifice killed.

Take a lamb, and kill the *passover*. *Exod.* xii. 21.

PA'SSPORT. *n. s.* [*passport*, Fr.] Permission of passage.

Under that pretext, fain she would have given a secret *passport* to her affection. *Sidney.*

Giving his reason *passport* for to pass
Whither it would, so it would let him die. *Sidney.*

Let him depart; his *passport* shall be made,
And crowns for convoy put into his purse. *Shakspeare.*

Having used extreme caution in granting *passports* to Ireland, he conceived that paper not to have been delivered. *Clarendon.*

The gospel has then only a free admission into the assent of the understanding, when it brings a *passport* from a rightly disposed will, as being the faculty of dominion, that commands all, that shuts out, and lets in, what objects it pleases. *South.*

Admitted in the shining throng,
He shows the *passport* which he brought along;
His *passport* is his innocence and grace,
Well known to all the natives of the place. *Dryden.*

At our meeting in another world;
For thou hast drunk thy *passport* out of this. *Dryden.*

Dame Nature gave him comeliness and health,
And fortune, for a *passport*, gave him wealth. *Harte.*

PA'SSYMEASURE.* *n. s.* [*passamezza*, Ital.] An old stately kind of dance; a cinque-pace.

After a *passy-measure*, or a pavin, I hate a drunken rogue. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

PAST. *participial adj.* [from *pass*.]

1. Not present; not to come.

Past, and to come, seem best; things present worst. *Shakspeare.*

For several months *past*, papers have been written upon the best publick principle, the love of our country. *Swift.*

This not alone has shone on ages *past*,
But lights the present, and shall warm the last. *Pope.*

2. Spent; gone through; undergone.

A life of glorious labours *past*. *Pope.*

PAST. *n. s.* Elliptically used for past time.

The *past* is all by death possest,
And frugal fate that guards the rest,
By giving bids us live to-day. *Fenton.*

PAST. *preposition.*

1. Beyond in time.

Sarah was delivered of a child, when she was *past* age. *Heb.* xi. 11.

2. No longer capable of.

Fervent prayers he made, when he was esteemed *past* sense, and so spent his last breath in committing his soul unto the Almighty. *Hayward.*

Past hope of conquest 'twas his latest care
Like falling Cæsar decently to die. *Dryden.*

Many men have not yet sinned themselves *past* all sense or feeling, but have some regrets; and when their spirits are at any time disturbed with the sense of their guilt, they are for a little time more watchful over their ways; but they are soon disheartened. *Calamy, Serm.*

3. Beyond; out of reach of.

We must not
Prostitute our *past* cure malady
To empiricks. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

What's gone, and what's *past* help,
Should be *past* grief. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

That France and Spain were taught the use of shipping by the Greeks and Phœnicians is a thing *past* questioning. *Heylin*

Love, when once *past* government, is consequently *past* shame. *L'Estrange.*

Her life she might have had; but the despair
Of saving his, had put it *past* her care. *Dryden.*

I'm stupify'd with sorrow, *past* relief
Of tears. *Dryden.*

That the bare receiving a sum should sink a man into a servile state, is *past* my comprehension. *Collier on Pride*

That he means paternal power, is *past* doubt from the inference he makes. *Locke.*

4. Beyond; further than.

We will go by the king's highway, until we be *past* thy borders. *Num.* xxi. 22.

5. Above; more than.

The northern Irish Scots have bows not *past* three quarters of a yard long, with a string of wreathed hemp and their arrows not much above an ell. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The same inundation was not deep, not *past* forty foot from the ground. *Bacon.*

PASTE. *n. s.* [*paste*, French.]

1. Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious: such as flour and water for bread or pies; or various kinds of earth mingled for the potter.

Except you could bray Christendom in a mortar, and mould it into a new paste, there is no possibility of an holy war. *Bacon, Holy War.*

With particles of heavenly fire
The God of nature did his soul inspire;
Which wise Prometheus temper'd into *paste*,
And, mixt with living streams, the godlike image cast. *Dryden.*

When the gods moulded up the *paste* of man,
Some of their dough was left upon their hands. *Dryden.*

He has the whitest hand that ever you saw, and raises *paste* better than any woman. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Flour and water boiled together so as to make a cement.

3. Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.

To PASTE. *v. a.* [*paster*, Fr. from the noun.] To fasten with paste.

By *pasting* the vowels and consonants on the sides of dice, his eldest son played himself into spelling. *Locke.*

Young creatures have learned their letters and syllables, by having them *pasted* upon little flat tablets. *Watts.*

PA'STEBOARD. *n. s.* [*paste* and *board*.] Masses made anciently by pasting one paper on another: now made sometimes by macerating paper and casting it in moulds, sometimes by pounding old cordage, and casting it in forms.

Tintoret made chambers of board and *pasteboard*, proportioned to his models, with doors and windows, through which he distributed, on his figures, artificial lights. *Dryden.*

I would not make myself merry even with a piece of *pasteboard*, that is invested with a publick character. *Addison.*

PA'STEBOARD. *adj.* Made of pasteboard.

Put silkworms on whited brown paper into a *pasteboard* box. *Mortimer.*

PA'STEL. *n. s.* [*glastum*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'STERN.† *n. s.* [*pasturon*, French.]

1. That part of the leg of a horse between the joint next the foot and the hoof.

I will not change my horse with any that treads on four *pasterns*. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

The colt that for a stallion is design'd,
Upright he walks on *pasterns* firm and straight,
His motions easy, prancing in his gait. *Dryden.*

Being heavy, he should not tread stiff, but have a *pastern* made him, to break the force of his weight: by this his body hangs on the hoof, as a coach doth by the leathers. *Grew.*

2. The legs of a human creature in contempt, Dr. Johnson says; citing the example from Dryden. Elder poetry seems to exhibit the word for a *patten*.

She had better have worn *pasterns*. *Beaum. and Fl. Chances.*

So straight she walk'd, and on her *pasterns* high:
If seeing her behind, he lik'd her pace,
Now turning short, he better lik'd her face. *Dryden.*

PASTICCIO.* *n. s.* [Italian.] An oglio, a medley.

On our first entrance into the palace which is a *pasticcio* of Saracenic, Conventual, and Grecian architecture, I was much taken with the principal front of the inner-court. *Swinburne, Trav through Spain, L. 31.*

This motley mixture of the modes of antient language being worked into a modern ground, has compounded such a *pasticcio* of style, as is still more unexampled and extravagant. *Warton, Rowley Enq p. 44*

PA'STIL. *n. s.* [*pastillus*, Lat. *pastille*, Fr.] A roll of paste.

To draw with dry colours, make long *pastils*, by grinding red lead with strong wort, and so roll them up like pencils, drying them in the sun. *Peacham on Drawing.*

PA'STIME. *n. s.* [*pass* and *time*.] Sport; amusement; diversion.

It was more requisite for Zelmane's hurt to rest, than sit up at those *pastimes*; but she, that felt no wound but one, earnestly desired to have the pastorals. *Sidney.*

I'll be as patient as a gentle stream,
And make a *pastime* of each weary step,
Till the last step has brought me to my love. *Shakespeare.*

Pastime passing excellent,
If husbanded with modesty. *Shakespeare.*

With these
Find *pastime*, and bear rule; thy realm is large. *Milton, P. L.*

A man, much addicted to luxury, recreation and *pastime*, should never pretend to devote himself entirely to the sciences, unless his soul be so refined, that he can taste these entertainments eminently in his closet. *Watts.*

To PA'STIME.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sport; to take pastime. *Huloet.*

When did Perseda *pastime* in the streets,
But her Erastus over-ey'd her sport? *Trag. of Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)*

PA'STOR. *n. s.* [*pastor*, Latin; *pasteur*, old Fr.]

1. A shepherd.

Receive this present by the muses made,
The pipe on which the Ascræan *pastor* play'd. *Dryden.*

The *pastor* shears their hoary beards,
And eases of their hair the loaden herds. *Dryden.*

2. A clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has souls to feed with sound doctrine.

The *pastor* maketh suits of the people, and they with one voice testify a general assent thereunto, or he joyfully beginneth, and they with like alacrity follow, dividing between them the sentences wherewith they strive, which shall most shew his own, and stir up other's zeal to the glory of God. *Hooker.*

The first branch of the great work belonging to a *pastor* of the church, was to teach. *South.*

All bishops are *pastors* of the common flock. *Leslie.*

A breach in the general form of worship was reckoned too unpopular to be attempted, neither was the expedient then found out of maintaining separate *pastors* out of private purses. *Swift.*

PA'STORAL. *adj.* [*pastoralis*, Latin; *pastoral*, French.]

1. Rural; rustick; beseeming shepherds; imitating shepherds.

In those *pastoral* pastimes, a great many days were sent to follow their flying predecessors. *Sidney.*

2. Relating to the care of souls.

Their lord and master taught concerning the *pastoral* care he had over his own flock. *Hooker.*

The bishop of Salisbury recommended the tenth satire of Juvenal, in his *pastoral* letter, to the serious perusal of the divines of his diocese. *Dryden.*

PA'STORAL.† *n. s.*

1. A poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects upon a country life; or according to the common practice in which speakers take upon them the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolick.

Pastoral is an imitation of the action of a shepherd, the form of this imitation is dramatick or narrative, or mixed of both, the fable simple, the manners not too polite nor too rustick. *Pope.*

The best actors in the world, for tragedy, comedy, history, *pastoral*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

There ought to be the same difference between *pastorals* and elegies, as between the life of the country and the court; the latter should be smooth, clean, tender and passionate; the thoughts may be bold, more gay, and more elevated than in *pastoral*. *Walsh.*

2. A book relating to the cure of souls.

The Lord prosper the intention to myself, and others, who may not despise my poor labours, but add to those points which I have observed, until the book grow to a compleat *pastoral*. *Herbert, Country Parson, Pref. (1632.)*

PA'STORLIKE.* } *adj.* [*pastor* and *like*.] Becoming
PA'STORLY. } a pastor.

The *pasterlike* and apostolick imitation of meek and unlordly discipline. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.* B. 2.

Against negligence or obstinacy will be required a rousing volley of *pastorly* threatenings. *Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.*

PA'STORSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *pastor.*] The office or rank of a pastor.

The universal *pastorship* or government of the catholick church, was never claimed by any bishop till towards the end of the sixth century; and then it was thought to be challenged by John, patriarch of Constantinople. *Bp. Bull, Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome.*

Why may not the bishop of Antioch pretend to succeed St. Peter in his universal *pastorship?* *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

PA'STRY. *n. s.* [*pastissarie*, Fr. from *paste.*]

1. The act of making pies.

Let never fresh machines your *pastry* try,
Unless grandees or magistrates are by,
Then you may put a dwarf into a pie. *King.*

2. Pies or baked paste.

Remember
The seed cake, the *pastries* and the furmenty pot. *Tusser.*
Beasts of chase, or fowls of game,
In *pastry* built, or from the spit, or boil'd,
Gris amber steam'd. *Milton, P. R.*

3. The place where pastry is made.

They call for dates and quinces in the *pastry*. *Shakspeare.*

PA'STRY-COOK. *n. s.* [*pastry* and *cook.*] One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste.

I wish you knew what my husband has paid to the *pastry-cooks* and confectioners. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'STURABLE. *adj.* [from *pasture.*] Fit for pasture.

PA'STURAGE. *n. s.* [*pasturage*, French.]

1. The business of feeding cattle.

I wish there were ordinances, that whosoever keepeth twenty kine, should keep a plough going; for otherwise all men would fall to *pasturage*, and none to husbandry. *Spenser.*

2. Lands grazed by cattle.

France has a sheep by her to shew, that the riches of the country consisted chiefly in flocks and *pasturage*. *Addison.*

3. The use of pasture.

Cattle fatted by good *pasturage*, after violent motion, die suddenly. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PA'STURE. *n. s.* [*pasture*, French.]

1. Food; the act of feeding.

Unto the conservation is required a solid *pasture*, and a food congenerous unto nature. *Brown. Vulg. Err.*

2. Ground on which cattle feed.

A careless herd,
Full of the *pasture*, jumps along by him,
And never stays. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

When there was not room for their herds to feed together, they, by consent, separated and enlarged their *pasture* where it best liked them. *Locke.*

The new tribes look abroad
On nature's common, far as they can see
Or wing, their range and *pasture*. *Thomson, Spring.*

3. Human culture; education. Not used.

From the first *pastures* of our infant age,
To elder cares and man's severer page
We lash the pupil. *Dryden.*

To PA'STURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a pasture.

To PA'STURE.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To graze on the ground.

He [Nebuchadnezzar] like an oxe shall
Pasture. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 1.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green
Those rare and solitary; these in flocks
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upsprung. *Milton, P. L.*

PA'STY. *n. s.* [*paste*, French.] A pie of crust raised without a dish.

Of the paste a coffin will I rear,
And make two *pasties* of your shameful heads. *Shakspeare.*

I will confess what I know; if ye pinch me like a pasty, I can say no more.

If you'd fright an alderman and mayor,
Within a *pasty* lodge a living hare. *King.*

A man of sober life,
Not quite a madman, though a *pasty* fall,
And much too wise to walk into a well. *Pope.*

PAT.† *adj.* [*pas*, Teut. opportunitas. Skinner. And so Serenius: *pass*, Sueth. propositum, *passa*, quadrare. Others have considered it, by a change of letters, to be from the Latin *aptus*, fit, apt.] Fit; convenient; exactly suitable either as to time or place. This is a low word, and should not be used but in burlesque writings, Dr. Johnson says. It is not now used, but as Dr. Johnson directs, or in colloquial expression. Yet formerly our best writers employed it in their most serious compositions; as Barrow, and Goodman, from whose works examples are now brought. See also PATLY and PATNESS. Dr. Johnson has considered this word only as an adjective; but it is used adverbially, as the two examples from Shakspeare, (which I have removed hence,) and other authorities, plainly shew.

Sometimes it [facetiousness] lieth in *pat* allusion to a known story. *Barrow, Serm.* i. 177.

There are some instances of vengeance befalling very flagitious men so signally, and with such *pat* and significant circumstances, that (without any uncharitableness) we may be led by the suffering to the sin; as in the famous case of Adonibezek, Judg. i. 7. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conference*, P. ii.

They never saw two things so *pat*,
In all respects, as this and that. *Hudibras.*

Zuinglius dreamed of a text, which he found very *pat* to his doctrine of the Eucharist. *Atterbury.*

PAT.* *adv.* Fitly; conveniently; in a way exactly suitable either as to time or place.

Pat, pat; and here's a marvellous convenient place for our rehearsal *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

Now might I do it *pat*, now he is praying. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Touching opinion, so various are the intellectuals of human creatures, that one can hardly find out two who jump *pat* in one. *Howell, Lett.* iii. 5.

He was sorely put to't at the end of a verse,
Because he could find no word to come *pat* in. *Swift.*

PAT.† *n. s.* [*patte*, Fr. is a foot, and thence *pat* may be a blow with the foot. Dr. Johnson. — Others derive it from the Fr. *bat*, a blow; and that from the very ancient word *bata*, as Serenius observes, to strike. It may, by a metathesis, however, be no other than the word *tap*, a gentle blow. See *To* TAP.]

1. A light quick blow; a tap.

The least noise is enough to disturb the operation of his brain; the *pat* of a shuttle-cock, or the creaking of a jack will do. *Collier on Human Reason.*

2. Small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.

To PAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike lightly; to tap.

Children prove, whether they can rub upon the breast with one hand, and *pat* upon the forehead with another, and straightways they *pat* with both. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Gay *pats* my shoulder, and you vanish quite. *Pope.*

PA'TACHE.† *n. s.* [*patache*, Fr. See Menage in V.] A small ship. *Ainsworth.*

PATACOO'N.† *n. s.* A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight-pence English. *Ainsworth.*

This makes Spain to purchase peace of her with his Italian *patacoons*. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 47.

PATCH.† *n. s.* [*pezzo*, Italian. Serenius considers it, by a change of letters, no other than *botch*, from the Goth. *bocta, bota*. Mr. H. Tooke contends that *patch* in both its applications, viz. to men and clothes, is the past participle of the Anglo-saxon verb pæcan, to deceive by false appearances, imitation, resemblance, or representation.]

1. A piece sewed on to cover a hole.

Patches set upon a little breach,
Discredit more in hiding of the flaw,
Than did the flaw before it was so patch'd. *Shakspeare.*

If the shoe be ript, or *patches* put;
He's wounded! see the plaister on his foot. *Dryden.*

2. A piece inserted in mosaick or variegated work.

They suffer their minds to appear in a pie-bald livery of coarse *patches* and borrowed shreds, such as the common opinion of those they converse with clothe them in. *Locke.*

3. A small spot of black silk put on the face.

How! providence! and yet a Scottish crew!
Then madam nature wears black *patches* too. *Cleaveland.*

If to every common funeral,
By your eyes martyr'd, such grace were allow'd,
Your face would wear not *patches*, but a cloud. *Suckling.*

They were patched differently, and cast hostile glances upon one another, and their *patches* were placed in different situations as party-signals to distinguish friends from foes. *Addison.*

This the morning omens seem'd to tell;
Thrice from my trembling hand the *patch*-box fell. *Pope.*

4. A small particle; a parcel of land.

We go to gain a little *patch* of ground,
That hath in it no profit but the name. *Shakspeare.*

5. A paltry fellow. Obsolete. "It seems probable that fools were nicknamed *patch* from their dress; unless there happen to be a nearer affinity to the Italian *pazzo*, a word that has all the appearance of a descent from *fatuus*. This was the opinion of Mr. Tyrwhitt. — But, though a *patch* denotes a fool or simpleton, and, by corruption, a clown, it seems to have been occasionally used in the sense of *any low or mean person*. Thus in the Midsummer Night's Dream Puck calls Bottom and his companions a *crew of patches, rude mechanicals*, certainly not meaning to compare them to pampered and sleek buffoons. Whether in this sense the term have a simple reference to that class of people whose clothes might be pieced or *patched* with rags, or whether it is to be derived from the Sax. verb pæcan, to deceive by false appearances, as suggested by the acute and ingenious author of the Diversions of Purley, must be left to the reader's own discernment." Douce, Illustr. of Shakspeare, vol. i. p. 258.

He [was] yet more foole in Plautus, whome his malaperte squire made to beleeve that all women accompted him so fayre, as they ran in every place after him. The *patche*, supposing it to be true, sayd, It is a greate paine to be an over fayre man! *North, Tr. of Philosopher at Court*, (1575,) p. 90.

What a pied ninny's this! thou scurvy *patch*! *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Laugh at me —
I do deserve it; call me *patch*, and puppy. *Beaum. and Fl. Wild Goose Chase.*

To **Patch.**† *v. a.* [*pudtzer*, Danish; *pezzare*, Italian. See Patch.]

1. To cover with a piece sewed on.

They would think themselves miserable in a *patched* coat, and yet their minds appear in a piebald livery of coarse patches and borrowed shreds. *Locke.*

2. To decorate the face with small spots of black silk.

In the middle boxes, were several ladies who *patched* both sides of their faces. *Addison, Spect.*

We begg'd her but to *patch* her face,
She never hit one proper place. *Swift.*

3. To mend clumsily; to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost.

Any thing mended, is but *patch'd*. *Shakspeare.*

Physick can but mend our crazy state,
Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryden.*

Broken limbs, common prudence sends us to the surgeons to piece and *patch* up. *L'Estrange.*

4. To make up of shreds or different pieces. Sometimes with *up* emphatical.

If we seek to judge of those times, which the Scriptures set us down without errour, by the reigns of the Assyrian princes, we shall but *patch up* the story at adventure, and leave it in confusion. *Ralegh, Hist.*

His glorious end was a *patch'd* work of fate,
Ill sorted with a soft effeminate life. *Dryden.*

There is that visible symmetry in a human body, as gives an intrinsick evidence, that it was not formed successively and *patched up* by piece-meal. *Bentley.*

Enlarging an author's sense, and building fancies of our own upon his foundation, we may call paraphrasing; but more properly changing, adding, *patching*, piecing. *Felton.*

5. To dress in a party-coloured coat.

Man is but a *patched* fool. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

Pa'tcher. *n. s.* [from *patch*.] One that patches; a botcher.

Pa'tchery. *n. s.* [from *patch*.] Botchery; bungling work; forgery. A word not in use.

You hear him cogg, see him dissemble,
Know his gross *patchery*, love him, and feed him,
Yet remain assur'd that he's a made-up villain. *Shakspeare.*

Pa'tchwork. *n. s.* [*patch* and *work*.] Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together.

When my cloaths were finished, they looked like the *patchwork*, only mine were all of a colour. *Swift.*

Whoever only reads to transcribe shining remarks, without entering into the genius and spirit of the author, will be apt to be misled out of the regular way of thinking; and all the product of all this will be found a manifest incoherent piece of *patchwork*. *Swift.*

Foreign her air, her robe's discordant pride
In *patchwork* fluttering. *Pope.*

To *patchwork* learn'd quotations are ally'd,
Both strive to make our poverty our pride. *Young.*

PATE.† *n. s.* [This is derived by Skinner from *tête*, Fr. It may be, however, a corrupted contraction of the Lat. *caput*, the head.] The head. Now commonly used in contempt or ridicule, but anciently in serious language.

Senseless man, that himself doth hate,
To love another;
Here take thy lover's token on thy *pate*. *Spenser.*

Behold the despaire,
By custome and covetous *pates*,
By gaps and opening of gates. *Tusser.*

He is a traitor, let him to the tower,
And crop away that factious *pate* of his. *Shakspeare.*

Steal by line and level is an excellent pass of *pate*. *Shakspeare.*

That sly devil,
That broker that still breaks the *pate* of faith,
That daily breakvow. *Shakspeare.*

Who dares
Say this man is a flatterer? The learned *pate*
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakspeare.*

Thank your gentler fate,
That, for a bruis'd or broken *pate*,
Has freed you from those knobs that grow
Much harder on the married brow. *Hudibras.*

If only scorn attends men for asserting the church's dignity, many will rather chuse to neglect their duty, than to get a broken *pate* in the church's service. *South.*

If any young novice happens into the neighbourhood of flatterers, presently they are plying his full purse and empty *pate* with addresses suitable to his vanity. *South.*

PA'TED. *adj.* [from *pate.*] Having a pate. It is used only in composition: as, long-*pated* or cunning; shallow-*pated* or foolish.

PATEFA'CTION.† *n. s.* [*patefactio*, Lat.] Act or state of opening; declaration.

The decalogue he [Moses] received from the hand of God, written with the finger of God; the rest of the divine *patefactions* he wrote himself. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.

God hath still preserved and quickened the worship due unto his name, by the *patefaction* of himself. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.

PA'TEN.† *n. s.* [*patina*, Lat.]

1. A plate. Not now in use.

The floor of heav'n
Is thick inlaid with *patens* of bright gold;
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings. *Shakspeare.*

2. The cover of the chalice used in Romish churches to hold particles of the host: formerly *patel* also, from *patella*, Lat. a little deep dish.

Crosses — with your thombe on your forheade, an other upon your crowne, wyth the *patell* of the chalice. *Confut. of N. Shaxton*, (1546,) F. 8. b.

They have the chalice with wine, and *paten* with hosts, given unto them. *Bp. Bedell, Lett.* p. 472.

PA'TENT.† *adj.* [*patens*, Lat. *patent*, Fr.]

1. Open to the perusal of all: as, letters *patent.*

In Ireland, where the king disposes of bishopricks merely by his letters *patent*, without any Conge d'Elire, which is still kept up in England; though to no other purpose than to shew the ancient right of the church to elect her own bishops. *Leslie.*

2. Something appropriated by letters patent.

Madder is esteemed a commodity that will turn to good profit; so that, in king Charles the first's time, it was made a *patent* commodity. *Mortimer, Husb.*

3. Apparent; conspicuous. This sense is perhaps of modern introduction.

In this country the contract [between the king and nation] is not tacit, implied, and vague: it is explicit, *patent*, and precise: it is summarily expressed in the coronation oath; it is drawn out at length and in detail in the Great Charter and the corroborating Statutes, in the Petition of Right, in the Habeas Corpus Act, in the Bill of Rights, and in the Act of Settlement. *Bp. Horsley, Serm.* 30. *Jan.* (1793.)

PA'TENT. *n. s.* A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege.

If you are so fond over her iniquity, give her *patent* to offend; if it touch not you, it comes near no body. *Shakspeare.*

So will I grow, so live, so die,
Ere I will yield my virgin *patent* up
Unto his lordship. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

We are censured as obstinate, in not complying with a royal *patent.* *Swift.*

PATENTEE'. *n. s.* [from *patent.*] One who has a patent.

If his tenant and *patentee* dispose of his gift, without his kingly consent, the lands shall revert to the king. *Bacon.*

In the patent granted to lord Dartmouth, the securities obliged the *patentee* to receive his money back upon every demand. *Swift.*

PA'TER-NOSTER.† *n. s.* [Latin.] The Lord's prayer.

He did desire
Short *pater-nosters*, saying as a friar
Each day his beads. *Donne, Poems*, p. 124.

An ignorant plain man having learned his *pater-noster* and ave-mary, wants to learn his creed. *Pope, cited by Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 287.

PATE'RNAL. *adj.* [*paternus*, Lat. *paternel*, Fr.]

1. Fatherly; having the relation of a father; pertaining to a father.

I disclaim all my *paternal* care,
Propinquity and property of blood,
And as a stranger to my heart and me
Hold thee. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Grace signifies the *paternal* favour of God to his elect children. *Hammond.*

Admonitions fraternal or *paternal* of his fellow-christians or governors of the church. *Hammond.*

They spend their days in joy unblam'd; and dwell
Long time in peace, by families and tribes,
Under *paternal* rule. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Hereditary; received in succession from one's father.

Men plough with oxen of their own
Their small *paternal* field of corn. *Dryden.*

He held his *paternal* estate from the bounty of the conqueror. *Dryden.*

Retreat betimes
To thy *paternal* seat, the Sabine field,
Where the great Cato toil'd with his own hands. *Addison.*

PATE'RNITY. *n. s.* [from *paternus*, Lat. *paternité*, Fr.] Fathership; the relation of a father.

The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and eldership. *Ralegh.*

A young heir, kept short by his father, might be known by his countenance; in this case, the *paternity* and filiation leave very sensible impressions. *Arbuthnot.*

This origination in the divine *paternity*, as bishop Pearson speaks, hath antiently been looked upon as the assertion of the unity. *Waterland.*

PATH.† *n. s.* [paað, pað, pæð, Saxon; *pad*, Belg. *pead*, Germ. from *pedden*, pedibus conculcare: "verbum à vetustissimis linguis usurpatum." Wachter.] Way; road; track. In conversation it is used of a narrow way to be passed on foot; but in solemn language means any passage.

For darkness, where is the place thereof? that thou shouldst know the *paths* to the house thereof. *Job*, xxxviii. 20.

On the glad earth the golden age renew,
And thy great father's *path* to heaven pursue. *Dryden.*
The dewy *paths* of meadows we will tread. *Dryden.*

There is but one road by which to climb up, and they have a very severe law against any that enters the town by another *path*, lest any new one should be worn on the mountain. *Addison on Italy.*

To PATH.* *v. a.* [from the noun. Sax. peððian.] To push forward; to cause to go: to make way for.

O conspiracy, —
Where wilt thou find a cavern dark enough
To mask thy monstrous visage? Seek none, conspiracy;
Hide in it smiles and affability:
For if thou *path* thy native semblance on,
Not Erebus itself were dim enough
To hide thee from prevention. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

From the neighbouring hills her passage Wey doth *path.* *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 2.

PATHE'TICAL. } *adj.* [παθητικὸς; *pathetique*, Fr.]
PATHE'TICK. } Affecting the passions; passionate; moving.

His page that handful of wit;
'Tis most *pathetical.* *Shakspeare.*

How *pathetick* is that expostulation of Job, when, for the trial of his patience, he was made to look upon himself in this deplorable condition. *Spectator.*

Tully considered the dispositions of a sincere and less mercurial nation, by dwelling on the *pathetick* part. *Swift.*

While thus *pathetick* to the prince he spoke,
From the brave youth the streaming passion broke. *Pope.*

PATHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *pathetical.*] In such a manner as may strike the passions.

These reasons, so *pathetically* urged and so admirably raised by the prosopopoia of nature, speaking to her children with so much authority, deserve the pains I have taken. *Dryden.*

PATHE'TICALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *pathetical.*] Quality of being pathetick; quality of moving the passions.

These words, *excepting these bonds*, Acts, xxvi. 29. close the discourse with wonderful grace; surprize the hearers with an agreeable civility; and impress upon them a strong opinion of the speaker's sincerity, charity, and benevolence to mankind. Had they (παρεκτὸς τῶν δεσμῶν τούτων) been placed any where else, the *patheticalness*, grace, and dignity of the sentence had been much abated. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* i. 339.

PA'THFLY.* *n. s.* [*path* and *fly*, *humisuga*, Lat.] A fly found in foot-paths, of a greyish colour; and supposed to live by sucking the ground.

PA'THLESS. *adj.* [from *path.*] Untrodden; not marked with paths.

Ask thou the citizens of *pathless* woods;
What cut the air with wings, what swim in floods. *Sandys.*

Like one that had been led astray
Through the heavens wide *pathless* way. *Milton, Il Pens.*

In fortune's empire blindly thus we go,
And wander after *pathless* destiny,
Whose dark resorts since prudence cannot know;
In vain it would provide. *Dryden.*

Through mists obscure, she wings her tedious way,
Now wanders dazzled with too bright a day;
And from the summit of a *pathless* coast
Sees infinite, and in that sight is lost. *Prior.*

PATHOGNOMO'NICK.† *adj.* [παθογνωμονικὸς, πάθος and γινώσκω. Formerly *pathognomick* or *pathognomical.*] Denoting such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designing the essence or real nature of the disease; not symptomatick. *Quincy.*

Fear and sadness are the *pathognomical* signs of all kinds of melancholy. *Ferrand on Love Mel.* (1640,) p. 80.

He has the true *pathognomonick* sign of love, jealousy; for no body will suffer his mistress to be treated at that rate. *Arbuthnot.*

PATHOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [*pathologique*, Fr. from *pathology.*] Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.

PATHO'LOGIST. *n. s.* [πάθος and λέγω.] One who treats of pathology.

PATHO'LOGY.† *n. s.* [πάθος and λέγω; *pathologie*, Fr.] That part of medicine which relates to distempers, with their differences, causes, and effects incident to the human body. *Quincy.*

This tree may naturally be conceived to have been under some disease indisposing it to such fructification. And this, in the *pathology* of plants, may be the disease of superfoliation mentioned by Theophrastus. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 76.

*PA'THOS.** *n. s.* [Greek.] Passion; vehemence; warmth; affection of mind; energy; that which excites the passions: long since introduced into our language, but overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

"Lord, if thou wilt pardon this people!" It was a vehement *pathos*: "If thou wilt pardon it!" He saith no more, but, "If thou wilt not, put me out of the book of life."— Here is a vehement prayer; and with this he slacks the wrath of God, and quencheth it. *Dr. Westfeild, Disc.* (1646,) p. 127.

By the simplicity of its conduct, it diminishes the *pathos* of the fable. *Mason, Lett. pref. to Elfrida*, L. 2.

Before these books became common, affecting situations, the combination of incident, and the *pathos* of catastrophe, were almost unknown. *Warton, Hist. of E. P.* iii. 495.

PA'THWAY. *n. s.* [*path* and *way.*] A road; in common acceptation; a narrow way to be passed on foot.

Alas, that love, whose view is muffl'd still,
Should without eyes see *pathways* to his ill. *Shakspeare.*

In the way of righteousness is life, and in the *pathway* thereof there is no death. *Prov.* xii. 28.

When in the middle *pathway* basks the snake;
O lead me, guard me from the sultry hours. *Gay.*

PA'TIBLE. *adj.* [from *patior*, Lat.] Sufferable; tolerable. *Dict.*

PATI'BULARY. *adj.* [*patibulaire*, Fr. from *patibulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the gallows. *Dict.*

PA'TIENCE. *n. s.* [*patience*, French; *patientia*, Latin.]

1. The power of suffering; calm endurance of pain or labour.

The king becoming graces,
Devotion, *patience*, courage, fortitude;
I have no relish of them. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Christian fortitude and *patience* have their opportunity in times of affliction and persecution. *Sprat, Serm.*

Frequent debauch to habitude prevails,
Patience of toil and love of virtue fails. *Prior.*

2. The quality of expecting long without rage or discontent; long-suffering.

Necessary *patience* in seeking the Lord, is better than he that leadeth his life without a guide. *Ecclus.* xx. 32.

Have *patience* with me, and I will pay thee all. *St. Matthew.*

3. Perseverance; continuance of labour.

He learnt with *patience*, and with meekness taught;
His life was but the comment of his thought. *Harte.*

4. The quality of bearing offences without revenge or anger.

The hermit then assum'd a bolder tone,
His rage was kindled, and his *patience* gone. *Harte.*

5. Sufferance; permission.

By their *patience*, be it spoken, the apostles preached as well when they wrote, as when they spake the gospel. *Hooker.*

6. An herb. A species of dock.

Patience, an herb, makes a good boiled sallad. *Mortimer.*

PA'TIENT. *adj.* [*patient*, Fr. *patiens*, Lat.]

1. Having the quality of enduring: with *of* before the thing endured.

To this outward structure was joined strength of constitution, *patient of* severest toil and hardship. *Fell.*

Wheat, which is the best sort of grain, of which the purest bread is made, is *patient of* heat and cold. *Ray.*

2. Calm under pain or affliction.

Be *patient*, and I will stay. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Griev'd, but unmov'd, and *patient of* your scorn,
I die. *Dryden, Theocritus.*

3. Not revengeful against injuries.

4. Not easily provoked.

Warn them that are unruly, support the weak, be *patient* toward all men. 1 *Thess.* v. 14.

5. Persevering; calmly diligent.

Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought. *Newton.*

6. Not hasty; not viciously eager or impetuous.

Too industrious to be great,
Nor *patient* to expect the turns of fate,
The open'd camps deform'd by civil fight. *Prior.*

PA'TIENT. *n. s.* [*patient*, Fr.]

1. That which receives impressions from external agents.

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate, that it often involves the agent and the *patient*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To proper *patients* he kind agents brings,
In various leagues binds disagreeing things. *Creech.*

Action and passion are modes which belong to substances: when a smith with a hammer strikes a piece of iron, the hammer and the smith are both agents or subjects of action; the

one supreme, and the other subordinate: the iron is the *patient* or the subject of passion, in a philosophical sense, because it receives the operation of the agent. *Watts, Logick.*

2. A person diseased. It is commonly used of the relation between the sick and the physician.

You deal with me like a physician, that seeing his *patient* in a pestilent fever, should chide instead of administering help, and bid him be sick no more. *Sidney.*

Through ignorance of the disease, through unreasonableness of the time, instead of good he worketh hurt, and out of one evil throweth the *patient* into many miseries. *Spenser.*

A physician uses various methods for the recovery of sick persons; and though all of them are disagreeable, his *patients* are never angry. *Addison.*

3. It is sometimes, but rarely used absolutely for a sick person.

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate
With golden canopies or beds of state;
But the poor *patient* will as soon be sound
On the hard matress or the mother ground. *Dryden.*

It is wonderful to observe, how inapprehensive these *patients* are of their disease, and backward to believe their case is dangerous. *Blackmore.*

To PA'TIENT.† *v. a.* [*patienter*, Fr.] To compose one's self; to behave with patience. Obsolete.

Patient yourself, good master friar, quoth he, and be not angry. *Robinson, Tr. of More's Utopia*, (1551,) Intr.

Patient yourself, madam, and pardon me. *Titus Andronicus.*

PA'TIENTLY. *adv.* [from *patient.*]

1. Without rage under pain or affliction.

Lament not Eve, but *patiently* resign
What justly thou hast lost. *Milton, P. L.*

Ned is in the gout,
Lies rack'd with pain, and you without,
How *patiently* you hear him groan!
How glad the case is not your own. *Swift.*

2. Without vicious impetuosity; with calm diligence.

That which they grant, we gladly accept at their hands, and wish that *patiently* they would examine how little cause they have to deny that which as yet they grant not. *Hooker.*

Could men but once be persuaded *patiently* to attend to the dictates of their own minds, religion would gain more proselytes. *Calamy, Serm.*

PA'TIN.† *n. s.* [*patine*, old Fr. *patina*, Lat.] The cover of a chalice. Ainsworth. See the second sense of PATEN.

PA'TLY.† *adv.* [from *pat.*] Commodiously; fitly.

Which words how *patly*, how livelily, do they set out our Saviour's being nailed to the cross. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 26.

PA'TNESS.* *n. s.* [from *pat.*] Convenience; propriety; suitableness.

This the Holy Spirit wished, in an age so resembling ours, that, I fear, the description with equal *patness* may suit both. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 17.

PA'TRIARCH. *n. s.* [*patriarche*, Fr. *patriarcha*, Latin.]

1. One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family.

So spake the *patriarch* of mankind; but Eve
Persisted, yet submiss. *Milton, P. L.*

The monarch oak, the *patriarch* of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees,
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state; and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

2. A bishop superiour to archbishops.

The *patriarchs* for an hundred years had been of one house, to the prejudice of the church, and there yet remained one bishop of the same kindred. *Ralegh.*

Where secular primates were heretofore given, the ecclesiastical laws have ordered *patriarchs* and ecclesiastical primates to be placed. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

PATRIA'RCHAL. *adj.* [*patriarchal*, Fr. from *partriarch.*]

1. Belonging to patriarchs; such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs.

Such drowsy sedentary souls have they,
Who would to *patriarchal* years live on,
Fix'd to hereditary clay,
And know no climate but their own. *Norris.*

Nimrod enjoyed this *patriarchal* power; but he against right enlarged his empire, by seizing violently on the rights of other lords. *Locke.*

2. Belonging to hierarchical patriarchs.

Archbishops or metropolitans in France, are immediately subject to the pope's jurisdiction; and, in other places, they are immediately subject to the *patriarchal* sees. *Ayliffe.*

PA'TRIARCHATE. } PA'TRIARCHSHIP. } *n. s.* [*patriarchat*, Fr. from *patriarch.*] A bishoprick superiour to archbishopricks.

The questions are as ancient as the differences between Rome and any other of the old *patriarchats.* *Selden.*

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices; as that of the pontificate, a *patriarchship* and archbishoprick. *Ayliffe.*

PA'TRIARCHY. *n. s.* Jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate.

Calabria pertained to the patriarch of Constantinople, as appeareth in the novel of Leo Sophus, touching the precedence of metropolitans belonging to that *patriarchy.* *Brerewood.*

PATRI'CIAN. *adj.* [*patricien*, Fr. *patricius*, Lat.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian.

I see
The insulting tyrant prancing o'er the field,
His horse's hoofs wet with *patrician* blood. *Addison.*

PATRI'CIAN. *n. s.* A nobleman.

Noble *patricians*, patrons of my right,
Defend the justice of my cause with arms. *Shakspeare.*

You'll find Gracchus, from *patrician*, grown
A fencer and the scandal of the town. *Dryden.*

Your daughters are all married to wealthy *patricians.* *Swift.*

PATRIMO'NIAL.† *adj.* [*patrimonial*, Fr. from *patrimony.*]

1. Possessed by inheritance.

The expence of the duke of Ormond's own great *patrimonial* estate, that came over at that time, is of no small consideration in the stock of this kingdom. *Temple.*

Their *patrimonial* sloth the Spaniards keep,
And Philip first taught Philip how to sleep. *Dryden.*

2. Claimed by right of birth; hereditary.

No longer doubting, all prepare to fly,
And repossess their *patrimonial* sky.
Dryden, Religio Laici, P. iii.

I feel myself thy son, and pant,
For *patrimonial* skies. *Young, Resign.* P. ii.

PATRIMO'NIALLY. *adv.* [from *patrimonial.*] By inheritance.

Good princes have not only made a distinction between what was their own *patrimonially*, as the civil law books term it, and what the state had an interest in. *Davenant.*

PA'TRIMONY. *n. s.* [*patrimonium*, Latin; *patrimoine*, Fr.] An estate possessed by inheritance.

Inclosures they would not forbid, for that had been to forbid the improvement of the *patrimony* of the kingdom. *Bacon.*

So might the heir, whose father hath, in play,
Wasted a thousand pounds of ancient rent,
By painful earning of one groat a day,
Hope to restore the *patrimony* spent. *Davies.*

In me all
Posterity stands curs'd! fair *patrimony*
That I must leave ye, sons. *Milton, P. L.*

For his redemption, all my *patrimony*
I am ready to forego and quit. *Milton, S. A.*

Their ships like wasted *patrimonies* shew;
Where the thin scattering trees admit the light,
And shun each other's shadows as they grow. *Dryden.*

The shepherd last appears,
And with him all his *patrimony* bears;
His house and household gods, his trade of war,
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dryden.*

PA'TRIOT.† *n. s.* [*patriot*, Fr. Cotgrave; from the Lat. *patria*.]

1. One whose ruling passion is the love of his country. This word is old in our language. Cotgrave calls a' "*patriot*, one's countryman," in V. PATRIOTE. The French *patriot* he renders "a father or protector of the country." Bishop Hall uses *patriot* in its present good meaning; but Dr. Johnson has produced no other example than from the writers of queen Anne's time.

Joseph — merited the name of the saviour of Egypt. And if any worthy *patriot*, out of a like providence, shall beforehand gather up the commodities into a publick magazine, for the common benefit and relief of the people, upon the pinch of an ensuing necessity, he is so far out of the reach of censure, as that he well deserves a statue with the inscription of a public benefactor. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 1. C. 5.

Patriots, who for sacred freedom stood. *Tickell.*

The firm *patriot* there,
Who made the welfare of mankind his care,
Shall know he conquer'd. *Addison, Cato.*

Here tears shall flow from a more generous cause,
Such tears as *patriots* shed for dying laws. *Pope.*

2. It is sometimes used ironically for a factious disturber of the government.

Gull'd with a *patriot's* name, whose modern sense
Is one that would by law supplant his prince;
The people's brave, the politician's tool,
Never was *patriot* yet, but was a fool. *Dryden.*

PA'TRIOT.* *adj.* Actuated by the care of one's country; wishing and endeavouring to promote the publick good.

That his [Swift's] *patriot* spirit was restrained so long, is not to be wondered at. *Delany, Observ. on Ld. Orrery's Life of Swift.*

Ah let not Britons doubt their social aim,
Whose ardent bosoms catch this ancient fire!
Cold interest melts before the vivid flame,
And *patriot* ardours, but with life, expire. *Shenstone, El.* 2.

PATRIO'TICK.* *adj.* Full of patriotism. Dr. Johnson has repeatedly used this word in an ironical way.

Dennis — declares with great *patriotick* vehemence, that he who allows Shakspeare learning, and a learning with the ancients, ought to be looked upon as a detractor from the glory of Great Britain. *Farmer, Ess. on the Learning of Shakspeare.*

During the protectorship of Cromwell, a time of which the *patriotick* tribes still more ardently desire the return, the Spanish dominions were again attempted. *Johnson, Falkland's Islands.*

PA'TRIOTISM.† *n. s.* [from *patriot*.] Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.

Being loud and vehement either against a court, or for a court, is no proof of *patriotism*. *Bp. Berkeley, Maxims,* (1750,) § 2.

If "pro aris et focis" be the life of *patriotism*, he who hath no religion or no home makes a suspected patriot. *Ibid*, § 16.

Where the heart is right, there is true *patriotism*. *Ibid.* § 32.

A man rages, rails, and raves; I suspect his *patriotism*. *Ibid.* § 39.

It is the quality of *patriotism* to be jealous and watchful, to observe all secret machinations, and to see publick dangers at a distance. *Johnson, The Patriot.*

To **PATRO'CINATE.** *v. a.* [*patrocinor*, Latin; *patrociner*, old French.] To patronize; to protect; to defend. *Dict.*

PATROCINA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *To patrocinate*.] Countenance: support.

Those shameful libels, those *patrocinations* of treason. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

PATRO'L. *n. s.* [*patrouille*, *patouille*, old French.]

1. The act of going the rounds in a garrison, to observe that orders are kept.

2. Those that go the rounds.

O thou! by whose almighty nod the scale
Of empire rises, or alternate falls,
Send forth the saving virtues round the land
In bright *patrol*. *Thomson, Summer.*

To **PATRO'L.** *v. n.* [*patrouiller*, Fr.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

These outguards of the mind are sent abroad
And still *patrolling* beat the neighbouring road,
Or to the parts remote obedient fly,
Keep posts advanc'd, and on the frontier lie. *Blackmore.*

PA'TRON. *n. s.* [*patron*, Fr. *patronus*, Latin.]

1. One who countenances, supports, or protects. Commonly a wretch who supports with insolence, and is paid with flattery.

I'll plead for you as for my *patron*. *Shakspeare.*

Ne'er let me pass in silence Dorset's name;
Ne'er cease to mention the continu'd debt,
Which the great *patron* only would forget. *Prior.*

2. A guardian saint.

Thou amongst those saints whom thou dost see,
Shall be a saint, and thine own nation's friend
And *patron*. *Spenser.*

St. Michael is mentioned as the *patron* of the Jews, and is now taken by the Christians as the protector general of our religion. *Dryden.*

3. Advocate; defender; vindicator.

We are no *patrons* of those things; the best defence whereof is speedy redress and amendment. *Hooker.*

Whether the minds of men have naturally imprinted on them the ideas of extension and number, I leave to those who are the *patrons* of innate principles. *Locke.*

4. One who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.

Far more the *patrons* than the clerks inflame,
Patrons of sense afraid, but not of vice,
Or swoln with pride, or sunk in avarice. *Wesley.*

PA'TRONAGE. *n. s.* [from *patron*.]

1. Support; protection.

Lady, most worthy of all duty, how falls it out, that you, in whom all virtue shines, will take the *patronage* of fortune, the only rebellious handmaid against virtue. *Sidney.*

Here's *patronage*, and here our heart descries,
What breaks its bonds, what draws the closer ties,
Shews what rewards our services may gain,
And how too often we may court in vain. *Creech.*

2. Guardianship of saints.

From certain passages of the poets, several ships made choice of some god or other for their guardians, as among the Roman Catholicks every vessel is recommended to the *patronage* of some particular saint. *Addison.*

3. Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.

To **PA'TRONAGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To patronize; to protect. A bad word.

Dar'st thou maintain the former words thou spak'st?
Yes, sir, as well as you dare *patronage*
The envious barking of your saucy tongue. *Shakspeare.*

An out-law in a castle keeps,
And uses it to *patronage* his theft. *Shakspeare.*

PATRO'NAL. *adj.* [from *patronus*, Lat.] Protecting; supporting; guarding; defending; doing the office of a patron.

The name of the city being discovered unto their enemies, their penates and *patronal* gods might be called forth by charms. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PA'TRONESS.† *n. s.* [feminine of *patron*; *patrona*, Latin.]

1. A female that defends, countenances, or supports.

Of close escapes the aged *patroness*,
Blacker than erst, her sable mantle spred,
When with two trusty maids in great distress,
Both from mine uncle and my realm I fled. *Fairfax.*

All things should be guided by her direction, as the sovereign *patroness* and protectress of the enterprise. *Bacon.*

Befriend me, night, best *patroness* of grief,
Over the pole thy thickest mantle throw. *Milton, Ode.*

He petitioned his *patroness*, who gave him for answer, that providence had assigned every bird its proportion. *L'Estrange.*

It was taken into the protection of my *patronesses* at court. *Swift.*

2. A female guardian saint.

With wandering steps to search the citadel,
And from the priests their *patroness* to steal. *Dryden, Ovid.*

They took her for their *patroness*, and consequently for their she-god. *Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor*, p. 161.

3. A woman that hath the gift of a benefice.

PA'TRONLESS.* *adj.* [*patron* and *less.*] Without a patron.

The arts and sciences must not be left *patronless*. *Ld. Shaftesbury, Adv. to Auth.* P. ii. § 1.

To PA'TRONISE. *v. a.* [from *patron.*] To protect; to support; to defend; to countenance.

Churchmen are to be had in due respect for their work sake, and protected from scorn; but if a clergyman be loose and scandalous, he must not be *patronized* nor winked at. *Bacon.*

All tenderness of conscience against good laws is hypocrisy, and *patronized* by none but men of design, who look upon it as the fittest engine to get into power. *South.*

I have been esteemed and *patronised* by the grandfather, the father, and the son. *Dryden.*

PA'TRONISER.* *n. s.* [from *To patronise.*] One who countenances or supports.

That vain-glorious *patronizer* of dissensions and erroneous doctrines. *Skelton, Deism Rev.* Dial. viii.

PATRONY'MICK. *n. s.* [πατρωνυμικὸς, *patronymique*, Fr.] Name expressing the name of the father or ancestor: as, *Tydides*, the son of Tydeus.

It ought to be rendered the son, Tectonides being a *patronymick*. *Broome.*

PA'TTEN *of a pillar. n. s.* Its base. *Ainsworth.*

PA'TTEN.† *n. s.* [*patin*, Fr. Some derive this word from the Greek πάτεω, to tread; others from the Fr. *pate*, or *patte*, a broad foot, which Cotgrave renders also "a plate or band of iron."] A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women, to keep them from the dirt.

Their shoes and *pattens* are snouted and piked more than a finger long, crooking upwards, which they call crackowes, which were fastened to the knees with chains of gold and silver. *Camden, Rem.*

Good housewives
Underneath the umbrella's oily shed,
Safe through the wet on clinking *pattens* tread. *Gay.*

PA'TTENMAKER. *n. s.* [*patten* and *maker.*] He that makes pattens.

To PA'TTER. *v. n.* [from *patte*, Fr. the foot.] To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet.

Patt'ring hail comes pouring on the main,
When Jupiter descends in harden'd rain. *Dryden.*

The stealing shower is scarce to *patter* heard
By such as wander through the forest walks. *Thomson.*

To PA'TTER.* *v. a.* [derived by Mr. Tyrwhitt from *pater-noster*, supposing that the word originally meant to repeat the paternoster; but Serenius mentions the Sw. *paetra*, and Arm. *patteren*, which he deduces from the Icel. *patte*, a boy, and thus gives to the verb the meaning of imitating the language of boys.] To recite or repeat hastily. The word is used in Scotland; and in some places of England, Dr. Jamieson observes, they yet say, in derisory language, "to *patter* out prayers."

The people *pattre* and praie. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 6794.

PA'TTERN. *n. s.* [*patron*, Fr. *patroon*, Dutch.]

1. The original proposed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied; an exemplar.

As though your desire were, that the churches of old should be *patterns* for us to follow, and even glasses wherein we might see the practice of that which by you is gathered out of Scripture. *Hooker.*

I will be the *pattern* of all patience;
I will say nothing. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

A *pattern* to all princes living with her,
And all that shall succeed. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The example and *pattern* of the church of Rome. *Clarendon.*

Lose not the honour you have early won;
But stand the blameless *pattern* of a son. *Dryden.*

Measure the excellency of a virtuous mind; not as it is the copy, but the *pattern* of regal power. *Grew.*

Patterns to rule by are to be sought for out of good, not loose reigns. *Davenant.*

This *pattern* should be our guide, in our present state of pilgrimage. *Atterbury.*

Christianity commands us to act after a nobler *pattern*, than the virtues even of the most perfect men. *Rogers.*

Take *pattern* by our sister star,
Delude at once and bless our sight;
When you are seen, be seen from far,
And chiefly chuse to shine by night. *Swift.*

2. A specimen; a part shown as a sample of the rest.

A gentleman sends to my shop for a *pattern* of stuff; if he like it, he compares the *pattern* with the whole piece, and probably we bargain. *Swift.*

3. An instance; an example.

What God did command touching Canaan, the same concerneth not us otherwise than only as a fearful *pattern* of his just displeasure against sinful nations. *Hooker.*

4. Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

To PA'TTERN.† *v. a.* [*patronner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To make in imitation of something; to copy.

Ay, such a place there is, where we did hunt,
Pattern'd by that the poet here describes. *Shakspeare.*

The shape [of the temple] they say was revealed to Abraham out of heaven, *patterned* from that which Adam reared in paradise! *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 163.

2. To serve as an example to be followed. Neither sense is now much in use.

That way of *patterning* a commonwealth, was most absolute; though he [Sir Thomas More] hath not so absolutely performed it. *Sidney, Def. of Poesy.*

When I that censure him do so offend,
Let mine own judgement *pattern* out my death,
And nothing come in partial. *Shakspeare.*

PA'TTY.* *n. s.* [*pâté*, Fr.] A little pie; as, a veal-*patty*. It should be *paty*, but it is usually pronounced *patty*.

PA'TTYPAN.* *n. s.* A pan to bake a little pie in.

PA'VAN.† } PA'VIN. } *n. s.* [*pavane*, Fr. from the Lat. *pavo*, a peacock, as some have supposed; but there is good reason, Mr. Douce believes, for thinking the term is Italian, and derived from the city of *Padua*, where the dance is said to have been invented: Yet it was formerly called a *Spanish* dance.] A grave kind of dance: not a light tripping dance, as Dr. Johnson, following Ainsworth, has asserted. The method of performing it, Sir John Hawkins says, was anciently by gentlemen dressed with a cap and sword; by those of the long robe in their gowns; by princes in their mantles; and by ladies in gowns with long trains, the motion of which in the dance resembled that of a peacock's tail.

After a passy-measure, or a *pavin*, I hate a drunken rogue. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Who doth not see the measure of the moon,
Which thirteen times she danceth ev'ry year?

And ends her *pavin* thirteen times as soon,
As doth her brother. *Davies, Orchestra.*
Your Spanish ruffs are the best wear, your Spanish *pavin* the best dance. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

PAUCI'LOQUY. *n. s.* [*pauciloquium*, Latin.] Sparing and rare speech. *Dict.*

PAU'CITY. *n. s.* [*paucitas*, from *paucus*, Lat.]

1. Fewness; smallness of number.
The multitude of parishes, and *paucity* of schools. *Hooker.*
In such slender corpuscles as those of colour, may easily be conceived a greater *paucity* of protuberant corpuscles. *Boyle.*
Socrates well understood what he said touching the rarity and *paucity* of friends. *L'Estrange.*

2. Smallness of quantity.
This *paucity* of blood is agreeable to many other animals: as, lizards, frogs, and other fishes. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To PAVE. *v. a.* [*pavio*, Lat. *paver*, Fr.]

1. To lay with brick or stone; to floor with stone.
Should she kneel down,
Her brother's ghost his *paved* bed would break,
And take her hence in horrour. *Shakspeare.*
Let not the court be *paved*, for that striketh up a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*
From this chymick flame
I see a city of more precious mold,
With silver *pav'd*, and all divine with gold. *Dryden.*
The streets are *paved* with brick or freestone. *Addison.*

2. To make a passage easy.
It might open and *pave* a prepared way to his own title. *Bacon.*

PA'VEMENT. *n. s.* [*pavimentum*, Lat.] Stones or bricks laid on the ground; stone floor; floor is used of stone, but *pavement* never of wood.
The marble *pavement* closes, he is enter'd
Into his radiant roof. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*
A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
And *pavement* stars, as stars to thee appear,
Seen in the galaxy. *Milton, P. L.*
The long laborious *pavement* here he treads,
That to proud Rome th' admiring nations leads. *Addison.*
The foundation of Roman ways was made of rough stone joined together with cement; upon this was laid another layer, consisting of small stones and cement, to plane the inequalities of the lower stratum in which the stones of the upper *pavement* were fixed: for there can be no very durable *pavement* but a double one. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To PA'VEMENT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To floor; to pave. Not in use.
Thou God of elements passedst through the air, walkedst upon the waters! Whether thou meantest to terminate this miracle in thy body, or in the waves which thou troddest upon; whether so lightening the one that it should make no impression in the liquid waters, or whether so consolidating the other that the *pavemented* waves yielded a firm causey to thy sacred feet to walk on, I neither determine nor inquire: Thy silence ruleth mine: thy power was in either miraculous; neither know I in whether to adore it more. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

PA'VER. } *n. s.* [from *pave.*] One who lays with
PA'VIER. } stones.
For thee the sturdy *paver* thumps the ground,
Whilst every stroke his labouring lungs resound. *Gay.*

PAVI'LION. *n. s.* [*pavillon*, Fr.] A tent; a temporary or movable house.
Flowers being under the trees, the trees were to them a *pavilion*, and the flowers to the trees a mosaical floor. *Sidney.*
She did lie
In her *pavilion*, cloth of gold, of tissue. *Shakspeare.*
He, only he, heav'n's blew *pavilion* spreads,
And on the ocean's dancing billows treads. *Sandys.*
It was usual for the enemy, when there was a king in the field, to demand in what part of the camp he resided, that they might avoid firing upon the royal *pavilion*. *Addison.*
The glowing fury springs,
Once more invades the guilty dome, and shrouds
Its bright *pavilions* in a veil of clouds. *Pope.*

To PAVI'LION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with tents.
Jacob in Mahanaim saw
The field *pavilion'd* with his guardians bright. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To be sheltered by a tent.
With his batt'ning flocks the careful swain
Abides *pavilion'd* on the grassy plain. *Pope, Odyss.*

PA'VING.* *n. s.* [from *pave.*] Pavement of stone, brick, or tile.

To PAUM.* *v. a.* [from *palm*, the hand; a very ancient corruption, Wicliffe and Chaucer both using *paum*, or *pawm*, for the *palm of the hand.*] To impose by fraud: a word yet used in colloquial language. See *To* PALM.
A rogue that locked up his drink, turned away our wives, cheated us of our fortunes, *paumed* his crusts upon us for mutton, and at last kicked us out of doors. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, (ed. 1704,) p. 130.

PAUNCE.* *n. s.* A pansy. See PANCY.
The pretie *paunce*,
And the chevisaunce,
Shall match with the fayre flower delice. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. April.*
The shining meads
Do boast the *paunce*, the lilly and the rose;
And every flower doth laugh as Zephyr blows. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

PAUNCH. *n. s.* [*panse*, French; *pança*, Spanish; *pantex*, Lat.] The belly; the region of the guts.
Demades, the orator, was talkative, and would eat hard; Antipater would say of him, that he was like a sacrifice, that nothing was left of it but the tongue and the *paunch*. *Bacon.*
Pleading Matho born abroad for air,
With his fat *paunch* fills his new-fashion'd chair. *Dryden.*

To PAUNCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce or rip the belly; to exenterate; to take out the paunch; to eviscerate.
With a log
Batter his scull, or *paunch* him with a stake. *Shakspeare.*
Chiron attack'd Talthibius with such might,
One pass had *paunch'd* the huge hydropick knight. *Garth.*

PAVO'NE.* *n. s.* [*paun*, or *pawan*, Welsh, Cornish, and Armorick; *paon*, Fr. *pavone*, Ital. *pavo*, Lat.] A peacock.
And wings it had with sondry colours dight,
More sondry colours than the proud *pavone*
Beares in his boasted fan, or Iris bright
When her discolour'd bow she spreds through heven bright. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. xi. 47.

PAU'PER.† *n. s.* [Latin.] A poor person; one who receives alms.
Pauper signifies properly a poor man; according to which we have a term in our law, to sue "*in formâ pauperis*;" that is, if a man or woman having cause of action, and not having ability to sue, the cause of action being certified under counsel's hand, with a petition of the party setting forth their case and poverty, the judge of the court, whether in common law or equity, will admit the party to sue *in formâ pauperis*; that is, assign them an attorney or clerk, and counsel to defend their cause, and plead for them without fees. *Cowel.*
No court allows those partial interlopers
Of Law and Equity, two single *paupers*,
T' encounter hand to hand at bars, and trounce
Each other gratis in a suit at once. *Butler, Remains.*

PAU'PERISM.* *n. s.* [from *pauper.*] The state of poverty.

PAUSE. *n. s.* [*pause*, Fr. *pausa*, low Latin; παύω, Greek.]

1. A stop; a place or time of intermission.

Neither could we ever come to any *pause*, whereon to rest our assurance this way. *Hooker.*

Comes a fellow crying out for help,
And Cassio following with determin'd sword,
To execute upon him; this gentleman
Steps in to Cassio, and intreats his *pause*. *Shakspeare.*

Some *pause* and respite only I require,
Till with my tears I shall have quench'd my fire. *Denham.*

The punishment must always be rigorously exacted, and the blows by *pauses* laid on till they reach the mind, and you perceive the signs of a true sorrow. *Locke.*

Whilst those exalted to primeval light,
Only perceive some little *pause* of joys
In those great moments, when their god employs
Their ministry. *Prior.*

What *pause* from woe, what hopes of comfort bring
The names of wise or great. *Prior.*

Our discourse is not kept up in conversation, but falls into more *pauses* and intervals than in our neighbouring countries. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Suspense; doubt.

Like a man to double business bound,
I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin,
And both neglect. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

3. Break; paragraph; apparent separation of the parts of a discourse.

He writes with warmth, which usually neglects method, and those partitions and *pauses* which men, educated in the schools, observe. *Locke.*

4. Place of suspending the voice marked in writing thus —.

5. A stop or intermission in musick.

To PAUSE. *v. n.*

1. To wait; to stop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time, used both of speech and action.

Tarry; *pause* a day or two,
Before you hazard: for in chusing wrong
I lose your company; therefore forbear a while. *Shakspeare.*

Give me leave to read philosophy,
And, while I *pause*, serve in your harmony. *Shakspeare.*

Pausing a while, thus to herself she mus'd. *Milton, P. L.*

As one who in his journey baits at noon,
Though bent on speed, so here the archangel *paus'd*,
Between a world destroy'd and world restor'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To deliberate.

Bear Worcester to death, and Vernon too,
Other offenders we will *pause* upon. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Solyman *pausing* a little upon the matter, the heat of his fury being over, suffered himself to be intreated. *Knolles.*

3. To be intermitted.

What awe did the slow solemn knell inspire,
The pealing organ, and the *pausing* choir,
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd! *Tickell.*

PA'USER. *n. s.* [from *pause.*] He who pauses; he who deliberates.

The expedition of my violent love
Outruns the *pauser*, reason. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

PA'USINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *pausing.*] After a pause; by breaks.

This *pausingly* ensued. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

PAW. *n. s.* [*pawen*, Welsh.]

1. The foot of a beast of prey.

One chose his ground,
Whence rushing he might surest seize them both
Grip'd in each *paw*. *Milton, P. L.*

The bear that tears the prey, and when pursued, least he become a prey, goes backward into his den that the hunter rather mistakes, than finds the way of his *paw*. *Holyday.*

The bee and serpent know their stings, and the bear the use of his *paws*. *More against Atheism.*

If lions had been brought up to painting, where you have one lion under the feet of a man, you should have had twenty men under the *paw* of a lion. *L'Estrange.*

Each claims possession,
For both their *paws* are fastened on the prey. *Dryden.*

2. Hand. In contempt.

Be civil to the wretch imploring,
And lay your *paws* upon him without roaring. *Dryden.*

To PAW.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw the fore foot along the ground.

He [the horse] *paweth* in the valley. *Job, xxxix. 21.*

The fiery courser, when he hears from far,
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,
Pricks up his ears, and trembling with delight
Shifts place, and *paws*, and hopes the promis'd fight. *Dryden.*

The impatient courser pants in every vein,
And, *pawing*, seems to beat the distant plain,
Hills, vales, and floods appear already cross'd,
And ere he starts, a thousand steps are lost. *Pope.*

Once, a fiery horse, *pawing* with his hoof, struck a hole in my handkerchief. *Swift.*

To PAW. *v. a.*

1. To strike with a drawn stroke of the fore foot.

His hot courser *paw'd* th' Hungarian plain,
And adverse legions stood the shock in vain. *Tickell.*

2. To handle roughly.

3. To fawn; to flatter. *Ainsworth.*

PA'WED.† *adj.* [from *paw.*]

1. Having paws.

2. Broad or large footed. *Sherwood.*

PA'WKY.* *adj.* [from the Sax. pæcan, to deceive, according to Dr. Jamieson.] Arch; cunning; artful. North. *Grose.*

PAWN.† *n. s.* [*pand*, Teut. *pan*, French; *pignus*, Latin.]

1. Something given to pledge as a security for money borrowed or promise made.

Her oath for love, her honour's *pawn*. *Shakspeare.*

As for mortgaging and pawning, men will not take *pawns* without use; or they will look for the forfeiture. *Bacon.*

He retains much of his primitive esteem, that abroad his very word will countervail the bond or *pawn* of another. *Howell.*

Here's the very heart, and soul, and life-blood of Gomez; *pawns* in abundance, till the next bribe helps their husbands to redeem them. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

2. The state of being pledged.

Sweet wife, my honour is at *pawn*,
And, but my going, nothing can redeem it. *Shakspeare.*

Redeem from broking *pawn* the blemish'd crown,
Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt. *Shakspeare.*

As the morning dew is a *pawn* of the evening fatness, so, O Lord, let this day's comfort be the earnest of to-morrow's. *Donne, Dev. p. 508.*

3. A common man at chess. [*péon*, *pion*, old French; supposed to be from *pion*, or *peon*, which in India signifies a common soldier.]

Here I a *pawn* admire,
That still advancing higher,
At top of all became
Another thing and name. *Cowley.*

To PAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to give in pledge. It is now seldom used but of pledges given for money.

I hold it cowardice
To rest mistrustful, where a noble heart
Hath *pawn'd* an open hand in sign of love. *Shakspeare.*

Let's lead him on with a fine baited delay, till he hath *pawn'd* his horses. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

I dare *pawn* down my life for him, that he hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour. *Shakspeare.*

Will you thus break your faith? ——
I *pawn'd* you none:
I promis'd you redress. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

I'll *pawn* the little blood which I have left,
To save the innocent. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

If any thought annoys the gallant youth,
'Tis dear remembrance of that fatal glance,
For which he lately *pawn'd* his heart. *Waller.*
She who before had mortgag'd her estate,
And *pawn'd* the last remaining piece of plate. *Dryden.*

One part of the nation is *pawned* to the other, with hardly a possibility of being ever redeemed. *Swift.*

Pa'wnbroker. *n. s.* [*pawn* and *broker.*] One who lends money upon pledge.

The usurers or money-changers were a sort of a scandalous employment at Rome; those money-scriveners seem to have been little better than our *pawnbrokers.* *Arbuthnot.*

Pawnee'.* *n. s.* [from *pawn.*] One to whom something is entrusted as a security for money borrowed.

If the pawn be laid up, and the *pawnee* robbed, he is not answerable. *Littleton, Rep.* 332.

Pax.* *n. s.* [*pax*, Lat. peace.] A sort of little image; a piece of board, having the image of Christ upon the cross on it; which the people, before the Reformation, used to kiss after the service was ended, that ceremony being considered as the *kiss of peace.* The word has been often confounded with *pix.*

Innocent the first — invented the kissing of the *paxe* at masse. *Crowley, Deliberate Answ.* (1588,) fol. 40. b.

Kiss the *pax*, and be quiet like your neighbours. *Chapman, Com. of May-Day,* (1611.)

The ceremony of the *paxe.* *James on the Pop. Corrupt. of Script.* p. 105.

Pax-wax.* See Packwax.

To **PAY.†** *v. a.* [*paier*, Fr. *apagar*, Spanish; *pacare*, Lat.]

1. To discharge a debt. It is applied to debts of duty, as well as debts of commerce.

You have done enough, and have perform'd
A saint-like sorrow; and indeed *paid* down
More penitence, than done trespass. *Shakspeare.*
Your son has *paid* a soldier's debt;
He only liv'd but till he was a man. *Shakspeare.*

She does what she will, say what she will, take all, *pay* all. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

The king and prince
Then *paid* their offerings in a sacred grove
To Hercules. *Dryden.*

An hundred talents of silver did the children of Ammon *pay.* 2 *Chron.* xxvii. 5.

I have peace offerings with me; this day have I *paid* my vows. *Prov.* vii. 14.

2. It is opposed to *borrow.*

The wicked borroweth, and *payeth* not again. *Psalms.*

3. To dismiss one to whom any thing is due with his money: as, he had *paid* his labourers.

4. To atone; to make amends by suffering: with *for* before the cause of payment.

If this prove true, they'll *pay for't.* *Shakspeare.*
Bold Prometheus, whose untam'd desire
Rivall'd the sun with his own heav'nly fire,
Now doom'd the Scythian vulture's endless prey,
Severely *pays for* animating clay. *Roscommon.*

Men of parts, who were to act according to the result of their debates, and often *pay for* their mistakes with their heads, found those scholastick forms of little use to discover truth. *Locke.*

5. To beat.

I follow'd me close, and, with a thought, seven of the eleven I *paid.* *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Forty things more, my friends, which you know true,
For which, or pay me quickly, or I'll *pay* you. *B. Jonson.*

6. To reward; to recompense.

She I love, or laughs at all my pain,
Or knows her worth too well; and *pays* me with disdain. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

7. To give the equivalent for any thing bought.

Riches are got by consuming less of foreign commodities, than what by commodities or labour is *paid* for. *Locke.*

It is very possible for a man that lives by cheating, to be very punctual in *paying* for what he buys; but then every one's assured that he does not do so out of any principle of true honesty. *Law.*

8. [In naval language.] To smear the surface of any thing with pitch, resin, turpentine, tallow, and the like.

Pay. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Wages; hire; money given in return for service.

Come on, brave soldiers, doubt not of the day;
And, that once gotten, doubt not of large *pay.* *Shakspeare.*

The soldier is willing to be converted, for there is neither *pay* nor plunder to be got. *L'Estrange.*

Money, instead of coming over for the *pay* of the army, has been transmitted thither for the *pay* of those forces called from thence. *Temple.*

Here only merit constant *pay* receives,
Is blest in what it takes, and what it gives. *Pope.*

Pa'yable. *adj.* [*paiable*, Fr. from *pay.*]

1. Due; to be paid.

The marriage-money, the princess brought, was *payable* ten days after the solemnization. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The farmer rates or compounds the sums of money *payable* to her majesty, for the alienation of lands, made without or by licence. *Bacon.*

2. Such as there is power to pay.

To repay by a return equivalent, is not in every one's power; but thanks are a tribute *payable* by the poorest. *South.*

Pa'yday. *n. s.* [*pay* and *day.*] Day on which debts are to be discharged or wages paid.

Labourers pay away all their wages, and live upon trust till next *payday.* *Locke.*

Pa'yer.† *n. s.* [*paieur*, Fr. from *pay.*] One that pays. *Huloet.*

Ingrateful *payer* of my industries. *Beaum. and Fl. Kn. of Malta.*

Pa'ymaster. *n. s.* [*pay* and *master.*] One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received.

Howsoever they may bear sail for a time, yet are they so sure *paymasters* in the end, that few have held out their lives safely. *Hayward.*

If we desire that God should approve us, it is a sign we do his work, and expect him our *paymaster.* *Bp. Taylor.*

Pa'yment. *n. s.* [from *pay.*]

1. The act of paying.

Persons of eminent virtue, when advanced, are less envied, for their fortune seemeth but due unto them; and no man envieth the *payment* of a debt. *Bacon.*

2. The thing given in discharge of debt or promise.

Thy husband commits his body
To painful labour both by sea and land,
And craves no other tribute at thy hands
But love, fair looks, and true obedience;
Too little *payment* for so great a debt. *Shakspeare.*

3. A reward.

Give her an hundred marks.
— An hundred marks! by this light I'll ha' more.
An ordinary groom is for such *payment.* *Shakspeare.*

The wages that sin bargains with the sinner, are life, pleasure, and profit; but the wages it pays him with, are death, torment, and destruction: he that would understand the falsehood and deceit of sin thoroughly, must compare its promises and its *payments* together. *South.*

4. Chastisement; sound beating. *Ainsworth.*

Pa'ynim.* See Painim.

To **Payse.†** *v. n.* [Used by Spenser for *poise.* Fr. *peser.* See *To* **Peize.**] To balance.

Ne was it island then, ne was it *pays'd*
Amid the ocean waves. *Spenser, F. Q.*

PA'YSER. *n. s.* [for *poiser.*] One that weighs.

To manage this coinage, porters bear the tin, *paysers* weigh it, a steward, comptroller and receiver keep the account. *Carew.*

PEA.† *n. s.* [*pisum*, Latin; pira, Saxon; *pois*, Fr. See PEASE.]

A *pea* hath a papilionaceous flower, and out of his empalement rises the pointal, which becomes a long pod full of roundish seeds; the stalks are fistulous and weak, and seem to perforate the leaves, by which they are embraced; the other leaves grow by pairs along the midrib, ending in a tendril. 1. The species are sixteen: the greater garden pea, with white flowers and fruit. 2. Hotspur pea. 3. Dwarf pea. 4. French dwarf pea. 5. Pea with an esculent husk. 6. Sickle pea. 7. Common white pea. 8. Green rouncival pea. 9. Grey pea. 10. Maple rouncival pea. 11. Rose pea. 12. Spanish moretto pea. 13. Marrowfat or Dutch admiral pea. 14. Union pea. 15. Sea pea. 16. Pig pea. *Miller.*

To this enumeration by Miller may be added the Prussian pea.

PEACE. *n. s.* [*paix*, Fr. *pax*, Lat.]

1. Respite from war.

Preserve us in *peace;* so preserve us in *peace*, that war may be always more odious to us than necessity. *Holyday.*

The Dane and Swede rouz'd up to fierce alarms,
Bless the wise conduct of her pious arms;
Soon as her fleets appear, their terrours cease,
And all the northern world lies hush'd in *peace.* *Addison.*

2. Quiet from suits or disturbances.

The king gave judgement against Warren, and commanded that Sherborn should hold his land in *peace.* *Davies.*

3. Rest from any commotion.

4. Stilness from riots or tumults.

Keep *peace* upon your lives; he dies that strikes again. *Shakspeare.*

All assembled here in arms against God's *peace* and the king's, we charge you to repair to your dwelling places. *Shakspeare.*

Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of *peace.* *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

5. Reconciliation of differences.

Let him make *peace* with me. *Isaiah*, xxvii. 5.

6. A state not hostile.

If I have rewarded evil unto him that was at *peace* with me, let the enemy persecute my soul. *Psalm* vii. 4.

There be two false *peaces* or unities: the one grounded upon an implicit ignorance. *Bacon.*

7. Rest; quiet; content; freedom from terrour; heavenly rest.

Well, *peace* be with him that hath made us heavy!
— *Peace* be with us, lest we be heavier! *Shakspeare.*

Peace be unto thee, fear not, thou shalt not die. *Judg.* vi. 23.

The God of hope fill you with all joy and *peace* in believing, that ye may abound in hope. *Rom.* xv. 13.

Religion directs us rather to secure inward *peace* than outward ease, to be more careful to avoid everlasting torment than light afflictions. *Tillotson, Serm.*

8. Silence; suppression of the thoughts.

'Twill out; — I *peace!*
No, I will speak as liberal as the air. *Shakspeare.*

In an examination, a freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very saucily had almost all the words; and amongst other things, he asked in scorn one of the examinates, who was a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, Sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? he answered, I would have stood behind his chair and held my *peace.* *Bacon.*

She said; and held her *peace:* Æneas went
Sad from the cave. *Dryden.*

9. [In law.] That general security and quiet which the king warrants to his subjects, and of which he therefore avenges the violation; every forcible injury is a breach of the king's *peace.*

PEACE. *interjection.* A word commanding silence.

Peace! fear, thou comest too late, when already the arm is taken. *Sidney.*

Hark! *peace!*
It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal bellman,
Which gives the stern'st good night. *Shakspeare.*

Peace, good reader, do not weep;
Peace, the lovers are asleep. *Crashaw.*

But *peace*, I must not quarrel with the will
Of highest dispensation. *Milton, S. A.*

Silence, ye troubled waves, and, thou deep, *peace!*
Said then the Omnifick Word. *Milton, P. L.*

I pry'thee *peace!*
Perhaps she thinks they are too near of blood. *Dryden.*

PEACE-OFFERING. *n. s.* [*peace* and *offer.*] Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

A sacrifice of *peace-offering* offer without blemish. *Lev.* iii. 1.

PEA'CEABLE. *adj.* [from *peace.*]

1. Free from war; free from tumult.

The reformation of England was introduced in a *peaceable* manner, by the supreme power in parliament. *Swift.*

2. Quiet; undisturbed.

The laws were first intended for the reformation of abuses and *peaceable* continuance of the subject. *Spenser.*

Lie, Philo, untouch'd on my *peaceable* shelf,
Nor take it amiss, that so little I heed thee;
I've no envy to thee, and some love to myself,
Then why should I answer; since first I must read thee. *Prior.*

3. Not violent; not bloody.

The Chaldeans flattered both Cæsar and Pompey with long lives and a happy and *peaceable* death; both which fell out extremely contrary. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

4. Not quarrelsome; not turbulent.

The most *peaceable* way for you, if you do take a thief, is to let him shew himself, and steal out of your company. *Shakspeare.*

These men are *peaceable*, therefore let them dwell in the land and trade. *Gen.* xxxiv. 21.

PEA'CEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *peaceable.*] Quietness; disposition to peace.

Plant in us all those precious fruits of piety, justice, and charity, and *peaceableness*, and bowels of mercy toward all others. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

PEA'CEABLY. *adv.* [from *peaceable.*]

1. Without war; without tumult.

To his crown, she him restor'd,
In which he dy'd, made ripe for death by eld,
And after will'd it should to her remain,
Who *peaceably* the same long time did weld. *Spenser.*

2. Without tumults or commotion.

The balance of power was provided for, else Pisistratus could never have governed so *peaceably*, without changing any of Solon's laws. *Swift.*

3. Without disturbance.

The pangs of death do make him grin;
Disturb him not, let him pass *peaceably.* *Shakspeare.*

PEA'CEBREAKER.* *n. s.* [*peace* and *breaker.*] One who disturbs the peace of the publick.

They were of power to disturb their kings, to raise war, to do mischief, that is, to be *peacebreakers* with extreme devotion. *Holyday against Disloyalty*, p. 43.

PEA'CEFUL. *adj.* [*peace* and *full.*]

1. Quiet; not in war: a poetical word.

That rous'd the Tyrrhene realm with loud alarms,
And *peaceful* Italy involv'd in arms. *Dryden.*

2. Pacifick; mild.

As one disarm'd, his anger all he lost;
And thus with peaceful words uprais'd her soon. *Milton, P. L.*
The *peaceful* power that governs love repairs,
To feast upon soft vows and silent pray'rs. *Dryden.*

3. Undisturbed; still; secure.

Succeeding monarchs heard the subjects' cries,
Nor saw displeas'd the *peaceful* cottage rise. *Pope.*

PEA'CEFULLY. *adv.* [from *peaceful.*]

1. Without war.
2. Quietly; without disturbance.

Our lov'd earth; where *peacefully* we slept,
And far from heaven quiet possession kept. *Dryden.*

3. Mildly; gently.

PEA'CEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *peaceful.*] Quiet; freedom from war or disturbance.

PEA'CELESS.* *adj.* [*peace* and *less.*] Wanting peace; disturbed.

Terrours, which with nature war, affright
Our *peaceless* souls: the world hath lost its light:
Heaven, and the deep below, our guilt pursue.
Sandys, Christ's Passion.

PEA'CEMAKER. *n. s.* [*peace* and *maker.*] One who reconciles differences.

Peace, good queen;
And whet not on these too too furious peers,
For blessed are the *peacemakers.* *Shakspeare.*
Think us,
Those we profess, *peacemakers,* friends, and servants.
Shakspeare.

PEACEPA'RTED. *adj.* [*peace* and *parted.*] Dismissed from the world in peace.

We should profane the service of the dead
To sing a requiem, and such rest to her
As to *peace-parted* souls. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

PEACH. *n. s.* [*pesche,* Fr. *malum Persicum,* Lat.] A tree and fruit. *Miller.*

September is drawn with a chearful countenance: in his left hand a handful of millet, withal carrying a cornucopia of ripe *peaches,* pears, and pomegranates. *Peacham*

The sunny wall
Presents the downy *peach.* *Thomson, Autumn.*

PEACH-COLOURED. *adj.* [*peach* and *colour.*] Of a colour like a peach.

One Mr. Caper comes to jail at the suit of Mr. Threepile the mercer, for some four suits of *peach-coloured* sattin, which now peaches him a beggar. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

To PEACH.† *v. n.* [Corrupted from *impeach.* A very old corruption. See the verb active, of which Dr. Johnson has taken no notice.] To accuse of some crime.

When man and wife fall to *peaching,* what soul loathes it not? *Whateley's Bride-Bush,* (1617,) p. 13.

If you talk of *peaching,* I'll *peach* first, and see whose oath will be believed; I'll trounce you. *Dryden.*

To PEACH.* *v. a.* To accuse.

Peche men of treason prevyly I can.
Old Mor. of Hycke Scorner.

PEA'CHER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] An accuser.

Certain thieves that were named "appellatores," accusers or *peachers* of others that were guiltlesse.
Fox, Acts and Mon. of Wicliffe.

PEA'CHICK. *n. s.* [*pea* and *chick.*] The chick of a peacock.

Does the snivelling *peachick* think to make a cuckold of me?
Southern.

PEA'COCK. *n. s.* [papa, Saxon; *pavo,* Lat. Of this word the etymology is not known: perhaps it is *peak* cock, from the tuft of feathers on its head; the peak of women being an ancient ornament: if it be not rather a corruption of *beaucoq,* Fr. from the more striking lustre of its spangled train.] A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.

Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while;
And, like a *peacock,* sweep along his tail. *Shakspeare.*

The birds that are hardest to be drawn, are the tame birds; as cock, turky-cock and *peacock.* *Peacham.*

The *peacock,* not at thy command, assumes
His glorious train; nor ostrich her rare plumes. *Sandys.*
The *peacock's* plumes thy tackle must not fail,
Nor the dear purchase of the fable's tail. *Gay.*

PEA'HEN. *n. s.* [*pea* and *hen; pava,* Lat.] The female of the peacock.

PEAK.† *n. s.* [peac, Sax. peac-lonb; *pique, pic,* French.]

1. The top of a hill or eminence.

Thy sister seek,
Or on Meander's bank or Latmus' *peak.* *Prior.*

2. Any thing acuminated.

He has mew'd your head, has rubb'd the snow off,
And run your beard into a *peak* of twenty.
Beaum. and Fl. Doub. Marriage.

3. The rising forepart of a head-dress.

To PEAK.† *v. n.* [*pequeno,* Spanish, *little,* perhaps *lean:* but I believe this word has some other derivation: we say a withered man has a sharp face; Falstaff dying, is said to have *a nose as sharp as a pen:* from this observation, a sickly man is said to *peak* or grow acuminated, from *pique.*]

1. To look sickly.

Weary se'nnights, nine times nine,
Shall he dwindle, *peak,* and pine. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. To make a mean figure; to sneak.

I, a dull and muddy-mettled rascal, *peak,*
Like John-a-dreams, unpregnant of my cause. *Shakspeare.*

The *peaking* cornuto her husband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealousy, comes me in the instant of our encounter.
Shakspeare.

Why stand'st thou here,
Sneaking, and *peaking,* as thou would'st steal linen?
Beaum. and Fl. Wild-Goose Chase.

PEA'KISH.* *adj.* [from *peak.*] Denoting or belonging to a hilly or acuminated situation.

Her skin as soft as Lemster wool,
As white as snow on *peakish* Hull,
Or swan that swims in Trent. *Drayton, Egl.* (1593.)

In my time a plain villager in the rude Peak — returns him this answer in his *peakish* dialect. *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

PEAL. *n. s.* [Perhaps from *pello, pellere tympana,* Lat.]

1. A succession of loud sounds: as, of bells, thunder, cannon, loud instruments.

They were saluted by the way, with a fair *peal* of artillery from the tower. *Hayward.*

The breach of faith cannot be so highly expressed, as in that it shall be the last *peal* to call the judgements of God upon men.
Bacon, Ess.

Woods of oranges will smell into the sea perhaps twenty miles; but what is that, since a *peal* of ordnance will do as much, which moveth in a small compass? *Bacon.*

A *peal* shall rouse their sleep;
Then, all thy saints assembled, thou shalt judge
Bad men and angels. *Milton, P. R.*

I myself
Vanquish'd with a *peal* of words, O weakness!
Gave up my fort of silence to a woman. *Milton, S. A.*
From the Moors' camp the noise grows louder still;
Peals of shouts that rend the heavens. *Dryden.*
Oh! for a *peal* of thunder that would make
Earth, sea and air, and heaven and Cato tremble! *Addison.*

2. It is once used by Shakspeare for a low dull noise, but improperly.

> Ere to black Hecat's summons
> The shard-borne beetle, with his drowsy hums,
> Hath rung night's yawning *peal*, there shall be done
> A deed of dreadful note. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To PEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play solemnly and loud.

> Let the *pealing* organ blow,
> To the full-voic'd quire below,
> In service high and anthem clear,
> As may with sweetness, through mine ear,
> Dissolve me into extasies,
> And bring all heaven before my eyes. *Milton, Il Pens.*
> The *pealing* organ, and the pausing choir;
> And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd. *Tickell.*

To PEAL.† *v. a.*

1. To assail with noise.

> Nor was his ear less *peal'd*
> With noises loud and ruinous, than when Bellona storms,
> With all her battering engines bent to rase
> Some capital city. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To stir with some agitation: as, to *peal* the pot, is when it boils to stir the liquor therein with a ladle. Ainsworth. Mr. Malone considers this as a corruption of *keel*. So Grose says, that *peal* means to *cool;* and cites, as a northern expression, *peal* the pot. See *To* KEEL.

PEAR.† *n. s.* [peꝛa, Saxon; *poire*, French; *pyrum*, Lat.] A fruit more produced toward the footstalk than the apple, but is hollow like a navel at the extreme part.

The species are eighty-four: 1. Little musk *pear*, commonly called the supreme. 2. The Chio *pear*, commonly called the little bastard musk *pear*. 3. The hasting *pear*, commonly called the green chissel. 4. The red muscadelle, it is also called the fairest. 5. The little muscat. 6. The jargonelle. 7. The Windsor *pear*. 8. The orange musk. 9. Great blanket. 10. The little blanket *pear*. 11. Long stalked blanket *pear*. 12. The skinless *pear*. 13. The musk robin *pear*. 14. The musk drone *pear*. 15. The green orange *pear*. 16. Cassolette. 17. The Magdalene *pear*. 18. The great onion *pear*. 19. The August muscat. 20. The rose *pear*. 21. The perfumed *pear*. 22. The summer bon chrêtien, or good christian. 23. Salviati. 24. Rose water *pear*. 25. The choaky *pear*. 26. The russelet *pear*. 27. The prince's *pear*. 28. The great mouth water *pear*. 29. Summer burgamot. 30. The Autumn burgamot. 31. The Swiss burgamot. 32. The red butter *pear*. 33. The dean's *pear*. 34. The long green *pear;* it is called the Autumn month water *pear*. 35. The white and grey monsieur John. 36. The flowered muscat. 37. The vine *pear*. 38. Rousseline *pear*. 39. The knave's *pear*. 40. The green sugar *pear*. 41. The marquis's *pear*. 42. The burnt cat; it is also called the virgin of Xantonce. 43. Le Besidery; it is so called from Heri, which is a forest in Bretagne between Bennes, and Nantes, where this *pear* was found. 44. The crasane, or burgamot crasane; it is also called the flat butter *pear*. 45. The lansac, or dauphin *pear*. 46. The dry martin. 47. The villain of Anjou; it is also called the tulip *pear* and the great orange. 48. The large stalked *pear*. 49. The Amadot *pear*. 50. Little lard *pear*. 51. The good Lewis *pear*. 52. The colmar *pear;* it is also called the manna *pear* and the late burgamot. 53. The winter long green *pear*, or the landry wilding. 54. La virgoule, or la virgoleuse. 55. Poire d'Ambrette; this is so called from its musky flavour, which resembles the smell of the sweet sultan flower, which is called Ambrette in France. 56. The winter thorn *pear*. 57. The St. Germain *pear*, or the unknown of la Fare; it being first discovered upon the banks of a river called by that name in the parish of St. Germain. 58. The St. Augustine. 59. The Spanish bon chrêtien. 60. The pound *pear*. 61. The wilding of Cassoy, a forest in Brittany, where it was discovered. 62. The lord Martin *pear*. 63. The winter citron *pear;* it is also called the musk orange *pear* in some places. 64. The winter rosselet. 65. The gate *pear:* this was discovered in the province of Poictou, where it was much esteemed. 66. Bergamotte Bugi; it is also called the Easter burgamot. 67. The winter bon chrêtien *pear*. 68. Catillac or cadillac. 69. La pastourelle. 70. The double flowering *pear*. 71. St. Martial; it is also called the angelic *pear*. 72. The wilding of Chaumontelle. 73. Carmelite. 74. The union *pear*. 75. The aurate. 76. The fine present; it is also called St. Sampson. 77. Le rousselet de reims. 78. The summer thorn *pear*. 79. The egg *pear;* so called from the figure of its fruit, which is shaped like an egg. 80. The orange tulip *pear*. 81. La mansuette. 82. The German muscat. 83. The Holland burgamot. 84. The *pear* of Naples. *Miller.*

> They would whip me with their fine wits, till I were as crestfaln as a dried *pear*. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
> August shall bear the form of a young man, of a choleric aspect, upon his arm a basket of *pears*, plums and apples. *Peacham.*

> The juicy *pear*
> Lies in a soft profusion scatter'd round. *Thomson.*

To PEAR.* See *To* PEER.

PEARCH.† *n. s.* [*pertica*, Lat. See PERCH.]

1. A long pole for various uses.
2. A kind of fish. [πέρκη, Gr.]

PEARCH-STONE. *n. s.* [from *pearch* and *stone*.] A sort of stone.

PEARL.† *n. s.* [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Spanish: supposed by Salmasius to come from *spherula*, Latin. Mr. Bryant says, it is "the *paral* of the Amonians and Cuthites. *Paralia* is the land of pearls." Analys. of Anc. Myth. iii. 205.]

1. *Pearls*, though esteemed of the number of gems by our jewellers, are but a distemper in the creature that produces them: the fish in which pearls are most frequently found is the East Indian berbes or *pearl* oyster; others are found to produce *pearls;* as the common oyster, the muscle, and various other kinds: but the Indian *pearls* are superior to all: some *pearls* have been known of the size of a pigeon's egg; as they increase in size, they are less frequent and more valued: the true shape of the *pearl* is a perfect round; but some of a considerable size are of the shape of a pear, and serve for ear-rings. *Hill.*

A *pearl*-julep was made of a distilled milk. *Wiseman.*

Flowers purfled, blue and white,
Like saphire, *pearl*, in rich embroidery
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakspeare.*

Cataracts pearl-coloured, and those of the colour of burnished iron, are esteemed proper to endure the needle. *Sharp.*

2. [Poetically.] Any thing round and clear, as a drop.

Dropping liquid *pearl*,
Before the cruel queen, the lady and the girl
Upon their tender knees begg'd mercy. *Drayton.*

PEARL. *n. s.* [*albugo*, Lat.] A white speck or film growing on the eye. *Ainsworth.*

To PEARL.* *v. n.* To resemble pearls.

She —— let to fall
Few *perling* drops from her fair lamps of light.
Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 50.

PEA'RLED.† *adj.* [from *pearl.*]

1. Adorned or set with pearls; made of pearls.

And many a *perled* garniment
Embrouded was againe the daie. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 1.

You goodly nymphs —
That, when you list, in *pearled* boats of shell
Glide on the dancing wave. *P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl.* i. st. 4.

The water nymphs
Held up their *pearled* wrists, and took her in,
Bearing her straight to aged Nereus' hall. *Milton, Comus.*

Resembling pearls.

Her weeping eyes in *pearled* dew she steeps.
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. vii. st. 1.

PEA'RLEYED. *adj.* [*pearl* and *eye.*] Having a speck in the eye.

PEA'RLGRASS.
PEA'RLPLANT. } *n. s.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*
PEA'RLWORT.

PEA'RLY. *adj.* [from *pearl.*]

1. Abounding with pearls; containing pearls.

Some in their *pearly* shells at ease, attend
Moist nutriment. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Resembling pearls.

Which when she heard, full *pearly* floods
I in her eyes might view. *Drayton.*

'Tis sweet the blushing morn to view,
And plains adorn'd with *pearly* dew. *Dryden.*

For what the day devours, the nightly dew
Shall to the morn in *pearly* drops renew. *Dryden.*

Another was invested with a *pearly* shell, having the sutures finely displayed upon its surface. *Woodward.*

PEARMAI'N.† *n. s.* [*parmain*, French.] An apple.

The *pearmain*, which to France long ere to us was known;
Which careful fruiterers now have denizen'd our own.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 18.

Pearmain is an excellent and well known fruit. *Mortimer.*

PEA'RTREE. *n. s.* [*pear* and *tree.*] The tree that bears pears.

The *peartree* criticks will have to borrow his name of πῦρ, fire. *Bacon.*

PEA'SANT. *n. s.* [*paisant*, Fr.] A hind; one whose business is rural labour.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he saith, is the life of a *peasant* or churl. *Spenser.*

I had rather coin my heart, than wring
From the hard hands of *peasants* their vile trash. *Shakspeare.*

The poor *peasants* in the Alpine countries, diverted themselves in the fields, and after their labour, would be lively and brisk. *Brown, Trav.*

'Tis difficult for us, who are bred up with the same infirmities about us with which we were born, to raise our thoughts and imaginations to those intellectual perfections that attended our nature in the time of innocence, as it is for a *peasant* bred up in the obscurities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the unseen splendours of a court. *South, Serm.*

The citizens bring two thousand men, with which they could make head against twelve thousand *peasants*. *Addison.*

PEA'SANT.* *adj.* Rustick; country.

Thou *peasant* knight mightst rightly reed
Me than to be full base and evil born,
If I would bear behind a burden of such scorn. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Like *peasant* foot-boys do they keep the walls,
And dare not take up arms like gentlemen.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

This have I rumour'd through the *peasant* towns.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II. Ind.

PEA'SANTLIKE.* } *adj.* [*peasant* and *like.*] Rude; un-
PEA'SANTLY. } taught; clownish; resembling the behaviour of peasants.

He is not esteemed to deserve the name of a complete architect, an excellent painter, or the like, that bears not a generous mind above the *peasantly* regard of wages and hire.
Milton, Animad. Rem. Defence.

We frame to ourselves a *peasantly* notion of good and evil.
Spencer on Prod. p. 350.

Learning is thought pedantic, agriculture *peasantlike*.
Gov. of the Tongue, p. 208.

PEA'SANTRY. *n. s.* [from *peasant.*] Peasants; rusticks; country people.

How many then should cover, that stand bare:
How much low *peasantry* would then be gleaned
From the true seed of honour? how much honour
Pickt from the chaff? *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

The *peasantry* in France under a much heavier pressure of want and poverty than the day-labourers of England of the reformed religion, understood it much better than those of a higher condition among us. *Locke.*

PEA'SCOD. } *n. s.* [*pea*, *cod* and *shell.*] The husk
PEA'SHELL. } that contains peas.

Thou art a sheal'd *peascod*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I saw a green caterpillar as big as a small *peascod*. *Walton.*

As *peascods* once I pluck'd, I chanc'd to see
One that was closely fill'd with three times three.
I o'er the door the spell in secret laid. *Gay.*

PEASE.† *n. s.* [*Pea*, when it is mentioned as a single body, makes *peas*; but when spoken of collectively, as food or a species, it is called *pease*, anciently *peason*; pıſa, Saxon; *pois*, French; *piso*, Italian; *pisum*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — *Pease* was formerly used as the singular number, though now perhaps obsolete; but the regular plural of it, *peason*, is still spoken in several parts of England. Two examples from our old poets will be sufficient to shew the use of *pease* (instead of *pea*) in the singular number: "The vaunting poets found nought worth a *pease*." Spenser, Shep. Cal. Oct. "A bit of marmalade, no bigger than a *pease*." Beaum. and Fl. Doub. Marriage.] Food of pease.

Sowe *peason* and beans in the wane of the moon;
Who soweth them sooner, he soweth too soone. *Tusser.*

Pease, deprived of any aromatick parts, are mild and demulcent; but, being full of aerial particles, are flatulent.
Arbuthnot.

PEAT.† *n. s.* [" *Peat* is dug out of the marshes from the depth of one foot to that of six. That is accounted the best, which is nearest the surface. It appears to be a mass of black earth held together by vegetable fibres. I know not whether the earth be bituminous, or whether the fibres be not the only combustible part; which, by heating the interposed earth red-hot, make a burning mass. The common opinion is, that *peat* grows again where it has been cut; which, as it seems to be chiefly a vegetable substance, is not unlikely to be true, whether known or not to those who relate it." Dr. Johnson, Journ. to the Western Islands. "*Peat*, as well as the blackish earth I have spoken of above, is a product of vegetation; but the spoils

of the vegetables that form it, lose much less of their bulk, and they retain their combustible faculty. These vegetables, at first simply withered, form a spongy mass, always soaked with water, on which new plants, some of them aquatic, grow in great abundance, and with much rapidity. It is, perhaps, owing to an antiseptic quality in some of these plants, that there happens such an accumulation of their spoils, constantly penetrated with water, without their undergoing any putrefaction; a circumstance that essentially distinguishes our *peat*-lands from marshes, for the air is always salubrious." M. De Luc, Geol. Letters to Prof. Blumenbach, Lett. 5. Br. Cr. 1794, vol. 4. p. 454.] A species of turf used for fire.

Turf and *peat*, and cowsheards are cheap fuels and last long. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Carew, in his survey of Cornwall, mentions nuts found in *peat*-earth two miles east of St. Michael's mount. *Woodward.*

PEAT.† *n. s.* [from *petit*, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling; a dear play thing. It is now commonly called *pet*. See PET.

A pretty *peat!* it is best put finger in the eye,
And she knew why. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*
A citizen and his wife the other day,
Both riding on one horse, upon the way
I overtook; the wench a pretty *peat*. *Donne, Poems*, p. 94.

Deliro's wife, and idol; a proud mincing *peat*, and as perverse as he is officious. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

PE'BBLE. } PE'BBLESTONE. } *n. s.* [pæbolſtana, Saxon.] A stone distinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous mass, though sometimes of many colours. Popularly a small stone.

Through the midst of it ran a sweet brook, which did both hold the eye open with her azure streams, and yet seek to close the eye with the purling noise it made upon the *pebblestones* it ran over. *Sidney.*

The bishop and the duke of Glo'ster's men,
Forbidden late to carry any weapon,
Have fill'd their pockets full of *pebblestones*. *Shakspeare.*

Suddenly a file of boys deliver'd such a shower of *pebbles* loose shot, that I was fain to draw mine honour in. *Shakspeare.*

You may see *pebbles* gathered together, and a crust of cement between them, as hard as the *pebbles*. *Bacon.*

Collecting toys,
As children gathering *pebbles* on the shore. *Milton, P. R.*
Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay;
And fountains o'er the *pebbles* chid your stay. *Dryden.*

Another body, that hath only the resemblance of an ordinary *pebble*, shall yield a metallic and valuable matter. *Woodward.*

PEBBLE-CRYSTAL. *n. s.*

The crystal, in form of nodules, is found lodged in the earthy strata left in a train by the water departing at the conclusion of the deluge: this sort, called by the lapidaries *pebble-crystal*, is in shape irregular. *Woodward.*

PE'BBLED. *adj.* [from *pebble.*] Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

This bank fair spreading in a *pebbled* shore. *Thomson.*

PE'BBLY.† *adj.* [from *pebble.*] Full of pebbles.

Strow'd bibulous above I see the sands,
The *pebbly* gravel next. *Thomson.*

We passed many rivers and rivulets, which commonly ran with a clear shallow stream over a hard *pebbly* bottom. *Dr. Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

PECCABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *peccable.*] State of being subject to sin.

Where the common *peccability* of mankind is urged to induce commiseration towards the offenders; if this be of force in sin, where the concurrence of the will renders the person more inexcusable, it will surely hold much more in bare error which is purely involuntary. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

PE'CCABLE.† *adj.* [from *pecco*, Lat.] Liable to sin.

Both he and they were originally created pure and innocent, though fallible and *peccable* at the same time. *Barrow, Pre-ex. Lapse of Hum. Souls*, p. 6.

PECCADI'LLO.† *n. s.* [Spanish; *peccadille*, French. This word had been introduced into our language, long before the time of Dryden, from whose writings Dr. Johnson's earliest example is cited. It had also another meaning, which escaped the notice of Dr. Johnson.]

1. A petty fault; a slight crime; a venial offence.

We pay no Peter-pence; we run not to Rome-market to buy trash. I hope his Holiness dispenseth with us for these *peccadillos*. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, (1620,) p. 238.

Not to take exception, no *peccadillo*. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* (1625,) p. 304.

He means those little vices, which we call follies and the defects of the human understanding, or at most the *peccadillos* of life, rather than the tragical vices to which men are hurried by their unruly passions. *Dryden.*

'Tis low ebb with his accusers, when such *peccadilos* as these are put in to swell the charge. *Atterbury.*

2. A sort of stiff ruff. See PICCADIL.

How earnest were some preachers against careless ruffs, yea and against set ruffs too! Both which they at length came to wear, rather than *pickadilloes*, which they thought had too much of the courtier; or little plain bands, which they liked not, because the Jesuits wore such. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 119.

But that no more concerns the cause,
Than other perjuries do the laws;
Which, when they're prov'd in open court,
Wear wooden *peccadillos* for't! *Hudibras*, iii. i.

PE'CCANCY.† *n. s.* [from *peccant.*]

1. Bad quality.

Apply refrigerants without any preceding evacuation, because the disease took its original merely from the disaffection of the part, and not from the *peccancy* of the humours. *Wiseman.*

2. Offence.

This distorting of equivocal words, which passeth commonly for a trivial *peccancy*, if it be well examined, will be found a very dangerous admission. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 144.

PE'CCANT. *adj.* [*peccant*, Fr. *peccans*, Latin.]

1. Guilty; criminal.

From them I will not hide
My judgements, how with mankind I proceed;
As how with *peccant* angels late they saw. *Milton, P. L.*

That such a *peccant* creature should disapprove and repent of every violation of the rules of just and honest, this right reason could not but infer. *South, Serm.*

2. Ill disposed; corrupt; bad; offensive to the body; injurious to health. It is chiefly used in medical writers.

With laxatives preserve your body sound,
And purge the *peccant* humours that abound. *Dryden.*

Such as have the bile *peccant* or deficient are relieved by bitters, which are a sort of subsidiary gall. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Wrong; bad; deficient; unformal.

Nor is the party cited bound to appear, if the citation be *peccant* in form or matter. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

PE'CCANT.* *n. s.* An offender. Not in use.

This conceitedness, and itch of being taken for a counsellor, maketh more reprovers than *peccants* in the world. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* (1654,) p. 388.

*PECCAVI.** [Latin. A colloquial expression still in use: as, he cried *peccavi.*] I have offended. *Cockeram, and Bullokar.*

In queen Mary's time, upon the return of the Catholique religion, the nunnes came again to Wilton abbey; and this William earl of Pembroke, came to the gate with his cappe in

his hand, and fell upon his knee to the lady abbesse and the nunnes, crying *peccavi!* Upon queen Mary's death, the earl came to Wilton, like a tygre, and turned them out, crying, Out ye whores, to worke, to worke! *Aubrey, Anecd.* ii. 479.

PECK.† *n. s.* [from pocca, or perhaps from fat, a vessel. Skinner, and Dr. Johnson. — Serenius likewise gives the Sax. pocca, and the Icel. *poke*, a pouch, a sack, as the etymon. Mr. G. Chalmers cites from Ash the Sax. pecca; but where is that word to be found? It is an oversight, no doubt, for pocca. *Poke* is a northern word for all *measures*. See Ray's Collect. 2d. edit. p. 55.]

1. The fourth part of a bushel.

Burn our vessels, like a new
Seal'd *peck* or bushel, for being true. *Hudibras.*

To every hill of ashes, some put a *peck* of unslacked lime, which they cover with the ashes till rain slacks the lime, and then they spread them. *Mortimer, Husb.*

He drove about his turnips in a cart;
And from the same machine sold *pecks* of pease. *King.*

2. Proverbially; a great deal. [In low language.] See also the 6th sense of PACK.

Her finger was so small, the ring
Would not stay on which they did bring;
It was too wide a *peck*;
It look'd like the great collar just
About our young colt's neck. *Suckling.*

To PECK.† *v. a.* [*becquer*, French; *picken*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — Icel. *piacka*; Su. Goth. *picka*; "frequenter pungere, stimulare. Vox antiquissima." Serenius.]

1. To strike with the beak as a bird.

As a hooded hawk, or owl; —
She in vain doth rouse, and *peck*
This and that way with her beak.
Fanshaw, Tr. of Past. Fido, iii. 2.

Thy baiting does no good,
Nor thy *pecking* through thy hood,
Nor thy stretching out thy claws. *Ibid.*

2. To pick up food with the beak.

She was his only joy, and he her pride,
She, when he walk'd, went *pecking* by his side. *Dryden.*

Can any thing be more surprising, than to consider Cicero observing, with a religious attention, after what manner the chickens *pecked* the grains of corn thrown them. *Addison.*

3. To strike with any pointed instrument.

With a pick-ax of iron about sixteen inches long, sharpened at the one end to *peck*, and flat headed at the other to drive little iron wedges to cleave rocks. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

4. To strike; to make blows.

Two contrary factions, both inveterate enemies of our church, which they are perpetually *pecking* and striking at with the same malice. *South, Serm.*

They will make head against a common enemy, whereas mankind lie *pecking* at one another, till they are torn to pieces. *L'Estrange.*

5. The following passage is perhaps more properly written to *pick*, to *throw*.

Get up o' th' rail, I'll *peck* you o'er the pales else. *Shakspeare.*

PE'CKER. *n. s.* [from *peck.*]

1. One that pecks.

2. A kind of bird: as, the wood-*pecker*.

The titmouse and the *pecker's* hungry brood,
And Progne with her bosom stain'd in blood. *Dryden.*

PE'CKLED. *adj.* [corrupted from *speckled.*] Spotted; varied with spots.

Some are *peckled*, some greenish. *Walton, Angler.*

PE'CTINAL. *n. s.* [from *pecten*, Lat. a comb.]

There are other fishes whose eyes regard the heavens, as plain and cartilaginous fishes, as *pectinals*, or such as have their bones made laterally like a comb. *Brown.*

PE'CTINATED. *adj.* [from *pecten.*] Standing from each other like the teeth of a comb.

To sit cross legg'd or with our fingers *pectinated*, is accounted bad. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PECTINA'TION. *n. s.* The state of being pectinated.

The complication or *pectination* of the fingers was an hieroglyphic of impediment. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PE'CTORAL.† *adj.* [from *pectoralis*, Lat.] Belonging to the breast.

Take your spectacles, sir; it sticks in the paper, and was a *pectoral* roll we prepared for you to swallow down to your heart. *Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.*

Tar water is extremely *pectoral* and restorative.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 21.

PE'CTORAL.† *n. s.*

1. A medicine intended against diseases of the breast.

Being troubled with a cough, *pectorals* were prescribed; and he was thereby relieved. *Wiseman.*

2. [*pectorale*, Lat. *pectoral*, Fr.] A breast plate.

The twelve stones in the *pectoral* of the high priest.
Hammond, Works, iii. 424.

Letters graven in the high priest's *pectoral*.
Lively, Oracles, &c. p. 54.

PE'CULATE.† } *n. s.* [*peculatus*, Lat. *peculat*, Fr.]
PECULA'TION. } Robbery of the publick; theft of publick money.

The popular clamours of corruption and *peculate*, with which the nation had been so much possessed, were in a great measure dissipated. *Burnet, Hist. of his own Times.*

One of these gentlemen was accused of the grossest *peculations*. *Burke, Sp. on Mr. Fox's E. Ind. Bill.*

To PE'CULATE.* *v. n.* [*peculor*, Lat.] To rob or defraud the publick.

An oppressive, irregular, capricious, unsteady, rapacious, and *peculating* despotism.
Burke, Sp. on Mr. Fox's E. Ind. Bill.

PE'CULATOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] A robber of the publick.

PECU'LIAR.† *adj.* [*peculiaris*, from *peculium*, Lat. *peculier*, old French.]

1. Appropriate; belonging to any one with exclusion of others.

I agree with Sir William Temple, that the word humour is *peculiar* to our English tongue; but not that the thing itself is *peculiar* to the English, because the contrary may be found in many Spanish, Italian, and French productions. *Swift.*

2. Not common to other things.

The only sacred hymns they are that Christianity hath *peculiar* unto itself, the other being songs too of praise and of thanksgiving, but songs wherewith as we serve God, so the Jews likewise. *Hooker.*

3. Particular; single. To join *most* with *peculiar*, though found in Dryden, is improper.

One *peculiar* nation to select
From all the rest, of whom to be invok'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Space and duration being ideas that have something very abstruse and *peculiar* in their nature, the comparing them one with another may be of use for their illustration. *Locke.*

I neither fear, nor will provoke the war;
My fate is Juno's most *peculiar* care. *Dryden.*

PECU'LIAR. *n. s.*

1. The property; the exclusive property.

By tincture or reflection, they augment
Their small *peculiar*. *Milton, P. L.*

Revenge is so absolutely the *peculiar* of heaven, that no consideration whatever can empower even the best men to assume the execution of it. *South, Serm.*

2. Something abscinded from the ordinary jurisdiction.

Certain *peculiars* there are, some appertaining to the dignities of the cathedral church at Exon. *Carew.*

Some *peculiars* exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishops. *Leslie.*

Peculia'rity. *n. s.* [from *peculiar.*] Particularity; something found only in one.

If an author possessed any distinguishing marks of style or *peculiarity* of thinking, there would remain in his least successful writings some few tokens whereby to discover him. *Swift.*

To Pecu'liarize.* *v. a.* [from *peculiar.*] To appropriate; to make peculiar.

I would not willingly seem to any ὡς ἀλλοτριοεπίσκοπος, to play the bishop in another's diocess, or to meddle with those matters that are *peculiarized* to another coat. *Smith on Old Age*, (1666,) p. 188.

There was to be no more distinction betwixt the children of Abraham and other people, and no one land more *peculiarized* than another. *Nelson, Fest. Circumcision.*

Pecu'liarly. *adv.* [from *peculiar.*]

1. Particularly; singly.

That is *peculiarly* the effect of the sun's variation. *Woodward.*

2. In a manner not common to others.

Thus Tivy boasts this beast *peculiarly* her own. *Drayton.*

When his danger encreased, he then thought fit to pray *peculiarly* for him. *Fell.*

Pecu'liarness.* *n. s.* [from *peculiar.*] Appropriation.

Mankind by tradition had learned to accommodate the worship of their God, by appropriating some place to that use; nature teaching them, that the work was honoured and dignified by the *peculiarness* of the place appointed for the same. *Mede, Rev. of God's House*, (1638,) p. 5.

PECU'NIARY. *adj.* [*pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, Lat. *pecuniaire*, Fr.]

1. Relating to money.

Their impostures delude not only unto *pecuniary* defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death. *Brown.*

2. Consisting of money.

Pain of infamy is a severer punishment upon ingenuous natures than a *pecuniary* mulct. *Bacon.*

The injured person might take a *pecuniary* mulct by way of atonement. *Broome.*

Pecu'nious.* *adj.* [*pecunieux*, Fr.] Full of money. Not in use. *Sherwood.*

Ped. *n. s.* [commonly pronounced *pad.*]

1. A small packsaddle. A *ped* is much shorter than a pannel, and is raised before and behind, and serves for small burdens.

A pannel and wanty, packsaddle and *ped.* *Tusser.*

2. A basket; a hamper.

A hask is a wicker *ped*, wherein they use to carry fish. *E. K. Notes on Spenser's Shep. Cal.*

Pedago'gical.† *adj.* [from *pedagogue.*] Suiting or belonging to a schoolmaster.

Those *pedagogical* Jehus, those furious school-drivers. *South, Serm. on Education.*

Pedago'gick.* *adj.* [from *pedagogue.*] Suiting a schoolmaster.

In the *pedagogic* character he also published Holcot's [Huloet's] dictionary. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 259.

Pe'dagogism.* *n. s.* [from *pedagogue.*] Office or character of a pedagogue.

Now the worm of criticism works in him, he will tell us the derivation of "German rutters, of meat, and of ink;" which doubtless, rightly applied with some gall in it, may prove good to heal this tetter of *pedagogism* that bespreads him. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.* § 6.

PE'DAGOGUE.† *n. s.* [*pedagogus*, Lat. παιδαγωγός, Gr. παῖς and ἄγω.] One who teaches boys; a schoolmaster; a pedant.

If thou hast sons, in the first place be careful of their *pedagogue*, that he be modest, sober, learned. *Sir M. Sandys, Ess.* (1634,) p. 133.

Few *pedagogues* but curse the barren chair,
Like him who hang'd himself for mere despair
And poverty. *Dryden.*

To Pe'dagogue. *v. a.* [παιδαγωγέω, from the noun.] To teach with superciliousness.

This may confine their younger stiles,
Whom Dryden *pedagogues* at Will's;
But never cou'd be meant to tie
Authentick wits, like you and I. *Prior.*

Pe'dagogy. *n. s.* [παιδαγωγία.] Preparatory discipline.

The old sabbath appertained to the *pedagogy* and rudiments of the law; and therefore when the great master came and fulfilled all that was prefigured by it, it then ceased. *White.*

In time the reason of men ripening to such a pitch, as to be above the *pedagogy* of Moses's rod and the discipline of types, God thought fit to display the substance without the shadow. *South, Serm.*

Pe'dal. *adj.* [*pedalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a foot. *Dict.*

Pe'dals. *n. s.* pl. [*pedalis*, Lat. *pedales*, Fr.] The large pipes of an organ; so called because played upon and stopt with the foot. *Dict.*

Peda'neous. *adj.* [*pedaneus*, Lat.] Going on foot. *Dict.*

PE'DANT. *n. s.* [*pedant*, Fr.]

1. A schoolmaster.

A *pedant* that keeps a school i' the church. *Shakspeare.*

The boy who scarce has paid his entrance down
To his proud *pedant*, or declin'd a noun. *Dryden.*

2. A man vain of low knowledge; a man awkwardly ostentatious of his literature.

The *pedant* can hear nothing but in favour of the conceits he is amorous of. *Glanville.*

The preface has so much of the *pedant*, and so little of the conversation of men in it, that I shall pass it over. *Addison.*

In learning let a nymph delight,
The *pedant* gets a mistress by't. *Swift.*

Pursuit of fame with *pedants* fills our schools,
And into coxcombs burnishes our fools. *Young.*

Peda'ntical. } *adj.* [*pedantesque*, Fr. from *pedant.*]
Peda'ntick. } Awkwardly ostentatious of learning.

Mr. Cheeke had eloquence in the Latin and Greek tongues; but for other sufficiencies *pedantick* enough. *Hayward.*

When we see any thing in an old satirist, that looks forced and *pedantick*, we ought to consider how it appeared in the time the poet writ. *Addison.*

The obscurity is brought over them by ignorance and age, made yet more obscure by their *pedantical* elucidators. *Felton.*

A spirit of contradiction is so *pedantick* and hateful, that a man should watch against every instance of it. *Watts.*

We now believe the Copernican system; yet we shall still use the popular terms of sun-rise and sun-set, and not introduce a new *pedantick* description of them from the motion of the earth. *Bentley, Serm.*

Peda'ntically.† } *adv.* [from *pedantical.*] With
Peda'ntickly. } awkward ostentation of literature.

And what thou dost *pedantickly* object
Concerning my rude, rugged, uncouth style,
As childish toy I manfully neglect,
And at thy hidden snares do inly smile. *More, Poems*, (1647,) p. 305.

The earl of Roscommon has excellently rendered it; too faithfully is, indeed, *pedantically*; 'tis a faith like that, which proceeds from superstition. *Dryden.*

To Pe'dantize.* *v. n.* [*pedantizer*, French; from *pedant.*] To play the pedant; to domineer over lads; to use pedantical expressions. Not now in use. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Pe'dantry.† *n. s.* [*pedanterie*, Fr.]

1. Awkward ostentation of needless learning.

'Tis a practice that savours much of *pedantry*, a reserve of puerility we have not shaken off from school. *Brown.*

Horace has enticed me into this *pedantry* of quotation. *Cowley.*

Make us believe it, if you can; it is in Latin, if I may be allowed the *pedantry* of a quotation, *non persuadebis, etiamsi persuaseris.* *Addison, Freeholder.*

From the universities the young nobility are sent for fear of contracting any airs of *pedantry* by a college education. *Swift.*

2. An obstinate addiction to the forms of some private life, and not regarding general things enough. *Sprat.*

There is a *pedantry* in manners, as in all arts and sciences; and sometimes in trades. *Pedantry* is properly the overrating any kind of knowledge we pretend to. And if that kind of knowledge be a trifle in itself, the *pedantry* is the greater. For which reason, I look upon fiddlers, dancing-masters, heralds, masters of ceremony, &c. to be greater pedants than Lipsius or the elder Scaliger. *Swift on Good Manners.*

To PE'DDLE.† *v. n.* [perhaps from *petty*. See PETTY.] To be busy about trifles. Ainsworth. It is commonly written *piddle*: as, what *piddling* work is here.

PE'DDLING.† *adj.* Petty; trifling; unimportant.

Unnecessary rigours, and *peddling* severities. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 86.

So slight a pleasure I may part with, and find no miss; this *peddling* profit I may resign, and 'twill be no breach in my estate. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

PEDERE'RO. *n. s.* [*pedrero*, Spanish, from *piedra*, a stone, with which they charged it.] A small cannon managed by a swivel. It is frequently written *paterero.*

PE'DESTAL. *n. s.* [*piedstal*, Fr.] The lower member of a pillar; the basis of a statue.

The poet bawls
And shakes the statues and the *pedestals*. *Dryden.*

In the centre of it was a grim idol; the forepart of the *pedestal* was curiously embossed with a triumph. *Addison.*

So stiff, so mute! some statue you would swear
Stept from its *pedestal* to take the air. *Pope.*

PEDE'STRIAL.* *adj.* [*pedestris*, Lat.] Employing the foot; belonging to the foot. Modern.

Of the different methods that have been described in history, by which archery has been practised, that in use among the Ethiopians, and a few other nations, is undoubtedly the most extraordinary. We read, that these people, instead of holding their bow in the left hand, as is the usual custom, drew it by the assistance of their feet. The fact is recorded by Diodorus Siculus, and Strabo; the latter of whom informs us of a curious expedient of this *pedestrial* archery, used by the Ethiopians in hunting elephants. *Moseley, Ess. on Archery*, p. 86.

PEDE'STRIAN.* *adj.* [*pedestris*, Lat.] On foot.

PEDE'STRIAN.* *n. s.* One who makes a journey on foot; one distinguished for his powers of walking. Modern.

PEDE'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*pedestris*, Lat.] Not winged; going on foot.

Men conceive they never lie down, and enjoy not the position of rest, ordained unto all *pedestrious* animals. *Brown.*

PE'DICLE. *n. s.* [from *pedis*, Lat. *pedicule*, Fr.] The footstalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

The cause of the holding green, is the close and compact substance of their leaves and *pedicles*. *Bacon.*

PEDI'CULAR. *adj.* [*pedicularis*, Lat. *pediculaire*, Fr.] Having the phthiriasis or lousy distemper. *Ainsworth.*

PE'DIGREE. *n. s.* [*per* and *degré*, Skinner.] Genealogy; lineage; account of descent.

I am no herald to enquire of men's *pedigrees*, it sufficeth me if I know their virtues. *Sidney.*

You tell a *pedigree*
Of threescore and two years, a silly time. *Shakspeare.*

Alterations of sirnames, which in former ages have been very common, have obscured the truth of our *pedigrees*, that it will be no little labour to deduce many of them. *Camden.*

To the old heroes hence was given
A *pedigree* which reach'd to heaven. *Waller.*

The Jews preserved the *pedigrees* of their several tribes, with a more scrupulous exactness than any other nation. *Atterbury.*

PE'DIMENT.† *n. s.* [*pedis*, Lat.] In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows and niches: it is ordinarily of a triangular form, but sometimes makes the arch of a circle. *Dict.*

The *pediment* of the southern transept is pinnacled, not inelegantly, with a flourished cross. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 8.

PE'DLER.† *n. s.* [a *petty dealer*; a contraction produced by frequent use. Dr. Johnson. — Others from *pied pouldreux*, dusty foot. But perhaps Dr. Johnson is right. See PIEPOWDER.] One who travels the country with small commodities.

All as a poor *pedler* he did wend,
Bearing a trusse of trifles at his backe;
As bells and babies and glasses in his packe. *Spenser.*

If you did but hear the *pedler* at the door, you would never dance again after a tabor and pipe. *Shakspeare.*

He is wit's *pedler*, and retails his wares
At wakes and wassals, meetings, markets, fairs. *Shakspeare.*

Had sly Ulysses at the sack
Of Troy brought thee his *pedler*'s pack. *Cleaveland.*

A narrow education may beget among some of the clergy in possession such contempt for all innovators, as merchants have for *pedlers*. *Swift.*

Atlas was so exceeding strong,
He bore the skies upon his back,
Just as a *pedler* does his pack. *Swift.*

PE'DLERESS.* *n. s.* A female pedler.

The companion of his [the tinker's] travels is some foul, sun-burnt quean, that since the terrible statute recanted gypsisme, and is turned *pedleress*. *Overbury, Charact.* sign. I. 2.

PE'DLERY.† *adj.* [from *pedler*.] Sold by pedlers.

Images, reliques, and other *pedlarye* wares. *Bale on the Rev.* P. iii. A a. 4. b.

The sufferings of those of my rank are trifles in comparison of what all those are who travel with fish, poultry, *pedlery* ware to sell. *Swift.*

PE'DLERY.* *n. s.*

1. The articles sold by pedlers.

Fearing that the quick-sighted protestant's eye — may at one time or other look with good judgement into these their deceitful *pedleries*. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.* B. 2.

2. The employment of selling petty articles.

My next lover was Fungosa, the son of a stock-jobber: — I durst not dismiss him, and might perhaps have been doomed for ever to the grossness of *pedlary*, and jargon of usury, had not a fraud been discovered in the settlement. *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 119.

PEDOBA'PTISM.† *n. s.* [παιδὸς and βάπτισμα.] Infant baptism. *Dict.*

The second errour of the anabaptists, which A. R. strenuously propugneth, is their decrying down *pædobaptism*, and witholding Christ's lambs from being bathed in the sacred font. *Featley, Dippers Dipt*, p. 72.

PEDOBA'PTIST. *n. s.* [παιδὸς and βαπτιστής.] One that holds or practises infant baptism.

PEDO'METER.* *n. s.* [*pes*, Lat. a foot, and μέτρον, measure, Gr. *pédomètre*, Fr.] A mathematical instrument, by the management of the wheels of which, paces are numbered, and distance from one place to another exactly measured.

To PEE.* *v. n.* To look with one eye. In use to this day in Cumberland. "He *pees*: he looks with one eye." *Ray.*

PEED.* *adj.* Blind of one eye. North. *Ray.*

To PEEL.† *v. a.* [*peler*, Fr. from *pellis*, Lat. *peal*, old Fr. the skin.]

1. To decorticate; to flay.

The skilful shepherd *peel'd* me certain wands,
And stuck them up before the fulsome ewes. *Shakspeare.*

2. [*piller*, Fr. to rob.] To plunder. According to analogy this should be written *pill*. And it is usually so written by our old authors.

Go, ye swift messengers to a nation scattered and *peeled*. *Isaiah*, xviii. 2.

Who once just and temperate conquer'd well,
But govern ill the nations under yoke,
Peeling their provinces, exhausted all
But lust and rapine. *Milton, P. R.*

Lord-like at ease, with arbitrary pow'r,
To *peel* the chiefs, the people to devour;
These, traitor, are thy talents. *Dryden.*

PEEL.† *n. s.* [*peal*, old French; *pellis*, Lat.] The skin or thin rind of any thing.

PEEL.† *n. s.* [*paelle*, Fr.] A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven. *Huloet.*

A notable hot baker 'twas when he plied the *peel*. *B. Jonson, Barthol. Fair.*

PEE'LED.* See PIELED.

PEE'LER. *n. s.* [from *peel*.]

1. One who strips or flays.
2. A robber; a plunderer.

Yet otes with her sucking a *peeler* is found,
Both ill to the maister and worse to some ground. *Tusser.*

As 'tis a *peeler* of land, sow it upon lands that are rank. *Mortimer.*

To PEEP.† *v. n.* [This word has no etymology, except that of Skinner, who derives it from *ophessen*, Dutch, *to lift up;* and of Casaubon, who derives it from ὀπιπεύειν, a *spy;* perhaps it may come from *pip*, *pipio*, Latin, *to cry as young birds:* when the chickens first broke the shell and cried, they were said to begin to *pip* or *peep;* and the word that expressed the act of crying, was by mistake applied to the act of appearing that was at the same time: this is offered till something better may be found.]

1. To make the first appearance.

She her gay painted plumes disordered,
Seeing at last herself from danger rid,
Peeps forth and soon renews her native pride. *Spenser.*

Your youth
And the true blood, which *peeps* forth fairly through it,
Do plainly give you out an unstain'd shepherd. *Shakspeare.*

England and France might through their amity,
Breed him some prejudice; for from this league,
Peep'd harms that menac'd him. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

I can see his pride
Peep through each part of him. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The timorous maiden-blossoms on each bough
Peept forth from their first blushes; so that now
A thousand ruddy hopes smil'd in each bud,
And flatter'd every greedy eye that stood. *Crashaw.*

With words not hers, and more than human sound,
She makes the obedient ghosts *peep* trembling through the ground. *Roscommon.*

Earth, but not at once, her visage rears,
And *peeps* upon the seas from upper grounds. *Dryden.*

Fair as the face of nature did appear,
When flowers first *peep'd*, and trees did blossoms bear,
And winter had not yet deform'd th' inverted year. *Dryden.*

Printing and letters had just *peeped* abroad in the world; and the restorers of learning wrote very eagerly against one another. *Atterbury.*

Though but the very white end of the sprout *peep* out in the outward part of the couch, break it open, you will find the sprout of a greater largeness. *Mortimer.*

So pleas'd at first the towering Alps we try,
And the first clouds and mountains seem the last;
But those attain'd, we tremble to survey
The growing labours of the lengthen'd way;
The increasing prospect tires our wand'ring eyes,
Hills *peep* o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise. *Pope.*

Most souls but *peep* out once an age,
Dull sullen pris'ners in the body's cage. *Pope.*

2. To look slily, closely or curiously; to look through any crevice.

Who is the same, which at my window *peeps*? *Spenser.*

Come thick night!
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;
Nor heaven *peep* through the blanket of the dark,
To cry hold. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Nature hath fram'd strange fellows in her time;
Some that will evermore *peep* through their eyes,
And laugh like parrots at a bag-piper. *Shakspeare.*

A fool will *peep* in at the door. *Ecclus.* xxi. 23.

The trembling leaves through which he play'd,
Dappling the walk with light and shade,
Like lattice-windows give the spy
Room but to *peep* with half an eye. *Cleaveland.*

All doors are shut, no servant *peeps* abroad,
While others outward went on quick dispatch. *Dryden.*

The daring flames *peept* in, and saw from far
The awful beauties of the sacred quire;
But since it was prophan'd by civil war,
Heav'n thought it fit to have it purg'd by fire. *Dryden.*

From each tree
The feather'd people look down to *peep* on me. *Dryden.*

Those remote and vast bodies were formed not merely to be *peept* at through an optick glass. *Bentley, Serm.*

O my muse, just distance keep;
Thou art a maid, and must not *peep*. *Prior.*

In vain his little children *peeping* out
Into the mingling storm, demand their sire. *Thomson.*

3. [*pipio*, Lat. *piepen*, Teut. *pepier*, Fr.] To chirp; to cry as young birds; to utter in a small voice; to whisper. In the etymology Dr. Johnson has noticed this sense, but has made no farther mention of it. It is in our old lexicography.

Wisards that *peep*, and that mutter. *Isaiah*, viii. 19.

None that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or *peeped*. *Isaiah*, x. 14.

Thy speech shall whisper [in the margin, *peep*, or *chirp*,] out of the dust. *Isaiah*, xxix. 4.

O, the only oracle,
That ever *peep'd* or spake out of a doublet. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

By *peeping* and muttering are meant the answers of those who, pretending to have familiar spirits, muttered or spoke imperfectly, as if their voice proceeded out of the caverns of the earth; or spoke inwardly, so that their words seemed to come out of their belly; from whence they were called ἐγγαστρίμυθοι in Greek. *W. Lowth on Isaiah*, p. 73.

PEEP. *n. s.*

1. First appearance: as, at the *peep* and first break of day.
2. A sly look.

Would not one think, the almanackmaker was crept out of his grave to take t' other *peep* at the stars? *Swift.*

PEE'PER.† *n. s.*

1. One that peeps.
2. A young chicken just breaking the shell.

Dishes I chuse, though little, yet genteel;
Snails the first course, and *peepers* crown the meal. *Bramston.*

3. [In cant language.] A looking-glass, and also the eye.

PEE'PHOLE. } *n. s.* [*peep* and *hole*.] Hole through
PEE'PINGHOLE. } which one may look without being discovered.

The fox spied him through a *peepinghole* he had found out to see what news. *L'Estrange.*

By the *peepholes* in his crest,
Is it not virtually confest,
That there his eyes took distant aim? *Prior.*

PEER. *n. s.* [*pair*, Fr.]

1. Equal; one of the same rank.

His *peers* upon this evidence
Have found him guilty of high treason. *Shakspeare.*

Amongst a man's *peers*, a man shall be sure of familiarity; and therefore it is good a little to keep state. *Bacon.*

Oh! what is man, great maker of mankind!
That thou to him so great respect do'st bear!
That thou adorn'st him with so bright a mind,
Mak'st him a king, and ev'n an angel's *peer*. *Davies.*

2. One equal in excellence or endowments.

All these did wise Ulisses lead, in counsell *peer* to Jove. *Chapman.*

In song he never had his *peer*,
From sweet Cecilia down to chanticleer. *Dryden.*

3. Companion; fellow.

He all his *peers* in beauty did surpass. *Spenser.*

If you did move to night,
In the dances, with what spight
Of your *peers* you were beheld,
That at every motion swell'd. *B. Jonson.*

Who bear the bows were knights in Arthur's reign,
Twelve they, and twelve the *peers* of Charlemagne. *Dryden.*

4. A nobleman as distinct from a commoner; of nobility we have five degrees, who are all nevertheless called *peers*, because their essential privileges are the same.

I see thee compast with thy kingdom's *peers*,
That speak my salutation in their minds:
Hail king of Scotland. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

King Henry's *peers* and chief nobility
Destroy themselves, and lost the realm of France. *Shakspeare.*

Be just in all you say, and all you do;
Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be
A *peer* of the first magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

To Peer.† *v. n.* [By contraction from *appear*. Dr. Johnson. — Perhaps no contraction; but from the old French *perer*, "paroître, apparere." Lacombe. So Chaucer: "There was I bid in paine of deth to *pere*." Court of Love, ver. 55.]

1. To come just in sight.

As the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,
So honour *peereth* in the meanest habit. *Shakspeare.*

Yet a many of your horsemen *peer*,
And gallop o'er the field. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Ev'n through the hollow eyes of death
I spy life *peering*. *Shakspeare.*

See how his gorget *peers* above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *B. Jonson.*

Hell itself will pass away,
And leave her dolorous mansion to the *peering* day. *Milton, Ode, Nativ.*

2. To look narrowly; to peep.

Now for a clod-like hare in form they *peer*,
Now bolt and cudgel squirrels leap do move,
Now the ambitious lark with mirrour clear
They catch, while he, fool! to himself makes love. *Sidney.*

Peering in maps for ports, and peers, and roads,
And every object that might make me fear
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Pee'rage. *n. s.* [*pairie*, Fr. from *peer*.]

1. The dignity of a peer.

His friendships he to few confin'd;
No fools of rank or mongrel breed,
Who fain would pass for Lords indeed;
Where titles give no right or power,
And *peerage* is a wither'd flower. *Swift.*

2. The body of peers.

Not only the penal laws are in force against papists, and their number is contemptible, but also the *peerage* and commons are excluded from parliament. *Dryden.*

Pee'rdom. *n. s.* [from *peer*.] Peerage. *Ainsworth.*

Pee'ress. *n. s.* [female of *peer*.] The lady of a peer; a woman ennobled.

Statesman and patriot ply alike the stocks;
Peeress and butler share alike the box. *Pope.*

Pee'rless. *adj.* [from *peer*.] Unequalled; having no peer.

I bind,
On pain of punishment, the world to weet,
We stand up *peerless*. *Shakspeare.*

Her *peerless* feature, joined with her birth,
Approves her fit for none but for a king. *Shakspeare.*

Hesperus, that led
The starry host, rode brightest; till the moon,
Rising in clouded majesty, at length,
Apparent queen, unveil'd her *peerless* light. *Milton, P. L.*

Such musick worthiest were to blaze
The *peerless* light of her immortal praise,
Whose lustre leads us. *Milton, Arcades.*

Her dress, her shape, her matchless grace,
Were all observ'd, as well as heavenly face;
With such a *peerless* majesty she stands,
As in that day she took the crown. *Dryden.*

Pee'rlessly.* *adv.* [from *peerless*.] Without an equal; matchlessly.

The gentlewoman is a good, pretty, proud, hard-favour'd thing; marry, not so *peerlessly* to be doted upon, I must confess. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Pee'rlessness. *n. s.* [from *peerless*.] Universal superiority.

PEE'VISH.† *adj.* [This word Junius, with more reason than he commonly discovers, supposes to be formed by corruption from *perverse*; Skinner rather derives it from *beeish*, as we say *waspish*. Dr. Johnson. — Neither Junius, nor Skinner, in this instance, will probably be regarded. Serenius derives it from *pipa*, to pipe, figuratively to complain; and cites the Sueth. *peplig*, querulous, morose. This, though not the real etymon, has led me to consider a kindred expression as the probable parent of our *peevish*; and that is the word *pew*, to complain; to emit a mournful sound, as applied to birds; a Scottish expression, which may be directly from the Fr. *piou*, the voice of chickens, in Cotgrave; as that is from the verb *piouler*, "to peep as a young bird, to pule or howl as a young whelp." From this term of complaint might easily be formed, in order to denote a querulous person, the word *peevish*; and accordingly the Scotch have *peuische*, which Ruddiman calls *peevish*, among other explanations; and which, among the vulgar Scotch, is used, according to Dr. Jamieson, for niggardly, covetous. The origin, Dr. Jamieson adds, is quite uncertain. See his Scottish Dict. in V. Peuage, Peuis, Peuische. Thus our old word also was *peuisse*, or *pevysse*, as in the Morality of Hycke Scorner, where it means *silly, foolish*: "To learne to pater to make me *pevysse*." And I may further observe, that the word is *pewish*, meaning *cross, froward*, in Wodroephe's Fr. and Eng. Grammar, 4to. 1623, p. 294. "Sir, you will become so *pewish*, that no man shal be able to endre [endure] you."]

1. Petulant; waspish; easily offended; irritable; irascible; soon angry; perverse; morose; querulous; full of expressions of discontent; hard to please.

She is *peevish*, sullen, froward,
Proud, disobedient, stubborn, lacking duty. *Shakspeare.*

If thou hast the metal of a king,
Being wrong'd as we are by this *peevish* town,
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,
As we will ours, against these saucy walls. *Shakspeare.*

Neither will it be satire or *peevish* invective to affirm, that infidelity and vice are not much diminished. *Swift.*

2. Expressing discontent, or fretfulness.

For what can breed more *peevish* incongruities,
Than man to yield to female lamentations. *Sidney.*

Those deserve to be doubly laughed at, that are *peevish* and angry for nothing to no purpose. *L'Estrange.*

3. Silly; childish. [*Peevish* is translated into the Lat. *delirus*, by some of our old lexicographers.] This old sense is overpassed by Dr. Johnson; which indeed, as well as *peevishness* for *silliness*, is obsolete.

How now! a madman? Why thou *peevish* sheep,
What ship of Epidamnum stays for me? *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

I will not presume
To send such *peevish* tokens to a king. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.*

Never was any so *peevish* to imagine the moon either capable of affection, or shape of a mistress. *Lily, Endym.* (1591.)

PEE'VISHLY. *adv.* [from *peevish.*] Angrily; querulously; morosely.

He was so *peevishly* opinionative and proud, that he would neither ask nor hear the advice of any. *Hayward.*

PEE'VISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *peevish.*] Irascibility; querulousness; fretfulness; perverseness.

Some miscarriages in government might escape through the *peevishness* of others, envying the publick should be managed without them. *King Charles.*

It will be an unpardonable, as well as childish *peevishness*, if we undervalue the advantages of our knowledge, and neglect to improve it. *Locke.*

You may find
Nothing but acid left behind:
From passion you may then be freed,
When *peevishness* and spleen succeed. *Swift.*

PEG.† *n. s.* [*pegghe*, Teutonick; supposed by some to be from the Greek πηγνύω πήγνυμι, to fasten or join; Dor. πάγω, to fix; or from the Su. Goth. *picka*, to point, whence the Su. *pigg*, a spike.]

1. A piece of wood driven into a hole, which does the office of an iron nail.

Solid bodies foreshew rain; as boxes and *pegs* of wood, when they draw and wind hard. *Bacon.*

The teeth are about thirty in each jaw; all of them claviculares or *peg* teeth, not much unlike the tusks of a mastiff. *Grew, Mus.*

If he be cholerick, we shall treat him like his little friend, and hang him upon a *peg* till he comes to himself. *Addison.*

The *pegs* and nails in a great building, though they are but little valued in themselves, are absolutely necessary to keep the whole frame together. *Addison, Spect.*

A finer petticoat can neither make you richer, more virtuous or wise, than if it hung upon a *peg*. *Swift.*

2. The pins of an instrument in which the strings are strained.

You are well tun'd now; but I'll let down
The *pegs* that make this musick. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

3. *To take a* PEG *lower*; to depress; to sink: perhaps from relaxing the cords of musical instruments. Dr. Johnson. — There can be little doubt of this, as the following example from Bishop Hall will shew.

Those only know how to want, that have learned to frame their mind to their estate; like to a skilful musician, that can let down his strings *a peg lower*, when the tune requires it. *Bp. Hall, Of Contentation*, § 4.

Remember how in arms and politicks,
We still have worsted all your holy tricks,
Trepann'd your party with intrigue,
And took your grandees down a *peg*. *Hudibras.*

4. The nick name of Margaret.

To PEG. *v. a.* To fasten with a peg.

I will rend an oak,
And *peg* thee in his knotty entrails, till
Thou'st howl'd away twelve winters. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Taking the shoots of the past spring, and *pegging* them down in very rich earth, by that time twelvemonth they will be ready to remove. *Evelyn, Kal.*

PE'GGER.* *n. s.* [from *peg.*] One who fastens with pegs. Not now in use. *Sherwood.*

PEGM.* *n. s.* [πῆγμα, Gr.] A sort of moving machine in the old pageants.

In the centre or midst of the *pegm* there was an aback or square, wherein this elogy was written. *B. Jonson, K. James I. Entertainment.*

To PEIZE.* *v. a.* [*peser*, Fr.] To poise; to balance; to weigh. Obsolete. See *To* PAYSE.

Not speaking words as they changeably fall from the mouth, but *peyzing* each syllable. *Sidney, Def. of Poesy.*

All the wrongs that he therein could lay,
Might not it *peise*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Lest leaden slumber *peize* me down. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Again I view the parts so *peized*,
And these in number so, and measure, raised. *B. Jonson, Verses to T. May.*

PEISE.* *n. s.* [*pesa*, Span.] A weight, or poize; a blow; a stroke. Obsolete.

With a grete *peyse* they let the crosse and the body fall down togyder in to the mortesse. *Lib. Fest.* fol. 35.

Great Ptolemè it for his leman's sake
Ybuilded all of glasse by magicke powre,
And also it impregnable did make;
Yet, when his love was false, he with a *peaze* it brake. *Spenser, Q. F.* iii. ii, 20.

PELA'GIAN.* *n. s.* One of the followers of Pelagius, a monk; who, at the beginning of the fifth century, formed his schism. He denied original sin; and maintained free will and the merit of good works.

Original sin standeth not in the following of Adam, as the *Pelagians* do vainly talk; but is the fault and corruption of every man that naturally is ingendered of the offspring of Adam, whereby man is very far gone from original righteousness, and is of his own nature inclined to evil, so that the flesh lusteth always contrary to the spirit. *Artic. of Religion*, Art. 9.

The *Pelagians* held man led altogether by his will, so as that can alone enable him to do good, and to feoffe him in blessedness. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 97.

PELA'GIAN.* *adj.* Belonging to the notions of the Pelagians.

Throughout all this *Pelagian* scheme we have not so much as one word of man's natural impotency to spiritual things. *South, Serm.* iii. 36.

PELA'GIANISM.* *n. s.* The doctrine of Pelagius and his followers.

This persuasion of man's being able to merit of God, is the source and foundation of two of the greatest corruptions of religion that have infested the Christian church; and those are *pelagianism* and popery. *South, Serm.* iii. 34.

PELF.† *n. s.* [In low Latin, *pelfra*, not known whence derived; *peuffe*, in Norman, is *frippery*. Dr. Johnson. — Our word was formerly *pelfry* or *pelfray*: "Indulgences, beades, pardons, pilgremages, and suche other *pelfray*." Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, Pref. A. iij. And I am thus led to think that it has the same origin as *paltry*, viz. *paltor*, Icel. rags, or *palt*; Teut. a scrap. Riches or money might contemptuously be called *pelf* or *rubbish*; as they also are *muck*; and the corruption of *pelt* into *pelf* is easy.] Money; riches.

The thought of this doth pass all worldly *pelf.* *Sidney.*

Hardy elf,
Thou darest view my direful countenance,
I read thee rash and heedless of thyself,
To trouble my still seat and heaps of precious *pelf.* *Spenser.*

Of traffick or return she never taketh care;
Not provident of *pelf*, as many islands are. *Drayton.*

Immortal gods, I crave no *pelf;*
I pray for no man but myself. *Shakspeare.*

He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of *pelf*
Soon split him on the former shelf:
He put it out again. *Dryden, Hor.*

To the poor if he refus'd his *pelf*,
He us'd them full as kindly as himself. *Swift.*

PE'LFRY.* See the etymology of PELF.

PE'LICAN.† *n. s.* [πελεκὰν, Gr. *pelicanus*, low Lat. *pellican*, Fr.]

1. A large bird.

There are two sorts of *pelicans;* one lives upon the water and feeds upon fish; the other keeps in deserts, and feeds upon serpents and other reptiles: the *pelican* has a peculiar tenderness for its young; it generally places its nest upon a craggy rock: the *pelican* is supposed to admit its young to suck blood from its breast. *Calmet.*

Should discarded fathers
Have this little mercy on their flesh;
'Twas this flesh begot those *pelican* daughters. *Shakspeare.*

The *pelican* hath a beak broad and flat, like the slice of apothecaries. *Hakewill on Providence.*

2. A glass vessel used by chymists: written also *pellicane*, and *pelecan.*

Retorts, receivers, *pellicanes*, bolt-heads,
All struck in shivers! *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

*PELI'SSE.** *n. s.* [French; pelyce, Sax. from the Lat. *pellis*, a skin.] A kind of coat or robe. See PILCH, the old word.

Coats lined with these skins are called *pelisses.* *Guthrie of Crim-Tartary.*

PE'LLET. *n. s.* [from *pila*, Lat. *pelote*, Fr.]

1. A little ball.

A cube or *pellet* of yellow wax as much as half the spirit of wine, burnt only eighty-seven pulses. *Bacon.*

That which is sold to the merchants, is made into little *pellets*, and sealed. *Sandys.*

I dressed with little *pellets* of lint. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. A bullet; a ball to be shot.

The force of gunpowder hath been ascribed to rarefaction of the earthy substance into flame, and so followeth a dilatation; and therefore, lest two bodies should be in one place, there must needs also follow an expulsion of the *pellet* or blowing up of the mine: but these are ignorant speculations; for flame, if there were nothing else, will be suffocated with any hard body; such as a *pellet* is, or the barrel of a gun; so as the hard body would kill the flame. *Bacon.*

How shall they reach us in the air with those *pellets* they can hardly roll upon the ground. *L'Estrange.*

In a shooting trunk, the longer it is to a certain limit, the more forcibly the air passes and drives the *pellet.* *Ray.*

To PE'LLET.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form into little balls. Not in use.

Oft did she heave her napkin to her eyne,
Which on it had conceited characters,
Laundering the silken figures in the brine
That season'd woe had *pelleted* in tears.
Shakspeare, Lover's Complaint.

PE'LLETED. *adj.* [from *pellet.*] Consisting of bullets.

My brave Egyptians all,
By the discandying of this *pelleted* storm,
Lie graveless. *Shakspeare.*

PE'LLICAL. *n. s.* [*pellicula*, Latin.]

1. A thin skin.

After the discharge of the fluid, the *pellicle* must be broke. *Sharp, Surgery.*

2. It is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salts or other substances, and evaporated by heat.

PE'LLITORY.† *n. s.* [*parietaria*, Lat.] An herb.

The *pellitory* healing fire contains,
That from a raging tooth the humour drains. *Tate, Cowley.*

PELLME'LL.† *adv.* [*pesle mesle*, Fr.] Confusedly; tumultuously; one among another; with confused violence.

When we have dash'd them to the ground,
Then defie each other; and *pell-mell*
Make work upon ourselves. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

After these senators have in such manner, as your grace hath heard, battered episcopal government, with their paper-shot, then they fall *pell-mell* upon the service book. *White.*

The battle was a confused heap: the ground unequal; men, horses, chariots, crowded *pell mell.* *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 2.

He knew when to fall on *pellmell*,
To fall back and retreat as well. *Hudibras.*

PELLS. *n. s.* [*pellis*, Lat.]

Clerk of the *pells*, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts; and also makes another roll called *pellis excituum*, a roll of the disbursements. *Bailey.*

PELLU'CID.† *adj.* [*pellucidus*, Lat.] Clear; transparent; not opake; not dark.

It being a rare kind of knowledge and chymistry to transmute dust and sand (for they are the only main ingredients) to such a diaphanous, *pellucid*, dainty body, as you see crystal glass is. *Howell, Lett.* (dat. 1621,) i. i. 29.

The colours are owing to the intermixture of foreign matter with the proper matter of the stone: this is the case of agates and other coloured stones, the colours of several whereof may be extracted, and the bodies rendered as *pellucid* as crystal, without sensibly damaging the texture. *Woodward.*

If water be made warm in any *pellucid* vessel emptied of air, the water in the vacuum will bubble and boil as vehemently as it would in the open air in a vessel set upon the fire, till it conceives a much greater heat. *Newton, Opt.*

PELLUCI'DITY. } *n. s.* [from *pellucid.*] Transparency; clearness; not opacity.
PELLU'CIDNESS. }

The air is a clear and pellucid menstruum, in which the insensible particles of dissolved matter float, without troubling the *pellucidity* of the air; when on a sudden by a precipitation they gather into visible misty drops that make clouds. *Locke.*

We consider their *pellucidness* and the vast quantity of light, that passes through them without reflection. *Keil.*

PELT.† *n. s.* [*pellis*, Lat. *pels*, Sueth.]

1. Skin; hide.

The church is fleeced, and hath nothing but a bare *pelt* left upon her back. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

They used raw *pelts* clapped about them for their clothes. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 145.

The camel's hair is taken for the skin or *pelt* with the hair upon it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A scabby tetter on their *pelts* will stick,
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick. *Dryden.*

2. [*pelte*, Fr. *pelta*, Lat.] A kind of buckler: more correctly written *pelta.*

Under the conduct of Demetia's prince
March twice three thousand, arm'd with *pelts* and glaves.
Play of Fuimus Troes, (1633.)

On the left arm of Smyrna is the *pelta* or buckler of the Amazons. *Addison on Medals.*

3. The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Ainsworth.*

4. A blow from something thrown; a stroke. This usage is, in several parts of England, common in colloquial language: but Dr. Johnson has taken no notice of it.

George hit the dragon such a *pelt!*
Ballad of St. George for England, P. ii.

Pelt-monger. *n. s.* [*pellio*, Lat. *pelt* and *monger.*] A dealer in raw hides.

To PELT. *v. a.* [*poltern*, German, Skinner; contracted from *pellet*, Mr. Lye.]

1. To strike with something thrown. It is generally used of something thrown, rather with teazing frequency than destructive violence.

Do but stand upon the foaming shore,
The chiding billows seem to *pelt* the clouds. *Shakspeare.*

No zealous brother there would want a stone
To maul us cardinals, and *pelt* pope Joan. *Dryden.*

Obscure persons have insulted men of greath worth, and *pelted* them from coverts with little objections. *Atterbury.*

The whole empire could hardly subdue me, and I might easily with stones *pelt* the metropolis to pieces. *Swift.*

2. To throw; to cast.

My Phillis me with *pelted* apples plies,
Then tripping to the woods the wanton hies. *Dryden.*

Pe'lter.* *n. s.* A pinch-penny; one withered with covetousness; a mean paltry wretch. Not now in use. See Pelting, and Paltry. *Huloet.*

Pe'lting.† *adj.* This word in Shakspeare signifies, I know not why, mean; paltry; pitiful. Dr. Johnson.—I have in the etymology of *paltry*, shewn whence *pelting* has this signification. Nor is the word peculiar to Shakspeare. It is used by writers before and after him; and appears to have been common.

They shall not suffer, that any of these light wanderers in markets, and *pelting* sellers, which carry about and sell pinnes, points, and other small trifles, whom they call pedlars, to set out theyr wares to sale, either in the church-yeardes, or in the porches of churches.
Booke of Certaine Canons, &c. (1571,) C. ii. b.

Could great men thunder, Jove could ne'er be quiet;
For every *pelting* petty officer
Would use his heaven for thunder.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

Fogs — falling in the land,
Have every *pelting* river made so proud,
That they have overborne their continents.
Shakspeare, Mid. S. N. Dream.

They from sheepcotes and poor *pelting* villages
Enforce their charity. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

A tenement or *pelting* farm. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Penny-pot poets are such *pelting* thieves.
Beaum. and Fl. Bl. Brother.

Abused and baffled by every *pelting* paultry lust.
Hammond, Works, iv. 562.

Pe'lting.* *n. s.* [from *To pelt.*] Assault; violence.

Poor naked wretches wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the *pelting* of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads, and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you!
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Pe'ltry.* *n. s.* [*peltrie*, old Fr.] Furs or skins in general.

The profits of a little traffick he drove in *peltry*. *Smollet.*

PELVIS. *n. s.* [Latin.] The lower part of the belly.

PEN.† *n. s.* [*penna*, Latin.]

1. An instrument of writing.

Never durst poet touch a *pen* to write,
Until his ink were temper'd with love's sighs. *Shakspeare.*

Eternal deities!
Who write whatever time shall bring to pass,
With *pens* of adamant on plates of brass. *Dryden.*

He takes the papers, lays them down again;
And, with unwilling fingers, tries the *pen*. *Dryden.*

He remembers not that he took off *pen* from paper till he had done. *Fell.*

I can, by designing the letters, tell what new idea it shall exhibit the next moment, barely by drawing my *pen* over it, which will neither appear, if my hands stand still; or though I move my *pen*, if my eyes be shut. *Locke.*

2. Feather. [*penne*, old French. Old also, in this sense, in our own language; and still so used in the north of England. Wicliffe employs it.]

The *pens* that did his pinions bind,
Were like main-yards with flying canvas lin'd. *Spenser.*

The proud peacock, overcharg'd with *pens*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

3. Wing; though even here it may mean *feather*.

Feather'd soon and fledg'd,
They summ'd their *pens*; and, soaring the air sublime,
With clang despis'd the ground. *Milton, P. L.*

4. [From pennan, Saxon.] A small inclosure; a coop.

My father stole two geese out of a *pen*. *Shakspeare.*

The cook was ordered to dress capons for supper, and take the best in the *pen*. *L'Estrange.*

She in *pens* his flocks will fold. *Dryden, Hor.*

Ducks in thy ponds, and chickens in thy *pens*,
And be thy turkeys numerous as thy hens. *King.*

To Pen.† *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *pent*. [pennan and pynban, Saxon; which Serenius would derive from the Su. Goth. *pinne*, "clavus ligneus, q. d. ejusmodi clavis circumsepire."]

1. To coop; to shut up; to incage; to imprison in a narrow place.

Away with her, and *pen* her up. *Shakspeare.*

My heavy son
Private in his chamber *pens* himself. *Shakspeare.*

The plaister alone would *pen* the humour already contained in the part, and forbid new humour. *Bacon.*

Their armour help'd their harm, crush'd in and bruis'd,
Into their substance *pent*. *Milton, P. L.*

As when a prowling wolf
Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey
Watching where shepherds *pen* their flocks at eve
In hurdled cotes, amid the field secure,
Leaps o'er the fence with ease into the fold. *Milton, P. L.*

The glass, wherein it is *penned* up, hinders it to deliver itself by an expansion of its parts. *Boyle.*

The prevention of mischief is prescribed by the Jewish custom; they *pen* up their daughters, and permit them to be acquainted with none. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Ah! that your bus'ness had been mine,
To *pen* the sheep. *Dryden.*

2. [from the noun; pret. and part. pass. *penned.*] To write. It probably meant at first only the manual exercise of the pen, or mechanical part of writing; but it has been long used with relation to the style or composition.

For prey these shepherds two he took,
Whose mental stiff he knew he could not bend
With hearsay pictures, or a window look,
With one good dance or letter finely *penn'd*. *Sidney.*

I would be loth to cast away my speech; for, besides that it is excellently well *penn'd*, I have taken great pains to con it.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

A sentence spoken by him in English, and *penned* out of his mouth by four good secretaries, for trial of our orthography, was set down by them. *Camden, Rem.*

He frequented sermons, and *penned* notes with his own hand.
Hayward, Edw. VI.

The precepts *penned*, or preached by the holy Apostles, were as divine and as perpetual in respect of obligation. *White.*

The digesting my thoughts into order, and the setting them down in writing was necessary; for without such strict examination, as the *penning* them affords, they would have been disjointed and roving ones. *Digby on the Soul.*

Almost condemn'd, he mov'd the judges thus:
Hear, but instead of me, my Oedipus;
The judges hearing with applause, at the end
Freed him, and said, no fool such lines had *penn'd*. *Denham.*

Gentlemen should extempore, or after a little meditation, speak to some subject without *penning* of any thing. *Locke.*

Should I publish the praises that are so well *penned*, they would do honour to the persons who write them. *Addison.*

Twenty fools I never saw
Come with petitions fairly *penn'd*,
Desiring I should stand their friend. *Swift.*

PE'NAL. *adj.* [*penal*, Fr. from *pœna*, Lat.]

1. Denouncing punishment; enacting punishment.

Gratitude plants such generosity in the heart of man, as shall more effectually incline him to what is brave and becoming than the terrour of any *penal* law. *South.*

2. Used for the purposes of punishment; vindictive.

Adamantine chains and *penal* fire. *Milton, P. L.*

PENA'LITY. *n. s.* [*penalité*, old French.] Liableness to punishment; condemnation to punishment.

Many of the ancients denied the Antipodes, and some unto the *penality* of contrary affirmations; but the experience of navigation, can now assert them beyond all dubitation. *Brown.*

PE'NALTY. *n. s.* [from *penalité*, old French.]

1. Punishment; censure; judicial infliction.

Political power is a right of making laws with *penalties* of death, and consequently all less *penalties*, for preserving property, and employing the force of the community in the execution of laws. *Locke.*

Beneath her footstool, science groans in chains,
And wit dreads exile, *penalties*, and pains. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. Forfeiture upon non-performance.

Lend this money, not as to thy friend,
But lend it rather to thine enemy,
Who, if he break, thou may'st with better face
Exact the *penalty*. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

PE'NANCE. † *n. s.* [*penance*, *peneance*, old French; for *penitence*.]

1. Infliction either publick or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin.

And bitter *Penance*, with an iron whip,
Was wont him once to disple every day. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Mew her up,
And make her bear the *penance* of her tongue. *Shakspeare.*

No penitentiary, though he enjoined him never so straight *penance* to expiate his first offence, would have counselled him to have given over pursuit of his right. *Bacon.*

The scourge
Inexorable, and the torturing hour
Calls us to *penance*. *Milton, P. L.*

A Lorain surgeon, who whipped the naked part with a great rod of nettles till all over blistered, persuaded him to perform this *penance* in a sharp fit he had. *Temple.*

2. Repentance.

Seeking to bring forth worthy fruits of *penance*.
Commination, Comm. Prayer.

PENCE. *n. s.* The plural of *penny*; formed from *pennies*, by a contraction usual in the rapidity of colloquial speech.

The same servant found one of his fellow servants, which owed him an hundred *pence*, and took him by the throat. *St. Matthew.*

PE'NCIL. † *n. s.* [*penicillum*, Latin.]

1. A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours.

The Indians will perfectly represent in feathers whatsoever they see drawn with *pencils*. *Heylin.*

Pencils can by one slight touch restore
Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryden.*

For thee the groves green liv'ries wear,
For thee the graces lead the dancing hours,
And nature's ready *pencil* paints the flow'rs. *Dryden.*

A sort of pictures there is, wherein the colours, as laid by the *pencil* on the table, mark out very odd figures. *Locke.*

The faithful *pencil* has design'd
Some bright idea of the master's mind,
Where a new world leaps out at his command,
And ready nature waits upon his hand. *Pope.*

2. A black lead pen, with which cut to a point they write without ink.

Mark with a pen or *pencil* the most considerable things in the book you desire to remember. *Watts.*

3. Any instrument of writing without ink.

4. A little flag or streamer. [*pennoncel*, old French.] Obsolete.

She made him wear a *pencell* of her sleve.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. v. 1043

To PE'NCIL. † *v. a.* [from the noun.] To paint.

Smooth forehead, like the table of high Jove,
Small *pencill'd* eyebrows, like two glorious rainbows.
Trag. of Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

Painting is almost the natural man;
For since dishonour trafficks with man's nature,
He is but outside: *pencill'd* figures are
Ev'n such as they give out. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

She shall see deeds of honour in their kind,
Which sometimes shew well, *pencill'd*.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

Pulse of all kinds diffus'd their od'rous pow'rs,
Where nature *pencils* butterflies on flow'rs. *Harte.*

PE'NDANT. *n. s.* [*pendant*, French.]

1. A jewel hanging in the ear.

The spirits —
Some thrid the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the *pendants* of her ear.
Pope, Rape of the Lock.

2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.

Unripe fruit, whose verdant stalks do cleave
Close to the tree, which grieves no less to leave
The smiling *pendant* which adorns her so,
And until Autumn, on the bough should grow. *Waller.*

3. A pendulum. Obsolete.

To make the same *pendant* go twice as fast as it did, or make every undulation of it in half the time it did, make the line, at which it hangs, double in geometrical proportion to the line at which it hanged before. *Digby on the Soul.*

4. A small flag in ships.

PE'NDENCE. *n. s.* [from *pendeo*, Lat.] Slopeness; inclination.

The Italians give the cover a graceful *pendance* or slopeness, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two shall serve for the elevation of the highest top or ridge from the lowest. *Wotton on Architecture.*

PE'NDENCY. *n. s.* [from *pendeo*, Latin.] Suspense; delay of decision.

The judge shall pronounce in the principal cause, nor can the appellant allege *pendency* of suit. *Ayliffe.*

PE'NDENT. *adj.* [*pendens*, Latin; some write *pendant*, from the French.]

1. Hanging.

Quaint in green she shall be loose enrob'd
With ribbons *pendant*, flaring about her head. *Shakspeare.*

I sometimes mournful verse indite, and sing
Of desperate lady near a purling stream,
Or lover *pendent* on a willow tree. *Philips.*

2. Jutting over.

A *pendent* rock,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,
And mock her eyes with air. *Shakspeare.*

3. Supported above the ground.

They brought, by wonderous art
Pontifical, a ridge of *pendent* rock
Over the vex'd abyss. *Milton, P. L.*

PE'NDICE. * See PENTICE.

PE'NDING. *adj.* [*pendente lite.*] Depending; remaining yet undecided.

A person, *pending* suit with the diocesan, shall be defended in the possession. *Ayliffe.*

PENDULO'SITY. } *n. s.* [from *pendulous.*] The state
PE'NDULOUSNESS. } of hanging; suspension.

His slender legs he encreased by riding, that is, the humours descended upon their *pendulosity*, having no support or suppedaneous stability. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PE'NDULOUS. † *adj.* [*pendulus*, Latin.]

1. Hanging; not supported below.

All the plagues, that in the pendulous air
Hang fated o'er men's faults, light on thy daughter.
Shakspeare.

Bellerophon's horse, fram'd of iron, and placed between two loadstones with wings expanded, hung pendulous in the air.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

The grinders are furnished with three roots, and in the upper jaw often four, because these are *pendulous*. *Ray.*

2. Doubtful; unsettled.

He expressly speaks of that immortality which is with God; and which far exceeds that *pendulous* (if I may so speak) and adventitious immortality, which Adam had in the earthly paradise: and he affirms that the protoplast, if he had retained and cherished the divine portion of the spirit given to him, should at length have attained such immortality.
Bp. Bull, Works, iii. 1094.

In a *pendulous* state of mind. *Atterbury, Serm.* iii. 273.

PE'NDULUM. *n. s.* [*pendulus*, Lat. *pendule*, Fr.] Any weight hung so as that it may easily swing backwards and forwards, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal time.

Upon the bench I will so handle 'em,
That the vibration of this *pendulum*
Shall make all taylors' yards of one
Unanimous opinion. *Hudibras.*

PE'NETRABLE. *adj.* [*penetrable*, Fr. *penetrabilis*, Latin.]

1. Such as may be pierced; such as may admit the entrance of another body.

Let him try thy dart,
And pierce his only *penetrable* part. *Dryden.*

2. Susceptive of moral or intellectual impression.

I am not made of stone,
But *penetrable* to your kind entreaties. *Shakspeare.*

Peace,
And let me wring your heart, for so I shall,
If it be made of *penetrable* stuff. *Shakspeare.*

PENETRABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *penetrable.*] Susceptibility of impression from another body.

There being no mean between *penetrability* and impenetrability, passivity and activity, they being contrary; therefore the infinite rarefaction of the one quality is the position of its contrary. *Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*

PE'NETRAIL. *n. s.* [*penetralia*, Latin.] Interiour parts. Not in use.

The heart resists purulent fumes, into whose *penetrails* to insinuate some time must be allowed. *Harvey.*

PE'NETRANCY. *n. s.* [from *penetrant.*] Power of entering or piercing.

The subtility, activity and *penetrancy* of its effluvia no obstacle can stop or repel, but they will make their way through all bodies. *Ray on the Creation.*

PE'NETRANT.† *adj.* [*penetrant*, Fr.]

1. Having the power to pierce or enter; sharp; subtile.

If the operation of these salts be in convenient glasses promoted by warmth, the ascending steams may easily be caught and reduced into a *penetrant* spirit. *Boyle.*

The food, mingled with some dissolvent juices, is evacuated into the intestines, where it is further subtilized and rendered so fluid and *penetrant*, that the finer part finds its way in at the streight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray.*

2. Having power to affect the mind.

A modest and friendly stile doth suit truth; it, like its author, doth usually reside (not in the rumbling wind, nor in the shaking earthquake, nor in the raging fire, but) in the small still voice: sounding in this, it is most audible, most *penetrant*, and most effectual. *Barrow, Serm.* 4. *on Tit.* iii. 2.

The learned writings of St. Austin, St. Hierom, &c. — [and] *penetrant* and powerful arguments.
Boyle, Style of H. Script. p. 188.

To PE'NETRATE.† *v. a.* [*penetro*, Lat. *penetrer*, French.]

1. To pierce; to enter beyond the surface; to make way into a body.

Thy groans
Did make wolves howl, and *penetrate* the breasts
Of ever-angry bears. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Marrow is, of all other oily substances, the most *penetrating*.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. To affect the mind.

3. To reach the meaning.

There shall we clearly see the uses of these things, which here were too subtile for us to *penetrate*. *Ray.*

To PE'NETRATE. *v. n.*

1. To make way.

Court virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate
Born where heav'n's influence scarce can *penetrate*:
Though the same sun with all diffusive rays
Smile in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,
We praise the stronger effort of his power,
And always set the gem above the flower. *Pope.*

2. To make way by the mind.

If we reached no farther than metaphor, we rather fancy than know, and have not yet *penetrated* into the inside and reality of the thing. *Locke.*

PENETRA'TION. *n. s.* [*penetration*, Fr. from *penetrate.*]

1. The act of entering into any body.

It warms
The universe, and to each inward part
With gentle *penetration* though unseen
Shoots invisible virtue even to the deep. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Mental entrance into any thing abstruse.

A *penetration* into the abstruse difficulties and depths of modern algebra and fluxions, is not worth the labour of those who design either of the three learned professions. *Watts.*

3. Acuteness; sagacity.

The proudest admirer of his own parts might consult with others, though of inferior capacity and *penetration*. *Watts.*

PE'NETRATIVE. *adj.* [from *penetrate.*]

1. Piercing; sharp; subtile.

Let not air be too gross, nor too *penetrative*, nor subject to any foggy noisomeness from fens. *Wotton.*

2. Acute; sagacious; discerning.

O thou, whose *penetrative* wisdom found
The south sea rocks and shelves, where thousands drown'd.
Swift, Miscell.

3. Having the power to impress the mind.

Would'st thou see
Thy master thus with pleacht arms, bending down
His corrigible neck, his face subdu'd
To *penetrative* shame? *Shakspeare.*

PE'NETRATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *penetrative.*] The quality of being penetrative.

PE'NGUIN.† *n. s.* [*anser magellanicus*, Lat.]

1. A bird. This bird was found with this name, as is supposed, by the first discoverers of America; and *penguin* signifying in Welsh a white head, and the head of this fowl being white, it has been imagined, that America was peopled from Wales; whence Hudibras: "British Indians nam'd from *penguins.*" Grew gives another account of the name, deriving it from *pinguis*, Lat. *fat*; but is, I believe, mistaken. "The *penguin* is so called from his extraordinary fatness: for though he be no higher than a large goose, yet he weighs sometimes sixteen pounds: his wings are extreme short and little, altogether unuseful for flight, but by the help whereof he swims very swiftly." Grew's Museum

The isle is three miles about, in which we saw abundance of *penguins*, in Welch *white-heads*, agreeable to their colour.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 12.

There are very many great lazy fowls upon and about this island, with great coal-black bodies, and very white heads, called *penguins*. *Terry, Voy. to the E. Ind.* (1655,) p. 26.

2. A fruit.

The *penguin* is very common in the West Indies, where the juice of its fruit is often put into punch, being of a sharp acid flavour: there is also a wine made of the juice of this fruit, but it will not keep good long. *Miller.*

PENI'NSULA. *n. s.* [Lat. *pene insula; peninsule,* Fr.] A piece of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined by a narrow neck to the main.

Aside of Milbrook lieth the *peninsula* of Inswork, on whose neckland standeth an ancient house. *Carew.*

Peni'nsulated.† *adj.* [from *peninsula.*] Almost surrounded by water.

The mountains, the river Neath, and its shady banks, form a beautiful back ground and contrast to the bold craggy shore, and the broken *peninsulated* knolls, which not unfrequently project from it. *Wyndham's Tour.*

PE'NITENCE.† } **PE'NITENCY.** } *n. s.* [*penitence,* Fr. *pœnitentia,* Lat.] Repentance; sorrow for crimes; contrition for sin, with amendment of life or change of the affections.

And there this short breath of mortality
I'll finish up in that repentant state,
Where not the allurements of earth's vanities
Can e'er o'ertake me; ——
Where *penitency,* not disturb'd, may grieve.
Tailor, Com. of the Hog hath lost his Pearl.

Death is deferr'd, and *penitence* has room
To mitigate, if not reverse the doom. *Dryden.*

Pe'nitent. *adj.* [*penitent,* Fr. *pœnitens,* Lat.] Repentant; contrite for sin; sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely amending life.

Much it joys me
To see you become so *penitent.* *Shakspeare.*

Nor in the land of their captivity
Humbled themselves, or *penitent* besought
The God of their forefathers. *Milton, P. R.*

Provoking God to raise them enemies;
From whom as oft he saves them *penitent.* *Milton, P. L.*

The proud he tam'd, the *penitent* he chear'd,
Nor to rebuke the rich offender fear'd,
His preaching much, but more his practice wrought
A living sermon of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

Pe'nitent. *n. s.*

1. One sorrowful for sin.

Concealed treasures shall be brought into use by the industry of converted *penitents,* whose carcases the impartial laws shall dedicate to the worms of the earth. *Bacon.*

The repentance, which is formed by a grateful sense of the divine goodness towards him, is resolved on while all the appetites are in their strength: the *penitent* conquers the temptations of sin in their full force. *Rogers.*

2. One under censures of the church, but admitted to penance.

The counterfeit Dionysius describes the practice of the church, that the catechumens and *penitents* were admitted to the lessons and psalms, and then excluded. *Stillingfleet.*

3. One under the direction of a confessor.

Penite'ntial. *adj.* [from *penitence.*] Expressing penitence; enjoined as penance.

I have done penance for contemning love,
Whose high imperious thoughts have punish'd me
With bitter fasts and *penitential* groans. *Shakspeare.*

Is it not strange, that a rational man should adore leeks and garlick, and shed *penitential* tears at the smell of a deified onion? *South.*

Penite'ntial. *n. s.* [*penitenciel,* Fr. *pœnitentiale,* low Lat.] A book directing the degrees of penance.

The *penitentials* or book of penance contained such matters [illegible]ated to the imposing of penance, and the reconciliation [illegible] person that suffered penance. *Ayliffe.*

[illegible]ntiary. *n. s.* [*penitencier,* Fr. *pœnitentiarius,* [illegible]t.]

1. One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance.

Upon the loss of Urbin, the duke's undoubted right, no *penitentiary,* though he had enjoined him never so straight penance to expiate his first offence, would have counselled him to have given over pursuit of his right, which he prosperously re-obtained. *Bacon.*

The great *penitentiary* with his counsellors prescribes the measure of penance. *Ayliffe.*

2. A penitent; one who does penance.

A prison restrained John Northampton's liberty, who, for abusing the same in his unruly mayoralty of London, was condemned hither as a perpetual *penitentiary.* *Carew.*

To maintain a painful fight against the law of sin, is the work of the *penitentiary.* *Hammond.*

3. The place where penance is enjoined. *Ainsworth.*

Penite'ntiary.* *adj.* Relating to the rules and measures of penance.

There needed no other *penitentiary* tax.
Bp. Bramhall, Schism Guarded, p. 152.

Pe'nitently. *adv.* [from *penitent.*] With repentance; with sorrow for sin; with contrition.

Pe'nknife. *n. s.* [*pen* and *knife.*] A knife used to cut pens.

Some schoolmen, fitter to guide *penknives* than swords, precisely stand upon it. *Bacon.*

We might as soon fell an oak with a *penknife.* *Holyday.*

Pe'nman.† *n. s.* [*pen* and *man.*]

1. One who professes the art of writing.

I shall speak of this master and accountant, [E. Powell,] not only as a dexterous *penman,* but also as a scholar very well versed in classical learning.
Massey, Orig. and Progr. of Letters, P. ii. p. 115.

2. An author; a writer.

And thou, the *pen-man* of my historic,
Prepare sad verse for my sad tragedie. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 604.

The four evangelists, within fifty years after our Saviour's death, consigned to writing that history, which had been published only by the apostles and disciples: the further consideration of these holy *penmen* will fall under another part of this discourse. *Addison on the Chr. Religion.*

The descriptions which the evangelists give, shew that both our blessed Lord and the holy *penmen* of his story were deeply affected. *Atterbury.*

Pe'nmanship.* *n. s.* [from *penman.*] The use of the pen; art of writing.

In 1664 he [Cocker] published his Guide to *penmanship.*
Massey, Orig. and Progr. of Letters, P. ii. p. 56.

Pe'nnached. *adj.* [*pennaché,* French.] Applied to flowers when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated and diversified neatly without any confusion. *Trevoux.*

Carefully protect from violent rain your *pennached* tulips, covering them with matrasses. *Evelyn.*

Pe'nnant. *n. s.* [*pennon,* Fr.]

1. A small flag, ensign or colours.

2. A tackle for hoisting things on board. *Ainsworth.*

Pe'nnated. *adj.* [*pennatus,* Lat.]

1. Winged.

2. *Pennated,* amongst botanists, are those leaves of plants as grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk; as those of ash and walnut-tree. *Quincy.*

Pe'nned.* *adj.* [from *pen.*] Winged; plumed. *Huloet.*

Pe'nner.† *n. s.* [from *pen.*]

1. A writer.

He talked to me a great deal of the declaration: — he told me, he was the *penner* of it.
Diary of Hen. Earl of Clarendon, (1688,) p. 219.

2. A penease. Ainsworth. So it is called in Scotland. Dr. Johnson. — And, it may be added, so it is found in our dictionaries more than a century before Ainsworth's.

PE'NNILESS.† *adj.* [from *penny.*] Moneyless; poor; wanting money.

The doors, for ever barred to the *pennyless* populace, seemed to open themselves at his producing a silver sixpence. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Hail, ticking! surest guardian of distress!
Beneath thy shelter *pennyless* I quaff
The cheerful cup! *Warton on Oxford Ale.*

PE'NNING.* *n. s.* [from *To pen.*] Written work; composition.

Read this challenge; mark but the *penning* of it. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

I may the better be encouraged to go on with my plain manner of *penning*, though it be unpolished. *Bryskett, Disc. of Civ. Life*, p. 99.

How shall he be thought wise, whose *penning* is thin and shallow? *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

PE'NNON.† *n. s.* [*pennon*, Fr.]

1. A small flag or colour.

Her yellow locks crisped like golden wire,
About her shoulders weren loosely shed,
And when the wind amongst them did inspire,
They waved like a *pennon* wide dispred. *Spenser.*
Harry sweeps through our land
With *pennons* painted in the blood of Harfleur. *Shakspeare.*
High on his pointed lance his *pennon* bore,
His Cretan fight, the conquer'd Minotaur. *Dryden.*

2. A pinion. [*penna*, Lat.] Perhaps peculiar to Milton.

All unawares
Fluttering his *pennons* vain, plumb down he drops
Ten thousand fathom deep. *Milton, P. L.* ii. 933.

PE'NNY. *n. s.* plural *pence.* [peniȝ, Sax.]

1. A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling: a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered, the copper halfpence and farthings being only *nummorum famuli*, a subordinate species of coin.

She sighs and shakes her empty shoes in vain,
No silver *penny* to reward her pain. *Dryden.*
One frugal on his birth-day fears to dine,
Does at a *penny*'s cost on herbs repine. *Dryden.*

2. Proverbially. A small sum.

You shall hear
The legions, now in Gallia, sooner landed
In our not fearing Britain, than have tidings
Of any *penny* tribute paid. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

We will not lend thee a *penny*. *Shakspeare.*

Because there is a latitude of gain in buying and selling, take not the utmost *penny* that is lawful, for although it be lawful, yet it is not safe. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

3. Money in general.

Pepper and Sabean incense take;
And with post-haste thy running markets make;
Be sure to turn the *penny*. *Dryden.*

It may be a contrivance of some printer, who hath a mind to make a *penny*. *Swift, Miscell.*

PENNYRO'YAL, or *pudding grass. n. s.* [*pulegium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

PE'NNYWEIGHT.† *n. s.* [*penny* and *weight.*] A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight. So called from the ancient silver penny being of this weight.

The Sevil piece of Eight is 1 ½ *pennyweight* in the pound worse than the English standard, weighs fourteen *pennyweight*, contains thirteen *pennyweight*, twenty-one grains and fifteen mites, of which there are twenty in the grain of sterling silver, and is in value forty-three English pence and eleven hundredths of a penny. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

PE'NNYWISE.† *adj.* [*penny* and *wise.*] Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on improper occasions.

Be not *pennywise*; riches have wings and fly away of themselves. *Bacon.*

Pennywise, pound-foolish! *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* Pref. p. 38.

PE'NNYWORTH. *n. s.* [*penny* and *worth.*]

1. As much as is bought for a penny.

2. Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money.

As for corn it is nothing natural, save only for barley and oats, and some places for rye; and therefore the larger *pennyworths* may be allowed to them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Pirates may make cheap *penn'worths* of their pillage,
And purchase friends. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

I say nothing to him, for he hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian, and you may come into court, and swear that I have a poor *pennyworth* of the English. *Shakspeare.*

Lucian affirms, that the souls of usurers after their death are translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain certain days for poor men to take their *pennyworths* out of their bones and sides by cudgel and spur. *Peacham.*

Though in purchases of church lands men have usually the cheapest *pennyworths*, yet they have not always the best bargains. *South.*

3. Something advantageously bought; a purchase got for less than it is worth.

For fame he pray'd, but let the event declare
He had no mighty *penn'worth* of his pray'r. *Dryden.*

4. A small quantity.

My friendship I distribute in *pennyworths* to those about me and who displease me least. *Swift.*

PE'NSILE. *adj.* [*pensilis*, Lat.]

1. Hanging; suspended.

Two trepidations; the one manifest and local, as of the bell when it is *pensile*; the other, secret of the minute parts. *Bacon.*

This ethereal space,
Yielding to earth and sea the middle place,
Anxious I ask you, how the *pensile* ball
Should never strive to rise, nor never fear to fall. *Prior.*

2. Supported above the ground.

The marble brought, erects the spacious dome,
Or forms the pillars long-extended rows,
On which the planted grove, and *pensile* garden, grows. *Prior.*

PE'NSILENESS.† *n. s.* [from *pensile.*] The state of hanging.

Wherein the *pensileness* of the earth, the pole of the north, and the finiteness or convexity of heaven, are manifestly touched. *Bacon on Learning*, B. I.

PE'NSION.† *n. s.* [*pension*, Fr.]

1. A payment of money; a rent. This is the primary meaning, which Dr. Johnson has overlooked; and has cited no earlier example of the word, under his violent definition of it, than that from Addison. It is also a sum of money paid to some churches in lieu of tithes.

He commanded to give to all that kept the city *pensions* and wages. *1 Esdr.* iv. 56.

Our Saviour rejects all such unwise and perverse traders, who will not exchange brittle glass for solid gold; — a small temporary *pension* for a vastly rich freehold. *Barrow*, vol. iii. S 15.

2. An allowance made to any one without an equivalent. In England it is generally understood to mean pay given to a state hireling for treason to his country. Dr. Johnson. — This definition extremely puzzled the great lexicographer himself, when it was proposed to bestow a *pension* on *him*, in the year 1762. See Boswell's Life of Johnson. And the candid biographer informs us, that Lord Lough-

borough told him, "the *pension* was granted to Johnson solely as the reward of his literary merit, without any stipulation whatever, or even tacit understanding that he should write for administration! — His definitions of *pension* and *pensioner*, partly founded on the satirical verses of Pope, which he quotes, may be generally true; and yet every body must allow, that there may be, and have been, instances of *pensions* given and received upon liberal and honourable terms." — Undoubtedly: and the true meaning of *pension*, in its secondary sense, (however a pension may be sometimes undeservedly accepted and bestowed,) is the allowance made as an acknowledgement for any eminent and distinguished services.

It would be very agreeable to her Majesty, if the *pension* of 5,000l. per ann. were continued and limited by act of parliament to the duke of Marlborough's posterity, for the more honourable support of their dignities, in like manner as his honours, and the honour and manor of Woodstock, and house of Blenheim, were already limited and settled. *Message of Q. Anne to the Commons, Jan.* 9th, 1706.

A charity bestowed on the education of her young subjects has more merit than a thousand *pensions* to those of a higher fortune. *Addison, Guardian.*

He has lived with the great without flattery and been a friend to men in power without *pensions*. *Pope.*

Chremes, for airy *pensions* of renown,
Devotes his service to the state, and crown. *Young.*

To PE'NSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support by an arbitrary allowance.

One might expect to see medals of France in the highest perfection, when there is a society *pensioned* and set apart for the designing of them. *Addison on Medals.*

The hero William, and the martyr Charles,
One knighted Blackmore, and one *pension'd* Quarles. *Pope.*

PE'NSIONARY. *adj.* [*pensionnaire*, Fr.] Maintained by pensions.

Scorn his household policies,
His silly plots and *pensionary* spies. *Donne.*

They were devoted by *pensionary* obligations to the olive. *Howell, Voc. For.*

PE'NSIONARY.* *n. s.* [*pensionarius*, low Lat.] One receiving a pension, or annual payment.

All parsons, vicars, *pensionaries*, prebendaries, and other beneficed men. *Injunct. by K. Edw. VI.* (1547.)

PE'NSIONER.† *n. s.* [from *pension*.]

1. One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another; a dependant.

Prices of things necessary for sustentation, grew excessive to the hurt of *pensioners*, soldiers, and all hired servants. *Camden.*

Hovering dreams,
The fickle *pensioners* of Morpheus' train. *Milton, Il Pens.*

Those persons whom he trusted with his greatest secret and greatest business, his charity, seldom had recourse to him, but he would make enquiry for new *pensioners*. *Fell.*

The rector is maintained by the perquisites of the curate's office, and therefore is a kind of *pensioner* to him. *Collier.*

2. A slave of state hired by a stipend to obey his master. See what Mr. Boswell has said under the second definition of PENSION.

In Britain's senate he a seat obtains,
And one more *pensioner* St. Stephen gains. *Pope.*

3. One of an order of students in the university of Cambridge.

About forty years since, forty pounds per annum for a commoner (or *pensioner*, as the term is at Cambridge,) was looked on as a sufficient maintenance. *Dean Pridcaux, Life and Lett.* (dat. 1715,) p. 196.

4. One of an honourable band of gentlemen, attendant upon the king; established in the sixteenth century, and still continued.

PE'NSIVE.† *adj.* [*pensif*, French; *pensivo*, Italian; from *penser*, Fr. *pynsd*, Su. Goth. to meditate. Serenius. Our word was at first *pensife*; and it was also written *pensative*. "Laodomie, his lustie wife, which for his love was *pensife*." Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4. See also Huloet's Dict. "He was very *pensative* to hear the follies that Don Quixote spake." Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix. i. 5.]

1. Sorrowfully thoughtful; sorrowful; mournfully serious; melancholy.

Think it still a good work, which they in their *pensive* care for the well bestowing of time account waste. *Hooker.*

Are you at leisure, holy father, —
— My leisure serves me, *pensive* daughter, now. *Shakspeare.*

Anxious cares the *pensive* nymph opprest,
And secret passions labour'd in her breast. *Pope.*

2. It is generally and properly used of persons; but Prior has applied it to things.

We at the sad approach of death shall know
The truth, which from these *pensive* numbers flow,
That we pursue false joy, and suffer real woe. *Prior.*

PE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *pensive*.] With melancholy; sorrowfully; with gloomy seriousness.

So fair a lady did I spy,
On herbs and flowers she walked *pensively*
Mild, but yet love she proudly did forsake. *Spenser.*

PE'NSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *pensive*.] Melancholy; sorrowfulness; gloomy seriousness.

Concerning the blessings of God, whether they tend unto this life or the life to come, there is great cause why we should delight more in giving thanks than in making requests for them, inasmuch as the one hath *pensiveness* and fear, the other always joy annexed. *Hooker.*

Would'st thou unlock the door
To cold despairs and gnawing *pensiveness*. *Herbert.*

PE'NSTOCK.* *n. s.* [*pen* and *stock*.] A sort of sluice, placed in the water of a mill-pond; a flood-gate.

PENT. part. pass. of *pen*. Shut up.

Cut my lace asunder,
That my *pent* heart may have some scope to beat. *Shakspeare.*

The son of Clarence have I *pent* up close. *Shakspeare.*

The soul pure fire, like ours, of equal force;
But *pent* in flesh, must issue by discourse. *Dryden.*

Pent up in Utica he vainly forms
A poor epitome of Roman greatness. *Addison, Cato.*

PENTACA'PSULAR. *adj.* [πέντε and *capsular*.] Having five cavities.

PE'NTACHORD. *n. s.* [πέντε and χορδή.] An instrument with five strings.

PENTAE'DROUS. *adj.* [πέντε and ἕδρα.] Having five sides.

The *pentaedrous* columnar coralloid bodies are composed of plates set lengthways, and passing from the surface to the axis. *Woodward on Fossils.*

PE'NTAGON. *n s.* [*pentagone*, Fr. πέντε and γωνία.] A figure with five angles.

I know of that famous piece at Capralora, cast by Baroccio into the form of a *pentagon* with a circle inscribed. *Wotton.*

PENTA'GONAL. *adj.* [from *pentagon*.] Quinquangular; having five angles.

The body being cut transversely, its surface appears like a net made up of *pentagonal* meshes, with a *pentagonal* star in each mesh. *Woodward on Fossils.*

PENTA'METER. *n. s.* [*pentametre*, Fr. *pentametrum*, Lat.] A Latin verse of five feet.

Mr. Distich may possibly play some *pentameters* upon us, but he shall be answered in Alexandrines. *Addison.*

PENTA'METER.* *adj.* Having five metrical feet.

Like Ovid's Fasti, in hexameter and *pentameter* verse. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

PENTA'NGULAR. *adj.* [πέντε and *angular.*] Five cornered.

His thick and bony scales stand in rows, so as to make the flesh almost *pentangular.* *Grew.*

PENTAPE'TALOUS. *adj* [πέντε and *petala,* Lat.] Having five petals or leaves.

PE'NTARCHY.* *n. s.* [πέντε and ἀρχὴ, Gr. *pentarchie,* Fr.] Government exercised by five.

My name is Appetitus, common servant to the *pentarchy* of the senses. *Brewer, Com. of Lingua,* (ed. 1657,) A. 3. S. 5.

Through the world I wander night and day,
To seeke my straggling senses;
In an angrye moode I met old Time,
With his *pentarchy* of tenses.
Old Mad Song, Percy's Rel. ii. iii. 17.

PE'NTASPAST. *n. s.* [*pentaspaste,* Fr. πέντε and σπάω.] An engine with five pullies. *Dict.*

PENTA'STICK. *n. s.* [πέντε and ϛίχος.] A composition consisting of five verses.

PE'NTASTYLE. *n. s.* [πέντε and ϛύλος.] In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns. *Dict.*

PE'NTATEUCH. *n. s.* [πέντε and τεῦχος; *pentateuque,* Fr.] The five books of Moses.

The author in the ensuing part of the *pentateuch* makes not unfrequent mention of the angels. *Bentley.*

PE'NTECOST.† *n. s.* [pentecoste, Saxon; πεντηκοστὴ, Gr. *pentecôte,* Fr.]

1. A feast among the Jews.

Pentecost signifies the fiftieth, because this feast was celebrated the fiftieth day after the sixteenth of Nisan, which was the second day of the feast of the passover: the Hebrews call it the feast of weeks, because it was kept seven weeks after the passover: they then offered the first fruits of the wheat harvest, which then was completed: it was instituted to oblige the Israelites to repair to the temple, there to acknowledge the Lord's dominion, and also to render thanks to God for the law he had given them from mount Sinai, on the fiftieth day after their coming out of Egypt. *Calmet.*

2. Whitsuntide.

'Tis since the nuptial of Lucentio,
Come *pentecost* as quickly as it will,
Some five-and-twenty years. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

PE'NTECOSTAL. *adj.* [from *pentecost.*] Belonging to Whitsuntide.

I have composed sundry collects, made up out of the church collects with some little variation; as the collects adventual, quadragesimal, paschal, or *pentecostal.* *Sanderson.*

PE'NTECOSTALS.* *n. s.* pl. Oblations formerly made at the feast of Pentecost by parishioners to their parish-priest, and sometimes by inferiour churches to the mother-church. See Cowel. A payment of this kind yet remains as a charge upon some particular churches.

PE'NTHOUSE. *n. s.* [*pent,* from *pente,* Fr. and *house.*] A shed hanging out aslope from the main wall.

This is the *penthouse* under which Lorenzo desired us to make a stand. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his *penthouse* lid. *Shakspeare.*

The Turks lurking under their *penthouse,* laboured with mattocks to dig up the foundation of the wall. *Knolles.*

Those defensive engines, made by the Romans into the form of *penthouses* to cover the assailants from the weapons of the besieged, would he presently batter in pieces with stones and blocks. *Wilkins.*

My *penthouse* eye-brows and my shaggy beard
Offend your sight; but these are manly signs. *Dryden.*

The chill rain
Drops from some *penthouse* on her wretched head. *Rowe.*

PE'NTICE.† *n. s.* [*appentir,* French; *pendice,* Italian. It is commonly supposed a corruption of *penthouse;* but perhaps *pentice* is the true word. It was also written *pendice,* after the Italian word.] A sloping roof.

Climes that fear the falling and lying of much snow, ought to provide more inclining *pentices.* *Wotton.*

And o'er their heads an iron *pendice* vast
They built by joining many a shield and targe.
Fairfax, Tass. xi. 33.

PE'NTILE. *n. s.* [*pent* and *tile.*] A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof: they are often called pantiles.

Pentiles are thirteen inches long, with a button to hang on the laths; they are hollow and circular. *Moxon.*

PENT *up. part. adj.* [*pent,* from *pen,* and *up.*] Shut up.

Close *pent up* guilts
Rive your concealing continents. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

PENU'LTIMATE. *adj.* [*penultimus,* Lat.] Last but one.

PENU'MBRA. *n. s.* [*pene* and *umbra,* Latin.] An imperfect shadow; that part of the shadow which is half light.

The breadth of this image answered to the sun's diameter, and was about two inches and the eighth part of an inch, including the *penumbra.* *Newton.*

PENU'RIOUS.† *adj.* [from *penuria,* Latin.]

1. Niggardly; sparing; not liberal; sordidly mean.

As a grudging master,
As a *penurious* niggard of his wealth. *Milton, Comus.*

What more can our *penurious* reason grant
To the large whale, or castled elephant? *Prior.*

2. Scant; not plentiful.

I have but little gold of late, brave Timon,
The want whereof doth daily make revolt
In my *penurious* hand. *Shakspeare, Timon of Athens.*

PENU'RIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *penurious.*] Sparingly; not plentifully.

The place is most *penuriously* empty of all other good outsides. *B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.*

PENU'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *penurious*]

1. Niggardliness; parsimony.

If we consider the infinite industry and *penuriousness* of that people, it is no wonder that, notwithstanding they furnish as great taxes as their neighbours, they make a better figure. *Addison.*

2. Scantiness; not plenty.

PE'NURY. *n. s.* [*penuria,* Lat.] Poverty; indigence.

The *penury* of the ecclesiastical estate. *Hooker.*

Who can perfectly declare
The wondrous cradle of thy infancy?
When thy great mother Venus first thee bare,
Begot of plenty and of *penury.* *Spenser.*

Sometimes am I king;
Then treason makes me wish myself a beggar;
And so I am: then crushing *penury*
Persuades me, I was better when a king;
Then I am king'd again. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

All innocent they were exposed to hardship and *penury,* which, without you, they could never have escaped. *Sprat.*

Let them not still be obstinately blind,
Still to divert the good design'd,
Or with malignant *penury*
To starve the royal virtues of his mind. *Dryden.*

May they not justly to our climes upbraid
Shortness of night, and *penury* of shade. *Prior*

PE'ON.* *n. s.* In India a foot-soldier; one employed also as a servant or attendant. The original word is said to be *peadah.* The corruption, *peon,* has passed into the French language; and signifies a common man in the game of chess. See PAWN.

Little boys, or *peunes*, who, for four-pice a day, are ready to run, go errands, or the like. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 45.

PE'ONY. *n. s.* [*pæonia*, Latin.] A flower. *Miller.*

A physician had often tried the *peony* root unseasonably gathered without success; but having gathered it when the decreasing moon passes under Aries, and tied the slit root about the necks of his patients, he had freed more than one from epileptical fits. *Boyle.*

PE'OPLE. *n. s.* [*peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.]

1. A nation; those who compose a community. In this sense is read *peoples*.

Prophesy again before many *peoples* and nations and tongues. *Rev.* x. 11.

Ants are a *people* not strong, yet they prepare their meat in summer. *Prov.* xxx. 25.

What is the city but the *people*?
True, the *people* are the city. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. The vulgar.

I must like beasts or common *people* die,
Unless you write my elegy. *Cowley.*

The knowing artist may
Judge better than the *people*, but a play
Made for delight,
If you approve it not, has no excuse. *Waller.*

3. The commonalty; not the princes or nobles.

Of late
When corn was given gratis, you repin'd,
Scandal'd the suppliants; for the *people*, call'd them
Time-pleasers, flatterers. *Shakspeare.*

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favour,
And strive to gain his pardon from the *people*. *Addison.*

4. Persons of a particular class.

If a man temper his actions to content every combination of *people*, the musick will be the fuller. *Bacon.*

A small red flower in the stubble fields country *people* call the wincopipe. *Bacon.*

5. Men, or persons in general. In this sense, the word people is used indefinitely, like *on* in French.

The frogs petitioning for a king, bids *people* have a care of struggling with heaven. *L'Estrange.*

People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large interest. *Swift, Miscell.*

Watery liquor will keep an animal from starving by diluting the fluids; for *people* have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

People in adversity should preserve laudable customs. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

To PE'OPLE. *v. a.* [*peupler*, French.] To stock with inhabitants.

Suppose that Brute, or whosoever else that first *peopled* this island, had arrived upon Thames, and called the island after his name Britannia. *Ralegh, Hist.*

He would not be alone, who all things can;
But *peopled* heaven with angels, earth with man. *Dryden.*

Beauty a monarch is,
Which kingly power magnificently proves
By crouds of slaves, and *peopled* empire loves. *Dryden.*

A *peopled* city made a desert place. *Dryden.*

Imperious death directs his ebon lance;
Peoples great Henry's tombs, and leads up Holbein's dance. *Prior.*

PE'OPLISH.* *adj.* [from *people*.] Vulgar. Not in use.

Rudenesse, and *peplishe* appetite. *Chaucer, Tr. and Cress.* iv. 1677.

PEPA'STICKS. *n. s.* [πεπαίνω.] Medicines which are good to help the rawness of the stomach and digest crudities. *Dict.*

PE'PPER.† *n. s.* [peppoꞃ, Saxon; *pipre*, Latin; *poivre*, French.] An aromatick pungent spice.

We have three kinds of *pepper*; the black, the white, and the long, which are three different fruits produced by three distinct plants: black *pepper* is a dried fruit of the size of a vetch, and roundish, but rather of a deep brown than a black colour: with this we are supplied from Java, Malabar, and Sumatra, and the plant has the same heat and fiery taste that we find in the *pepper*: white *pepper* is commonly factitious, and prepared from the black by taking off the outer bark, but there is a rarer sort, which is a genuine fruit naturally white: long *pepper* is a fruit gathered while unripe and dried, of an inch, or an inch and a half in length, and of the thickness of a large goose quill. *Hill.*

Scatter o'er the blooms the pungent dust
Of *pepper*, fatal to the frosty tribe. *Thomson, Spring.*

To PE'PPER.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sprinkle with pepper.

Note the lining of the royall robe,
Its powder'd ermine, *pepper'd* too with stings,
That, like a nettle, make the wearer rub.
Davies, Wit's Pilgrimage, sign. S. 4. b.

Of praise a mere glutton, he swallow'd what came;
And the puff of a dunce he mistook it for fame;
Till his relish grown callous, almost to disease,
Who *pepper'd* the highest was surest to please.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

2. To beat; to mangle with shot or blows.

I have *peppered* two of them; two I have paid, two rogues in buckram suits. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Thou art hurt.—I am *pepper'd*;
I was i' the midst of all, and bang'd of all hands;
They made an anvil of my head; it rings yet;
Never so thresh'd: do you call this fame?
Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Lieut.

PE'PPERBOX. *n. s.* [*pepper* and *box*.] A box for holding pepper.

I will not take the leacher; he cannot creep into a halfpenny purse nor into a *pepperbox*. *Shakspeare.*

PE'PPER-CAKE.* See PEPPER-GINGERBREAD.

PE'PPERCORN. *n. s.* [*pepper* and *corn*.] Any thing of inconsiderable value.

Our performances, though dues, are like those *peppercorns* which freeholders pay their landlord to acknowledge that they hold all from him. *Boyle.*

Folks from mud-wall'd tenement
Bring landlords *peppercorn* for rent. *Prior.*

PE'PPER-GINGERBREAD.* *n. s.* What is now called *spice-gingerbread*; and in the north *pepper-cake*.

Swear me, Kate, like a lady as thou art,
A good mouth-filling oath; and leave in sooth,
And such protest of *pepper-gingerbread*,
To velvet-guards and Sunday citizens. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. I.

PE'PPERING.* *adj.* [from *pepper*.] Hot; fiery; angry.

I resented highly that he [lord Lansdown] should complain of me before he spoke to me. I sent him a *peppering* letter; and would not summon him by a note, as I did the rest; nor ever will have any thing to say to him, till he begs my pardon. *Swift, Journ.* 1711.

PE'PPERMINT. *n. s.* [*pepper* and *mint*; *piperitis*.] Mint eminently hot.

PE'PPERWORT. *n. s.* [*pepper* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller.*

PE'PTICK. *adj.* [πεπτικός.] What helps digestion. *Ainsworth.*

*PER SE.** *adv.* [Latin.] By himself, herself, or itself abstractedly. See also *A per se*, under the twelfth sense of *A*.

They say he is a very man *per se*,
And stands alone. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

PERACU'TE. *n. s.* [*peracutus*, Lat.] Very sharp; very violent.

Malign, continual *peracute* fevers, after most dangerous attacks, suddenly remit of the ardent heat. *Harvey.*

PERADVE'NTURE. *adv.* [*par adventure*, Fr.]

1. Perhaps; may be; by chance.

That wherein they might not be like unto either, was such *peradventure* as had been no whit less unlawful. *Hooker.*

As you return, visit my house; let our old acquaintance be renew'd; peradventure I will with you to court. *Shakespeare.*

What peradventure may appear very full to me, may appear very crude and maimed to a stranger. *Digby.*

2. Doubt; question. It is sometimes used as a noun, but not gracefully nor properly.

Though men's persons ought not to be hated, yet without all *peradventure* their practices justly may. *South.*

To PE'RAGRATE. *v. a.* [*peragro*, Lat.] To wander over; to ramble through. *Dict.*

PERAGRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *peragrate.*] The act of passing through any state or space.

A month of *peragration* is the time of the moon's revolution from any part of the zodiac unto the same again, and this containeth but twenty-seven days and eight hours. *Brown.*

The moon has two accounts which are her months or years of revolution; one her periodic month, or month of *peragration*, which chiefly respects her own proper motion or place in the zodiack, by which she like the sun performs her revolution round the zodiack from any one point to the same again. *Holder on Time.*

To PERA'MBULATE. *v. a.* [*perambulo*, Lat.]

1. To walk through.

2. To survey, by passing through.

Persons the lord deputy should nominate to view and *perambulate* Irish territories, and thereupon to divide and limit the same. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. To visit the boundaries of the parish.

PERAMBULA'TION.✝ *n. s.* [from *perambulate.*]

1. The act of passing through or wandering over.

The duke looked still for the coming back of the Armada, even when they were wandering and making their *perambulation* of the northern seas. *Bacon.*

2. A travelling survey.

France is a square of five hundred and fifty miles traverse, thronging with such multitudes, that the general calcul, made in the last *perambulation*, exceeded eighteen millions. *Howell.*

3. A district; limit of jurisdiction.

It might in point of conscience be demanded, by what authority a private person can extend a personal correction beyond the persons and bounds of his own *perambulation?* *Holyday.*

4. Survey of the bounds of the parish annually performed.

An exhortation to be spoken to such parishes, where they use their *perambulation* in rogation-week, for the oversight of their bounds, and limits of their town. *Homilies, Rogat. Week.*

PERA'MBULATOR.✱ *n. s.* [from *perambulate.*] A wheel for measuring roads.

The method of doing this, is either with an instrument and chain, or else with a *perambulator* or measuring wheel. *Alingham on Maps*, § 5.

PERCA'SE. *adv.* [*par* and *case.*] Perchance; perhaps. Not used.

A virtuous man will be virtuous in solitudine, and not only in theatro, though *percase* it will be more strong by glory and fame, as an heat which is doubled by reflexion. *Bacon.*

PE'RCEANT. *adj.* [*perçant*, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating. Obsolete.

Wonderous quick and *perceant* was his spright
As eagle's eyes, that can behold the sun. *Spenser.*

PERCEI'VABLE. *adj.* [from *perceive.*] Perceptible; such as falls under perception.

The body, though it really moves, yet not changing *perceivable* distance with some other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our own minds will follow one another, seems to stand still; as the hands of clocks. *Locke.*

That which we perceive when we see figure, as *perceivable* by sight, is nothing but the termination of colour. *Locke.*

PERCEI'VABLY. *adv.* [from *perceivable.*] In such a manner as may be observed or known.

PERCEI'VER.✱ *n. s.* [from *perceive.*] One who perceives or observes,

Which estimation they have gained among weak *perceivers.* *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

PERCEI'VANCE.✱ *n. s.* [from *perceive.*] Power of perceiving.

The senses, and common *perceivance*, might carry this message to the soul within, that it is neither easeful, profitable, nor praiseworthy, in this life to do evil. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B.* 2.

Hast thou any *perceivance* of these things, and do they make any impression upon thy mind? *Transl. of Boetius, Oxf.* (1674,) p. 13.

To PERCEI'VE. *v. a.* [*percipio*, Lat.]

1. To discover by some sensible effects.

Consider,
When you above *perceive* me like a crow,
That it is place which lessens and sets off. *Shakspeare.*

2. To know; to observe.

Jesus *perceived* in his spirit, that they so reasoned within themselves. *St. Mark*, ii. 8.

His sons come to honour, and he knoweth it not; and they are brought low, but he *perceiveth* it not. *Job*, xiv. 21.

Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and *perceive* it by our own understandings, we are still in the dark. *Locke.*

How do they come to know that themselves think, when they themselves do not *perceive* it. *Locke.*

3. To be affected by.

The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the air here below. *Bacon.*

PERCEPTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *perceptible.*]

1. The state of being an object of the senses or mind; the state of being perceptible.

2. Perception; the power of perceiving. Not proper.

The illumination is not so bright and fulgent, as to obscure or extinguish all *perceptibility* of the reason. *More.*

PERCE'PTIBLE.✝ *adj.* [*perceptible*, Fr. *perceptus*, Latin.]

1. Such as may be known or observed.

No sound is produced but with a *perceptible* blast of the air, and with some resistance of the air strucken. *Bacon.*

When I think, remember or abstract; these intrinsick operations of my mind are not *perceptible* by my sight, hearing, taste, smell, or feeling. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

It perceives them immediately, as being immediately objected to and *perceptible* to the sense; as I perceive the sun by my sight. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

In the anatomy of the mind, as of the body, more good will accrue to mankind by attending to the large, open and *perceptible* parts, than by studying too much finer nerves. *Pope.*

2. Capable of perception.

The soul, when separated from the body, becomes more *perceptible* of happiness or misery. *Bp. Greene, Four Last Things*, p. 6.

PERCE'PTIBLY. *adv.* [from *perceptible.*] In such a manner as may be perceived.

The woman decays *perceptibly* every week. *Pope.*

PERCE'PTION. *n. s.* [*perception*, Fr. *perceptio*, Lat.]

1. The power of perceiving; knowledge; consciousness.

Matter hath no life nor *perception*, and is not conscious of its own existence. *Bentley, Serm.*

Perception is that act of the mind, or rather a passion or impression, whereby the mind becomes conscious of any thing; as when I feel hunger, thirst, cold, or heat. *Watts.*

2. The act of perceiving; observation.

3. Notion; idea.

By the inventors, and their followers that would seem not to come too short of the *perceptions* of the leaders, they are magnified. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

4. The state of being affected by something.

Great mountains have a *perception* of the disposition of the air to tempests sooner than the vallies below; and therefore they say in Wales, when certain hills have their night caps on, they mean mischief. *Bacon.*

This experiment discovereth *perception* in plants to move towards that which should comfort them, though at a distance. *Bacon.*

PERCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [*perceptus*, Lat.] Having the power of perceiving.

There is a difficulty that pincheth: the soul is awake and sollicited by external motions, for some of them reach the *perceptive* region in the most silent repose and obscurity of night: what is it then that prevents our sensations? *Glanville.*

Whatever the least real point of the essence of the *perceptive* part of the soul does perceive, every real point of the *perceptive* must perceive at once. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

Percepti'vity. † *n. s.* [from *perceptive.*] The power of perception or thinking. *Locke.*

When the body is quite wearied out, consciousness and *perceptivity* do not leave the soul. *A. Baxter on the Soul,* (1737,) i. 352.

Although there be the difference of life and *perceptivity* between the animal and the plant, it is a difference which enters not into the account. *Paley, Nat. Theol.* ch. 4. § 2.

Perch. *n. s.* [*perca*, Lat. *perche*, Fr. πέρκη, Gr. from πέρκος, *tacheté de noir.* Morin.] See Pearch.

A fish of prey, that, like the pike and trout, carries his teeth in his mouth, he dare venture to kill and destroy several other kinds of fish: he has a hooked or hog back, which is armed with stiff bristles, and all his skin armed with thick hard scales, and hath two fins on his back: he spawns but once a year, and is held very nutritive. *Walton, Angler.*

PERCH. *n. s.*

1. A measure of five yards and a half; a pole. [*pertica*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.]

2. Something on which birds roost or sit. [*perche*, French.]

For the narrow *perch* I cannot ride. *Dryden.*

To **Perch.** *v. n.* [*percher*, Fr. from the noun.] To sit or roost as a bird.

He *percheth* on some branch thereby,
To weather him and his moist wings to dry. *Spenser.*

The world is grown so bad,
That wrens make prey, where eagles dare not *perch.* *Shakspeare.*

The morning muses *perch* like birds, and sing
Among his branches. *Crashaw.*

Let owls keep close within the tree, and not *perch* upon the upper boughs. *South.*

They wing'd their flight aloft, then stooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree, that bears the golden bough. *Dryden.*

Glory like the dazzling eagle stood
Perch'd on my beaver: in the Granick flood,
When Fortune's self my standard trembling bore,
And the pale fates stood frighted on the shore. *Lee.*

Hosts of birds that wing the liquid air,
Perch'd in the boughs, had nightly lodging there. *Dryden.*

To **Perch.** *v. a.* To place on a perch.

It would be notoriously perceptible, if you could *perch* yourself as a bird on the top of some high steeple. *More.*

As evening dragon came,
Assailant on the *perched* roosts,
And nests in order rang'd
Of tame villatick fowl. *Milton, S. A.*

Percha'nce. *adv.* [*per* and *chance.*] Perhaps; peradventure.

How long within this wood intend you stay? —
— *Perchance* till after Theseus' wedding day. *Shakspeare.*

Finding him by nature little studious, she chose rather to endue him with ornaments of youth; as dancing and fencing, not without aim then *perchance* at a courtier's life *Wotton.*

Only Smithfield ballad *perchance* to embalm the memory of the other. *L'Estrange.*

Pe'rchers. *n. s.* Paris candles used in England in ancient times; also the larger sort of wax candles, which were usually set upon the altars. *Bailey.*

Perci'pient. *adj.* [*percipiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having the power of perception.

No article of religion hath credibility enough for them; yet these cautious and quicksighted gentlemen can wink and swallow this sottish opinion about *percipient* atoms. *Bentley.*

Sensation and perception are not inherent in matter as such; for if it were so, every stock or stone would be a *percipient* and rational creature. *Bentley.*

Perci'pient. *n. s.* One that has the power of perceiving.

The soul is the sole *percipient*, which hath animadversion and sense properly so called, and the body is only the receiver of corporeal impressions. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Nothing in the extended *percipient* perceives the whole, but only part. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

Perclo'se. *n. s.* [*per* and *close.*] Conclusion; last part. Obsolete.

By the *perclose* of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such an one as travelleth in fear of revengement. *Ralegh.*

To **PE'RCOLATE.** *v. a.* [*percolo*, Lat.] To strain through.

The evidences of fact are *percolated* through a vast period of ages. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind*

Percola'tion. *n. s.* [from *percolate.*] The act of straining; purification or separation by straining.

Experiments touching the straining and passing of bodies one through another, they call *percolation.* *Bacon.*

Water passing through the veins of the earth is rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by any *percolations* we can make, but the saline particles will pass through a tenfold filtre. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **PERCU'SS.** † *v. a.* [*percussus*, Lat.] To strike.

Flame *percussed* by air giveth a noise; as in blowing of the fire by bellows; and so likewise flame *percussing* the air strongly. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

We do love to cherish lofty spirits,
Such as *percuss* the earth, and bound
With an erected countenance to the clouds. *Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.*

Percu'ssion. *n. s.* [*percussio*, Lat. *percussion*, Fr.]

1. The act of striking; stroke.

With thy grim looks, and
The thunder-like *percussion* of thy sounds,
Thou mad'st thine enemies shake. *Shakspeare.*

The *percussion* of the greater quantity of air is produced by the greatness of the body percussing. *Bacon.*

Some note, that the times when the stroke or *percussion* of an envious eye doth most hurt are, when the party envied is beheld in glory. *Bacon, Ess.*

The vibrations or tremors excited in the air by *percussion*, continue a little time to move from the place of *percussion* in concentric spheres to great distances. *Newton, Opt.*

Marbles taught him *percussion* and the laws of motion, and tops the centrifugal motion. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Effect of sound in the ear.

In double rhymes the *percussion* is stronger. *Rymer.*

Percu'tient. *n. s.* [*percutiens*, Lat.] Striking; having the power to strike.

Inequality of sounds is accidental, either from the roughness or obliquity of the passage, or from the doubling of the *percutient.* *Bacon.*

Perdi'tion. *n. s.* [*perditio*, Lat. *perdition*, Fr.]

1. Destruction; ruin; death.

Upon tidings now arrived, importing the meer *perdition* of the Turkish fleet, every man puts himself in triumph. *Shakspeare.*

We took ourselves for free men, seeing there was no danger of our utter *perdition*, and lived most joyfully; going abroad, and seeing what was to be seen. *Bacon.*

Quick let us part! *Perdition's* in thy presence,
And horror dwells about thee! *Addison, Cato.*

2. Loss.

There's no soul lost,
Nay not so much perdition as an hair
Betid to any creature in the vessel —
Which thou saw'st sink. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

3. Eternal death.

As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of knowledge, all men's salvation and some men's endless *perdition* are things so opposite, that whoever doth affirm the one, must necessarily deny the other. *Hooker.*

Men once fallen away from undoubted truth, do after wander for ever more in vices unknown, and daily travel towards their eternal *perdition.* *Ralegh, Hist.*

PE'RDU.† *adv.* [This word comes from the French *perdu*, or forlorn hope, *enfans perdu*, advanced centinel. It is used also as a substantive and adjective. The accent is indifferently on either syllable.] Close; in ambush.

Few minutes he had laid in *perdue*,
To guard his desp'rate avenue. *Hudibras.*

If a man is always upon his guard, and (as it were) stands *perdu* at his heart. *South, Serm.* vi. 455.

If God keep not the house and the city, in vain the builder builds, and the watchman wakes, and the centinel stands *perdu.* *Abp. Sancroft, Serm.* p. 84.

PE'RDU.* *n. s.* One who is placed in ambush, or on the watch.

Was this a face
To be expos'd against the warring winds?
——— to watch, poor *perdu!*
With this thin helm? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Another night would tire a *perdu*,
More than a wet furrow, or a great frost.
Davenant, Love and Honour.

PE'RDU.* *adj.* Employed on desperate purposes; accustomed to desperate purposes.

A *perdue* captain,
Full of my father's danger. *Beaum. and Fl. Loy. Subject.*

PE'RDULOUS. *adj.* [from *perdo*, Lat.] Lost; thrown away.

There may be some wandering *perdulous* wishes of known impossibilities; as a man who hath committed an offence, may wish he had not committed it: but to chuse efficaciously and impossibly, is as impossible as an impossibility.
Bramhall against Hobbes.

PE'RDURABLE. *adj.* [*perdurable*, Fr. *perduro*, Lat.] Lasting; long continued. A word not in use, nor accented according to analogy.

Confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of *perdurable* toughness. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

O *perdurable* shame; let's stab ourselves. *Shakspeare.*

The vigorous sweat
Doth lend the lively springs their *perdurable* heat. *Drayton.*

PE'RDURABLY. *adv.* [from *perdurable.*] Lastingly.

Why would he for the momentary trick,
Be *perdurably* fin'd? *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

PERDURA'TION. *n. s.* [*perduro*, Latin.] Long continuance. *Ainsworth.*

PE'RDY.* *adv.* [a corruption of the Fr. oath *par Dieu.*] A term of asseveration, frequent in our ancient poetry; certainly; verily; in truth. Obsolete.

That redcrosse knight, *perdie*, I never slew. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Perdy, your doors were lock'd, and you shut out.
Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

PE'REGAL. *adj.* [French.] Equal. Obsolete.

Whilom thou wast *peregal* to the best,
And wont to make the jolly shepherds glad;
With piping and dancing didst pass the rest. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

To **PE'REGRINATE.** *v. n.* [*peregrinus*, Lat.] To travel; to live in foreign countries. *Dict.*

PEREGRINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*peregrination*, old French.] Travel; abode in foreign countries.

It was agreed between them, what account he should give of his *peregrination* abroad. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

It is not amiss to observe the heads of doctrine, which the apostles agreed to publish in all their *peregrinations*. *Hammond.*

That we do not contend to have the earth pass for a paradise, we reckon it only as the land of our *peregrination*, and aspire after a better country. *Bentley.*

PE'REGRINATOR.* *n. s.* [from *peregrinate.*] A traveller.

He makes himself a great *peregrinator*, to satisfy his curiosity, or improve his knowledge in natural things.
Casaubon on Credulity, p. 66.

PE'REGRINE.† *adj.* [*peregrin*, old Fr. *peregrinus*, Lat.] Foreign; not native; not domestick.

A faucon *peregrine* seemed she. *Chaucer, Squ. Tale.*

The received opinion, that putrefaction is caused by cold or *peregrine* and preternatural heat, is but nugation.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

PEREGRI'NITY.* *n. s.* [*peregrinité*, old Fr.] Strangeness. Mr. Boswell says, that Dr. Johnson *coined* this word; and, upon being asked if it was an English one, he replied *no.* See his Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides. It is, however, an old English word; and, being inserted in the vocabulary of Cockeram, early in the seventeenth century, may be presumed to have been in use; but it is not worthy to be revived.

These people, sir, that Gerrard talks of, may have somewhat of a *peregrinity* in their dialect, which relation has augmented to a different language!
Johnson in Boswell's Tour, 2d edit. p. 140.

To **PERE'MPT.** *v. a.* [*peremptus*, Lat.] To kill; to crush. A law term.

Nor is it any objection, that the cause of appeal is *perempted* by the desertion of an appeal; because the office of the judge continues after such instance is *perempted.* *Ayliffe.*

PERE'MPTION. *n. s.* [*peremptio*, Lat. *peremption*, Fr.] Crush; extinction. Law term.

This *peremption* of instance was introduced in favour of the publick, lest suits should be rendered perpetual. *Ayliffe.*

PE'REMPTORILY. *adv.* [from *peremptory.*] Absolutely; positively; so as to cut off all farther debate.

Norfolk denies them *peremptorily.* *Daniel.*

Not to speak *peremptorily* or conclusively, touching the point of possibility, till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution. *Bacon, Holy War.*

Some organs are so *peremptorily* necessary, that the extinguishment of the spirits doth speedily follow, but yet so as there is an interim. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

In all conferences it was insisted *peremptorily*, that the king must yield to what power was required. *Clarendon.*

God's laws *peremptorily* injoin us, and the things therein implied do strictly oblige us to partake of the holy sacrament.
Kettlewell.

Some talk of letters before the deluge; but that is a matter of mere conjecture, and nothing can be *peremptorily* determined either the one way or the other. *Woodward.*

Never judge *peremptorily* on first appearances.
Richardson, Clarissa.

PE'REMPTORINESS. *n. s.* [from *peremptory.*] Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism.

Peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a magisterialness in matters of opinion; the other a positiveness in relating matters of fact. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Self-conceit and *peremptoriness* in a man's own opinion are not commonly reputed vices. *Tillotson.*

PE'REMPTORY. *adj.* [*peremptorius*, low Latin; *peremptoire*, Fr. from *peremptus*, killed.] Dogmatical: absolute; such as destroys all further expostulation.

If I entertaine
As *peremptorie* a desire, to levell with the plaine
A citie, where they loved to live; stand not betwixt my ire
And what it aimes at. *Chapman.*

As touching the apostle, wherein he was so resolute and *peremptory*, our Lord Jesus Christ made manifest unto him, even by intuitive revelation, wherein there was no possibility of errour. *Hooker.*

He may have fifty-six exceptions *peremptory* against the jurors; of which he shall shew no cause. *Spenser.*

To-morrow be in readiness to go;
Excuse it not for I am *peremptory*. *Shakspeare.*

Not death himself
In mortal fury is half so *peremptory*,
As we to keep this city. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Though the text and the doctrine run *peremptory* and absolute, whosoever denies Christ shall assuredly be denied by him; yet still there is a tacit condition, unless repentance intervene. *South.*

The more modest confess, that learning was to give us a fuller discovery of our ignorance, and to keep us from being *peremptory* and dogmatical in our determinations. *Collier.*

He would never talk in such a *peremptory* and discouraging manner, were he not assured that he was able to subdue the most powerful opposition against the doctrine which he taught. *Addison on the Chr. Religion.*

PERE'NNIAL.† *adj.* [*perennel*, old French; *perennis*, Lat.]

1. Lasting through the year.

If the quantity were precisely the same in these *perennial* fountains, the difficulty would be greater. *Cheyne.*

2. Perpetual; unceasing.

The matter wherewith these *perennial* clouds are raised, is the sea that surrounds them. *Harvey.*

PERE'NNIAL.* *n. s.* [In botany.] A plant, of which the roots will endure many years.

PERE'NNITY.† *n. s.* [*perennité*, old Fr. from *perennitas*, Lat.] Equality of lasting through all seasons; perpetuity.

That springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rains and vapours, I conclude from the *perennity* of divers springs. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

PERERRA'TION.* *n. s.* [*pererratus*, Lat.] Travel; act of rambling through various places.

These may be said to have been carried up and down through many countries; and, after a long *pererration* to and fro, to return as wise as they went. *Howell, Instruct. For. Trav.* p. 189.

PE'RFECT.† *adj.* [*perfect*, old French; *parfait*, modern; *perfectus*, Lat.]

1. Complete; consummate; finished; neither defective nor redundant.

We count those things *perfect*, which want nothing requisite for the end, whereto they were instituted. *Hooker.*

Anon they move
In *perfect* phalanx. *Milton, P. L.*

Uriel, no wonder if thy *perfect* sight
See far and wide. *Milton, P. L.*

Whoever thinks a *perfect* work to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be. *Pope.*

As full as *perfect* in a hair, as heart. *Pope.*

2. Fully informed; fully skilful.

Within a ken our army lies;
Our men more *perfect* in the use of arms,
Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;
Then reason wills our hearts should be as good. *Shakspeare.*

Fair dame! I am not to you known,
Though in your state of honour I am *perfect*. *Shakspeare.*

I do not take myself to be so *perfect* in the privileges of Bohemia, as to handle that part; and will not offer at that I cannot master. *Bacon.*

3. Pure; blameless; clear; immaculate. This is a sense chiefly theological.

My parts, my title, and my *perfect* soul
Shall manifest me rightly. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Thou shalt be *perfect* with the Lord thy God. *Deut.* xviii.

4. Confident; certain.

Thou art *perfect* then, our ship hath touch'd upon
The deserts of Bohemia. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

To PE'RFECT. *v. a.* [*perfectus*, from *perficio*; Latin; *parfaire*, French.]

1. To finish; to complete; to consummate; to bring to its due state.

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us. *1 John*, iv. 12.

Beauty now must *perfect* my renown;
With that I govern'd him that rules this isle. *Waller.*

In substances rest not in the ordinary complex idea commonly received, but enquire into the nature and properties of the things themselves, and thereby *perfect* our ideas of their distinct species. *Locke.*

Endeavour not to settle too many habits at once, lest by variety you confound them, and so *perfect* none. *Locke.*

What toil did honest Curio take
To get one medal wanting yet,
And *perfect* all his Roman set? *Prior.*

2. To make skilful; to instruct fully.

Her cause and yours
I'll *perfect* him withal, and he shall bring you
Before the duke. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

PE'RFECTER.† *n. s.* [from *perfect*.] One that makes perfect.

Looking up unto Jesus, the Captain and *Perfecter* of our faith. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 31.

The person, whose condition marked her out as the defender and *perfecter* of our reformation. *Burnet, Hist. of his own Times, in* 1694.

This practice was altered; they offered not to Mercury, but to Jupiter the *perfecter*. *Broome, on the Odyssey.*

PERFE'CTION, *n. s.* [*perfectio*, Lat. *perfection*, Fr.]

1. The state of being perfect.

Man doth seek a triple *perfection*; first a sensual, consisting in those things which very life itself requireth, either as necessary supplements or as ornaments thereof; then an intellectual, consisting in those things which none underneath man is capable of; lastly, a spiritual and divine, consisting in those things whereunto we tend by supernatural means here, but cannot here attain. *Hooker.*

It is a judgement maim'd and most imperfect,
That will confess *perfection* so could err
Against all rules of nature. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

True virtue being united to the heavenly grace of faith makes up the highest *perfection*. *Milton on Education.*

No human understanding being absolutely secured from mistake by the *perfection* of its own nature, it follows that no man can be infallible but by supernatural assistance. *Tillotson.*

Many things impossible to thought,
Have been by need to full *perfection* brought. *Dryden.*

Too few, or of an improper figure and dimension to do their duty in *perfection*. *Blackmore.*

The question is not, whether gospel *perfection* can be fully attained; but whether you come as near it as a sincere intention, and careful diligence can carry you. *Law.*

2. Something that concurs to produce supreme excellence. In this sense it has a plural.

What tongue can her *perfections* tell,
In whose each part all pens may dwell? *Sidney.*

An heroick poem requires, as its last *perfection*, the accomplishment of some extraordinary undertaking, which requires more of the active virtue than the suffering. *Dryden.*

3. Attribute of God.

If God be infinitely holy, just, and good, he must take delight in those creatures that resemble him most in these *perfections*. *Atterbury.*

4. Exact resemblance.

PERFE'CTIONAL.* *adj.* [from *perfection*.] Made complete.

Now this life eternal may be looked upon under three considerations; as initial, as partial, and as *perfectional*. — I call that *perfectional*, which shall be conferred upon the elect im-

mediately after the blessing pronounced by Christ, "Come, ye blessed children of my Father, receive the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 12.

To PERFE'CTIONATE.† v. a. [*perfectionner*, Fr. from *perfection*.] To make perfect; to advance to perfection. A word proposed by Dryden, but not received nor worthy of reception. Dr. Johnson.—Dryden most probably adopted it from Butler, who uses it in his Remains; and I think I have seen this unworthy word in employment long before the time of Butler.

Painters and sculptors, chusing the most elegant natural beauties, *perfectionate* the idea, and advance their art above nature itself in her individual productions; the utmost mastery of human performance. *Dryden.*

He has founded an academy for the progress and *perfectionating* of painting. *Dryden.*

PERFE'CTIONIST.* n. s. [from *perfection*.] One pretending to extreme perfection; a puritan.

Amongst the most seraphical illuminati, and the highest puritan *perfectionists*, you shall find people of fifty, threescore, and fourscore years old, not able to give that account of their faith, which you might have had heretofore from a boy of nine or ten. *South, Serm.* v. 35.

PERFE'CTIVE. adj. [from *perfect*.] Conducing to bring to perfection: with *of*.

Praise and adoration are actions *perfective of* our souls. *Mortimer.*

Eternal life shall not consist in endless love; the other faculties shall be employed in actions suitable to, and *perfective of* their natures. *Ray on the Creation.*

PERFE'CTIVELY. adv. [from *perfective*.] In such a manner as brings to perfection.

As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, so *perfectively* in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason in the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end. *Grew.*

PE'RFECTLY. adv. [from *perfect*.]

1. In the highest degree of excellence.
2. Totally; completely.

Chawing little sponges dipt in oil, when *perfectly* under water, he could longer support the want of respiration. *Boyle.*

Words recal to our thoughts those ideas only which they have been wont to be signs of, but cannot introduce any *perfectly* new and unknown simple ideas. *Locke.*

3. Exactly; accurately.

We know bodies and their properties most *perfectly*. *Locke.*

PE'RFECTNESS.† n. s. [from *perfect*.]

1. Completeness; consummate excellence; perfection.

How then can mortal tongue hope to express
The image of such endless *perfectness*! *Spenser, Hymns.*
The greatest aim of *perfectness* men liv'd by.
Beaum. and Fl. Valentinian.
Use makes *perfectness*. *Beaum. and Fl. Kn. Burn. Pestle.*

2. Goodness; virtue. A scriptural word.

Put on charity, which is the bond of *perfectness*. *Col.* iii. 14.

3. Skill.

Is this your *perfectness*? *Shakspeare.*

PERFI'DIOUS.† adj. [*perfidus*, Lat. *perfide*, Fr. Dr. Johnson has chosen to exemplify the first sense of this word only in three ridiculous lines from the *Widow and Cat*. More suitable exemplifications of this impressive meaning are now given from the writings of Shakspeare, and of Milton, and of Hall.]

1. Treacherous; false to trust; guilty of violated faith.

A most *perfidious* slave,
With all the spots o' the world tax'd and debosh'd.
Shakspeare, All's Well.

That a brother should
Be so *perfidious*! *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
That fatal and *perfidious* bark. *Milton, Lycidas.*
With *perfidious* hatred they pursued
The sojourners of Goshen. *Milton, P. L.*

To be *perfidious* is nothing, so he may be secret: his Master knows him [Judas] for a traitor. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

2. Expressing treachery; proceeding from treachery.

O spirit accurs'd
Forsaken of all good, I see thy fall
Determin'd, and thy hapless crew involv'd
In this *perfidious* fraud. *Milton, P. L.*

PERFI'DIOUSLY. adv. [from *perfidious*.] Treacherously; by breach of faith.

Perfidiously
He has betray'd your business, and given up
For certain drops of salt, your city Rome. *Shakspeare.*
They eat *perfidiously* their words,
And swear their ears through two inch boards. *Hudibras.*

Can he not deliver us possession of such places as would put him in a worse condition, whenever he should *perfidiously* renew the war. *Swift, Miscell.*

PERFI'DIOUSNESS. n. s. [from *perfidious*.] The quality of being perfidious.

Some things have a natural deformity in them; as perjury, *perfidiousness*, and ingratitude. *Tillotson.*

PE'RFIDY.† n. s. [*perfidia*, Latin; *perfidie*, French.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith.

Whatever poets may write — of rural innocence and truth, and of the *perfidy* of courts, this is undoubtedly true; that shepherds and ministers are both men; their nature and passions the same, the modes of them only different.
Ld. Chesterfield.

The magician Merlin intended to build a wall of brass about Carmardin; but being hastily called away by the Lady of the Lake, and slain by her *perfidy*, he left his friends still at work on this mighty structure. *Warton, Observ. on Spenser.*

Whilst the sanction of Swift could support his lordship's [Orrery's] ill founded claims to genius, boundless was the respect which he professed to entertain for his literary patron; but when the venerable pile was mouldering in the dust, the right honourable biographer erected on the ruins a temple to *Perfidy*: and though he had not even the courage of the ass to insult the dying lion, yet, monster-like, he preyed upon the carcass. *M. Berkeley, Literary Relics*, p. xvi.

PE'RFLABLE. adj. [from *perflo*, Lat.] Having the wind driven through.

To PE'RFLATE. v. a. [*perflo*, Lat.] To blow through.

If eastern winds did *perflate* our climates more frequently, they would clarify and refresh our air. *Harvey.*

The first consideration in building of cities, is to make them open, airy, and well *perflated*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

PERFLA'TION. n. s. [from *perflate*.] The act of blowing through.

Miners, by *perflations* with large bellows, give motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines. *Woodward.*

To PE'RFORATE. v. a. [*perforo*, Lat.] To pierce with a tool; to bore.

Draw the bough of a low fruit tree newly budded without twisting, into an earthen pot *perforate* at the bottom, and then cover the pot with earth, it will yield a very large fruit.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

A *perforated* bladder does not swell. *Boyle.*
The labour'd chyle prevades the pores,
In all the arterial *perforated* shores. *Blackmore.*

The aperture was limited by an opaque circle placed between the eye-glass and the eye, and *perforated* in the middle with a little round hole for the rays to pass through to the eye.
Newton, Opt.

Worms *perforate* the guts. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

PERFORA'TION. n. s. [from *perforate*.]

1. The act of piercing or boring.

The likeliest way is the *perforation* of the body of the tree in several places one above another, and the filling of the holes. *Bacon.*

The industrious *perforation* of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, and the drawing the tendons of the third joints through them. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

2. Hole; place bored.

That the nipples should be made spongy, and with such *perforations* as to admit passage to the milk, are arguments of providence. *Ray on the Creation.*

PE'RFORATIVE.* *adj.* [from *perforate.*] Having power to pierce: applied to the chirurgical instrument, called a trepan.

PE'RFORATOR. *n. s.* [from *perforate.*] The instrument of boring.

The patient placed in a convenient chair, dipping the trocar in oil, stab it suddenly through the teguments, and withdrawing the *perforator*, leave the waters to empty by the canula. *Sharp, Surgery.*

PERFO'RCE.† *adv.* [*per* and *force.*]

1. By violence; violently.

Guyon, to him leaping, staid
His hand, that trembled as one terrify'd;
And though himself were at the sight dismay'd,
Yet him *perforce* restrain'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Jealous Oberon would have the child,
But she *perforce* withholds the loved boy. *Shakspeare, M. N. Dream.*

She amaz'd, her cheeks
All trembling, and arising, full of spots,
And pale with death at hand, *perforce* she breaks
Into the inmost rooms. *Peacham on Poetry.*

2. Of necessity.

So forth he far'd, as now befell, on foot,
Sith his good steed is lately from him gone;
Patience *perforce!* *Spenser, F. Q.*

Patience *perforce* is a medicine for a mad dog. *Ray, Proverbs.*

To PERFO'RM. *v. a.* [*performare*, Italian.] To execute; to do; to discharge; to atchieve an undertaking; to accomplish.

All three set among the foremost ranks of fame for great minds to attempt, and great force to *perform* what they did attempt. *Sidney.*

Hast thou, spirit,
Perform'd to point the tempest that I bad thee? *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

What cannot you and I *perform* upon
The unguarded Duncan? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

I will cry unto God that *performeth* all things for me. *Psalm,* lvii. 2.

Let all things be *performed* after the law of God diligently. 1 *Esdr.* viii. 21.

Thou, my love,
Perform his funerals with paternal care. *Dryden.*

You *perform* her office in the sphere,
Born of her blood, and make a new Platonick year. *Dryden.*

He effectually *performed* his part, with great integrity, learning and acuteness; with the exactness of a scholar, and the judgement of a compleat divine. *Waterland.*

To PERFO'RM. *v. n.* To succeed in an attempt.

When a poet has *performed* admirably in several illustrious places, we sometimes also admire his very errours. *Watts.*

PERFO'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *perform.*] Practicable; such as may be done.

Men forget the relations of history, affirming that elephants have no joints, whereas their actions are not *performable* without them. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PERFO'RMANCE. *n. s.* [from *perform.*]

1. Completion of something designed; execution of something promised.

His promises were, as he then was, mighty;
But his *performance*, as he now is, nothing. *Shakspeare.*

Promising is the very air o' th' time; it opens the eyes of expectation: *performance* is ever the duller for his act, and but in the plainer kind of people the deed is quite out of use. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Perform the doing of it; that as there was a readiness to will, so there may be a *performance*. 2 *Cor.* viii. 11.

The only means to make him successful in the *performance* of these great works, was to be above contempt. *South.*

Men may, and must differ in their employments; but yet they must all act for the same ends, as dutiful servants of God, in the right and pious *performance* of their several callings. *Law.*

2. Composition; work.

In the good poems of other men, I can only be sure, that 'tis the hand of a good master; but in your *performances* 'tis scarcely possible for me to be deceived. *Dryden.*

Few of our comic *performances* give good examples. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

3. Action; something done.

In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking and other actual *performances*, what have you heard her say? *Shakspeare.*

PERFO'RMER. *n. s.* [from *perform.*]

1. One that performs any thing.

The merit of service is seldom attributed to the true and exact *performer*. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is generally applied to one that makes a public exhibition of his skill.

To PERFRI'CATE. *v. n.* [*perfrico*, Lat.] To rub over. *Dict.*

PERFU'MATORY.† *adj.* [from *perfume.*] That perfumes.

A *perfumatory* or incense altar. *Leigh, Crit. Sacra,* (1650,) p. 214.

PERFU'ME.† *n. s.* [*parfum*, Fr. Both the substantive and verb are sometimes, though rarely, accented on the first syllable.]

1. Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things.

Pomanders and knots of powders for drying rheums are not so strong as *perfumes*; you may have them continually in your hand, whereas *perfumes* you can take but at times. *Bacon.*

Perfumes, though gross bodies that may be sensibly wasted, yet fill the air, so that we can put our nose in no part of the room where a *perfume* is burned, but we smell it. *Digby.*

2. Sweet odour; fragrance.

And in some *perfumes* is there more delight. *Shakspeare, Sonnet.*

Even the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom,
And trodden weeds send out a rich *perfume*. *Addison.*

No rich *perfumes* refresh the fruitful field,
Nor fragrant herbs their native incense yield. *Pope.*

Pinks and roses bloom,
And every bramble sheds *perfume*. *Gay.*

To PERFU'ME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scent; to impregnate with sweet scent.

Your papers
Let me have them very well *perfum'd*,
For she is sweeter than *perfume* itself
To whom they go. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,
And hush'd with buzzing night-flies to thy slumber,
Than in the *perfum'd* chambers of the great,
Under the canopies of costly state,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody? *Shakspeare.*

Then will I raise aloft the milk-white rose,
With whose sweet smell the air shall be *perfum'd*. *Shakspeare.*

The distilled water of wild poppy, mingled at half with rose water, take with some mixture of a few cloves in a *perfuming* pan. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Smells adhere to hard bodies; as in *perfuming* of gloves, which sheweth them corporeal. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The pains she takes are vainly meant,
To hide her amorous heart,
'Tis like *perfuming* an ill scent,
The smell's too strong for art. *Granville.*

See spicy clouds from lowly Sharon rise,
And Carmel's flowery top perfumes the skies! *Pope.*

PERFU'MER. n. s. [from *perfume.*] One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent.

A moss the *perfumers* have out of apple trees, that hath an excellent scent. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

First issued from *perfumers'* shops
A croud of fashionable fops. *Swift.*

PERFU'NCTORILY. *adv.* [from *perfunctory.*] Carelessly; negligently; in such a manner as to satisfy external form.

His majesty casting his eye *perfunctorily* upon it, and believing it had been drawn by mature advice, no sooner received it, than he delivered it to the lord keeper. *Clarendon.*

Lay seriously to heart the clearness and evidence of these proofs, and not *perfunctorily* pass over all the passages of the gospel, which are written on purpose that we may believe, without weighing them. *Lucas.*

Whereas all logic is reducible to the four principal operations of the mind, the two first of these have been handled by Aristotle very *perfunctorily;* of the fourth he has said nothing at all. *Baker on Learning.*

PERFU'NCTORINESS.* *n. s.* [from *perfunctory.*] Negligence; carelessness.

Nothing more frequent than comparative openings of one another; their deserts, with the nimble *perfunctoriness* of some commentators that skip over hard places; but their faults, infirmities, or miscarriages, with descants no less tedious than malicious. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* p. 454.

PERFU'NCTORY.† *adj.* [*perfunctorius,* Latin.] Slight; careless; negligent.

It was discerned, indeed, that the king's meaning was, after some ceremonies and *perfunctory* insisting thereupon, to grow apart to a peace with the French, excluding her majesty. *Bacon, Obs. on a Libel,* in 1592.

I have run over the citations here out of Taylor, and find scarce one of those difficulties so peculiar to Scripture, as not to be common to other authors: to know which with exactness, as becomes every writer, especially a declared adversary to a whole order professing learning, is no easy and *perfunctory* matter; as our author to his shame and sorrow may hereafter find and feel. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 29.

A transient and *perfunctory* examination of things leads men into considerable mistakes, which a more correct and rigorous scrutiny would have detected. *Woodward.*

To PERFU'SE. *v. a.* [*perfusus,* Lat.] To tincture; to overspread.

These dregs immediately *perfuse* the blood with melancholy, and cause obstructions. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

*PERGOLA.** *n. s.* [Italian.] A kind of arbour; a covering with boughs.

He was ordained his standing in the *pergola* of the banqueting-house, on the left hand of that appointed for his majesty and the queen, with carpets to lean and tread on. *Finett, Obs. on Ambassadors,* (1656,) p. 210.

PERHA'PS. *adv.* [*per* and *hap.*] Peradventure; it may be.

Perhaps the good old man that kiss'd his son,
And left a blessing on his head,
His arms about him spread,
Hopes yet to see him ere his glass be run. *Flatman.*

Somewhat excellent may be invented, *perhaps* more excellent than the first design, though Virgil must be still excepted, when that *perhaps* takes place. *Dryden.*

His thoughts inspir'd his tongue,
And all his soul receiv'd a real love,
Perhaps new graces darted from her eyes,
Perhaps soft pity charm'd his yielding soul,
Perhaps her love, *perhaps* her kingdom charm'd him. *Smith.*

It is not his intent to live in such ways as, for ought we know, God may *perhaps* pardon, but to be diligent in such ways, as we know that God will infallibly reward. *Law.*

PE'RIAPT.† *n. s.* [*periapte,* old French; from περιάπτω, Gr.] Amulet; charm worn as preservative against diseases or mischief. *Hanmer.*

The regent conquers, and the Frenchmen fly:
Now help, ye charming spells and *periapts!*
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

PERICA'RDIUM.† *n. s.* [περὶ and καρδία; *pericarde,* French.]

The *pericardium* is a thin membrane of a conick figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity: its basis is pierced in five places, for the passage of the vessels which enter and come out of the heart: the use of the *pericardium* is to contain a small quantity of clear water, which is separated by small glands in it, that the surface of the heart may not grow dry by its continual motion. *Quincy.*

A man may come unto the *pericardium,* but not the heart, of truth. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* ii. 4.

He desired us first of all to observe the *pericardium,* or outward case of the heart. *Addison, Spect.* No. 281.

PERICA'RPIUM. *n. s.* [περὶ and καρπος; *pericarpe,* Fr.] In botany, a pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant, or that part of a fruit that envelops the seed.

Besides this use of the pulp or *pericarpium* for the guard of the seed, it serves also for the sustenance of animals. *Ray.*

To PERI'CLITATE.* *v. n.* [*periclitor,* Lat. *periclitor,* Fr.] To hazard. *Cockeram.*

PERICLITA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *periclitor,* Lat. *periclitér,* Fr.]

1. The state of being in danger. *Cockeram.*
2. Trial; experiment.

PERICRA'NIUM. *n. s.* [from περὶ and *cranium; pericrane,* Fr.]

The *pericranium* is the membrane that covers the skull: it is a very thin and nervous membrane of an exquisite sense, such as covers immediately not only the cranium, but all the bones of the body, except the teeth, for which reason it is also called the periosteum. *Quincy.*

Having divided the *pericranium,* I saw a fissure running the whole length of the wound. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

PERI'CULOUS. *adj.* [*periculosus,* Lat.] Dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous. A word not in use.

As the moon every seventh day arriveth unto a contrary sign, so Saturn, which remaineth about as many years in one sign, and holdeth the same consideration in years as the moon in days, doth cause these *periculous* periods. *Brown.*

PERIE'RGY. *n. s.* [περὶ and ἔργον.] Needless caution in an operation; unnecessary diligence.

PERIGE'E.† } *n. s.* [περὶ and γῆ; *perigée,* Fr.] That
PERIGE'UM. } point in the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth. *Harris.*

The sun in his apogee is distant from the centre of the earth 1550 semidiameters of the earth, but in his *perigee* 1446. *More, Song of the Soul, Notes,* p. 379.

By the proportion of its motion, it was at the creation at the beginning of Aries, and the *perigeum* or nearest point in Libra. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PERIHE'LIUM. *n. s.* [περὶ and ἥλιος; *perihelie,* Fr.] That point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun. *Harris.*

Sir Isaac Newton has made it probable, that the comet which appeared in 1680, by approaching to the sun in its *perihelium,* acquired such a degree of heat, as to be 50,000 years a cooling. *Cheyne, Philos. Prin.*

PE'RIL. *n. s.* [*peril,* Fr. *perikel,* Dutch; *periculum,* Latin.]

1. Danger; hazard; jeopardy.

Dear Pirocles, be liberal unto me of those things, which have made you indeed precious to the world, and now doubt not to tell of your *perils*. *Sidney.*

How many *perils* do infold
The righteous man to make him daily fall. *Spenser.*

In the act what *perils* shall we find,
If either place or time, or other course,
Cause us to alter the order now assign'd. *Daniel.*

The love and pious duty which you pay,
Have pass'd the *perils* of so hard a way. *Dryden.*

Strong, healthy, and young people are more in *peril* by pestilential fevers, than the weak and old. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Denunciation; danger denounced.

I told her,
On your displeasure's *peril*,
She should not visit you. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

To PE'RIL.* *v. n.* [old Fr. *periller*; "être exposé à un peril." Lacombe.] To be in danger.

From the mixture of any ungenerous and unbeseeming motion, or any soil, wherewith it may *peril* to stain itself. *Milton, Reas, of Ch. Gov. B. 2.*

PE'RILOUS.† *adj.* [*perileux*, Fr. from *peril.*]

1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger.

Alterations in the service of God, for that they impair the credit of religion, are therefore *perilous* in common-weals, which have no continuance longer than religion hath all reverence done unto it. *Hooker.*

'Tis chastity, my brother, chastity;
She that has that is clad in complete steel;
And, like a quiver'd nymph, with arrows keen,
May trace huge forests, and unharbour'd heaths,
Infamous hills, and sandy *perilous* wilds. *Milton, Comus.*

Dictate propitious to my duteous ear,
What arts can captivate the changeful seer:
For *perilous* the assay, unheard the toil,
To elude the prescience of a God by guile. *Pope.*

2. It is used by way of emphasis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad.

Thus was the accomplish'd squire endu'd
With gifts and knowledge *per'lous* shrewd. *Hudibras.*

3. Smart; witty. In this sense it is, I think, only applied to children, and probably obtained its signification from the notion, that children eminent for wit, do not live; a witty boy was therefore a *perilous* boy, or a boy in danger. It is vulgarly *parlous.* Dr. Johnson. — *Parlous*, which is the same as *perlous*, in this sense, is surely applied otherwise than to children; and Dr. Johnson had forgotten his own citation from Dryden. See PARLOUS.

'Tis a *per'lous* boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shakspeare.*

PE'RILOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *perilous.*] Dangerously.

After a man is sanctified, he receiveth from God another special grace to raise him; even then, when he is most *perilously* fallen. *Professor Benefield, Serm.* (1615,) p. 36.

PE'RILOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *perilous.*] Dangerousness.

PERI'METER. *n. s.* [περὶ and μετρέω; *perimetre*, Fr.] The compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

By compressing the glasses still more, the diameter of this ring would increase, and the breadth of its orbit or *perimeter* decrease, until another new colour emerged in the centre of, the last. *Newton, Opticks.*

PE'RIOD. *n. s.* [*periode*, Fr. περίοδος.]

1. A circuit.

2. Time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner.

Tell these, that the sun is fixed in the centre, that the earth with all the planets roll round the sun in their several *periods*; they cannot admit a syllable of this new doctrine. *Watts.*

3. A stated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning.

A cycle or *period* is an account of years that has a beginning and end, and begins again as often as it ends. *Holder on Time.*

We style a lesser space a cycle, and a greater by the name of *period*; and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large *period* the epocha thereof. *Holder on Time.*

4. The end or conclusion.

If my death might make this island happy,
And prove the *period* of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingness;
But mine is made the prologue to their play. *Shakspeare.*

There is nothing so secret that shall not be brought to light within the compass of our world; whatsoever concerns this sublunary world in the whole extent of its duration, from the chaos to the last *period*. *Burnet, Theory.*

What anxious moments pass between
The birth of plots and their last fatal *periods*.
Oh! 'tis a dreadful interval of time. *Addison.*

5. The state at which any thing terminates.

Beauty's empires, like to greater states,
Have certain *periods* set, and hidden fates. *Suckling.*

Light-conserving stones must be set in the sun before they retain light, and the light will appear greater or lesser, until they come to their utmost *period*. *Digby.*

6. Length of duration.

Some experiment would be made how by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period*; as to make a stalk of wheat last a whole year. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

7. A complete sentence from one full stop to another.

Periods are beautiful when they are not too long: for so they have their strength too as in a pike or javelin. *B. Jonson.*

Is this the confidence
You gave me brother? — Yes, and keep it still;
Lean on it safely, not a *period*,
Shall be unsaid for me. *Milton, Comus.*

Syllogism is made use of to discover a fallacy, cunningly wrapt up in a smooth *period*. *Locke.*

For the assistance of memories, the first words of every *period* in every page may be written in distinct colours. *Watts.*

8. A course of events, or series of things memorably terminated; as the *periods* of an empire.

From the tongue
The unfinished *period* falls. *Thomson, Spring.*

To PE'RIOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put an end to. A bad word.

Your honourable letter he desires
To those have shut him up; which failing to him,
Periods his comfort. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

PERIO'DICAL. } *adj.* [*periodique*, Fr. from *period.*]
PERIO'DICK. }

1. Circular; making a circuit; making a revolution.

Was the earth's *periodick* motion always in the same plane with that of the diurnal, we should miss of those kindly increases of day and night. *Derham.*

Four moons perpetually roll round the planet Jupiter, and are carried along with him in his *periodical* circuit round the sun. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. Happening by revolution at some stated time.

Astrological undertakers would raise men out of some slimy soil, impregnated with the influence of the stars upon some remarkable and *periodical* conjunctions. *Bentley.*

3. Regular; performing some action at stated times.

The confusion of mountains and hollows furnished me with a probable reason for those *periodical* fountains in Switzerland, which flow only at such particular hours of the day. *Addison.*

4. Relating to periods or revolutions.

It is implicitly denied by Aristotle in his politicks, in that discourse against Plato, who measured the vicissitude and mutation of states by a *periodical* fatal number. *Brown.*

PERIO'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *periodical.*] At stated periods.

The three tides ought to be understood of the space of the night and day, then there will be a regular flux and reflux thrice in that time every eight hours *periodically.* *Broome.*

PERIO'STEUM. *n. s.* [περὶ and ὀςέον; *perioste*, Fr.]

All the bones are covered with a very sensible membrane, called the *periosteum.* *Cheyne, Philos. Prin.*

PERIPATE'TICAL.* } *adj.* [περιπατητικὸς, Gr.] Be-
PERIPATE'TICK. } longing to the Peripateticks; denoting the Peripateticks. See the substantive.

Aristotle, our great master in the school of nature, would needs persuade us, that to make up a complete happy man, besides the inward virtues of the soul, there is required a measure of the outward benefits both of person and of fortune. But, beloved, those *peripatetical* discourses, that thus compound an happy man of so many ingredients, are like unto the bills of some deceitful physicians, who, to make the greater ostentation and shew of art, are wont to put in many ingredients, which do neither good nor harm. *Hales, Rem.* p. 239.

Peregrination may be not improperly called a moving academy, or the true *peripatetick* school.
Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 8.

With those of the *peripatetick* school, he allows that ideas are impressed upon the mind from sensible objects.
Norris, Reflect. on Locke, p. 19.

PERIPATE'TICISM.* *n. s.* [from *peripatetick.*] The notions of the Peripateticks.

No man will dispute whether that be genuine *peripateticism*, which is plainly read in the writings of Aristotle.
Barrow, Expos. of the Creed.

PERIPATE'TICK.* *n. s.* [περιπατητικος, Gr. from περὶ, about, and πατέω, to walk.]

1. One of the followers of Aristotle; so called, because they used to teach and dispute in the Lyceum at Athens, walking about.

Those
Surnam'd *Peripateticks*, and the sect
Epicurean, and the Stoick severe. *Milton, P. R.*

2. Ludicrously used for one who is obliged to walk, who cannot afford to ride.

The horses and slaves of the rich take up the whole street, while we *peripateticks* are very glad to watch an opportunity to whisk cross a passage, very thankful that we are not run over for interrupting the machine that carries in it a person neither more handsome, wise, or valiant than the meanest of us. *Tatler*, No. 144.

PERI'PHERY.† *n. s.* [περὶ and φέρω; *peripherie*, Fr.] Circumference.

The first *periferie* of all
Engendreth mist, and overmore
The dewes, and the frostes hore. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 7.

Neither is this sole vital faculty sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the *periphery* or outward parts. *Harvey.*

To PE'RIPHRASE. *v. a.* [*periphraser*, Fr.] To express one word by many; to express by circumlocution.

PERI'PHRASIS. *n. s.* [περίφρασις; *periphrase*, Fr.] Circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one: as, for *death*, we may say, *the loss of life.*

She contains all bliss,
And makes the world but her *periphrasis.* *Cleaveland.*

They make the gates of Thebes and the mouths of this river a constant *periphrasis* for this number seven. *Brown.*

They shew their learning uselessly, and make a long *periphrasis* on every word of the book they explain. *Watts.*

The *periphrases* and circumlocutions, by which Homer expresses the single act of dying, have supplied succeeding poets with all their manners of phrasing it. *Pope.*

PERIPHRA'STICAL. *adj.* [from *periphrasis.*] Circumlocutory; expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPHRA'STICALLY.* *adv.* [from *periphrastical.*] With circumlocution.

Dr. Grainger, — having become sensible that introducing rats in a grave poem, might be liable to banter; could not, however, bring himself to relinquish the idea; for they are thus, in a still more ludicrous manner, *periphrastically* exhibited in his poem [the Sugar-Cane] as it now stands:
"Nor with less waste the whisker'd vermin race,
"A countless clan, despoil the lowland cane."
Boswell, Life of Johnson.

PE'RIPLUS.* *n. s.* [περίπλους, Gr. *periple*, Fr.] A voyage round a certain sea or sea-coast; circumnavigation.

The *periplus* of the Erythrean sea. *Dr. Vincent.*

PERIPNEU'MONY. } *n. s.* [περὶ and πνεύμων; *perip-*
PERIPNEUMO'NIA. } *neumonie*, Fr.] An inflammation of the lungs.

Lungs oft imbibing phlegmatick and melancholick humours, are now and then deprehended schirrous, by dissipation of the subtiler parts, and lapidification of the grosser that may be left indurated, through the gross reliques of *peripneumonia* or inflammation of the lungs. *Harvey.*

A *peripneumony* is the last fatal symptom of every disease; for no body dies without a stagnation of the blood in the lungs, which is the total extinction of breath. *Arbuthnot.*

PERI'SCIAN.* *adj.* [from *periscii*, Lat.] Having shadows all around.

In every clime we are in a *periscian* state; and, with our light, our shadow and darkness walk about us.
Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 11.

*PERISCII.** *n. s.* [Lat. περίσκιοι, of περὶ, about, and σκιὰ, shadow, Gr.] Those who, living within the polar circle, see the sun move round them, and consequently project their shadows in all directions. Dr. Johnson, Note on Sir T. Brown.

To PE'RISH. *v. n.* [*perir*, Fr. *pereo*, Lat.]

1. To die; to be destroyed; to be lost; to come to nothing. It seems to have *for* or *with* before a cause, and *by* before an instrument. Locke has *by* before the cause.

I burn, I pine, I *perish*,
If I achieve not this young modest girl. *Shakspeare.*

If I have seen any *perish for* want of cloathing, then let mine arm fall from my shoulder-blade. *Job*, xxxi. 29.

He keepeth back his soul from the pit, and his life from *perishing by* the sword. *Job*, xxxiii. 18.

They *perish* quickly from off the good land. *Deut.* xi. 17.

I *perish with* hunger. *St. Luke*, xv. 17.

The sick, when their case comes to be thought desperate, are carried out and laid on the earth to *perish* without assistance or pity. *Locke.*

Characters drawn on dust, that the first breath of wind effaces, are altogether as useful as the thoughts of a soul that *perish* in thinking. *Locke.*

Exposing their children, and leaving them in the fields to *perish by* want, has been the practice. *Locke.*

Still when the lust of tyrant pow'r succeeds,
Some Athens *perishes*, or some Tully bleeds. *Pope.*

In the Iliad, the anger of Achilles had caused the death of so many Grecians; and in the Odyssey, the subjects *perished* through their own fault. *Pope.*

2. To be in a perpetual state of decay.

Duration, and time which is a part of it, is the idea we have of *perishing* distance, of which no two parts exist together, but follow in succession; as expansion is the idea of lasting distance, all whose parts exist together. *Locke.*

3. To be lost eternally.

These, as natural brute beasts made to be destroyed, speak evil of the things they understand not, and shall utterly *perish*. 2 *Peter*, ii. 12.

O suffer me not to *perish* in my sins, Lord carest thou not that I *perish*, who wilt that all should be saved, and that none should *perish*. *Bp. Moreton, Daily Exercise.*

To PE'RISH.† *v. a.* To destroy; to decay. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says. Yet surely it is quite common to say of decayed fruit, that "it is *perished*;" and for a person much affected by cold weather to say, that "he is almost *perished* by cold."

The splitting rocks cow'r'd in the sinking sands,
And would not dash me with their ragged sides;
Because thy flinty heart, more hard than they,
Might in thy palace *perish* Margaret.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

His wants
And miseries have *perish'd* his good face,
And taken off the sweetness that has made
Him pleasing in a woman's understanding.
Beaum. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.

Rise, prepar'd in black, to mourn thy *perish'd* lord. *Dryden.*

He was so reserved, that he would impart his secrets to nobody; whereupon this closeness did a little *perish* his understandings. *Collier on Friendship.*

Familiar now with grief your ears refrain,
And in the publick woe forget your own,
You weep not for a *perish'd* lord alone. *Pope.*

PE'RISHABLE. *adj.* [from *perish.*] Liable to perish; subject to decay; of short duration.

We derogate from his eternal power to ascribe to them the same dominion over our immortal souls, which they have over all bodily substances and *perishable* natures. *Raleigh.*

To these purposes nothing can so much contribute as medals of undoubted authority, not *perishable* by time, nor confined to any certain place. *Addison.*

It is princes greatest present felicity to reign in their subjects hearts; but these are too *perishable* to preserve their memories, which can only be done by the pens of faithful historians. *Swift.*

Human nature could not sustain the reflection of having all its schemes and expectations to determine with this frail and *perishable* composition of flesh and blood. *Rogers.*

Thrice has he seen the *perishable* kind
Of men decay. *Pope, Odyss.*

PE'RISHABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *perishable.*] Liableness to be destroyed; liableness to decay.

Suppose an island separate from all commerce, but having nothing because of its commonness and *perishableness*, fit to supply the place of money; what reason could any have to enlarge possessions beyond the use of his family? *Locke.*

PERISSO'LOGY.* *n. s.* [περισσολογια. Gr.] A figure of rhetorick, called also *macrology*. See MACROLOGY.

PERISTA'LTICK. *adj.* [περιςέλλω; *peristaltique*, Fr.]

Peristaltick motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards and voided. *Quincy.*

The *peristaltick* motion of the guts, and the continual expression of the fluids, will not suffer the least matter to be applied to one point the least instant. *Arbuthnot.*

PERISTE'RION. *n. s.* * The herb vervain. *Dict.*

PE'RISTYLE. *n. s.* [*peristile*, Fr.] A circular range of pillars.

The Villa Gordiana had a *peristyle* of two hundred pillars. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

PERISY'STOLE. *n. s.* [περὶ and συςολὴ.] The pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse; namely, that of the systole or contraction of the heart, and that of diastole or dilatation. *Dict.*

PERI'TE.* *adj.* [*peritus*, Latin.] Skilful. Not in use.

A consumption of the whole body — left by the most *perite* physicians as incurable. *Whitaker, Blood of the Grape*, (1654.)

PERITONE'UM. *n. s.* [περιτόναιον; *peritoine*, Fr.] This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin and soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels contained in the lower belly, covering all the inside of its cavity. *Dict.*

Wounds penetrating into the belly, are such as reach no farther inward than to the *peritoneum*. *Wiseman.*

PE'RJURE. *n. s.* [*perjurus*, Lat.] A perjured or forsworn person. Not now in use.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou *perjure*, and thou simular of virtue,
That art incestuous. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To PE'RJURE. *v. a.* [*perjuro*, Lat.] To forswear; to taint with perjury. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun: as, *he perjured himself*.

Who should be trusted now, when the right hand
Is *perjur'd* to the bosom. *Shakspeare.*

The law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and disobedient, for *perjured* persons. 1 *Tim.* i. 10.

PE'RJURER.† *n. s.* [from *perjure.*] One that swears falsely.

The common oath of the Scythians was by the sword and fire; for that they accounted those two special divine powers, which should work vengeance on the *perjurers*. *Spenser.*

Nor kiss the book to be a *perjurer*. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iv. 5.

They write of a river in Bithynia, whose water hath a peculiar virtue to discover a *perjurer*; for if he drink thereof, it will presently boil in his stomach, and put him to visible tortures. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 54.

PERJU'RIOUS.* *adj.* [from *perjury.*] Guilty of perjury.

The last [means] was their perfidious and *perjurious* equivocating, abetted, allowed, and justified by the Jesuits.
Sir E. Coke in the Proceed. against Garnet, (1606.)

Thy *perjurious* lips confirm not thy untruth.
Quarles, Judg. and Mercy, The Liar.

PE'RJURY. *n. s.* [*perjurium*, Lat.] False oath.

My great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,
Cried aloud —— What scourge for *perjury*
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence,
And so he vanish'd. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

PE'RIWIG.† *n. s.* [*perruque*, Fr. The formation of our word, from the French, is curious; and I am surprized that Dr. Johnson should have taken no notice of it. Late in the sixteenth century, it was written *perwicke*; as, by T. Churchyard; and in the following, *perewake*, by Fuller; afterwards it became *periwig*; and in modern times has sunk into *wig!*] Adscititious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldness.

Her hair is auburn, mine is perfect yellow;
If that be all the difference in his love,
I'll get me such a colour'd *periwig*. *Shakspeare.*

It offends me to hear a robustious *periwig*-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to split the ears of the groundlings. *Shakspeare.*

The sun's
Dishevell'd beams and scatter'd fires
Serve but for ladies *periwigs* and tires
In lovers sonnets. *Donne.*

Madam Time, be ever bald,
I'll not thy *periwig* be call'd. *Cleaveland.*

For vailing of their visages his highness and the marquiss bought each a *periwig*, somewhat to overshadow their foreheads. *Wotton.*

They used false hair or *periwigs*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

From her own head Megara takes
A *periwig* of twisted snakes. *Swift.*

To PE'RIWIG.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in false hair.

Now when the winter's keener breath began
To crystallize the Baltick ocean,
To glaze the lakes, to bridle up the floods,
And *periwig* with snow the bald-pate woods.
Sylvester, Du Bartas.

Having by much dress, and secrecy, and dissimulation, as it were *periwigged* his sin and covered his shame, he looks after no other innocence but concealment. *South, Serm.* viii. 26.

Near the door an entrance gapes,
Crouded round with antick shapes,
Discord *periwgg'd* with snakes,
See the dreadful strides she takes. *Swift, Miscell.*

PE'RIWINKLE. *n. s.*

1. A small shell fish; a kind of fish snail.

Thetis is represented by a lady of a brownish complexion, her hair dishevelled about her shoulders, upon her head a coronet of *periwinkle* and escallop shells. *Peacham.*

2. [*Clematis.*] A plant.

There are in use, for the prevention of the cramp, bands of green *periwinkle* tied about the calf of the leg. *Bacon.*

The common simples with us are comfry, bugle, ladies' mantle, and *periwinkle.* *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To PERK.† *v. n.* [from *perch.* Skinner. Dr. Johnson. — Skinner is certainly right. The original word is used by Nash in his Lenten Stuffe, 1599. C. 2. "In 1240 it *perch'd* up to be governed by balies." Probably from a bird's mounting on a *perch* in his cage. Malone.] To hold up the head with an affected briskness.

Is not this therefore a fit bishop of Pergamus, that *perks* thus above all kings, and emperours, and princes of the earth? *More on the Seven Churches,* p. 61.

If, after all, you think it a disgrace,
That Edward's miss thus *perks* it in your face;
To see a piece of failing flesh and blood,
In all the rest so impudently good;
Faith, let the modest matrons of the town
Come here in crouds, and stare the strumpet down. *Pope.*

To PERK. *v. a.* To dress; to prank.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be *perk'd* up in a glist'ring grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

PERK.† *adj.* [from the verb.] Pert; brisk; airy. Obsolete, Dr. Johnson says; but, I believe, it is yet in use among the vulgar.

My ragged ronts ——
They wont in the wind wag their wriggle tails,
Perk as a peacock; but now it avails. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

PE'RLOUS. *adj.* [from *perilous.*] Dangerous; full of hazard.

A *perlous* passage lies,
Where many maremaids haunt, making false melodies.
Spenser, F. Q.

Late he far'd
In Phædria's fleet bark over the *perlous* shard. *Spenser, F. Q.*

PERLUSTRA'TION.* *n. s.* [*perlustratus,* Latin.] The act of viewing all over.

By the *perlustration* of such famous cities, castles, amphitheatres, and palaces, some glorious and new, some mouldered and eaten away by the iron teeth of time, he may come to discern the best of all earthly things to be but frail and transitory. *Howell, Instruct. For. Trav.* p. 196.

PE'RMAGY. *n. s.* A little Turkish boat. *Dict.*

PE'RMANENCE. }
PE'RMANENCY. } *n. s.* [from *permanent.*]

1. Duration; consistency; continuance in the same state; lastingness.

Salt, they say, is the basis of solidity and *permanency* in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variously blended together, but would remain incompacted. *Boyle.*

Shall I dispute whether there be any such material being that hath such a *permanence* or fixedness in being. *Hale.*

From the *permanency* and immutability of nature hitherto, they argued its *permanency* and immutability for the future. *Burnet, Theory.*

2. Continuance in rest.

Such a punctum to our conceptions is almost equivalent to *permanency* and rest. *Bentley.*

PE'RMANENT. *adj.* [*permanent,* Fr. *permanens,* Latin.]

1. Durable; not decaying; unchanged.

If the authority of the maker do prove unchangeableness in the laws which God hath made, then must all laws which he hath made be necessarily for ever *permanent,* though they be but of circumstance only. *Hooker.*

That eternal duration should be at once, is utterly unconceivable, and that one *permanent* instant should be commensurate or rather equal to all successions of ages. *More.*

Pure and unchang'd, and needing no defence
From sins, as did my frailer innocence;
Their joy sincere, and with no more sorrow mixt,
Eternity stands *permanent* and fixt. *Dryden.*

2. Of long continuance.

His meaning is, that in these, or such other light injuries, which either leave no *permanent* effect, or only such as may be born without any great prejudice, we should exercise our patience. *Kettlewell.*

PE'RMANENTLY. *adv.* [from *permanent.*] Durably; lastingly.

It does, like a compact or consistent body, deny to mingle *permanently* with the contiguous liquor. *Boyle.*

PERMA'NSION.† *n. s.* [from *permaneo,* Lat.] Continuance.

Although we allow that hares may exchange their sex sometimes, yet not in that vicissitude it is presumed; from female unto male, and from male to female again, and so in a circle without a *permansion* in either. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Bodies of so long *permansion.* *Pearson on the Creed,* Art. 11.

PE'RMEABLE. *adj.* [from *permeo,* Lat.] Such as may be passed through.

The pores of a bladder are not easily *permeable* by air. *Boyle.*

PE'RMEANT. *adj.* [*permeans,* Lat.] Passing through.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the *permeant* parts at the mouths of the meseraicks. *Brown.*

To PE'RMEATE. *v. a.* [*permeo,* Latin.] To pass through.

This heat evaporates and elevates the water of the abyss, pervading not only the fissures, but the very bodies of the strata, *permeating* the interstices of the sand, or other matter whereof they consist. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

PERMEA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *permeate.*] The act of passing through.

The sensible world is inclosed within the intelligible; but withall I must add, that here is not a mere involution only, but a spiritual *permeation.* *Bp. Hall, Invis. World,* B. i. § 2.

PERMI'SCIBLE. *adj.* [from *permisceo,* Lat.] Such as may be mingled.

PERMI'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*permissus,* Lat.] What may be permitted.

PERMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*permission,* Fr. *permissus,* Lat.] Allowance; grant of liberty.

With thy *permission* then, and thus forewarn'd,
The willinger I go. *Milton, P. L.*

You have given me your *permission* for this address, and encouraged me by your perusal and approbation. *Dryden.*

PERMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *permitto,* Lat.]

1. Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving.

We bid this be done,
When evil deeds have their *permissive* pass,
And not the punishment. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*
Hypocrisy, the only evil that walks
Invisible, except to God alone
By his *permissive* will, through heaven and earth. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Granted; suffered without hindrance; not authorized or favoured.

If this doth authorise usury, which before was but *permissive*, it is better to mitigate usury by declaration, than to suffer it to rage by connivance. *Bacon, Ess.*

Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom us'd
Permissive, and acceptance found. *Milton, P. L.*
Clad
With what *permissive* glory since his fall
Was left him, or false glitter. *Milton, P. L.*

PERMI'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *permissive*.] By bare allowance; without hindrance.

As to a war for the propagation of the christian faith, I would be glad to hear spoken concerning the lawfulness, not only *permissively*, but whether it be not obligatory to christian princes to design it. *Bacon, Holy War.*

PERMI'STION. *n. s.* [*permistus*, Latin.] The act of mixing.

To PERMI'T. *v. a.* [*permitto*, Lat. *permettre*, Fr.]

1. To allow without command.

What things God doth neither command nor forbid, the same he *permitteth* with approbation either to be done or left undone. *Hooker.*

2. To suffer, without authorizing or approving.

3. To allow; to suffer.

Women keep silence in the churches; for it is not *permitted* unto them to speak. 1 *Cor.* xiv. 34.

Ye gliding ghosts, *permit* me to relate
The mystick wonders of your silent state. *Dryden.*

Age oppresses us by the same degrees that it instructs us, and *permits* not that our mortal members, which are frozen with our ears, should retain the vigour of our youth. *Dryden.*

We should not *permit* an allowed, possible, great and weighty good to slip out of our thoughts, without leaving any relish, any desire of itself there. *Locke.*

After men have acquired as much as the laws *permit* them, they have nothing to do but to take care of the publick. *Swift.*

4. To give up; to resign.

Nor love thy life, nor hate; but what thou liv'st,
Live well; how long or short, *permit* to heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

If the course of truth be *permitted* unto itself it cannot escape many errours. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To the gods *permit* the rest. *Dryden.*

Whate'er can urge ambitious youth to fight,
She pompously displays before their sight;
Laws, empire, all *permitted* to the sword. *Dryden.*
Let us not aggravate our sorrows,
But to the gods *permit* th' event of things. *Addison, Cato.*

PERMI'T. *n. s.* A written permission from an officer for transporting of goods from place to place, showing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMI'TTANCE. *n. s.* [from *permit*.] Allowance; forbearance of opposition; permission. A bad word.

When this system of air comes, by divine *permittance*, to be corrupted by poisonous acrimonious steams, what havock is made in all living creatures? *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

PERMI'XTION. *n. s.* [from *permistus*, Lat.] The act of mingling; the state of being mingled.

They fell into the opposite extremity of one nature in Christ, the divine and human natures in Christ, in their conceits, by *permixtion* and confusion of substances, and of properties growing into one upon their adunation. *Brerewood.*

PERMUTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*permutation*, Fr. *permutatio*, Latin.]

1. Exchange of one for another.

If you can, by *permutation*, make the benefices more compatible. *Bacon on the Ch. of England.*

A *permutation* of number is frequent in languages. *Bentley.*

Gold and silver, by their rarity, are wonderfully fitted for this use of *permutation* for all sorts of commodities. *Ray.*

2. [In algebra.] Change, or different combination, of any number of quantities.

Permutation of proportion hath place only in homogeneals. *Wallis, Correct. of Hobbes*, § 1[illegible].

To PERMU'TE.† *v. a.* [*permuto*, Lat. *permuter*, Fr.] To exchange. *Huloet.*

PERMU'TER.† *n. s.* [*permutant*, Fr. from *permute*.] An exchanger; he who permutes. *Huloet.*

PERNI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*perniciosus*, Lat. *pernicieux*, French.]

1. Mischievous in the highest degree; destructive.

To remove all out of the church, whereat they shew themselves to be sorrowful, would be, as we are persuaded, hurtful, if not *pernicious* thereunto. *Hooker.*

I call you servile ministers,
That have with two *pernicious* daughters join'd
Your high engender'd battles, 'gainst a head
So old and white as this. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Let this *pernicious* hour
Stand ay accursed in the kalendar! *Shakspeare.*

2. [*Pernix*, Lat.] Quick. An use which I have found only in Milton, and which, as it produces an ambiguity, ought not to be imitated.

Part incentive reed
Provide, *pernicious* with one touch to fire. *Milton, P. L.*

PERNI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pernicious*.] Destructively; mischievously; ruinously.

Some wilful wits wilfully against their own knowledge, *perniciously* against their own conscience, have taught. *Ascham.*

All the commons
Hate him *perniciously*, and wish him
Ten fathom deep. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

PERNI'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *pernicious*.] The quality of being pernicious.

PERNI'CITY. *n. s.* [from *pernix*.] Swiftness; celerity.

Others armed with hard shells, others with prickles, the rest that have no such armature endued with great swiftness or *pernicity*. *Ray on the Creation.*

PERNOCTA'TION.* *n. s.* [*pernoctatio*, Lat.] Act of tarrying or watching all night.

Whether we have paid for the pleasure of our sin by smart or sorrow, by the effusion of alms, or *pernoctations* or abodes in prayers. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, ch. 4. § 6.

When these *pernoctations* were laid aside, it was the custom to rise early. *Bourne, Antiq. of the Comm. People*, p. 191.

PERORA'TION. *n. s.* [*peroratio*, Lat.] The conclusion of an oration.

What means this passionate discourse?
This *peroration* with such circumstances? *Shakspeare.*
True woman to the last — my *peroration*
I come to speak in spite of suffocation. *Smart.*

To PERPE'ND. *v. a.* [*perpendo*, Lat.] To weigh in the mind: to consider attentively.

Thus it remains and the remainder thus;
Perpend. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Perpend, my princess, and give ear. *Shakspeare.*

Consider the different conceits of men, and duly *perpend* the imperfection of their discoveries. *Brown.*

PERPE'NDER. *n. s.* [*perpigne*, Fr.] A coping stone.

PERPE'NDICLE. *n. s.* [*perpendicule*, Fr. *perpendiculum*, Lat.] Any thing hanging down by a strait line. *Dict.*

PERPENDI'CULAR. *adj.* [*perpendiculaire*, Fr. *perpendicularis*, Latin.]

1. Crossing any other line at right angles. Of two lines, if one be perpendicular, the other is perpendicular too.

If in a line oblique their atoms rove,
Or in a *perpendicular* they move;
If some advance not slower in their race,
And some more swift, how could they be entangled? *Blackmore.*

The angle of incidence, is that angle, which the line, described by the incident ray, contains with the *perpendicular* to the reflecting or refracting surface at the point of incidence. *Newton, Opt.*

2. Cutting the horizon at right angles.

Some define the *perpendicular* altitude of the highest mountains to be four miles. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PERPENDI'CULAR.† *n. s.*

1. A line crossing the horizon at right angles.

Though the quantity of water thus rising and falling be nearly constant as to the whole, yet it varies in the several parts of the globe; by reason that the vapours float in the atmosphere, and are not restored down again in a *perpendicular* upon the same precise tract of land. *Woodward.*

2. A level.

Her feet were placed upon a cube, to shew stability; and in her lap she held a *perpendicular*, or level, as the ensign of evenness and rest. *B. Jonson, K. James I. Entertainment.*

PERPENDI'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *perpendicular.*]

1. In such a manner as to cut another line at right angles.

2. In the direction of a strait line up and down.

Ten masts attach'd make not the altitude,
Which thou hast *perpendicularly* fallen. *Shakspeare.*

Irons refrigerated North and South, not only acquire a directive faculty, but if cooled upright and *perpendicularly*, they will also obtain the same. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Shoot up an arrow *perpendicularly* from the earth, the arrow will return to your foot again. *More.*

All weights naturally move *perpendicularly* downward. *Ray.*

PERPENDICULA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *perpendicular.*] The state of being perpendicular.

The meeting of two lines is the primary essential mode or difference of an angle; the *perpendicularity* of these lines is the difference of a right angle. *Watts, Logick.*

PERPE'NSION. *n. s.* [from *perpend.*] Consideration. Not in use.

Unto reasonable *perpensions* it hath no place in some science. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PERPE'SSION.* *n. s.* [*perpessio*, Lat.] Suffering.

The eternity of destruction in the language of Scripture signifies a perpetual *perpession* and duration in misery. *Pearson on the Creed, Art 12.*

To PE'RPETRATE. *v. a.* [*perpetro*, Lat. *perpetrer*, French.]

1. To commit; to act. Always in an ill sense.

My tender infants or my careful sire,
These they returning will to death require,
Will *perpetrate* on them the first design,
And take the forfeit of their heads for mine. *Dryden.*

The forest, which, in after-times,
Fierce Romulus, for *perpetrated* crimes,
A sacred refuge made. *Dryden.*

Hear of such a crime
As tragick poets, since the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd a thronging audience to amaze;
But true and *perpetrated* in our days. *Tate, Juv.*

2. It is used by Butler in a neutral sense, in compliance with his verse, but not properly.

Success, the mark no mortal wit,
Or surest hand can always hit;
For whatsoe'er we *perpetrate*,
We do but row, we're steer'd by fate. *Hudibras.*

PERPETRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *perpetrate*]

1. The act of committing a crime.

A desperate discontented assassinate would, after the *perpetration*, have honested a meer private revenge. *Wotton.*

A woman, who lends an ear to a seducer, may be insensibly drawn into the *perpetration* of the most violent acts. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. A bad action.

The strokes of divine vengeance, or of men's own consciences, always attend injurious *perpetrations*. *King Charles.*

PERPE'TUAL. *adj.* [*perpetuel*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Latin.]

1. Never ceasing; eternal with respect to futurity.

Under the same moral, and therefore under the same *perpetual* law. *Holyday.*

Mine is a love, which must *perpetual* be,
If you can be so just as I am true. *Dryden.*

2. Continual: uninterrupted; perennial.

Within those banks, where rivers now
Stream, and *perpetual* draw their humid train. *Milton, P. L.*

By the muscular motion and *perpetual* flux of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Perpetual screw; a screw which acts against the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end.

A *perpetual* screw hath the motion of a wheel and the force of a screw, being both infinite. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

PERPE'TUALLY. *adv.* [from *perpetual.*] Constantly; continually; incessantly.

This verse is every where sounding the very thing in your ears; yet the numbers are *perpetually* varied, so that the same sounds are never repeated twice. *Dryden.*

In passing from them to great distances, doth it not grow denser and denser *perpetually*; and thereby cause the gravity of those great bodies towards one another? *Newton, Opt.*

The bible and common prayer book in the vulgar tongue, being *perpetually* read in churches, have proved a kind of standard for language especially to the common people. *Swift.*

To PERPE'TUATE. *v. a.* [*perpetuer*, Fr. *perpetuo*, Latin.]

1. To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction; to eternize.

Medals, that are at present only mere curiosities, may be of use in the ordinary commerce of life, and at the same time *perpetuate* the glories of her majesty's reign. *Addison.*

Man cannot devise any other method so likely to preserve and *perpetuate* the knowledge and belief of a revelation, so necessary to mankind. *Forbes.*

2. To continue without cessation or intermission.

What is it, but a continued *perpetuated* voice from heaven, resounding for ever in our ears? to give men no rest in their sins, no quiet from Christ's importunity, till they awake from their lethargick sleep and arise from so mortiferous a state, and permit him to give them life. *Hammond.*

PERPETUA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *perpetuate.*] The act of making perpetual; incessant continuance.

Nourishing hair upon the moles of the face, is the *perpetuation* of a very ancient custom. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Now the prophetical function consisteth in the promulgation, confirmation, and *perpetuation* of the doctrine containing the Will of God for the salvation of man. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.*

PERPETU'ITY. *n. s.* [*perpetuité*, Fr. *perpetuitas*, Lat.]

1. Duration to all futurity.

For men to alter those laws, which God for *perpetuity* hath established, were presumption most intolerable. *Hooker.*

Yet am I better
Than one that's sick o' the gout, since he had rather
Groan so in *perpetuity*, than be cur'd
By the sure physician, death. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Time as long again
Would be fill'd up with our thanks;
And yet we should, for *perpetuity*,
Go hence in debt. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Nothing wanted to his noble and heroical intentions, but only to give *perpetuity* to that which was in his time so happily established. *Bacon.*

There can be no other assurance of the *perpetuity* of this church, but what we have from him that built it. *Pearson.*

2. Exemption from intermission or cessation.

A cycle or period begins again as often as it ends, and so obtains a *perpetuity*. *Holder.*

What the gospel enjoins is a constant disposition of mind to practise all christian virtues, as often as time and opportunity require; and not a *perpetuity* of exercise and action; it being impossible, at one and the same time to discharge variety of duties. *Nelson.*

3. Something of which there is no end.

A mess of pottage for a birth-right, a present repast for a *perpetuity*. *South.*

The ennobling property of the pleasure, that accrues to a man from religion, is, that he that has the property, may be also sure of the *perpetuity*. *South.*

The laws of God as well as of the land
Abhor a *perpetuity* should stand;
Estates have wings, and hang in fortune's power. *Pope.*

To PERPLE'X.† *v. a.* [*perplexus*, Latin; from the Greek περιπλέκω, to entangle, to involve.]

1. To disturb with doubtful notions; to entangle; to make anxious; to tease with suspense or ambiguity; to distract; to embarrass; to puzzle.

Being greatly *perplexed* in his mind, he determined to go into Persia. 1 *Mac.* iii. 31.

Themselves with doubts the day and night *perplex*. *Denham.*

He *perplexes* the minds of the fair sex with nice speculations of philosophy, when he should engage their hearts. *Dryden.*

We can distinguish no general truths, or at least shall be apt to *perplex* the mind. *Locke.*

My way of stating the main question is plain and clear; yours obscure and ambiguous: mine is fitted to instruct and inform; yours to *perplex* and confound a reader. *Waterland.*

2. To make intricate; to involve; to complicate.

Their way
Lies through the *perplex'd* paths of this drear wood. *Milton, Comus.*

We both are involv'd
In the same intricate *perplex'd* distress. *Addison, Cato.*

What was thought obscure, *perplexed*, and too hard for our weak parts, will lie open to the understanding in a fair view. *Locke.*

3. To plague; to torment; to vex. A sense not proper, nor used.

Chloe's the wonder of her sex,
'Tis well her heart is tender,
How might such killing eyes *perplex*,
With virtue to defend her. *Granville.*

PERPLE'X. *adj.* [*perplexe*, Fr. *perplexus*, Lat.] Intricate; difficult. *Perplexed* is the word in use.

How the soul directs the spirits for the motion of the body, according to the several animal exigents, is *perplex* in the theory. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

PERPLE'XLY.* *adv.* [from *perplex.*] Confusedly.

This is the sum of what past, — set down so *perplexly* by the Saxon annalist. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 5.

PERPLE'XEDLY.† *adv.* [from *perplexed.*] Intricately; with involution.

He handles the question very *perplexedly*, which yet is very easily resolved upon the grounds already laid. *Bp. Bull, Works*, iii. 1083.

PERPLE'XEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *perplexed.*]

1. Embarrassment; anxiety.

Be good without much noise: be provident without *perplexedness*: be merry without lightness: be bountiful without waste: live to the benefit of all, but to the service only of God. *Dr. Henshaw, Daily Thoughts*, (1651,) p. 119.

2. Intricacy; involution; difficulty.

Obscurity and *perplexedness* have been cast upon St. Paul's Epistles from without. *Locke.*

PERPLE'XITY. *n. s.* [*perplexité*, Fr.]

1. Anxiety; distraction of mind.

The fear of him ever since hath put me into such *perplexity*, as now you found me. *Sidney.*

Perplexity not suffering them to be idle, they think and do, as it were, in a phrensy. *Hooker.*

The royal virgin, which beheld from far,
In pensive plight and sad *perplexity*,
The whole achievement of this doubtful war,
Came running fast to greet his victory. *Spenser.*

2. Entanglement; intricacy.

Let him look for the labyrinth; for I cannot discern any, unless in the *perplexity* of his own thoughts. *Stillingfleet.*

PERPOTA'TION. *n. s.* [*per* and *poto*, Lat.] The act of drinking largely.

PE'RQUISITE. *n. s.* [*perquisitus*, Lat.] Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages.

Tell me, perfidious, was it fit
To make my cream a *perquisite*,
And steal to mend your wages? *Widow and Cat.*

To an honest mind, the best *perquisites* of a place are the advantages it gives a man of doing good. *Addison.*

To what your lawful *perquisites* amount. *Swift.*

PE'RQUISITED. *adj.* [from *perquisite.*] Supplied with perquisites.

But what avails the pride of gardens rare,
However royal, or however fair,
If *perquisited* varlets frequent stand,
And each new walk must a new tax demand. *Savage.*

PERQUISI'TION.† *n. s.* [*perquisitus*, Lat.] An accurate enquiry; a thorough search. *Ainsworth.*

The acid — is so fugitive as to escape all the filtrations and *perquisitions* of the most nice observers. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 126.

PE'RRY. *n. s.* [*poiré*, Fr. from *poire.*] A drink made of pears.

Perry is the next liquor in esteem after cyder, in the ordering of which, let not your pears be over ripe before you grind them; and with some sorts of pears, the mixing of a few crabs in the grinding is of great advantage, making *perry* equal to the redstreak cyder. *Mortimer.*

To PE'RSECUTE. *v. a.* [*persecuter*, Fr. *persecutus*, Lat.]

1. To harass with penalties; to pursue with malignity. It is generally used of penalties inflicted for opinions.

I *persecuted* this way unto the death. *Acts*, xxii. 4.

2. To pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity.

They might have fallen down, being *persecuted* of vengeance, and scattered abroad. *Wisdom*, xi. 20.

Relate,
For what offence the queen of heaven began
To *persecute* so brave, so just a man! *Dryden.*

3. To importune much: as, he *persecutes* me with daily solicitations.

PERSECU'TION. *n. s.* [*persecution*, Fr. *persecutio*, Lat. from *persecute.*]

1. The act or practice of persecuting.

The Jews raised *persecution* against Paul and Barnabas, and expelled them. *Acts*, xiii. 50.

He endeavoured to prepare his charge for the reception of the impending *persecution*; that they might adorn their profession, and not at the same time suffer for a cause of righteousness, and as evil-doers. *Fell.*

Heavy *persecution* shall arise
On all, who in the worship persevere
Of spirit and truth. *Milton, P. L.*

The deaths and sufferings of the primitive Christians had a great share in the conversion of those learned Pagans, who lived in the ages of *persecution*. *Addison.*

2. The state of being persecuted.

Our necks are under *persecution*; we labour and have no rest. *Lam.* v. 5.

Christian fortitude and patience had their opportunity in times of affliction and *persecution*. *Sprat, Serm.*

PE'RSECUTOR. *n. s.* [*persecuteur*, Fr. from *persecute*.] One who harasses others with continued malignity.

What man can do against them, not afraid,
Though to the death; against such cruelties
With inward consolations recompens'd;
And oft supported so, as shall amaze
Their proudest *persecutors*. *Milton, P. L.*

Henry rejected the pope's supremacy, but retained every corruption besides, and became a cruel *persecutor*. *Swift.*

PERSEVE'RANCE. *n. s.* [*perseverance*, Fr. *perseverantia*, Lat. This word was once improperly accented on the second syllable.]

1. Persistence in any design or attempt; steadiness in pursuits; constancy in progress. It is applied alike to good and ill.

The king becoming graces,
Bounty, *perseverance*, mercy, lowliness;
I have no relish of them. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Perseverance keeps honour bright:
To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,
Like rusty mail in monumental mockery. *Shakspeare.*

They hate repentance more than *perseverance* in a fault. *King Charles.*

Wait the seasons of providence with patience and *perseverance* in the duties of our calling, what difficulties soever we may encounter. *L'Estrange.*

Patience and *perseverance* overcome the greatest difficulties. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

And *perseverance* with his batter'd shield. *Brooke.*

2. Continuance in a state of grace.

We place the grace of God in the throne, to rule and reign in the whole work of conversion, *perseverance*, and salvation. *Hammond.*

PERSEVE'RANT.† *adj.* [*perseverant*, Fr. *perseverans*, Lat.] Persisting; constant. *Ainsworth.*

How early was he [Job] and *perseverant* to look after his revelling children's exorbitances! to offer sacrifices for them, and sanctifie them! *Bp. Prideaux, Euchologia*, p. 125.

What obedience do we yield to the whole law of our God? If that be entire, hearty, universal, constant, *perseverant*, and truly conscientious, we have whereof to rejoice. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 153.

PERSEVE'RANTLY.* *adv.* [from *perseverant*.] With constancy.

That I may love thee strongly, purely, perfectly, *perseverantly*. *Spiritual Conquest*, (1651,) p. 82.

To PERSEVE'RE. *v. n.* [*persevero*, Lat. *perseverer*, Fr. This word was anciently accented less properly on the second syllable.] To persist in an attempt; not to give over; not to quit the design.

But my rude musick, which was wont to please
Some dainty ears, cannot with any skill
The dreadful tempest of her wrath appease,
Nor move the dolphin from her stubborn will;
But in her pride she doth *persevere* still. *Spenser.*

Thrice happy, if they know
Their happiness, and *persevere* upright! *Milton, P. L.*

Thus beginning, thus we *persevere*;
Our passions yet continue what they were. *Dryden.*

To *persevere* in any evil course, makes you unhappy in this life, and will certainly throw you into everlasting torments in the next. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

PERSEVE'RINGLY.† *adv.* [from *persevere*.] With perseverance.

The holy angels — have constantly and *perseveringly* glorified him. *Bp. Bull, Works*, ii. 526.

To PERSI'ST. *v. n.* [*persisto*, Lat. *persister*, Fr.] To persevere; to continue firm; not to give over.

Nothing can make a man happy, but that which shall last as long as he lasts; for an immortal soul shall *persist* in being, not only when profit, pleasure, and honour, but when time itself shall cease. *South.*

If they *persist* in pointing their batteries against particular persons, no laws of war forbid the making reprisals. *Addison.*

PERSI'STANCE. } *n. s.* [from *persist*. *Persistence* seems
PERSI'STENCY. } more proper.]

1. The state of persisting; steadiness; constancy; perseverance in good or bad.

The love of God better can consist with the indeliberate commissons of many sins, than with an allowed *persistance* in any one. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Obstinacy; obduracy; contumacy.

Thou think'st me as far in the devil's book, as thou and Falstaff, for obduracy and *persistency*. *Shakspeare.*

PERSI'STIVE. *adj.* [from *persist*.] Steady; not receding from a purpose; persevering.

The protractive tryals of great Jove,
To find *persistive* constancy in men. *Shakspeare.*

PE'RSON.† *n. s.* [*personne*, Fr. *persona*, Lat.]

1. Individual or particular man or woman.

A *person* is a thinking intelligent being, that has reason and reflection, and can consider itself as itself, the same thinking thing, in different times and places. *Locke.*

2. Man or woman considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them.

A zeal for *persons* is far more easy to be perverted, than a zeal for things. *Sprat.*

To that we owe the safety of our *persons* and the propriety of our possessions. *Atterbury.*

3. Individual; man or woman.

This was then the church, which was daily increased by the addition of other *persons* received into it. *Pearson.*

4. Human being; considered with respect to mere corporal existence.

'Tis in her heart alone that you must reign;
You'll find her *person* difficult to gain. *Dryden.*

5. Man or woman considered as present, acting or suffering.

If I am traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor *person*:
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The rebels maintained the fight for a small time, and for their *persons* shewed no want of courage. *Bacon.*

6. A general loose term for a human being; one; a man.

Be a *person's* attainments ever so great, he should always remember, that he is God's creature. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

7. One's self; not a representative.

When I purposed to make a war by my lieutenant, I made declaration thereof to you by my chancellor; but now that I mean to make a war upon France in *person*, I will declare it to you myself. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Our Saviour in his own *person*, during the time of his humiliation, duly observed the sabbath of the fourth commandment, and all other legal rites and observations. *White.*

The king in *person* visits all around,
Comforts the sick, congratulates the sound,
And holds for thrice three days a royal feast. *Dryden.*

8. Exteriour appearance.

For her own *person*,
It beggar'd all description. *Shakspeare.*

9. Man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue.

All things are lawful unto me, saith the apostle, speaking, as it seemeth, in the *person* of the christian gentile, for the maintenance of liberty in things indifferent. *Hooker.*

These tables Cicero pronounced under the *person* of Crassus, were of more use and authority than all the books of the philosophers. *Baker on Learning.*

10. Character.

From his first appearance upon the stage, in his new *person* of a sycophant or jugler, instead of his former *person* of a prince, he was exposed to the derision of the courtiers and the common people, who flocked about him, that one might know where the owl was by the flight of birds. *Bacon.*

He hath put on the *person* not of a robber and murtherer, but of a traitor to the state. *Hayward.*

11. Character of office.

I then did use the *person* of your father;
The image of his power lay then in me:
And in th' administration of his law,
While I was busy for the commonwealth,
Your highness pleased to forget my place. *Shakspeare.*

How different is the same man from himself, as he sustains the *person* of a magistrate and that of a friend. *South.*

12. [In grammar.] The quality of the noun that modifies the verb.

Dorus the more blushed at her smiling, and she the more smiled at his blushing; because he had, with the remembrance of that plight he was in, forgot in speaking of himself the third *person*. *Sidney.*

If speaking of himself in the first *person* singular has so various meanings, his use of the first *person* plural is with greater latitude. *Locke.*

13. Formerly, the rector of a parish. See PARSON. [*personne*, old Fr.]

For all curates, *persones*, and vycares. *Lib. Festiv.* fol. 195. b.

Jerom was vicar of Stepnie, and Garrard was *person* of Honie-lane. *Hollinshed, Hist.* p. 953.

PE'RSONABLE. *adj.* [from *person.*]

1. Handsome; graceful; of good appearance.

Were it true that her son Ninias had such a stature, as that Semiramis, who was very *personable*, could be taken for him; yet it is unlikely that she could have held the empire forty-two years after by any such subtilty. *Ralegh.*

2. [In law.] One that may maintain any plea in a judicial court. *Ainsworth.*

PE'RSONAGE. *n. s.* [*personage*, Fr.]

1. A considerable person; man or woman of eminence.

It was a new sight fortune had prepared to those woods, to see these great *personages* thus run one after the other. *Sidney.*

It is not easy to research the actions of eminent *personages*, how much they have blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Wotton.*

2. Exteriour appearance; air; stature.

She hath made compare
Between our statures, she hath urg'd his height,
And with her *personage*, her tall *personage*,
She hath prevail'd with him. *Shakspeare.*

The lord Sudley was fierce in courage, courtly in fashion, in *personage* stately, in voice magnificent, but somewhat empty of matter. *Hayward.*

3. Character assumed.

The great diversion is masking: the Venetians, naturally grave, love to give into the follies of such seasons, when disguised in a false *personage*. *Addison on Italy.*

4. Character represented.

Some persons must be found out, already known by history, whom we may make the actors and *personages* of this fable. *Broome on Epick Poems.*

PE'RSONAL. *adj.* [*personel*, Fr. *personalis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real.

Every man so termed by way of *personal* difference only. *Hooker.*

2. Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character.

For my part,
I know no *personal* cause to spurn at him;
But for the general. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

It could not mean, that Cain as elder had a natural dominion over Abel, for the words are conditional; if thou doest well, and so *personal* to Cain. *Locke.*

Publick reproofs of sin are general, though by this they lose a great deal of their effect; but in private conversations the application may be more *personal*, and the proofs when so directed come home. *Rogers.*

If he imagines there may be no *personal* pride, vain fondness of themselves, in those that are patched and dressed out with so much glitter of art or ornament, let him only make the experiment. *Law.*

3. Present; not acting by representative.

The favourites that the absent king
In deputation left,
When he was *personal* in the Irish war. *Shakspeare.*

This immediate and *personal* speaking of God Almighty to Abraham, Job, and Moses, made not all his precepts and dictates, delivered in this manner, simply and eternally moral; for some of them were *personal*, and many of them ceremonial and judicial. *White.*

4. Exteriour; corporal.

This heroick constancy determined him to desire in marriage a princess, whose *personal* charms were now become the least part of her character. *Addison.*

5. [In law.] Something movable; something appendant to the person, as money; not real, as land.

This sin of kind not *personal*,
But real and hereditary was. *Davies.*

6. [In grammar.] A personal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three persons; opposed to impersonal that has only the third.

PE'RSONAL.* *n. s.* Any movable possession; goods: in opposition to lands and tenements, or real estate.

PERSONA'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *personal.*]

1. The existence or individuality of any one.

Is not the whole consistency of the body of man as a crudled cloud, or coagulated vapour? and his *personality* a walking shadow, and dark imposture? *More, Repl. to Eugen. Observ.* 41.

Person belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happiness and misery: this *personality* extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness, whereby it imputes to itself past actions, just upon the same ground that it does the present. *Locke.*

2. Reflection upon individuals, or upon their private actions or character.

PE'RSONALLY. *adv.* [from *personal.*]

1. In person; in presence; not by representative.

Approbation not only they give, who *personally* declare their assent by voice, sign or act, but also when others do it in their names. *Hooker.*

I could not *personally* deliver to her
What you commanded me, but by her woman
I sent your message. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

There are many reasons, why matters of such a wonderful nature should not be taken notice of by those Pagan writers, who lived before our Saviour's disciples had *personally* appeared among them. *Addison.*

2. With respect to an individual; particularly.

She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

3. With regard to numerical existence.

The converted man is *personally* the same he was before, and is neither born nor created a-new in a proper literal sense. *Rogers.*

To PE'RSONATE.† *v. a.* [from *persona*, Lat.]

1. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented.

This lad was not to *personate* one, that had been long before taken out of his cradle, but a youth that had been brought up in a court, where infinite eyes had been upon him. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. To represent by action or appearance; to act.

Herself a while she lays aside, and makes
Ready to *personate* a mortal part. *Crashaw.*

3. To pretend hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun.

It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over emissaries, with instructions to *personate* themselves members of the several sects amongst us. *Swift.*

4. To counterfeit; to feign. Little in use.

Piety is opposed to that *personated* devotion, under which any kind of impiety is disguised. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Thus have I played with the dogmatist in a *personated* scepticism. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

5. To resemble.

The lofty cedar *personates* thee. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

6. To make a representation of, as in picture. Out of use.

Whose eyes are on this sovereign lady fixt,
One do I *personate* of Timon's frame,
Whom fortune with her ivory hand wafts to her. *Shakspeare.*

7. To describe. Out of use.

I am thinking, what I shall say; it must be a *personating* of himself; a satire against the softness of prosperity. *Shakspeare.*

I will drop in his way some obscure epistles of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the shape of his leg, the manner of his gait, the expressure of his eye, forehead, and complexion, he shall find himself most feelingly *personated.* *Shakspeare.*

8. To celebrate loudly. [*persono*, Latin.] Not in use.

They loudest sing
The vices of their deities and their own,
In fable, hymn, or song, so *personating*
Their gods ridiculous, and themselves past shame.
Milton, P. R.

To PE'RSONATE.* *v. n.* To play a fictitious character.

He wrote many poems and epigrams, sundry petty comedies, and enterludes, often-times *personating* with the actors.
Sir G. Buck, Rich. III. p. 76.

PERSONA'TION. *n. s.* [from *personate.*] Counterfeiting of another person.

This being one of the strangest examples of a *personation* that ever was, it deserveth to be discovered and related at the full. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

PE'RSONATOR.* *n. s.* [from *personate.*]

1. One who personates a fictitious character.

Expressing a most real affection in the *personators.*
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

2. One who acts or performs.

The most royal princes, and greatest persons,—are commonly the *personators* of those actions.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

PERSONIFICA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *personify.*] Prosopopoeia; the change of things to persons: as, "*Confusion* heard his voice." Milton, P. L.

Boethius's admired allegory on the Consolation of Philosophy introduced *personification* into the poetry of the middle ages. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 64.

When words naturally neuter are converted into masculine and feminine, the *personification* is more distinctly and forcibly marked. *Lowth, Eng. Grammar.*

To PERSO'NIFY.† *v. a.* [from *person.*] To change from a thing to a person.

The poets take the liberty of *personifying* inanimate things.
Ld. Chesterfield.

To PE'RSONIZE.* *v. a.* To personify.

Milton has *personized* them and put them into the Court of Chaos. *Richardson, Notes on Milton.*

PE'RSPECTIVE. *n. s.* [*perspectif*, Fr. *perspicio*, Lat.]

1. A glass through which things are viewed.

If it tend to danger, they turn about the *perspective*, and shew it so little, that he can scarce discern it. *Denham.*

It may import us in this calm to hearken to the storms raising abroad; and by the best *perspectives* to discover from what what coast they break. *Temple.*

You hold the glass, but turn the *perspective*,
And farther off the lessen'd object drive. *Dryden.*
Faith for reason's glimmering light shall give
Her immortal *perspective.* *Prior.*

2. The science by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real situation.

Medals have represented their buildings according to the rules of *perspective.* *Addison on Medals.*

3. View; visto.

Lofty trees with sacred shades,
And *perspectives* of pleasant glades,
Where nymphs of brightest form appear. *Dryden.*

PE'RSPECTIVE.† *adj.* Relating to the science of vision; optick; optical.

We have *perspective* houses, where we make demonstrations of all lights and radiations; and out of things uncoloured and transparent, we can represent unto you all several colours. *Bacon.*

This vizard, wherewith thou would'st hide thy spirit,
Is *perspective*, to shew it plainlier.
Beaum. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune

PERSPE'CTIVELY.* *adv.* [from *perspective.*] Optically; through a glass; by representation. *Huloet.*

My lord, you see them *perspectively*, the cities turned into a maid. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

PE'RSPICABLE.* *adj.* [*perspicabilis*, Lat.] Discernible. Not in use.

Albeit there be but nineteen pillars at this day extant, yet the fractures and bases of other one-and-twenty more are *perspicable.* *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 142.

The sea — rather stable, and to the eye without any *perspicable* motion. *Ibid.* p. 188.

PERSPICA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*perspicax*, Lat.] Quicksighted: sharp of sight.

It is as nice and tender in feeling, as it can be *perspicacious* and quick in seeing. *South.*

PERSPICA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *perspicacious.*] Quickness of sight.

PERSPICA'CITY.† *n. s. perspicacité*, Fr.] Quickness of sight.

It [angling] requires as much study and *perspicacity* as the rest. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 266.

He that laid the foundations of the earth cannot be excluded the secrecy of the mountains; nor can there any thing escape the *perspicacity* of those eyes, which were before light, and in whose opticks there is no opacity. *Brown.*

PE'RSPICACY.* *n. s.* [*perspicacia*, Lat.] Quickness of sight; discernment.

Lady, do not scorn us, though you have the gift of *perspicacy* above other. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

PERSPI'CIENCE. *n. s.* [*perspiciens*, Lat.] The act of looking sharply. *Dict.*

PE'RSPICIL. *n. s.* [*perspicillum*, Lat.] A glass through which things are viewed; an optick glass. Little used.

Let truth be
Ne'er so far distant, yet chronology,
Sharp-sighted as the eagle's eye that can
Out-stare the broad beam'd day's meridian,
Will have a *perspicil* to find her out,
And through the night of error and dark doubt,
Discern the dawn of truth's eternal ray,
As when the rosy morn buds into day. *Crashaw.*

The *perspicil*, as well as the needle, hath enlarged the habitable world. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

PERSPICU'ITY. *n. s.* [*perspicuité*, Fr. from *perspicuous.*]

1. Transparency; translucency; diaphaneity.

As for diaphaneity and *perspicuity*, it enjoyeth that most eminently, as having its earthy and salinous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous. *Brown.*

2. Clearness to the mind; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

The verses containing precepts, have not so much need of ornament as of *perspicuity.* *Dryden.*

Perspicuity consists in the using of proper terms for the thoughts, which a man would have pass from his own mind into that of another's. *Locke on Reading.*

PERSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*perspicuus*, Latin.]

1. Transparent; clear; such as may be seen through; diaphanous; translucent; not opake.

As contrary causes produce the like effects, so even the same proceed from black and white; for the clear and *perspicuous* body effecteth white, and that white a black. *Peacham.*

2. Clear to the understanding; not obscure; not ambiguous.

The purpose is *perspicuous* even as substance,
Whose grossness little characters sum up. *Shakspeare.*

All this is so *perspicuous*, so undeniable, that I need not be ever industrious in the proof of it. *Sprat.*

PERSPI'CUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perspicuous.*] Clearly; not obscurely.

The case is no sooner made than resolved; if it be made not enwrapped, but plainly and *perspicuously.* *Bacon.*

PERSPI'CUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *perspicuous.*] Clearness; freedom from obscurity; transparence; diaphaneity.

PERSPI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *perspire.*]

1. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores.

In an animal under a course of hard labour, aliment too vaporous or *perspirable* will subject it to too strong a perspiration, debility, and sudden death. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Perspiring; emitting perspiration. Not proper.

Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, which are parts more *perspirable:* and children are not hairy, for that their skins are most *perspirable.* *Bacon.*

That this attraction is performed by effluviums, is plain and granted by most; for electricks will not commonly attract, unless they become *perspirable.* *Brown.*

PERSPIRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *perspire.*] Excretion by the cuticular pores.

Insensible *perspiration* is the last and most perfect action of animal digestion. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PERSPI'RATIVE. *adj.* [from *perspire.*] Performing the act of perspiration.

PERSPI'RATORY.* *adj.* Perspirative.

The finest capillaries and *perspiratory* ducts.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 54.

To PERSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*perspiro*, Lat.]

1. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores.

2. To be excreted by the skin.

Water, milk, whey taken without much exercise, so as to make them *perspire*, relax the belly. *Arbuthnot.*

To PERSPI'RE.* *v. a.* To emit by the pores.

Firs grow and thrive in the most barren soil, and continually *perspire* a fine balsam of turpentine. *Smollett.*

To PERSTRI'NGE.† *v. a.* [*perstringo*, Lat.] To touch upon; to glance upon.

Look out, look out, and see,
What object this may be,
That doth *perstringe* mine eye. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 477.

In those verses of Callimachus — he *perstringeth* the impiety of Euemerus. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 144.

Men from this text of Scripture would *perstringe* philosophy. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 230.

The womanishness of the church of Rome in this period is *perstringed.* *More on the Seven Churches*, p. 78.

PERSUA'DABLE. *adj.* [from *persuade.* Such as may be persuaded.

PERSUA'DABLY.* *adv.* [from *persuadable.*] So as to be persuaded. *Sherwood.*

To PERSUA'DE. *v. a.* [*persuadeo*, Lat. *persuader*, French.]

1. To bring to any particular opinion.

Let every man be fully *persuaded* in his own mind.
Rom. xiv. 5.

We are *persuaded* better things of you, and things that accompany salvation. *Heb.* vi. 9.

Joy over them that are *persuaded* to salvation.
2 Esdr. vii. 61.

Let a man be ever so well *persuaded* of the advantages of virtue, yet, till he hungers and thirsts after righteousness, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this confessed great good. *Locke.*

Men should seriously *persuade* themselves that they have here no abiding place, but are only in their passage to the heavenly Jerusalem. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

2. To influence by argument or expostulation. *Persuasion* seems rather applicable to the passions, and argument to the reason; but this is not always observed.

Philoclea's beauty not only *persuaded*, but so *persuaded* as all hearts must yield; Pamela's beauty used violence, and such as no heart could resist. *Sidney.*

They that were with Simon, being led with covetousness, were *persuaded* for money. *2 Mac.* x. 20.

To sit cross-legg'd, or with our fingers pectinated, is accounted bad, and friends will *persuade* us from it. *Brown.*

How incongruous would it be for a mathematician to *persuade* with eloquence to use all imaginable insinuations and intreaties that he might prevail with his hearers to believe that *three and three make six.* *Wilkins.*

I should be glad if I could *persuade* him to write such another critick on any thing of mine; for when he condemns any of my poems, he makes the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

3. To inculcate by argument or expostulation.

To children, afraid of vain images, we *persuade* confidence by making them handle and look nearer such things.
Bp. Taylor.

4. To treat by persuasion. A mode of speech not in use.

Twenty merchants have all *persuaded* with him;
But none can drive him from the envious plea
Of forfeiture. *Shakspeare.*

PERSUA'DE.* *n. s.* Persuasion. Not in use.

Indeed, Lucina, were her husband from her,
She happily might be won by thy *persuades.*
Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

PERSUA'DER. *n. s.* [from *persuade.*] One who influences by persuasion; an importunate adviser.

The earl, speaking in that imperious language wherein the king had written, did not irritate the people, but make them conceive by the haughtiness of delivery of the king's errand, that himself was the author or principal *persuader* of that counsel. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

He soon is mov'd
By such *persuaders* as are held upright. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

Hunger and thirst at once,
Powerful *persuaders!* quicken'd at the scent
Of that alluring fruit, urg'd me so keen. *Milton, P. L.*

PERSUASIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *persuasible.*] Capability of being persuaded.

It is sufficient that the gospel suggests and offers πιθανοὺς λόγους, such rational arguments and motives as are proper to beget belief in moral agents; but the τὸ πείθεσθαι, *persuasibility*, or the act of being persuaded, is a work of men's own.
Hallywell, Saving of Souls, (1677,) p. 39.

PERSUA'SIBLE.† *adj.* [*persuasibilis*, Lat. *persuasible*, Fr. from *persuadeo*, Latin.]

1. To be influenced by persuasion.

It makes us apprehend our own interest in that obedience, makes us tractable and *persuasible*, contrary to that brutish stubbornness of the horse and mule, which the Psalmist reproaches. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Having power to influence.

My speech and my preaching, was not with enticing [in the margin, *persuasible*] words of man's wisdom. *1 Cor.* ii. 4.

PERSUA'SIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *persuasible.*] The quality of being flexible by persuasion.

PERSUA'SION. *n. s.* [*persuasion*, Fr. from *persuasus*, Latin.]

1. The act of persuading; the act of influencing by

expostulation; the act of gaining or attempting the passions.

If 't prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,
For thou hast all the arts of fine *persuasion*,
Trust me, and let me know thy love's success. *Otway.*

2. The state of being persuaded; opinion.

The most certain token of evident goodness is, if the general *persuasion* of all men does so account it. *Hooker.*

You are abus'd in too bold a *persuasion*. *Shakspeare.*

When we have no other certainty of being in the right, but our own *persuasions* that we are so; this may often be but making one error the gage for another. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The obedient and the men of practice shall ride upon those clouds, and triumph over their present imperfections; till *persuasion* pass into knowledge, and knowledge advance into assurance, and all come at length to be completed in the beatifick vision. *South.*

PERSUA'SIVE. *adj.* [*persuasif*, Fr. from *persuade*.] Having the power of persuading; having influence on the passions.

In prayer, we do not so much respect what precepts art delivereth, touching the method of *persuasive* utterance in the presence of great men, as what doth most avail to our own edification in piety and godly zeal. *Hooker.*

Let Martius resume his farther discourse, as well for the *persuasive* as for the consult, touching the means that may conduce unto the enterprize. *Bacon.*

Notwithstanding the weight and fitness of the arguments to persuade, and the light of man's intellect to meet this *persuasive* evidence with a suitable assent, no assent followed, nor were men thereby actually persuaded. *South.*

PERSUA'SIVE.* *n. s.* Exhortation; argument or importunity employed to direct the mind to any purpose or pursuit.

These were the arguments here used by this great Apostle; arguments, in comparison of which he knew that the most flowing rhetorick of words would be but a poor and faint *persuasive*. *South, Serm.* v. 461.

PERSUA'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *persuasive*.] In such a manner as to persuade.

The serpent with me
Persuasively hath so prevail'd, that I
Have also tasted. *Milton, P. L.*

Many who live upon their estates cannot so much as tell a story, much less speak clearly and *persuasively* in any business. *Locke on Education.*

PERSUA'SIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *persuasive*.] Influence on the passions.

An opinion of the successfulness of the work being as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as either the authority of commands, or the *persuasiveness* of promises, or pungency of menaces can be. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

PERSUA'SORY. *adj.* [*persuasorius*, Lat. from *persuade*.] Having the power to persuade.

Neither is this *persuasory*. *Brown.*

PERT. *adj.* [*pert*, Welsh; *pert*, Dutch; *appert*, French.]

1. Lively; brisk; smart.

Awake the *pert* and nimble spirit of mirth;
Turn melancholy forth to funerals. *Shakspeare.*

On the tawny sands and shelves,
Trip the *pert* fairies and the dapper elves. *Milton, Comus.*

From *pert* to stupid sinks supinely down,
In youth a coxcomb, and in age a clown. *Spectator.*

2. Saucy; petulant; with bold and garrulous loquacity.

All servants might challenge the same liberty, and grow *pert* upon their masters; and when this sauciness became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Collier on Pride.*

A lady bids me in a very *pert* manner mind my own affairs, and not pretend to meddle with their linen. *Addison.*

Vanessa
Scarce list'ned to their idle chat,
Further than sometimes by a frown,
When they grew *pert*, to pull them down. *Swift.*

PERT.* *n. s.* An assuming, over-forward, or impertinent person.

O then how blind to all that truth requires,
Who think it freedom when a *pert* aspires! *Goldsmith, Traveller.*

To PERTA'IN. *v. n.* [*pertineo*, Lat.] To belong; to relate.

As men hate those that affect that honour by ambition, which *pertaineth* not to them, so are they more odious, who through fear betray the glory which they have. *Hayward.*

A cheveron or rafter of an house, a very honourable bearing, is never seen in the coat of a king, because it *pertaineth* to a mechanical profession. *Peacham.*

PERTEREBRA'TION. *n. s.* [*per* and *terebratio*, Lat.] The act of boring through. *Ainsworth.*

PERTINA'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *pertinax*.]

1. Obstinate; stubborn; perversely resolute.

One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Sanderson to be so bold, so troublesome and illogical in the dispute, as forced him to say, that he had never met with a man of more *pertinacious* confidence and less abilities. *Walton.*

2. Resolute; constant; steady.

Diligence is a steady, constant and *pertinacious* study, that naturally leads the soul into the knowledge of that, which at first seemed locked up from it. *South.*

PERTINA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pertinacious*.] Obstinately; stubbornly.

They deny that freedom to me, which they *pertinaciously* challenge to themselves. *King Charles.*

Others have sought to ease themselves of all the evil of affliction by disputing subtilly against it, and *pertinaciously* maintaining that afflictions are no real evils, but only in imagination. *Tillotson.*

Metals *pertinaciously* resist all transmutation; and though, one would think they were turned into a different substance, yet they do but as it were lurk under a vizard. *Ray.*

PERTINA'CIOUSNESS.† } *n. s.* [*pertinacia*, Lat. from
PERTINA'CITY. } *pertinacious*.]

1. Obstinacy; stubbornness.

In this reply, was included a very gross mistake, and, if with *pertinacity* maintained, a capital errour. *Brown.*

2. Resolution; constancy.

Fearing lest the *pertinaciousness* of her mistress's sorrows should cause her evil to revert. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, ch. 5. § 8.

PE'RTINACY. *n. s.* [from *pertinax*.]

1. Obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency.

Their *pertinacy* is such, that when you drive them out of one form, they assume another. *Duppa.*

It holds forth the *pertinacy* of ill fortune, in pursuing people into their graves. *L'Estrange.*

2. Resolution; steadiness; constancy.

St. Gorgonia prayed with passion and *pertinacy*, till she obtained relief. *Bp. Taylor.*

PE'RTINENCE. } *n. s.* [from *pertineo*, Lat.] Justness
PE'RTINENCY. } of relation to the matter in hand; propriety to the purpose; appositeness.

I have shewn the fitness and *pertinency* of the Apostle's discourse to the persons he addressed to, whereby it appeareth that he was no babbler, and did not talk at random. *Bentley.*

PE'RTINENT. *adj.* [*pertinens*, Lat. *pertinent*, Fr.]

1. Related to the matter in hand; just to the purpose; not useless to the end proposed; apposite; not foreign from the thing intended.

My caution was more *pertinent*
Than the rebuke you give it. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I set down, out of experience in business, and conversation in books, what I thought *pertinent* to this business. *Bacon.*

Here I shall seem a little to digress, but you will by and by find it *pertinent*. *Bacon.*

If he could find *pertinent* treatises of it in books, that would reach all the particulars of a man's behaviour; his own ill-fashioned example would spoil all. *Locke.*

2. Relating; regarding; concerning. In this sense the word now used is *pertaining*.

'Men shall have just cause, when any thing *pertinent* unto faith and religion is doubted of, the more willingly to incline their minds towards that which the sentence of so grave, wise and learned in that faculty shall judge most sound. *Hooker.*

Pe'rtinently. *adv.* [from *pertinent.*] Appositely; to the purpose.

Be modest and reserved in the presence of thy betters, speaking little, answering *pertinently*, not interposing without leave or reason. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

Pe'rtinentness. *n. s.* [from *pertinent.*] Appositeness. *Dict.*

Perti'ngent. *adj.* [*pertingens*, Lat.] Reaching to; touching. *Dict.*

Pe'rtly. *adv.* [from *pert.*]

1. Briskly; smartly.

I find no other difference betwixt the common town wits and the downright country fools, than that the first are *pertly* in the wrong, with a little more gaiety; and the last neither in the right nor the wrong. *Pope.*

2. Saucily; petulantly.

Yonder walls, that *pertly* front your town,
Yond towers, whose wanton tops do buss the clouds,
Must kiss their own feet. *Shakspeare.*

When you *pertly* raise your snout,
Fleer, and gibe, and laugh, and flout;
This, among Hibernian asses,
For sheer wit, and humour passes. *Swift.*

Pe'rtness. *n. s.* [from *pert.*]

1. Brisk folly; sauciness; petulance.

Dullness delighted ey'd the lively dunce,
Remembring she herself was *pertness* once. *Pope.*

2. Petty liveliness; spriteliness without force, dignity or solidity.

There is in Shaftesbury's works a lively *pertness* and a parade of literature; but it is hard that we should be bound to admire the reveries. *Watts on the Mind.*

Pertra'nsient. *adj.* [*pertransiens*, Lat.] Passing over. *Dict.*

To **PERTU'RB.**† } *v. a.* [*perturbo*, Latin. Dr.
To **PERTU'RBATE.** } Johnson. — This is an old verb in our language. Chaucer has *perturb*. Of *perturbate* Dr. Johnson could find no example. Henry More uses it, with the accent on the first syllable.]

1. To disquiet; to disturb; to deprive of tranquillity.

Rest, rest, *perturbed* spirit! *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

His wasting flesh with anguish burns,
And his *perturbed* soul within him mourns.
Sandys, Paraphr. of Job.

2. To disorder; to confuse; to put out of regularity.

Where the name of church governours is grown contemptible, the whole state of the church must needs be *perturbed*.
Bp. Hall, Peace-Maker, § 11.

Corruption
Hath then no force her bliss to *perturbate*.
More, Immortal. of the Soul, iii. i. 14.

They are content to suffer the penalties annexed, rather than *perturb* the publick peace. *King Charles.*

The inservient and brutal faculties controul'd the suggestions of truth; pleasure and profit overswaying the instructions of honesty, and sensuality *perturbing* the reasonable commands of virtue. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The accession or secession of bodies from the earth's surface *perturb* not the equilibration of either hemisphere. *Brown.*

Perturba'tion. *n. s.* [*perturbatio*, Lat. *perturbation*, French.]

1. Disquiet of mind; deprivation of tranquillity.

Love was not in their looks, either to God,
Nor to each other: but apparent guilt,
And shame, and *perturbation*, and despair. *Milton, P. L.*

The soul as it is more immediately and strongly affected by this part, so doth it manifest all its passions and *perturbations* by it. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Restlessness of passions.

Natures, that have much heat, and great and violent desires and *perturbations*, are not ripe for action, till they have passed the meridian of their years. *Bacon, Ess.*

3. Disturbance; disorder; confusion; commotion.

Although the long dissentions of the two houses had had lucid intervals, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom, ready to break forth into new *perturbations* and calamities. *Bacon.*

4. Cause of disquiet.

O polish'd *perturbation!* golden care!
That keep'st the ports of slumber open wide
To many a watchful night: sleep with it now,
Yet not so sound, and half so deeply sweet,
As he, whose brow with homely biggen bound,
Sleeps out the watch of night. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

5. Commotion of passions.

Restore yourselves unto your temper, fathers;
And, without *perturbation*, hear me speak. *B. Jonson*

Perturba'tor. *n. s.* [*perturbator*, Lat. *perturbateur*, Fr.] Raiser of commotions.

Pertu'rber.* *n. s.* [from *perturb.*] A disturber.

It was high time for the archbishop and state to look strictly to these *perturbers* of our church's happy quiet.
Sir G. Paul, Life of Abp. Whitgift, p. 55.

Such — that were by the chancellor pronounced *perturbers* of the peace. *A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox.* (under the year 1279.)

PERTU'SED. *adj.* [*pertusus*, Latin.] Bored; punched: pierced with holes. *Dict.*

Pertu'sion. *n. s.* [from *pertusus*, Lat.]

1. The act of piercing or punching.

The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time was by stabbing or *pertusion*, as it is performed in horses. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Hole made by punching or piercing.

An empty pot without earth in it, may be put over a fruit the better, if some few *pertusions* be made in the pot. *Bacon.*

To **PERVA'DE.** *v. a.* [*pervado*, Lat.]

1. To pass through an aperture; to permeate.

The labour'd chyle *pervades* the pores
In all the arterial perforated shores. *Blackmore.*

Paper dipped in water or oil, the oculus mundi stone steeped in water, linen-cloth oiled or varnished, and many other substances soaked in such liquors as will intimately *pervade* their little pores, become by that means more transparent than otherwise. *Newton, Opt.*

2. To pass through the whole extension.

Matter, once bereaved of motion, cannot of itself acquire it again, nor till it be struck by some other body from without, or be intrinsically moved by an immaterial self-active substance, that can penetrate and *pervade* it. *Bentley.*

What but God?
Pervades, adjusts and agitates the whole. *Thomson.*

Perva'sion. *n. s.* [from *pervade.*] The act of pervading or passing through.

If fusion be made rather by the ingress and transcursions of the atoms of fire, than by the bare propagation of that motion, with which fire beats upon the outside of the vessels, that contain the matter to be melted; both those kinds of fluidity, ascribed to saltpetre, will appear to be caused by the *pervasion* of a foreign body. *Boyle.*

Perva'sive.* *adj.* [from *pervasion.*] Having power to pervade.

Or suits him more the winter's candied thorn,
When from each branch anneal'd, the works of frost
Pervasive, radiant icicles depend? *Shenstone, Econ.* P. iii.

PERVE'RSE. *adj.* [*pervers*, Fr. *perversus*, Lat.]

1. Distorted from the right.

Where nature breeds
Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable.

Thou for the testimony of truth hast born
Universal reproach; far worse to bear
Than violence; for this was all thy care
To stand approv'd in sight of God, though worlds
Judg'd thee *perverse*. *Milton, P. L.*

To so *perverse* a sex all grace is vain,
It gives them courage to offend again. *Dryden.*

3. Petulant; vexatious; peevish; desirous to cross and vex; cross.

O gentle Romeo,
If thou dost love, pronounce it faithfully,
Or if you think I am too quickly won,
I'll frown and be *perverse*, and say thee nay,
So thou wilt wooe: but else not for the world. *Shakspeare.*

PERVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *perverse.*] With intent to vex; peevishly; vexatiously; spitefully; crossly; with petty malignity.

Men *perversely* take up piques and displeasures at others, and then every opinion of the disliked person must partake of his fate. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Men that do not *perversely* use their words, or on purpose set themselves to cavil, seldom mistake the signification of the names of simple ideas. *Locke.*

A patriot is a dangerous post,
When wanted by his country most,
Perversely comes in evil times,
Where virtues are imputed crimes. *Swift.*

PERVE'RSENESS. *n. s.* [from *perverse.*]

1. Petulance; peevishness; spiteful crossness.

Virtue hath some *perverseness*; for she will
Neither believe her good, nor others' ill. *Donne.*

Her whom he wishes most, shall seldom gain
Through her *perverseness*; but shall see her gain'd
By a far worse. *Milton, P. L.*

The *perverseness* of my fate is such,
That he's not mine, because he's mine too much. *Dryden.*

When a friend in kindness tries
To shew you where your error lies,
Conviction does but more incense;
Perverseness is your whole defence. *Swift.*

2. Perversion; corruption. Not in use.

Neither can this be meant of evil governours or tyrants; for they are often established as lawful potentates, but of some *perverseness* and defection in the nation itself. *Bacon.*

PERVE'RSION. *n. s.* [*perversion*, Fr. from *perverse.*] The act of perverting; change to something worse.

Women to govern men, slaves freemen, are much in the same degree; all being total violations and *perversions* of the laws of nature and nations. *Bacon.*

He supposes that whole reverend body are so far from disliking popery, that the hopes of enjoying the abby lands would be an effectual incitement to their *perversion*. *Swift.*

PERVE'RSITY. *n. s.* [*perversité*, Fr. from *perverse.*] Perverseness; crossness.

What strange *perversity* is this of man!
When 'twas a crime to taste th' inlightning tree,
He could not then his hand refrain. *Norris.*

PERVE'RSIVE.* *adj.* [from *perverse.*] Having power to corrupt, or turn from right to wrong.

To PERVE'RT. *v. a.* [*perverto*, Lat. *pervertir*, Fr.]

1. To distort from the true end or purpose.

Instead of good they may work ill, and *pervert* justice to extreme injustice. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If thou seest the oppression of the poor, and violent *perverting* of justice in a province, marvel not. *Ecclus.* v. 8.

If then his providence
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good,
Our labour must be to *pervert* that end,
And out of good still to find means of evil. *Milton, P. L.*

He has *perverted* my meaning by his glosses; and interpreted my words into blasphemy, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden.*

Porphyry has wrote a volume to explain this cave of the nymphs with more piety than judgment; and another person has *perverted* it into obscenity; and both allegorical. *Broome.*

We cannot change any thing upon their nature, till we take care that it is *perverted* by their education. *Law.*

2. To corrupt; to turn from the right; opposed to convert, which is to turn from the wrong to the right.

The heinous and despiteful act
Of Satan, done in Paradise, and how
He in the serpent had *perverted* Eve,
Her husband she, to taste the fatal fruit,
Was known in heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

The subtle practices of Eudoxius, bishop of Constantinople, in *perverting* and corrupting the most pious emperor Valens. *Waterland.*

PERVE'RTER. *n. s.* [from *pervert.*]

1. One that changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter.

Where a child finds his own parents his *perverters*, he cannot be so properly born, as damned into the world. *South.*

2. One who distorts any thing from the right purpose.

He that reads a prohibition in a divine law, had need be well satisfied about the sense he gives it, lest he incur the wrath of God, and be found a *perverter* of his law. *Stillingfleet.*

PERVE'RTIBLE. † *adj.* [from *pervert.*] That may be easily perverted.

There are many passages that have an evident character of harmless mirth and jollity; which, although they are piquant, yet are not easily *pervertible* to any disparagement of our neighbour. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 131.

To PERVE'STIGATE.* *v. a.* [*pervestigo*, Latin.] To find out by searching. *Cockeram.*

PERVESTIGA'TION.* *n. s.* [*pervestigatio*, Lat.] A diligent inquiry, or search after.

In the *pervestigation* of the true and genuine text, it was perspicuously manifest to all men, that there was no argument more firm or certain to be relied on. *Chillingworth, Rel. of Protestants.*

PERVICA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*pervicax*, Lat.] Spitefully obstinate; peevishly contumacious.

Gondibert was in fight audacious,
But in his ale most *pervicacious*. *Denham.*

May private devotions be efficacious upon the mind of one of the most *pervicacious* young creatures. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

PERVICA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pervicacious.*] With spiteful obstinacy.

PERVICA'CIOUSNESS. †
PERVICA'CITY.
PE'RVICACY.
n. s. [*pervicacia*, Lat. from *pervicacious.*] Spiteful obstinacy.

It is *pervicaciousness* to deny, that he created matter also. *Bentley, Serm.* p. 241.

PE'RVIOUS. *adj.* [*pervius*, Lat.]

1. Admitting passage; capable of being permeated.

The Egyptians used to say, that unknown darkness is the first principle of the world; by darkness they mean God, whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye. *Bp. Taylor.*

Leda's twins
Conspicuous both, and both in act to throw
Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe,
Nor had they miss'd; but he to thickets fled,
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not *pervious* to the steed. *Dryden.*

Those lodged in other earth, more lax and *pervious*, decayed in tract of time, and rotted at length. *Woodward.*

2. Pervading; permeating. This sense is not proper.

What is this little, agile, *pervious* fire,
This flutt'ring motion which we call the mind? *Prior.*

PE'RVIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *pervious.*] Quality of admitting a passage.

The *perviousness* of our receiver to a body much more subtile than air, proceeded partly from the looser texture of that glass the receiver was made of, and partly from the enormous heat, which opened the pores of the glass. *Boyle.*

There will be found another difference besides that of *perviousness.* — *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

PE'RVIS.* See PARVIS.

PE'RUKE.† *n. s.* [*perruque*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Wachter derives this word from the Gr. πύῤῥιχος, (Dor. for πυῤῥὸς,) signifying *yellow*; the first perukes consisting of hair of this light colour, which was anciently much esteemed.] A cap of false hair; a periwig.

Neither was the use of *perruques* unknown in those times, as may appear by this of the epigrammatist, [Martial,] "Calvo turpius est nihil comato." *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 413.

The deformity of their hair is usually supplied by borders and combings; also by whole *perukes*, like artificial skulls, fitted to their heads. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 44.

I put him on a linen cap, and his *peruke* over that. *Wiseman.*

To PE'RUKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in adscititious hair.

PE'RUKEMAKER. *n. s.* [*peruke* and *maker.*] A maker of perukes; a wigmaker.

PERU'SAL.† *n. s.* [from *peruse.*]

1. The act of reading.

As pieces of miniature must be allowed a closer inspection, so this treatise requires application in the *perusal.* *Woodward.*

If upon a new *perusal* you think it is written in the very spirit of the ancients it deserves your care, and is capable of being improved. *Atterbury.*

2. Examination.

The jury, after a short *perusal* of the staff, declared their opinion by the mouth of their foreman, that the substance of the staff was British oak. *Tatler*, No. 265.

To PERU'SE. *v. a.* [*per* and *use.*]

1. To read.

Peruse this writing here, and thou shalt know
The treason. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

The petitions being thus prepared, do you constantly set apart an hour in a day to *peruse* those petitions. *Bacon.*

Carefully observe, whether he tastes the distinguishing perfections or the specifick qualities of the author whom he *peruses.* *Addison, Spect.*

2. To observe; to examine.

I hear the enemy;
Out some light horsemen, and *peruse* their wings. *Shakspeare.*
I've *perus'd* her well;
Beauty and honour in her are so mingled,
That they have caught the king. *Shakspeare.*
Myself I then *perus'd*, and limb by limb
Survey'd. *Milton, P. L.*

PERU'SER.† *n. s.* [from *peruse.*] A reader; examiner.

Marke herein his laboriouse and frutefull doinges, and ye shal fynde him no lesse profitable to us in the descrypcion of this particular nacyon, than were Strabo, Pliny, Ptholome, and other geographers, to their *perusers*, in the pycturinge out of the universall worlde. *Bale, Leland's New Year's Gift*, sign. H. 1.

The difficulties and hesitations of every one will be according to the capacity of each *peruser*, and as his penetration into nature is greater or less. *Woodward.*

PERU'VIAN *Bark.** See the second definition of BARK.

PESA'DE. *n. s.*

Pesade is a motion a horse makes in raising or lifting up his forequarters, keeping his hind legs upon the ground without stirring. *Farrier's Dict.*

PE'SSARY. *n. s.* [*pessaire*, Fr.] An oblong form of medicine, made to thrust up into the uterus upon some extraordinary occasions.

Of cantharides he prescribes five in a *pessary*, cutting off their heads and feet, mixt with myrrh. *Arbuthnot.*

PEST.† *n. s.* [*peste*, Fr. *pestis*, Lat.]

1. Plague; pestilence. See PESTHOUSE.

Let fierce Achilles
The god propitiate, and the *pest* assuage. *Pope.*

2. Any thing mischievous or destructive. [*peste*, Italian.]

Wretches, — the common poisoners of youth, equally desperate in their fortunes and their manners, and getting their very bread by the damnation of souls. So that if any unexperienced young novice happens into the fatal neighbourhood of such *pests*, presently they are upon him, plying his full purse, and his empty pate, with addresses suitable to his vanity. *South, Serm.* ii. 214.

At her words the hellish *pest*
Forbore. *Milton, P. L.*
Of all virtues justice is the best;
Valour without it is a common *pest.* *Waller.*
The *pest* a virgin's face and bosom bears,
High on her crown a rising snake appears,
Guards her black front, and hisses in her hairs. *Pope.*

To PE'STER.† *v. a.* [*pester*, Fr.]

1. To disturb; to perplex; to harass; to turmoil.

Who then shall blame
His *pester'd* senses to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itself for being there. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
He hath not fail'd to *pester* us with message,
Importing the surrender of those lands. *Shakspeare.*

We are *pestered* with mice and rats, and to this end the cat is very serviceable. *More against Atheism.*

A multitude of scribblers daily *pester* the world with their insufferable stuff. *Dryden.*

They did so much *pester* the church and delude the people, that contradictions themselves asserted by Rabbies were equally revered by them as the infallible will of God. *South.*

At home he was pursu'd with noise;
Abroad was *pester'd* by the boys. *Swift.*

2. To encumber. [*pesta*, Ital. a crowd, or throng.]

Cloistered monks, — which fill and *pester* every city. *Hanmar, Tr. of Beza*, (1587,) p. 351.

The churches, and new calendere,
Pester'd with mongrel saints. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iv. 7.
The people crowding near within the *pester'd* room. *Drayton.*
Men, ——
Confin'd and *pester'd* in this pinfold here,
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being. *Milton, Comus.*

PE'STERER. *n. s.* [from *pester.*] One that pesters or disturbs.

PE'STEROUS. *adj.* [from *pester.*] Encumbering; cumbersome.

In the statute against vagabonds note the dislike the parliament had of goaling them, as that which was chargeable, *pesterous*, and of no open example. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

PE'STHOUSE.† *n. s.* [from *pest* and *house.*] An hospital for persons infected with the plague.

Which kind of reasoning is just as if a man should go into a *pest-house* to learn a remedy against the plague. *South, Serm.* vi. 199.

Are we from noisome damps of *pesthouse* free?
And drink our souls the sweet ethereal air? *Thomson, Castle of Indolence*, ii. 68.

PE'STIDUCT.* *n. s.* [Lat *pestis* and *duco.*] That which conveys or brings contagion.

When I am but sick, and might infect, they [the friends of the diseased] have no remedy, but their absence, and my solitude. It is an excuse to them that are great, and pretend, and yet are loth to come; it is an inhibition to those who would truly come, because they may be made instruments and *pestiducts* to the infection of others, by their coming. *Donne, Devot.* p. 94.

PESTI'FEROUS.† *adj.* [from *pestifer*, Lat.]

1. Destructive; mischievous.

Beware of the *pestiferous* see of Rome, that she make you not drunke with her pleasaunte wyne. *Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner*, Pref.

Such is thy audacious wickedness,
Thy lewd, *pestiferous* and dissentious pranks,
The very infants prattle of thy pride. *Shakspeare.*

You, that have discover'd secrets, and made such *pestiferous* reports of men nobly held, must die. *Shakspeare.*

2. Pestilential; malignant; infectious.

A *pestiferous* contagion to the whole kingdom. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

It is easy to conceive how the steams of *pestiferous* bodies taint the air, while they are alive and hot. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'STILENCE.† *n. s.* [*pestilence*, old Fr. *pestilentia*, Lat.] Plague; pest; contagious distemper.

The red *pestilence* strike all trades in Rome,
And occupations perish. *Shakspeare.*

When my eyes beheld Olivia first,
Methought she purg'd the air of *pestilence*. *Shakspeare.*

The *pestilence* that walketh in darkness. *Psalm* xci. 6.

There shall be famines, and *pestilences*, and earthquakes in divers places. *St. Matth.* xxiv. 7.

PE'STILENT.† *adj.* [*pestilent*, Fr. *pestilens*, Lat.]

1. Producing plagues; malignant.

Great ringing of bells in populous cities dissipated *pestilent* air, which may be from the concussion of the air, and not from the sound. *Bacon, Nat. Hist*

Hoary moulded bread the soldiers thrusting upon their spears railed against king Ferdinand, who with such corrupt and *pestilent* bread would feed them. *Knolles.*

To those people that dwell under or near the equator, a perpetual spring would be a most *pestilent* and insupportable summer. *Bentley.*

2. Mischievous; destructive: applied to things.

There is nothing more contagious and *pestilent* than some kinds of harmony; than some nothing more strong and potent unto good. *Hooker.*

Which precedent, of *pestilent* import,
Against thee, Henry, had been brought. *Daniel.*

The world abounds with *pestilent* books, written against this doctrine. *Swift, Miscell.*

3. Mischievous: applied to persons.

We have found this man a *pestilent* fellow. *Acts*, xxiv. 5.

4. In ludicrous language, it is used to exaggerate the meaning of another word.

One *pestilent* fine,
His beard no bigger though than thine,
Walked on before the rest. *Suckling.*

PESTILE'NTIAL. *adj.* [*pestilenciel*, Fr. *pestilens*, Lat.]

1. Partaking of the nature of pestilence; producing pestilence; infectious; contagious.

These with the air passing into the lungs, infect the mass of blood, and lay the foundation of *pestilential* fevers. *Woodward.*

Fire involv'd
In *pestilential* vapours, stench and smoak. *Addison.*

2. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious.

If government depends upon religion, then this shews the *pestilential* design of those that attempt to disjoin the civil and ecclesiastical interests. *South.*

PE'STILENTLY.† *adv.* [from *pestilent*.]

1. Mischievously; destructively.

2. In ludicrious language, so as to exaggerate the meaning of another word.

The pretence of making people sagacious, and *pestilently* witty! *Echard, Gr. of the Cont. of the Clergy*, p. 43.

PESTILLA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *pestle*. See PESTLE.] The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.

The best diamonds are comminuble, and so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto *pestillation*, and resist not any ordinary pestle. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PE'STLE.† *n. s.* [*pestail*, old French; *pistillum*, Latin.] An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.

What real alteration can the beating of the *pestle* make in any body, but of the texture of it. *Locke.*

Upon our vegetable food the teeth and jaws act as the *pestle* and mortar. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PESTLE *of Pork*.† *n. s.* A gammon of bacon. A very old expression. Huloet and Barret give it. And the Exmore dialect yet calls a leg of pork by this name.

With shaving you shine like a *pestle of porke*. *Damon and Pythias.*

To PE'STLE * *v. n.* [from the noun.] To use a pestle.

It will be a *pestling* device: it will pound all your enemy's practices to powder. *B. Jonson, Epicoene.*

PET.† *n. s.* [This word is of doubtful etymology; from *despit*, Fr. or *impetus*, Lat. or perhaps it may be derived some way from *petit*, as it implies only a little fume or fret. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius derives it from the Su. Goth. *pett*, an interjection expressing dislike or contempt. It may be from the Italian *petto*, the breast, Dr. Jamieson says; to be in a *pet*, thus signifying to retain something in one's *breast*. Huloet renders *pettish* into the Lat. *impetuosus*; thus seeming to countenance the proposed Lat. etymon, *impetus*.]

1. A slight passion; a slight fit of peevishness.

If all the world
Should in a *pet* of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frieze,
The All-giver would be unthankt, would be unprais'd. *Milton, Comus.*

If we cannot obtain every vain thing we ask, our next business is to take *pet* at the refusal. *L'Estrange.*

Life, given for noble purposes, must not be thrown up in a *pet*, nor whined away in love. *Collier.*

They cause the proud their visits to delay,
And send the godly in a *pet* to pray. *Pope.*

2. A lamb taken into the house, and brought up by hand; a cade lamb: hence any creature that is fondled and indulged. See PEAT. [probably from *petit*, little.]

The other has transferred the amorous passions of her first years to the love of cronies, *pets*, and favourites, with which she is always surrounded. *Tatler*, No. 266.

To PET. * *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge. A *petted* child is a very common phrase in the north of England.

PE'TAL. *n. s.* [*petalum*, Lat.]

Petal is a term in botany, signifying those fine coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants: whence plants are distinguished into monopetalous, whose flower is one continued leaf; tripetalous, pentapetalous, and polypetalous, when they consist of three, five, or many leaves. *Quincy.*

PE'TALISM. * *n. s.* [πεταλισμὸς, Gr. from πέταλον, a leaf; *petalisme*, Fr.] A form or sentence of banishment among the Syracusans, writing his name, whom they would be rid of, in an olive leaf. *Cotgrave.*

I wonder why Mr. Harrington — did not mention the *petalism* of Syracuse as well as the ostracism of Athens, in imitation of which it was invented. *Bp. Wren, Monarchy Asserted*, (1659,) p. 144.

PE'TALOUS. *adj.* [from *petal*.] Having petals.

PE'TAR.
PE'TARD. } *n. s.* [*petard*, Fr. *petardo*, Ital.]

A *petard* is an engine of metal, almost in the shape of an hat, about seven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth; when charged with

fine powder well beaten, it is covered with a madrier or plank, bound down fast with ropes, running through handles, which are round the rim near the mouth of it: this *petard* is applied to gates or barriers of such places as are designed to be surprized, to blow them up: they are also used in countermines to break through into the enemies galleries. *Military Dict.*

'Tis the sport to have the engineer
Hoist with his own *petar*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Find all his having and his holding,
Reduc'd t' eternal noise and scolding;
The conjugal *petard* that tears
Down all portcullices of ears. *Hudibras.*

*PETE'CHIÆ.** *n. s.* [Latin.] In medicine, pestilential spots.

A vast number of the true *petechiæ*, purple as violets, made their appearance. *Fordyce on the Muriat. Acid*, p. 13.

PETE'CHIAL. *adj.* [from *petechiæ*, Lat.] Pestilentially spotted.

In London are many fevers with buboes and carbuncles, and many *petechial* or spotted fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'TEREL.* *n. s.* A kind of sea bird.

The *peterels*, to which sailors have given the name of mother Carey's chickens. *Hawkesworth's Voyages.*

PE'TER-PENCE.* *n. s.* A tribute or tax formerly paid by this country to the pope, otherwise called *Romescot*, viz. a penny for every house, payable at Lammas day. *Bullokar.*

We pay no *peter-pence*, we run not to Rome market to buy trash. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 238.

PE'TER-WORT. *n. s.* [*Ascyron.*] A plant.

PETIT.† *adj.* [French.] Small; little; inconsiderable.

It would be good to have some *petite* matters beside. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza*, (1587,) p. 415.

Do but view what *petite* things swell men up: the stage never presented the pride of a constable so really, as it is frequently to be found in men under that burdensome honour! I dare say Solomon, nay kings, at this day, hold their scepters with more humility, than those small officers their staves! *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* p. 598.

By what small, *petit* hints does the mind catch hold of, and recover, a vanishing notion? *South, Serm.* i. 302.

PETI'TION. *n. s.* [*petitio*, Latin.]

1. Request; intreaty; supplication; prayer.

We must propose unto all men certain *petitions* incident and very material in causes of this nature. *Hooker.*

My next poor *petition*
Is, that his noble grace would have some pity
Upon my wretched women. *Shakspeare.*

Let my life be given at my *petition*, and my people at my request. *Esther*, vii. 3.

Thou didst choose this house to be called by thy name, and to be a house of prayer and *petition* for thy people. 1 *Mac.* vii.

We must not only send up *petitions* and thoughts now and then to heaven, but must go through all our worldly business with a heavenly spirit. *Law.*

2. Single branch or article of a prayer.

Then pray'd that she might still possess his heart,
And no pretending rival share a part;
This last *petition* heard of all her pray'r. *Dryden.*

To PETI'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To solicit; to supplicate.

You have *petition'd* all the gods
For my prosperity. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The mother *petitioned* her goddess to bestow upon them the greatest gift that could be given. *Addison.*

PETI'TIONARILY. *adv.* [from *petitionary.*] By way of begging the question.

This doth but *petitionarily* infer a dextrality in the heavens, and we may as reasonably conclude a right and left laterality in the ark of Noah. *Brown.*

PETI'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *petition.*]

1. Supplicatory; coming with petitions.

Pardon thy *petitionary* countrymen. *Shakspeare.*

It is our base *petitionary* breath
That blows 'em to this greatness. *B. Jonson.*

2. Containing petitions or requests.

Petitionary prayer belongeth only to such as are in themselves impotent, and stand in need of relief from others. *Hooker.*

I return only yes or no to questionary and *petitionary* epistles of half a yard long. *Swift.*

PETI'TIONER. *n. s.* [from *petition.*] One who offers a petition.

When you have received the petitions, and it will please the *petitioners* well to deliver them into your own hand, let your secretary first read them, and draw lines under the material parts. *Bacon.*

What pleasure can it be to be encumbered with dependences, thronged and surrounded with *petitioners?* *South.*

Their prayers are to the reproach of the *petitioners*, and to the confusion of vain desires. *L'Estrange.*

His woes broke out, and begg'd relief
With tears, the dumb *petitioners* of grief. *Dryden.*

The Roman matrons presented a petition to the fathers; this raised so much raillery upon the *petitioners*, that the ladies never after offered to direct the lawgivers of their country. *Addison.*

PE'TITORY.† *adj.* [*petitorius*, Lat. *petitoire*, Fr.] Petitioning; claiming the property of any thing. *Bullokar.*

Oft have I season'd savoury periods
With sugar'd words, to delude Gustus' taste:—
And oft perfum'd my *petitory* style
With civet-speech, to entrap Olfactus' nose!
Brewer, Com. of Lingua, A. i. S. 1.

PE'TRE. *n. s.* [from *petra*, a stone.] Nitre; salt petre. See NITRE.

Powder made of impure and greasy *petre*, hath but a weak emission, and gives but a faint report. *Brown.*

The vessel was first well nealed to prevent cracking, and covered to prevent the falling in of any thing, that might unseasonably kindle the *petre*. *Boyle.*

Nitre, while it is in its native state, is called *petre*-salt, when refined salt-*petre*. *Woodward.*

PETRE'SCENT. *adj.* [*petrescens*, Latin.] Growing stone; becoming stone.

A cave, from whose arched roof there dropped down a *petrescent* liquor, which oftentimes before it could fall to the ground congealed. *Boyle.*

PETRIFA'CTION. *n. s.* [from *petrifacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of turning to stone; the state of being turned to stone.

Its concretive spirit has the seeds of *petrifaction* and gorgon within itself. *Brown.*

2. That which is made stone.

Look over the variety of beautiful shells, *petrifactions*, ores, minerals, stones, and other natural curiosities. *Cheyne.*

PETRIFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *petrifacio*, Lat.] Having the power to form stone.

There are many to be found, which are but the lapidescences and *petrifactive* mutation of bodies. *Brown.*

To PETRI'FICATE.* *v. a.* [*petrifacio*, Lat.] To petrify. Not now in use.

Though our hearts *petrificated* were,
Yet caused't thou thy law be graven there,
And set a guardian o'er 't, that never dies.
J. Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 96.

PETRIFICA'TION.† *n. s.* [*petrification*, Fr. from *petrify.*]

1. A body formed by changing other matter to stone.

In these strange *petrifications*, the hardening of the bodies seems to be effected principally, if not only, as in the induration of the fluid substances of an egg into a chick, by altering the disposition of their parts. *Boyle.*

2. Obduracy; callousness.

It was observed long ago by Epictetus, that there were some persons that would deny the plainest and most evident truths; and this state and condition he terms a *petrification* or mortification of the mind. *Hallywell, Melampron.* p. 1.

PETRI'FICK. *adj.* [*petrificus*, Lat.] Having the power to change to stone.

The aggregated soil
Death with his mace *petrifick*, cold and dry,
As with a trident, smote. *Milton, P. L.*
Winter's breath,
A nitrous blast that strikes *petrifick* death. *Savage.*

To PE'TRIFY. *v. a.* [*petrefier*, Fr. *petra* and *fio*, Lat.]

1. To change to stone.

A few resemble *petrified* wood. *Woodward.*

2. To make callous; to make obdurate.

Schism is markt out by the Apostle to the Hebrews, as a kind of *petrifying* crime, which induces induration. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Though their souls be not yet wholly *petrified*, yet every act of sin makes gradual approaches to it. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Fall in the midst of Euclid dip at once,
And *petrify* a genius to a dunce. *Pope.*
Who stifle nature, and subsist on art,
Who coin the face, and *petrify* the heart. *Young.*

To PE'TRIFY. *v. n.* To become stone.

Like Niobe we marble grow,
And *petrify* with grief. *Dryden.*

PETRO'L. } *n. s.* [*petrole*, Fr.]
PETRO'LEUM. }

Petrol or *petroleum* is a liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs. *Woodward.*

PE'TRONEL. *n. s.* [*petrinal*, Fr.] A pistol; a small gun used by a horseman.

And he with *petronel* upheav'd,
Instead of shield the blow receiv'd:
The gun recoil'd as well it might. *Hudibras.*

PE'TTICOAT. *n. s.* [*petit* and *coat.*] The lower part of a woman's dress.

What trade art thou, Feeble? — A woman's taylor, sir. — Wilt thou make as many holes in an enemy's battle, as thou hast done in a woman's *petticoat?* *Shakspeare.*

Her feet beneath her *petticoat*,
Like little mice, stole in and out,
As if they fear'd the light. *Suckling.*

It is a great compliment to the sex, that the virtues are generally shewn in *petticoats.* *Addison.*

To fifty chosen sylphs, of special note,
We trust th' important charge, the *petticoat*;
Oft have we known that sevenfold fence to fail,
Though stiff with hoops, and arm'd with ribs of whale. *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

To PETTIFOG.* *v. n.* [*petit* and *voguer*, Fr. See the neuter verb, *To* FOG.] To play the pettifogger. *Sherwood.*

What marvel if it cheered them to see some store of their friends, and in the Roman, not the *pettifogging* sense, their clients so near about them! *Milton, Eiconoclast.* § 4.

He is a common barreter for his pleasure, that takes no money, but *pettifogs* gratis. *Butler, Charac.*

PE'TTIFOGGER. *n. s.* [corrupted from *pettivoguer*; *petit* and *voguer*, Fr.] A petty small-rate lawyer.

The worst conditioned and least cliented *petivoguers* get, under the sweet bait of revenge, more plentiful prosecution of actions. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Your *pettifoggers* damn their souls
To share with knaves in cheating fools. *Hudibras.*

Consider, my dear, how indecent it is to abandon your shop and follow *pettifoggers*; there is hardly a plea between two country esquires about a barren acre, but you draw yourself in as bail, surety or solicitor. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

Physicians are apt to despise empyrics, lawyers, *pettifoggers*, merchants and pedlars. *Swift.*

PETTIFO'GGERY.* *n. s.* [from *pettifogger.*] The practice of a pettifogger; trick; quibble.

The last and lowest sort of their arguments, that men purchased not their tithe with their land, and such like *pettifoggery*, I omit. *Milton, Means to remove Hirelings out of the Church.*

Whence tedious suits, crafty pleadings, quirks of law, and *pettifoggeries* will necessarily creep in. *Barrow, Serm. on the Unity of the Church.*

PE'TTINESS. *n. s.* [from *petty.*] Smallness; littleness; inconsiderableness; unimportance.

The losses we have borne, the subjects we
Have lost, and the disgrace we have digested;
To answer which, his *pettiness* would bow under. *Shakspeare.*

PE'TTISH.† *adj.* [from *pet.*] Fretful: peevish.

They [melancholy persons] are apt to mistake and amplify; testy, *pettish*, peevish, and ready to snarle upon every small occasion. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 185.

There are those who are *pettish* and crabbed in youth; there are contrarily those who are mild, gentle, sociable, in their decayed years. *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

Nor doth their childhood prove their innocence;
They're froward, *pettish*, and unus'd to smile. *Creech.*

PE'TTISHLY.* *adv.* [from *pettish.*] In a pet.

Pettishly, ridiculously,
To fling away your fortune. *Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.*

PE'TTISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *pettish.*] Fretfulness; peevishness.

Like children, when we lose our favourite plaything, we throw away the rest in a fit of *pettishness.* *Collier.*

PE'TTITOES.† *n. s.* [*petty* and *toe.*]

1. The feet of a sucking pig.

Cheap sallads, sliced beef, giblets, and *pettitoes*, to fill up room. *Beaum. and Fl. Wom. Hater.*

2. Feet in contempt.

My good clown grew so in love with the wenches song, that he would not stir his *pettitoes*, till he had both tune and words. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

PETTO.† *n. s.* [Italian.] The breast; figuratively privacy: as, "*in petto*," i. e. in reserve, in secrecy.

The employments of treasurer of the navy, and secretary at war, were to be kept *in petto* till the dissolution of parliament. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

PE'TTY.† *adj.* [*petit*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius derives it from the Goth. *patte*, a boy; others from *petilus*, Lat. small, or from *putillus*, a dwarf, dimin. of *putus*, an old word for small; others from the Heb. *pethi*, small.] Small; inconsiderable; inferiour: little.

When he had no power;
But was a *petty* servant to the state,
He was your enemy. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

It is a common experience, that dogs know the dog-killer; when, as in time of infection, some *petty* fellow is sent out to kill the dogs. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

It importeth not much, some *petty* alteration or difference it may make. *Bacon.*

Will God incense his ire
For such a *petty* trespass? *Milton, P. L.*

From thence a thousand lesser poets sprung,
Like *petty* princes from the fall of Rome. *Denham.*

They believe one only chief and great God, which hath been from all eternity; who when he proposed to make the world, made first other gods of a principal order; and after, the sun, moon and stars as *petty* gods. *Stillingfleet.*

By all I have read of *petty* commonwealths, as well as the great ones, it seems to me, that a free people do of themselves divide into three powers. *Swift.*

Bolonia water'd by the *petty* Rhine. *Addison.*

Can an example be given, in the whole course of this war, where we have treated the *pettiest* prince, with whom we have had to deal, in so contemptuous a manner? *Swift.*

PE'TTYCHAPS.* *n. s.* [*motacilla hippolais.*] A kind of wagtail; called in some parts of the north the beam-bird, from its nesting under beams in buildings.

PE'TTYGOY. *n. s.* [*gnaphalium minus.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PE'TULANCE. } *n. s.* [*petulance*, Fr. *petulantia*, Lat.]
PE'TULANCY. } Sauciness; peevishness; wantonness.

It was excellently said of that philosopher, that there was a wall or parapet of teeth set in our mouth, to restrain the *petulancy* of our words. *B. Jonson.*

Such was others' *petulancy*, that they joyed to see their betters shamefully outraged and abused. *King Charles.*

Wise men knew that which looked like pride in some, and like *petulance* in others, would, by experience in affairs and conversation amongst men, be in time wrought off. *Clarendon.*

However their numbers, as well as their insolence and perverseness increased, many instances of *petulancy* and scurrility are to be seen in their pamphlets. *Swift.*

There appears in our age a pride and *petulancy* in youth, zealous to cast off the sentiments of their fathers and teachers. *Watts, Logick.*

PE'TULANT.† *adj.* [*petulans*, Lat. *petulant*, Fr.]

1. Saucy; perverse; abusive.

Many are of so *petulant* a spleen, and have that figure "sarcasmus" so often in their mouths, so bitter, so foolish, that they cannot speak, but they must bite. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 149.

Not a stridulous jay, not a *petulant* sparrow. *Bp. Hall, Beauty and Unity of the Church.*

If the opponent sees victory to incline to his side, let him shew the force of his argument, without too importunate and *petulant* demands of an answer. *Watts.*

2. Wanton; licentious.

The tongue of a man is so *petulant*, and his thoughts so variable, that one should not lay too great stress upon any present speeches and opinions. *Spectator.*

PE'TULANTLY.† *adv.* [from *petulant.*]

1. With petulance; with saucy pertness.

It is the most enormous sauciness that can be imagined, to speak *petulantly* or pertly concerning him [God]. *Barrow, Serm.* i. 182.

2. Wantonly; licentiously.

My flowery wreaths they *petulantly* spoil,
And rob my chrystal lamps of feeding oil. *Parnell, Homer's Batrach.* B. 2.

PEW. *n. s.* [*puye*, Dutch.] A seat inclosed in a church.

When Sir Thomas More was lord Chancellor, he did use, at mass, to sit in the chancel, and his lady in a *pew*. *Bacon.*

Should our sex take it into their heads to wear trunk breeches at church, a man and his wife would fill a whole *pew*. *Addison.*

She decently, in form, pays heav'n its due;
And makes a civil visit to her *pew*. *Young.*

To PEW.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with pews. *Ash.*

PE'WET. *n. s.* [*piewit*, Dutch, *vannellus.*]

1. A water fowl.

We reckon the dip-chick, so named of his diving and littleness, puffins, *pewets*, meawes. *Carew.*

2. The lapwing. *Ainsworth.*

PE'WFELLOW.* *n. s.* [*pew* and *fellow.*] A companion. Dr. Johnson has the following remark on this word as it is used by Shakspeare. "*Pewfellow* seems to be companion. We have now a new phrase, nearly equivalent, by which we say of persons in the same difficulties, that they are in *the same box.*" Sir J. Hawkins added, that the word was then in use, i. e. about half a century since.

This carnal cur
Prays on the issue of his mother's body,
And makes her *pewfellow* with others' moan. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

The *pewfellow* to pride is self-love, and no less enemy to peace. *Bp. Hall, Peace-Maker*, § 8.

PE'WTER.† *n. s.* [*peauter*, Teut. V. Kilian, who notices the French *espeautre*, but not the old word *peutre*, which Lacombe states to have been in use in 1220.]

1. A compound of metals; an artificial metal.

Nine parts or more of tin, with one of regulus of antimony, compose *pewter*. *Pemberton.*

Coarse *pewter* is made of fine tin and lead. *Bacon.*

The *pewter*, into which no water could enter, became more white, and liker to silver, and less flexible. *Bacon.*

Pewter dishes, with water in them, will not melt easily, but without it they will; nay, butter or oil, in themselves inflammable, yet, by their moisture, will hinder melting. *Bacon.*

2. The plates and dishes in a house.

The eye of the mistress was wont to make her *pewter* shine. *Addison.*

PE'WTERER. *n. s.* [from *pewter.*] A smith who works in pewter.

He shall charge you and discharge you with the motion of a *pewterer's* hammer. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

We caused a skilful *pewterer* to close the vessel in our presence with soder exquisitely. *Boyle.*

PE'XITY.* *n. s.* [from *pecto*, Lat. to comb.] The nap or shag of cloth. *Coles.*

PHÆNO'MENON. *n. s.* See PHENOMENON. This has sometimes *phænomena* in the plural. [φαινόμενον, Gr.] An appearance in the works of nature.

The paper was black, and the colours intense and thick, that the *phænomenon* might be conspicuous. *Newton.*

PHA'ETON.* *n. s.* [*phaeton*, Fr. so called in allusion to Phaeton, the fabled driver of the chariot of the sun.] A kind of lofty open chaise upon four wheels.

Like Nero, he's a fidler, charioteer,
Or drives his *phaeton*, in female guise. *Young, Night Th.* 5.

At Blagrave's once upon a time,
There stood a *phaeton* sublime:
Unsullied by the dusty road,
Its wheels with recent crimson glow'd. *Warton, Phaeton and One-Horse Chair.*

PHAGEDE'NA. *n. s.* [φαγέδαινα; from φάγω, *edo*, to eat.] An ulcer, where the sharpness of the humours eats away the flesh.

PHAGEDE'NICK. } *adj.* [*phagedenique*, Fr.] Eating;
PHAGEDE'NOUS. } corroding.

Phagedenick medicines, are those which eat away fungous or proud flesh. *Dict.*

A bubo, according to its malignancy, either proves easily curable, or terminates in a *phagedenous* ulcer with jagged lips. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

When they are very putrid and corrosive, which circumstances give them the name of foul *phagedenick* ulcers, some spirits of wine should be added to the fomentation. *Sharp.*

PHA'LANX. *n. s.* [*phalanx*, Lat. *phalange*, Fr.] A troop of men closely embodied.

Far otherwise th' inviolable saints,
In cubic *phalanx* firm, advanc'd entire
Invulnerable, impenetrably arm'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The Grecian *phalanx*, moveless as a tow'r,
On all sides batter'd, yet resists his pow'r. *Pope.*

PHA'NTASM. } *n. s.* [φάντασμα, Gr. *phantasma*,
PHANTA'SMA. } Lat. *phantasme*, Fr.] Vain and airy appearance; something appearing only to imagination.

All the interim is
Like a *phantasma* or a hideous dream. *Shakspeare.*

This armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court
A *phantasm*, a monarcho, and one that makes sport
To the prince and his book-mates. *Shakspeare.*

They believe, and they believe amiss, because they be but *phantasms* or apparitions. *Ralegh, Hist.*

If the great ones were in forwardness, the people were in fury, entertaining this airy body or *phantasm* with incredible

affection; partly out of their great devotion to the house of York, partly out of proud humour. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Why,
In this infernal vale first met, thou call'st
Me father, and that *phantasm* call'st my son. *Milton, P. L.*

Assaying, by his devilish art, to reach
The organs of her fancy, and with them forge
Illusions, as he list, *phantasms* and dreams. *Milton, P. L.*

PHANTA'STICAL. } See FANTASTICAL.
PHANTA'STICK. }

PHA'NTASY.* See FANTASY.

PHA'NTOM. *n. s.* [*phantome*, Fr.]

1. A spectre; an apparition.

If he cannot help believing, that such things he saw and heard, he may still have room to believe that, what this airy *phantom* said is not absolutely to be relied on. *Atterbury.*

A constant vapour o'er the palace flies;
Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise;
Dreadful as hermits' dreams in haunted shades,
Or bright as visions of expiring maids. *Pope.*

2. A fancied vision.

Restless and impatient to try every overture of present happiness, he hunts a *phantom* he can never overtake. *Rogers.*

As Pallas will'd, along the sable skies,
To calm the queen, the *phantom* sister flies. *Pope.*

PHARISA'ICAL.† } *adj.* Ritual; externally religious, from the sect of the *Pharisees*, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies.
PHARISA'ICK. }

The causes of superstition are pleasing and sensual rites, excess of outward and *pharisaical* holiness, over-great reverence of traditions, which cannot but load the church. *Bacon.*

Cynical clouds, and *pharisaick* frowns
Bp. Taylor, Lett. Handsom. p. 191.

Suffer us not to be deluded with *pharisaical* washings instead of christian reformers. *King Charles.*

PHARISA'ICALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *pharisaical.*] Pharisaical observance of rituals.

Their many kinds of superstitions, and *pharisaicalness.*
Fuller, Mod. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 189.

PHA'RISAISM.* *n. s.* [from *Pharisee.*] The notions and conduct of a Pharisee.

That was never censured in him as a piece of *pharisaism*, or hypocrisy. *Hammond, Pract. Catech.* B. 3. § 4.

In this many of the Romanists and enthusiasts exceedingly agree, as acted by the same spirit and practice of *pharisaism.*
Fuller, Mod. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 4.

Pride of every kind, and in every shape, exalting itself whether in Judaical *pharisaism*, or in Gentile philosophy, shall be made low, and subdued to the obedience of Christ.
Bp. Horne, Consid. on St. John the Bapt. p. 112.

PHARISE'AN.* *adj.* [from *Pharisee.*] Following the practice of the Pharisees.

All of them *pharisean* disciples, and bred up in their doctrine. *Milton, Colasterion.*

PHA'RISEE.* *n. s.* [from the Heb. *pharash*, to divide.] One of a sect among the Jews, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies; and whose pretended holiness occasioned them to hold at a distance, or separate themselves from, not only Pagans, but all such Jews as complied not with their peculiarities.

Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and *Pharisees*, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven. *St. Matt.* v. 20.

Thou blind *Pharisee*, cleanse first that which is within the cup and the platter, that the outside of them may be clean also. *St. Matt.* xxiii. 26.

PHARMACE'UTICAL.† } *adj.* [φαρμακευτικὸς, from φαρμακεύω.] Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.
PHARMACE'UTICK. }

We shall now in the last place have recourse to chirurgical and *pharmaceutical* remedies. *Ferrand on Love Melanch.* p. 336.

The apprentice shall read some good *pharmaceutical*, botanick, and chymical institutions.
Sir W. Petty, Adv. to Hartlib, p. 26.

PHARMACO'LOGIST. *n. s.* [φάρμακον and λέγω.] One who writes upon drugs.

The osteocolla is recommended by the *pharmacologists* as an absorbent and conglutinator of broken bones.
Woodward on Fossils.

PHARMACO'LOGY. *n. s.* [φάρμακον and λέγω.] The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPOE'IA. *n. s.* [φάρμακον and ποιέω; *pharmacopée*, Fr.] A dispensatory; a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.

PHARMACO'POLIST. *n. s.* [φάρμακον and πωλέω; *pharmacopole*, Fr.] An apothecary; one who sells medicines.

PHA'RMACY. *n. s.* [from φάρμακον, a medicine; *pharmacie*, Fr.] The art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary.

Each dose the goddess weighs with watchful eye,
So nice her art in impious *pharmacy.* *Garth.*

PHA'RO.† } *n. s.* [from *pharos* in Egypt.] A lighthouse; a lantern from the shore to direct sailors.
PHA'ROS. }
PHARE. }

So high nevertheless it is, [the peak of Teneriff,] as in serene weather it is seen 120 English miles, which some double; serving as an excellent *pharo.* *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 3.

He augmented and repaired the port of Ostia, built a *pharos* or light-house. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

PHA'RSANG.* See PARASANG.

PHARYNGO'TOMY. *n. s.* [φάρυγξ and τέμνω.] The act of making an incision into the wind-pipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.

PHA'SELS. *n. s.* [*phaseoli*, Lat.] French beans.
Ainsworth.

PHA'SIS. *n. s.* In the plural *phases.* [φάσις; *phase*, Fr.] Appearance exhibited by any body: as the changes of the moon.

All the hypotheses yet contrived, were built upon too narrow an inspection of the *phases* of the universe. *Glanville.*

He o'er the seas shall love, or fame pursue;
And other months, another *phasis* view;
Fixt to the rudder, he shall boldly steer,
And pass those rocks which Tiphys us'd to fear. *Creech.*

PHASM.† } *n. s.* [φάσμα.] Appearance phantom; fancied apparition.
PHA'SMA. }

Thence proceed many aereal fictions and *phasms*, and chimaeras, created by the vanity of our own hearts or seduction of evil spirits, and not planted in them by God. *Hammond.*

In gross darkness the *phasma* having assumed a bodily shape, or other false representation. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 374.

Such *phasms*, such apparitions, are most of those excellencies which men applaud in themselves. *Decay of Chr. Piety*, p. 83.

PHE'ASANT. *n. s.* [*faisan*, Fr. *phasianus*, from *Phasis*, the river of Colchos.] A kind of wild cock.

The hardest to draw are tame birds; as the cock, peacock, and *pheasant.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

Preach as I please, I doubt our curious men
Will chuse a *pheasant* still before a hen. *Pope.*

PHEER.† *n. s.* A companion. See FEAR, and FERE.

To PHEESE. *v. a.* [perhaps to *feaze.*] To comb; to fleece; to curry. See *To* FEAZE.

An he be proud with me, I'll *pheese* his pride. *Shakspeare.*

PHE'NICOPTER. *n. s.* [φοινικόπτερος; *phenicopterus*, Lat.] A kind of bird, which is thus described by Martial:

Dat mihi penna rubens nomen, sed lingua gulosis
Nostra sapit; quid si garrula lingua foret?

He blended together the livers of guiltheads, the brains of pheasants and peacocks, tongues of *phenicopters*, and the melts of lampreys. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Phe'nix.* *n. s.* [φοῖνιξ; *phœnix*, Latin.] The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

There is one tree, the *phenix* throne; one *phenix*
At this hour reigning there. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

To all the fowls he seems a *phenix*. *Milton, P. L.*

Having the idea of a *phenix* in my mind, the first enquiry is, whether such a thing does exist? *Locke.*

Pheno'menon. *n. s.* [φαινομενον; *phenomene*, Fr. it is therefore often written *phænomenon*; but being naturalised, it has changed the *æ*, which is not in the English language, to *e*. But if it has the original plural termination *phænomena*, it should, I think, be written with *æ*.]

1. Appearance; visible quality.

Short-sighted minds are unfit to make philosophers, whose business it is to describe, in comprehensive theories, the *phænomena* of the world and their causes. *Burnet.*

These are curiosities of little or no moment to the understanding the *phænomenon* of nature. *Newton.*

The most considerable *phenomenon*, belonging to terrestrial bodies, is gravitation, whereby all bodies in the vicinity of the earth press towards its centre. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. Any thing that strikes by any new appearance.

Phe'on.* *n. s.* [In heraldry.] The barbed iron head of a dart.

PHI'AL. *n. s.* [*phiala*, Lat. *phiòle*, Fr.] A small bottle.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole
With juice of cursed hebenon in a *phial*. *Shakspeare.*

He proves his explications by experiments made with a *phial* of water, and with globes of glass filled with water. *Newton.*

To **Phi'al.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep in a phial.

Heaven search my soul! and if through all its cells
Lurk the pernicious drop of poisonous guile,
Full on my fenceless head its *phiall'd* wrath
May fate exhaust! *Shenstone, Love and Honour.*

Philanthro'pical.* } **Philanthro'pick.** } *adj.* [from *philanthropy*.] Loving mankind; wishing to do good to mankind.

The effect of this *philanthropic* spirit is, that the vices which are still generally harboured, are sins of indulgence and refinement rather than of cruelty and barbarism. *Bp. Horsley, Serm.* (1792.)

Phila'nthropist.* *n. s.* [from *philanthropy*.] One who loves, and wishes to serve, mankind.

O, how Omnipotence
Is lost in love! Thou great *philanthropist*,
Father of angels, but the friend of man; —
How art thou pleas'd by bounty to distress!
Young, Night Th. 4.

PHILA'NTHROPY.† *n. s.* [φιλέω and ἄνθρωπος, Gr. Dr. Johnson. — This word is much older, in our language, than the time of Addison; from whom alone Dr. Johnson cites an example of the word. Mr. Malone is of opinion that Dryden, in his character of Polybius, printed in 1692, first introduced *philanthropy*, as an English word; but it had been in use long before that time. It is in the vocabulary of Cockeram; and another valuable author employed it before Dryden.] Love of mankind; good nature.

The greater wonder it is, that so many doctrines among the Heathens, and Christians too, should be received with a non obstante to this native and easy sense of the divine goodness and *philanthropy* lodged in their minds. *Spencer on Prodigies*, (1666,) p. 290.

Such a transient temporary good nature is not that *philanthropy*, that love of mankind, which deserves the title of a moral virtue. *Addison.*

Phi'libeg.* See Fillibeg.

A dress resembling the highland *philibeg*. *Drummond, Trav.* p. 66.

PHILI'PPICK.† *n. s.* [from the invectives of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon]. Any invective declamation.

Before the author wrote this and the following scene, he had warmed his patriotism, as well as his imagination, with the *philippicks* of Cicero. *Bp. Hurd on Addison's Cato*, A. ii. S. 1.

To **Phi'lippize.*** *v. n.* [from *philippick*.] To declaim against; to utter or write invectives.

I know they set him [Dr. Price] up as a sort of oracle; because, with the best intentions in the world, he naturally *philippizes*, and chaunts his prophetick song in exact unison with their designs. *Burke on the Fr. Revolution.*

Phillyre'a.* *n. s.* [Botan. Lat.] An evergreen plant.

The *phillyrea*, of which there are five or six sorts, and some variegated, are sufficiently hardy. *Evelyn.*

Philo'loger. *n. s.* [φιλόλογος.] One whose chief study is language; a grammarian; a critick.

Philologers and critical discoursers, who look beyond the shell and obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry with our narrower explorations. *Brown.*

You expect that I should discourse of this matter like a naturalist, not a *philologer*. *Boyle.*

The best *philologers* say, that the original word does not only signify domestick, as opposed to foreign, but also private, as opposed to common. *Sprat, Serm.*

Philolo'gical.† } **Philolo'gick.** } *adj.* [from *philology*.] Critical; grammatical.

Studies, called *philological*, are history, language, grammar, rhetorick, poesy, and criticism. *Watts.*

He who pretends to the learned professions, if he doth not arise to be a critick himself in *philological* matters, should frequently converse with dictionaries, paraphrasts, commentators, or other criticks, which may relieve any difficulties. *Watts.*

Menage, the greatest name in France for all kinds of *philologick* learning. *Warburton, Pref. to Shakspeare.*

Philo'logist.† *n. s.* See Philo'loger. A critick; a grammarian.

Why the rods and staffs of the princes were chosen for this decision, *philologists* will consider. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 31.

Of a later age, and a harsher style, was Martianus Capella, if he did not deserve the name rather of a *philologist*, than of a philosopher. *Harris, Hermes*, B. iii. ch. 5.

To **Philo'logize.*** *v. n.* [from *philology*.] To offer criticisms.

Nor is it here that we design to enlarge, as those who have *philologized* on this occasion. *Evelyn*, B. iii. ch. 6. § 2.

PHILO'LOGY.† *n. s.* [φιλολογία; *philologie*, Fr.] Criticism; grammatical learning.

My lady maistres, dame *Philology*,
Gave me a gift, in my nest when I lay,
To learne al language. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 93.

To students in *philology* it is now grown familiar. *Selden, Pref. to Drayton's Polyolbion.*

Temper all discourses of *philology* with interspersions of morality. *Walker.*

Phi'lomath.* *n. s.* [φιλομαθης, Gr.] A lover of learning: generally used in slight contempt.

Modern enthusiasts and crazy *philomaths*. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 294.

Ask my friend L'Abbe Sallier to recommend to you some meagre *philomath* to teach you a little geometry and astronomy. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

PHI'LOMEL. } *n. s.* [from *Philomela*, changed into a
PHILOME'LA. } bird.] The nightingale.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold,
And *philomel* becometh dumb. *Shakespeare.*

Admires the jay the insect's gilded wings,
Or hears the hawk, when *philomela* sings? *Pope.*

PHI'LOMOT. *adj.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf. Coloured like a dead leaf.

One of them was blue, another yellow, and another *philomot*, the fourth was of a pink colour, and the fifth of a pale green. *Addison, Spect.* No. 265.

To **PHILO'SOPHATE.*** *v. n.* [*philosophatus*, Lat.] To moralize; to play the philosopher.

Few there be, that with Epictetus can *philosophate* in slavery, or, like Cleanthes, can draw water all the day, and study most of the night. *Barrow*, vol. i. *S.* 12.

PHILOSOPHA'TION.* *n. s.* [*philosophatus*, Lat.] Philosophical discussion.

The work being to be the basis of many future inferences and *philosophations*. *Sir W. Petty, Adv. to Hartlib*, p. 18.

PHILO'SOPHEME. *n. s.* [φιλοσόφημα.] Principle of reasoning; theorem. An unusual word.

You will learn how to address yourself to children for their benefit, and derive some useful *philosophemes* for your own entertainment. *Watts.*

PHILO'SOPHER. *n. s.* [*philosophus*, Lat. *philosophe*, Fr.] A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.

Many sound in belief have been also great *philosophers*. *Hooker, Eccl. Pol.*

The *philosopher* hath long ago told us, that according to the divers nature of things, so must the evidences for them be; and that 'tis an argument of an undisciplined wit not to acknowledge this. *Wilkins.*

They all our fam'd *philosophers* defie,
And would our faith by force of reason try. *Dryden.*

If the *philosophers* by fire had been so wary in their observations and sincere in their reports, as those, who call themselves *philosophers* ought to have been, our acquaintance with the bodies here about us had been yet much greater. *Locke.*

Adam, in the state of innocence, came into the world a *philosopher*, which sufficiently appeared by his writing the natures of things upon their names; he could view essences in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties. *South.*

PHILO'SOPHER'S *Stone. n. s.* A stone dreamed of by alchymists, which, by its touch, converts base metals into gold.

That *stone*
Philosophers in vain so long have sought. *Milton, P. L.*

PHILOSO'PHICAL. } *adj.* [*philosophique*, Fr. from *phi-*
PHILOSO'PHICK. } *losophy.*]

1. Belonging to philosophy; suitable to a philosopher; formed by philosophy.

Others in virtue plac'd felicity:
The Stoick last in *philosophick* pride
By him call'd virtue; and his virtuous man,
Wise, perfect in himself, and all possessing. *Milton, P. R.*

How could our chymick friends go on
To find the *philosophick* stone. *Prior.*

When the safety of the publick is endangered, the appearance of a *philosophical* or affected indolence must arise either from stupidity or perfidiousness. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Skilled in philosophy.

We have our *philosophical* persons to make modern and familiar things supernatural and causeless. *Shakspeare.*

Acquaintance with God is not a speculative knowledge, built on abstracted reasonings about his nature and essence, such as *philosophical* minds often busy themselves in, without reaping from thence any advantage towards regulating their passions, but practical knowledge. *Atterbury.*

3. Frugal; abstemious.

This is what nature's wants may well suffice:
But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to *philosophick* fare,
I'll mingle something of our times to please. *Dryden.*

PHILOSO'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *philosophical*.] In a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely.

The law of commonweales that cut off the right hand of malefactors, if *philosophically* executed, is impartial; otherwise the amputation not equally punisheth all. *Brown.*

No man has ever treated the passion of love with so much delicacy of thought and of expression, or searched into the nature of it more *philosophically* than Ovid. *Dryden.*

If natural laws were once settled, they are never to be reversed: to violate and infringe them, is the same as what we call miracle, and doth not sound very *philosophically* out of the mouth of an atheist. *Bentley, Serm.*

To **PHILO'SOPHIZE.** *v. n.* [from *philosophy*.] To play the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher; to moralize; to search into nature; to enquire into the causes of effects.

Qualities occult to Aristotle, must be so to us; and we must not *philosophize* beyond sympathy and antipathy. *Glanville.*

The ass *philosophized* upon the matter, and finding out at last that it was burning made the brick so hard, cast itself into the fire. *L'Estrange.*

Two doctors of the schools were *philosophizing* upon the advantages of mankind above all other creatures. *L'Estrange.*

Some of our *philosophizing* divines have too much exalted the faculties of our souls, when they have maintained, that by their force mankind has been able to find out God. *Dryden.*

PHILO'SOPHY *n. s.* [*philosophie*, Fr. *philosophia*, Latin.]

1. Knowledge natural or moral.

I had never read, heard, nor seen any thing, I had never any taste of *philosophy* nor inward feeling in myself, which for a while I did not call to my succour. *Sidney.*

Hang up *philosophy*;
Unless *philosophy* can make a Juliet,
Displant a town, reverse a prince's doom,
It helps not. *Shakspeare.*

The progress you have made in *philosophy*, hath enabled you to benefit yourself with what I have written. *Digby.*

2. Hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained.

We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our *philosophy*, and the doctrines in our schools. *Locke.*

3. Reasoning; argumentation.

Of good and evil much they argu'd then;
Vain wisdom all, and false *philosophy*! *Milton, P. L.*

His decisions are the judgement of his passions not of his reason, the *philosophy* of the sinner not of the man. *Rogers.*

4. The course of sciences read in the schools.

PHI'LTER. *n. s.* [φίλτρον; *philtre*, Fr.] Something to cause love.

The melting kiss that sips
The jellied *philtre* of her lips. *Cleaveland.*

This cup a cure for both our ills has brought,
You need not fear a *philter* in the draught. *Dryden.*

A *philter* that has neither drug nor enchantment in it, love if you would raise love. *Addison.*

To **PHI'LTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To charm to love.

Let not those that have repudiated the more inviting sins, shew themselves *philtred* and bewitched by this. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PHIZ. *n. s.* [This word is formed by a ridiculous contraction from *physiognomy*, and should therefore, if it be written at all, be written *phyz*.] The face, in a sense of contempt.

His air was too proud, and his features amiss,
As if being a traitor had alter'd his *phiz*. *Stepney.*

PHLEBO'TOMIST. *n. s.* [*phlebotomiste*, Fr. from φλέψ and τέμνω.] One that opens a vein; a bloodletter.

To PHLEBO'TOMIZE. *v. a.* [*phlebotomiser*, Fr. from *phlebotomy.*] To let blood.

The frail bodies of men must have an evacuation for their humours, and be *phlebotomized.* *Howell, Engl. Tears.*

PHLEBO'TOMY. *n. s.* [φλεβοτομια, φλέψ, φλεβὸς, vena, and τέμνω, Gr. *phlebotomie*, Fr.] Blood-letting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.

Phlebotomy is not cure, but mischief; the blood so flowing as if the body were all vein. *Holyday.*

Although in indispositions of the liver or spleen, considerations are made in *phlebotomy* to their situation, yet, when the heart is affected, it is thought as effectual to bleed on the right as the left. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Pains for the spending of the spirits, come nearest to the copious and swift loss of spirits by *phlebotomy.* *Harvey.*

PHLEGM.† *n. s.* [φλέγμα; *phlegme*, Fr.]

1. The watery humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is supposed to produce sluggishness or dulness.

Make the proper use of each extreme,
And write with fury, but correct with *phlegm.* *Roscommon.*
He who supreme in judgement, as in wit,
Might boldly censure, as he boldly writ,
Yet judg'd with coolness, though he sung with fire;
His precepts teach, but what his works inspire.
Our criticks take a contrary extreme,
They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm.* *Pope.*
Let melancholy rule supreme,
Choler preside, or blood or *phlegm*,
It makes no difference in the case
Nor is complexion honour's place. *Swift.*

2. Water among the chymists.

A linen cloth, dipped in common spirit of wine, is not burnt by the flame, because the *phlegm* of the liquor defends the cloth. *Boyle.*

3. Coolness; indifference.

I here affirm with great *phlegm.* *Swift on the Barrier Treaty.*

They can talk of the wretched state of it [religion] amongst their friends, and countrymen, with the same *phlegm* and indifference that they speak of the broken power of the States of Holland. *Warburton to Hurd, Lett.* 55.

PHLE'GMAGOGUES. *n. s.* [φλέγμα and ἄγω; *phlegmagogue*, Fr.] A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm and leave the other humours.

The pituitous temper of the stomachick ferment must be corrected, and *phlegmagogues* must evacuate it. *Floyer.*

PHLE'GMATICK. *adj.* [φλεγματικὸς; *phlegmatique*, Fr. from *phlegm.*]

1. Abounding in phlegm.

The putrid vapours, though exciting a fever, do colliquate the *phlegmatick* humours of the body. *Harvey.*

Chewing and smoaking of tobacco is only proper for *phlegmatick* people. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Generating phlegm.

A neat's foot, I fear, is too *phlegmatick* a meat. *Shakspeare.*

Negroes, transplanted into cold and *phlegmatick* habitations, continue their hue in themselves and generations. *Brown.*

3. Watry.

Spirit of wine is inflammable by means of its oily parts, and being distilled often from salt of tartar, grows by every distillation more and more aqueous and *phlegmatick.* *Newton.*

4. Dull; cold; frigid.

As the inhabitants are of a heavy *phlegmatick* temper, if any leading member has more fire than comes to his share, it is quickly tempered by the coldness of the rest. *Addison.*

Who but a husband ever could persuade
His heart to leave the bosom of thy love,
For any *phlegmatick* design of state. *Southern.*

PHLE'GMATICKLY.* *adv.* [from *phlegmatick.*] With phlegm; coolly.

He introduces his story with a cool, philosophical lecture on the dignity of human nature: the interpretation of the haruspices is only taken notice of as it was evidence against Lentulus; and all the rest is *phlegmatickly* passed over. *Warburton on Prodigies*, p. 80.

PHLE'GMON. *n. s.* [φλεγμονή.] An inflammation; a burning tumour.

Phlegmon or inflammation is the first generation from good blood, and nearest of kin to it. *Wiseman.*

PHLE'GMONOUS. *adj.* [from *phlegmon.*] Inflammatory; burning.

It is generated secondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a *phlegmonous* or œdematick tumour. *Harvey.*

PHLEME. *n. s.* [from *phlebotomus*, Lat.] A fleam, so it is commonly written; an instrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow; particularly in bleeding of horses.

PHLOGI'STICK.* *adj.* [*phlogistique*, French; from *phlogiston.*] Partaking of phlogiston.

These bodies are called *phlogistic* bodies. *Adams.*

PHLOGI'STON.† *n. s.* [φλογιστὸς, from φλέγω.]

1. A chymical liquor extremely inflammable.

2. The inflammable part of any body.

The doctrine of *phlogiston*, as understood by modern chemists, implies, that a quantity of fire, or the matter of light and heat, is occasionally contained in bodies, as part of their composition. *Adams.*

PHO'NICKS. *n. s.* [from φωνή.] The doctrine of sounds.

PHONOCA'MPTICK. *adj.* [φωνή and κάμπτω.] Having the power to inflect or turn the sound, and by that to alter it.

The magnifying the sound by the polyphonisms or repercussions of the rocks, and other *phonocamptick* objects. *Derham.*

PHO'SPHOR. } *n. s.* [*phosphorus*, Lat.]
PHO'SPHORUS. }

1. The morning star.

Why sit we sad when *Phosphorus* shines so clear. *Pope.*

2. A chymical substance which, exposed to the air, takes fire.

Phosphorus is obtained by distillation from urine putrified, by the force of a very vehement and long continued fire. *Pemberton.*

Of lambent flame you have whole sheets in a handful of *phosphor.* *Addison.*

Liquid and solid *phosphorus* show their flames more conspicuously, when exposed to the air. *Cheyne.*

PHO'SPHORATED.* *adj.* [from *phosphorus.*] Impregnated with phosphor.

Saline substances (gypsum and *phosphorated* calx excepted) seem to serve vegetables (as they do animals) rather as a *condimentum* or promoter of digestion, than as a pabulum. *Kirwan on Manures*, p. 50.

PHOTO'METER.* *n. s.* [φῶς, light, and μέτρον, measure, Gr.] An instrument which measures light.

Mr. Leslie tells us, that since he constructed this instrument, in 1797, he has been delighted with the nicety of its performance. It not only measures the direct rays of the sun, but the reflected light of the sky. It is sensible to every change of the atmosphere, and marks the progress and decline of the light of day, and of the brightness of the year. By it also the light of a candle, or other luminous body, may be estimated. The comparison of two *photometers* easily determines the relative properties of different coloured bodies, in reflecting, absorbing, and transmitting light. *Dr. Garnett, Annals of Philosophy, &c.* (1801.)

PHRASE. *n. s.* [φράσις.]

1. An idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to a language.

2. An expression; a mode of speech.

Now since the sin,
And mollify damnation with a *phrase:*
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbad it. *Dryden.*

To fear the Lord, and depart from evil, are *phrases* which the Scripture useth to express the sum of religion. *Tillotson.*

3. Style; expression.

Thou speak'st
In better *phrase* and matter than thou didst. *Shakespeare.*

To PHRASE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To style; to call; to term.

These suns,
For so they *phrase* them, by their heralds challenged
The noble spirits to arms. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Xenophon *phrases* it pharsanga, and computes it thirty furlongs. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 117.

She will turn puritan, not moderate protestant, as she *phraseth* it. *A. Cook, to Abp. Usher, Lett.* p. 373.

To PHRASE.* *v. n.* To employ peculiar expressions.

We have not tied ourselves to an uniformity of *phrasing*, or to an identity of words. *Translators of the Bible*, Pref.

PHRASEOLO'GICAL.* *adj.* [from *phraseology.*] Peculiar to a language or phrase.

This verbal or *phraseological* answer may not seem sufficient. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 8.

PHRASEO'LOGY. *n. s.* [φράσις and λέγω.]

1. Style; diction.

The scholars of Ireland seem not to have the least conception of a stile, but run on in a flat *phraseology*, often mingled with barbarous terms. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. A phrase book. *Ainsworth.*

PHRENE'TICK.† } *adj.* [φρενητικὸς; *phrenitique*, Fr.]
PHRE'NTICK. } Mad; inflamed in the brain; frantick.

What œstrum, what *phrenetick* mood,
Makes you thus lavish of your blood? *Hudibras.*

Where now is the ground of our discontent? At what are so many peevish and *phrentick*? *B. Jenks, Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 1689, p. 31.

PHRENE'TICK.* } *n. s.* A madman; a frantick person.
PHRE'NTICK. }

They — made this poor king, even as a *phrenetick*, commit what posterity receives now among the worst actions of princes. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 17.

Phreneticks imagine they see that without, which their imagination is affected with within. *Harvey.*

The world was little better than a common fold of *phrenticks* or bedlams. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

PHRENI'TIS. *n. s.* [φρενῖτις.] Madness; inflammation of the brain.

It is allowed to prevent a *phrenitis.* *Wiseman, Surgery.*

PHRE'NSY. *n. s.* [from φρενῖτις: *phrénésie*, Fr. whence, by contraction, *phrensy.*] Madness; franticknes. This is too often written *frenzy.* See FRENZY.

Many never think on God, but in extremity of fear, and then perplexity not suffering them to be idle, they think and do as it were in a *phrensy.* *Hooker.*

Demoniack *phrensy*, moping melancholy. *Milton, P. L.*

Would they only please themselves in the delusion, the *phrensy* were more innocent; but lunaticks will needs be kings. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Phrensy or inflammation of the brain, profuse hemorrhages from the nose resolve, and copious bleeding in the temporal arteries. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PHRO'NTISTERY.* *n. s.* [Gr. φροντιστήριον.] A school; a seminary of learning. Not in use.

Your next attempt is made upon England's grand *phrontisteries*, seminaries, and seed-plots of learning, the two famous flourishing universities, Oxford and Cambridge. *Corah's Doom, &c.* (1672,) p. 136.

PHRY'GIAN.* *adj.* Denoting, among the ancients, a sprightly and animating kind of musick.

In a little time they began to grow riotous, and threw stones: Cornelius then withdrew, but with the greatest air of triumph in the world: Brother, said he, do you observe I have mixed unawares too much of the *Phrygian*; I might change it to the Lydian, and soften their riotous tempers: but it is enough: learn from this sample to speak with veneration of ancient musick. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scribl.*

PHTHI'SICAL. *adj.* [φθισικὸς; *phtysique*, Fr. from *phthisick.*] Wasting.

Collection of purulent matter in the capacity of the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impell the patient into a *phthisical* consumption. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

PHTHI'SICK.† *n. s.* [φθίσις; *phtysie*, Fr.] A consumption.

Liberty of speaking, than which nothing is more sweet to man, was girded and strait-laced almost to a broken-winded *phthisick.* *Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.*

His disease was a *phthisick* or asthma oft incurring to an orthopnea. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

PHTHI'SIS. *n. s.* [φθίσις.] A consumption.

If the lungs be wounded deep, though they escape the first nine days, yet they terminate in a *phthisis* or fistula. *Wiseman.*

PHYLA'CTER.† } *n. s.* [φυλακτήριον; *phylactere*,
PHYLA'CTERY. } Fr.] A bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence.

The *phylacteries* on their wrists and foreheads were looked on as spells, which would yield them impunity for their disobedience. *Hammond.*

The Pharisees were — skilful expositors of the Mosaical law; wearing the precepts thereof in *phylacters* (narrow scrolls of parchment) bound about their brows, and above their left elbows. *Sandys, Christ's Passion*, p. 77.

Golden sayings,
On large *phylacteries* expressive writ,
Were to the foreheads of the Rabbins ty'd. *Prior.*

PHYLA'CTERED.* *adj.* [from *phylacter.*] Wearing phylacteries; dressed like the Pharisees.

Nor they so pure, and so precise,
Immaculate as their white of eyes;
Who for the spirit hug the spleen,
Phylacter'd throughout all their mien. *Green's Poem of the Spleen*, v. 335.

PHYLACTE'RICAL.* *adj.* [from *phylactery.*] Relating to phylacteries.

The Jewish church ordained that all their publick prayers should be concluded with Amen; I say publick prayers; for, in their private or *phylacterical* prayers, it was omitted. *L. Addison, Christian Sacrifice*, p. 128.

PHY'SICAL. *adj.* [*physique*, Fr. from *physick.*]

1. Relating to nature or to natural philosophy; not moral.

The *physical* notion of necessity, that without which the work cannot possibly be done; it cannot be affirmed of all the articles of the creed, that they are thus necessary. *Hammond.*

I call that *physical* certainty which doth depend upon the evidence of sense, which is the first and highest kind of evidence, of which human nature is capable. *Wilkins.*

To reflect on those innumerable secrets of nature and *physical* philosophy, which Homer wrought in his allegories, what a new scene of wonder may this afford us! *Pope.*

Charity in its origin is a *physical* and necessary consequence of the principle of re-union. *Cheyne, Philos. Principles.*

2. Pertaining to the science of healing: as, a *physical* treatise, *physical* herbs.

3. Medicinal; helpful to health.

Is Brutus sick? and is it *physical*
To walk unbraced, and suck up the humours
Of the dank morning? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The blood, I drop, is rather *physical*
Than dangerous to me. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

4. Resembling physick: as, a *physical* taste.

PHY'SICALLY. *adv.* [from *physical.*]

1. According to nature; by natural operation; in the way or sense of natural philosophy; not morally.

Time measuring out their motion, informs us of the periods and terms of their duration, rather than effecteth or *physically* produceth the same. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The outward act of worship may be considered *physically* and abstractly from any law, and so it depends upon the nature of the intention, and morally, as good or evil: and so it receives its denomination from the law. *Stillingfleet.*

Though the act of the will commanding, and the act of any other faculty, executing that which is so commanded, be *physically* and in the precise nature of things distinct, yet morally as they proceed from one entire, free, moral agent, may pass for one and the same action. *South, Serm.*

I do not say, that the nature of light consists in small round globules, for I am not now treating *physically* of light or colours. *Locke.*

2. According to the science of medicine; according to the rules of medicine.

He that lives *physically*, must live miserably. *Cheney.*

PHYSI'CIAN. *n. s.* [*phisicien*, Fr. from *physick.*] One who professes the art of healing.

Trust not the *physician*,
His antidotes are poison, and he slays
More than you rob. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Some *physicians* are so conformable to the humour of the patient, as they press not the true cure of the disease, and others are so regular, as they respect not sufficiently the condition of the patient. *Bacon, Ess.*

His gratulatory verse to king Henry, is not more witty than the epigram upon the name of Nicolaus an ignorant *physician*, who had been the death of thousands. *Peacham of Poetry.*

Taught by thy art divine, the sage *physician*
Eludes the urn; and chains, or exiles death. *Prior.*

PHY'SICK.† *n. s.* [φυσικη, which, originally signifying natural philosophy, has been transferred in many modern languages to medicine.]

1. The science of healing.

Were it my business to understand *physick*, would not the safer way be to consult nature herself in the history of diseases and their cures, than espouse the principles of the dogmatists, methodists, or chymists. *Locke.*

2. Medicines; remedies.

In itself we desire health, *physick* only for health's sake. *Hooker.*

Use *physick* or ever thou be sick. *Ecclus.* xviii. 19.

Prayer is the best *physick* for many melancholy diseases. *Peacham.*

He 'scapes the best, who nature to repair
Draws *physick* from the fields in draughts of vital air. *Dryden.*

As all seasons are not proper for *physick*, so all times are not fit for purging the body politick. *Davenant.*

3. [In common phrase.] A purge.

The people use *physick* to purge themselves of humours. *Abbot, Descr. of the World.*

4. In the plural, natural philosophy; physiology.

His [Aristotle's] *physicks* contain many useful observations, particularly his history of animals. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

To PHY'SICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To purge: to treat with physick; to cure.

The labour we delight in *physicks* pain. *Shakspeare.*

It is a gallant child; one that indeed *physicks* the subject, makes old hearts fresh. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Give him allowance as the worthier man;
For that will *physick* the great myrmidon
Who broils in loud applause. *Shakspeare.*

In virtue and in health we love to be instructed, as well as *physicked* with pleasure. *L'Estrange.*

PHYSICOTHEO'LOGY. *n. s.* [from *physico* and *theology.*] Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYSIO'GNOMER. } *n. s.* [*physionomiste*, Fr. from
PHYSIO'GNOMIST. } *physiognomy.*] One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

Digonius, when he should have been put to death by the Turk, a *physiognomer* wished he might not die, because he would sow much dissention among the christians. *Peacham.*

Apelles made his pictures so very like, that a *physiognomist* and fortune-teller, foretold by looking on them the time of their deaths, whom those pictures represented. *Dryden.*

Let the *physiognomists* examine his features. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

PHYSIOGNO'MICAL.† } *adj.* [φυσιογνωμονικος: from *phy-*
PHYSIOGNO'MICK. } *siognomy.*] Drawn from the
PHYSIOGNOMO'NICK. } contemplation of the face; conversant in contemplation of the face.

In long observation of men, he may acquire a *physiognomical* intuitive knowledge; judge the interiours by the outside; and raise conjectures at first sight. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 22.

PHYSIO'GNOMY. *n. s.* [for *physiognomony*; φυσιογνωμονία; *physionomie*, Fr.]

1. The act of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face.

In all *physiognomy*, the lineaments of the body will discover those natural inclinations of the mind which dissimulation will conceal, or discipline will suppress. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. The face; the cast of the look.

The astrologer, who spells the stars,
Mistakes his globes, and in her brighter eye
Interprets heaven's *physiognomy*. *Cleaveland.*

They'll find i' the *physiognomies*
O' the planets all men's destinies. *Hudibras.*

The end of portraits consists in expressing the true temper of those persons which it represents, and to make known their *physiognomy*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

The distinguishing characters of the face, and the lineaments of the body, grow more plain and visible with time and age; but the peculiar *physiognomy* of the mind is most discernible in children. *Locke.*

PHYSIOLO'GICAL.† } *adj.* [from *physiology.*] Relat-
PHYSIOLO'GICK. } ing to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things.

Some of them seem rather metaphysical than *physiological* notions. *Boyle.*

It may ascertain the true era of *physiologic* allegory. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv.* 5.

PHYSIO'LOGER.* *n. s.* [from *physiology.*] A physiologist. But this is the old word.

He [Hobbes] was sanguineo-melancholicus, which the *physiologers* say is the most ingeniose complexion. *Aubrey, Anecd.* ii. 619.

He blames *physiologers* for attempting to account for phænomena, — overlooking the το ἀγαθον and το δεον. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 260.

PHYSIO'LOGIST.† *n. s.* [from *physiology.*] One versed in physiology; a writer of natural philosophy.

The national menagerie is collected by the first *physiologists* of the times; and it is defective in no description of savage nature. *Burke, Lett.* 4.

PHYSIO'LOGY. *n. s.* [φύσις and λέγω; *physiologie*, Fr.] The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.

Disputing *physiology* is of no accommodation to your designs. *Glanville.*

Philosophers adapted their description of the Deity to the vulgar, otherwise the conceptions of mankind could not be accounted for from their *physiology*. *Bentley.*

PHY'SNOMY.* *n. s.* The old word for *physiognomy*: [effigies, vultus.] *Barret.*

Yet certes by her face and *physnomy*,
Whether she man or woman inly were,
That could not any creature well descry. *Spenser, F. Q.* vii. vii. 5.

Faith, Sir, he has an English name; but his *phisnomy* is more

PHY'SY. *n. s.* I suppose the same with *fusee.* See FUSEE.

Some watches are made with four wheels, some have strings and *physies*, and others none. *Locke.*

PHYTI'VOROUS. *adj.* [φυλὸν and *voro*, Lat.] That eats grass or any vegetable.

Hairy animals with only two large foreteeth, are all *phytivorous*, and called the hare kind. *Ray.*

PHYTO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [φυλὸν and γράφω.] A description of plants.

PHYTO'LOGIST.* *n. s.* One skilled in phytology. See PHYTOLOGY.

As our learned *phytologist* Mr. Ray has done. *Evelyn.*

PHY'TOLOGY. *n. s.* [φυλὸν and λέγω.] The doctrine of plants; botanical discourse.

PHY'TONESS.* See PYTHONESS.

PHYZ.* See PHIZ.

PI'ACLE.† *n. s.* [*piaculum*, Lat.] An enormous crime. A word not now in use, as Dr. Johnson has observed, citing the passage from Howell. Howell, indeed, often employs it; but it had probably been common.

But may I, without *piacle*, forget in the very last scene of one of his latest actions amongst us, what he then did? *Bp. King, Serm.* (1619,) p. 52.

To tear the paps that gave them suck, can there be a greater *piacle* against nature, can there be a more execrable and horrid thing? *Howell, Engl. Tears.*

PIA'CULAR.† } PIA'CULOUS. } *adj.* [*piacularis*, from *piaculum*, Lat.]

1. Expiatory; having the power to atone.
2. Such as requires expiation.

It was *piaculous* unto the Romans to pare their nails upon the nundinæ, observed every ninth day. *Brown.*

The neglecting any of their auspices, or the chirping of their chickens, was esteemed a *piacular* crime which required more expiation than murder. *Bp. Story on the Priesthood*, ch. 5.

3. Criminal; atrociously bad.

The Abassins hold it *piacular* to build their own houses of the same matter which is reserved for their churches. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 261.

While we think it so *piaculous* to go beyond the ancients, we must necessarily come short of genuine antiquity and truth. *Glanville.*

PI'A MATER. n. s. [Lat.] A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.

PI'ANET.† *n. s.* [*picus varius*.]

1. A bird; the lesser wood-pecker. *Bailey.*
2. The magpie. This name is retained in Scotland, Dr. Johnson says; and in Northumberland, he might have added, where it is called *pyanot*, as in Lancashire *pynot*.

PIA'NO-FORTE. * *n. s.* [Italian.] The name of a musical instrument, of the harpsichord kind; so called from the facility with which the player upon it can give a *soft* or *strong* expression.

PIA'STER. *n. s.* [*piastra*, Italian.] An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value. *Dict.*

PIA'TION.* *n. s.* [*piatio*, Lat.] Expiation; the act of atoning or purging by sacrifice. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

PIA'ZZA.† *n. s.* [Italian.] A walk under a roof supported by pillars.

We walk by the obelisk, and meditate in *piazzas*, that they that meet us may talk of us. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 99.

Some gallery or tarrass had its prospect north towards the garden, under which a *piazza* was, where attendants might walk. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 139.

He stood under the *piazza*. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

PI'BRACH, or PI'BROCH.* *n. s.* [*piob*, Gael. *pib*, Cornish, a pipe.] A kind of martial musick among the highlanders of Scotland.

The *pibrach*, the march or battle-tune of the highland clans, is fitted for the bagpipe only. *Tytler, Dissert. on the Scott. Mus.* p. 223.

PI'CA.† *n. s.*

1. Among printers, a particular size of their types, or letters. The definitions in the present dictionary are in *small pica*. It is probably so called from having been first used among us in printing the *pie*, an old book of liturgy. See PIE.

It is supposed, that, when printing came in use, those letters which were of a moderate size, i. e. about the bigness of those in these comments and tables [of the *pie*, Lat. *pica*,] were called *pica* letters. *Wheatley on the Comm. Prayer*, ch. 4. § 10. n.

2. In medicine, a depravation of appetite. [*malacia*, Lat.]

Common experience shows how the *pica* or longing of a pregnant woman will, by a keen fancy, stamp and impress the character of the thing so passionately desired upon the child in her womb. *Hallywell, Melampr.* (1681,) p. 72.

PICARO'ON.† *n. s.* [from *picare*, Italian.] A robber; a plunderer.

He is subject to storms and springing of leaks, to pirates and *picaroons*. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 39.

Some frigates should be always in the Downs to chase *picaroons* from infesting the coast. *Resolut. in Ld. Clarendon's Life*, iii. 748.

Corsica and Majorca in all wars have been the nests of *picaroons*. *Temple, Miscell.*

PI'CCADIL.* } PICCADI'LLY. } PIC'KARDIL. } *n. s.* [*piccadille*, French. Menage derives it from the Span. *picadillo*, the diminutive of *picado*, which last means any thing pinked like cloth. Pegge. The Fr. *piqué*, however, is *quilted*. Ben Jonson has converted the word into *pickardil*, as others have into *pickadillo* and *peccadillo*. See PECCADILLO. "*Piccadilles*, the several divisions or pieces fastened together about the brim of the collar of a doublet." Cotgrave. Blount and Pegge imagine that the street in London, called *Piccadilly*, took its name from the article of this description being chiefly vended there.] A high collar; a kind of ruff.

They wore great cut-work bands and *piccadillies*. *Wilson, Hist. of K. James I.* (under 1612.)

Ready to cast at one whose band sits ill,
And then leap mad on a neat *pickardill*. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

PI'CCAGE. *n. s.* [*piccagium*, low Lat.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths. *Ainsworth.*

To PICK.† *v. a.* [*picken*, Dutch.]

1. To cull; to chuse; to select; to glean; to gather here and there. It has commonly *out* after it when it implies selection, and *up* when it means casual occurrence.

This fellow *picks up* wit as pigeons' peas. *Shakspeare.*

He hath *pick'd out* an act,
Under whose heavy sense your brother's life
Falls into forfeit. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Trust me, sweet,
Out of this silence yet I *pick'd* a welcome;
And in the modesty of fearful duty
I read as much, as from the rattling tongue
Of saucy and audacious eloquence. *Shakspeare.*

Contempt putteth an edge upon anger more than the hurt itself; and when men are ingenious in *picking out* circumstances of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. *Bacon.*

The want of many things fed him with hope, that he should out of these his enemies distresses *pick* some fit occasion of advantage. *Knolles, Hist.*

They must *pick* me *out* with shackles tir'd,
To make them sport with blind activity. *Milton, S. A.*

What made thee *pick* and chuse her *out*,
T' employ their sorceries about? *Hudibras.*

How many examples have we seen of men that have been *picked up* and relieved out of starving necessities, afterwards conspire against their patrons. *L'Estrange.*

If he would compound for half, it should go hard but he'd make a shift to *pick* it *up*. *L'Estrange.*

A painter would not be much commended, who should *pick out* this cavern from the whole Æneids; he had better leave them in their obscurity. *Dryden.*

Imitate the bees, who *pick* from every flower that which they find most proper to make honey. *Dryden.*

He that is nourished by the acorns he *picked up* under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himself. *Locke.*

He asked his friends about him, where they had *picked up* such a blockhead. *Addison, Spect.*

The will may *pick* and chuse among these objects, but it cannot create any to work on. *Cheyne, Philos. Principles.*

Deep through a miry lane she *pick'd* her way,
Above her ankle rose the chalky clay. *Gay.*

Thus much he may be able to *pick out*, and willing to transfer into his new history; but the rest of your character will probably be dropped, on account of the antiquated stile they are delivered in. *Swift.*

Heaven, when it strives to polish all it can
Its last, best work, but forms a softer man,
Picks from each sex, to make the fav'rite blest,
Your love of pleasure, our desire of rest. *Pope.*

2. To take up; to gather; to find industriously.

You owe me money, Sir John, and now you *pick* a quarrel to beguile me of it. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

It was believed, that Perkin's escape was not without the king's privity, who had him all the time of his flight in a line; and that the king did this, to *pick* a quarrel to put him to death. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

They are as peevish company to themselves as to their neighbours; for there's not one circumstance in nature, but they shall find matters to *pick* a quarrel at. *L'Estrange.*

Pick the very refuse of those harvest fields. *Thomson.*

She has educated several poor children, that were *picked up* in the streets, and put them in a way of honest employment. *Law.*

3. To separate from any thing useless or noxious, by gleaning out either part; to clean by picking away filth.

For private friends: his answer was,
He could not stay to *pick* them in a pile
Of musty chaff. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

It hath been noted by the ancients, that it is dangerous to *pick* one's ears whilst he yawneth; for that in yawning, the inner parchment of the ear is extended by the drawing of the breath. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He *picks* and culls his thoughts for conversation, by suppressing some, and communicating others. *Addison.*

4. To clean, by gathering off gradually any thing adhering.

Hope is a pleasant premeditation of enjoyment; as when a dog expects, till his master has done *picking* a bone. *More.*

You are not to wash your hands, till you have *picked* your sallad. *Swift.*

5. [*Piquer*, Fr.] To pierce; to strike with a sharp instrument.

Pick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it with spirits, to see if the virtual heat of the strong waters will not mature it. *Bacon.*

In the face, a wart or fiery pustule, heated by scratching or *picking* with nails, will terminate corrosive. *Wiseman.*

6. [Pycan, Saxon.] To strike with bill or beak; to peck.

The eye that mocketh at his father, the ravens of the valley shall *pick* out. *Prov.* xxx. 17.

7. [*Picare*, Italian.] To rob.

The other night I fell asleep here, and had my pocket *pickt*; this house is turn'd bawdy-house, they *pick* pockets. *Shakspeare.*

They have a design upon your pocket, and the word conscience is used only as an instrument to *pick* it. *South.*

8. To open a lock by a pointed instrument.

Did you ever find
That any art could *pick* the lock, or power
Could force it open. *Denham.*

9. To pitch. Still used in some parts of England: And so *pick-fork* for *pitch-fork*.

Catch him on the hips, and *picke* him on his necke.
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses, (1595.) p. 138.

As high
As I could *pick* my lance. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

10. *To* Pick *a hole in one's coat.* A proverbial expression for finding fault with another.

To Pick. *v. n.*

1. To eat slowly and by small morsels.

Why stand'st thou *picking?* is thy palate sore,
That beet and radishes will make thee roar? *Dryden.*

2. To do any thing nicely and leisurely.

He was too warm on *picking* work to dwell,
But faggoted his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and rattl'd, all was well. *Dryden.*

Pick.† *n. s.* [*pique*, French.]

1. A sharp-pointed iron tool.

What the miners call chert and whern, the stone-cutters nicomia, is so hard, that the *picks* will not touch it; it will not split but irregularly. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. A toothpick.

He eats with *picks*. *Beaum. and Fl. Mons. Thomas.*

Pi'ckapack. *adv.* [from *pack*, by a reduplication very common in our language.] In manner of a pack.

In a hurry she whips up her darling under her arms, and carries the other a *pickapack* upon her shoulders. *L'Estrange.*

Pi'ckaxe. *n. s.* [*pick* and *axe.*] An axe not made to cut but pierce: an axe with a sharp point.

Their tools are a *pickaxe* of iron, seventeen inches long, sharpened at the one end to peck, and flat-headed at the other to drive iron wedges. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

I'll hide my master from the flies, as deep
As these poor *pickaxes* can dig. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

As when bands
Of pioneers, with spade and *pickaxe* arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp, to trench a field. *Milton, P. L.*

Pi'ckback. *adj.* [corrupted perhaps from *pickapack.*] On the back.

As our modern wits behold,
Mounted a *pickback* on the old,
Much farther off. *Hudibras.*

Pi'cked.† *adj.* [from *pike.*]

1. Sharp.

Let the stake be made *picked* at the top, that the jay may not settle on it. *Mortimer, Husb.*

2. Smart; spruce. [perhaps from *piqué*, French.] Obsolete. *Minsheu, and Sherwood.*

He is too *picked*, too spruce, too affected.
Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.

Pi'ckedness.* *n. s.* [from *picked.*]

1. State of being pointed or picked.

2. Foppery; spruceness. Obsolete.

Too much *pickedness* is not manly. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

To Pickee'r.† *v. n.* [*piccare*, Italian.]

1. To pirate; to pillage; to rob. *Ainsworth.*

2. To make a flying skirmish.

So within shot she doth *pickear*,
Now galls the flank, and now the rear.
Lovelace, Luc. Posthum. p. 45.

No sooner could a hint appear,
But up he started to *pickeer*,
And made the stoutest yield to mercy,
When he engag'd in controversy. *Hudibras.*

Pi'cker.† *n. s.* [from *pick.*]

1. One who picks or culls.

The *pickers* pick the hops into the hair-cloth. *Mortimer.*

2. One who hastily takes up a matter; "a *picker* of quarrels." *Huloet, and Sherwood.*

3. A pickaxe; an instrument to pick with.

With an iron *picker* clear the earth out of the hills. *Mortimer.*

PI'CKEREL. † *n. s.* [from *pike.*] A small pike.

Bet is, quoth he, a pike than a *pickerel*, *Chaucer, Merch. Tale.*

Trail no spears but spare-ribs of pork; toss no pikes but boiled *pickrels.* *Brewer, Com. of Lingua*, A. 2. S. 1.

PI'CKET.* *n. s.* [*piquet*, French.]

1. In fortification, a sharp stake.
2. A guard, posted before an army, to give notice of an enemy's approach.

To PI'CKET.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten to a picket.

The cavalry are *picketted* without order, or regularity, around the standards of their respective chiefs. *Lieut. Moore, Narr. of the Mahratta Army*, (1794.)

PI'CKEREL-WEED. *n. s.* [from *pike.*] A water plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated.

The luce or pike is the tyrant of the fresh waters; they are bred, some by generation, and some not; as of a weed called *pickerel-weed*, unless Gosner be mistaken. *Walton.*

PI'CKLE. † *n. s.* [*pekel*, Teut. Kilian, who says it is Saxon also. Serenius cites the Sueth. *spiken*, "salitus et arefactus; à *picka*, pungere, ad indigitandum saporem salis pungentem." One William Beukelen of Biervelt near Sluys is said to have first invented the art of pickling herrings, whence *pekel.* See Brit. Zoology, iii. 290.]

1. Any kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved.

Thou shalt be whipt with wire, and stew'd in brine,
Smarting in lingering *pickle*. *Shakspeare.*

Some fish are gutted, split and kept in *pickle*; as whiting and mackerel. *Carew Surv. of Cornwall.*

He instructs his friends that dine with him in the best *pickle* for a walnut. *Addison, Spect.*

A third sort of antiscorbuticks are called astringent; as capers, and most of the common *pickles* prepared with vinegar. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Thing kept in pickle.
3. Condition; state. A word of contempt and ridicule.

How cam'st thou in this *pickle*? *Shakspeare.*

A physician undertakes a woman with sore eye; his way was to dawb 'em with ointments, and while she was in that *pickle*, carry off a spoon. *L'Estrange.*

Poor Umbra, left in this abandon'd *pickle*,
E'en sits him down. *Swift, Miscell.*

PI'CKLE, PY'CLE, or PI'GHTEL. † *n. s.* [*piccolo*, Ital. See PIGHTEL.] A small parcel of land inclosed with a hedge, which in some counties is called a *pingle.* *Phillips.*

To PI'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To preserve in pickle.

Autumnal cornels next in order serv'd,
In lees of wine well *pickled* and preserv'd. *Dryden.*

They shall have all, rather than make a war,
The straits, the Guiney-trade, the herrings too;
Nay, to keep friendship, they shall *pickle* you. *Dryden.*

2. To season or imbue highly with any thing bad: as, a *pickled* rogue, or one consummately villanous.

PICKLEHE'RRING. † *n. s.* [*pickle* and *herring.* "There is a set of merry drolls, whom the common people of all countries admire; — those circumforaneous wits, whom every nation calls by the name of that dish of meat which it loves best. In Holland they are termed *pickled herrings*; in France, Jean Potages; in Italy, maccaronies; and in Great Britain, jack-puddings." Addison, Spect. No. 47.] A jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon.

A plague o' these *pickle-herrings*! *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.*

The *pickleherring* found the way to shake him, for upon his whistling a country jig, this unlucky wag danced to it with such a variety of grimaces, that the countryman could not forbear smiling, and lost the prize. *Addison, Spect.*

PI'CKLOCK. † *n. s.* [*pick* and *lock.*]

1. An instrument by which locks are opened without the key.

We take him to be a thief too, Sir; for we have found upon him, Sir, a strange *picklock.* *Shakspeare.*

Scipio, having such a *picklock*, would spend so many years in battering the gates of Carthage. *Brown.*

It corrupts faith and justice, and is the very *picklock* that opens the way into all cabinets. *L'Estrange.*

Thou raisedst thy voice to describe the powerful Betty or the artful *picklock*, or Vulcan sweating at his forge, and stamping the queen's image on viler metals. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The person who picks locks.

Confession is made a minister of state, a *pick-lock* of secrets, a spy upon families, a searcher of inclinations. *Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery*, ch. 2. § 4.

These are some of those many artifices, whereby Satan, like a cunning *picklock*, slyly robs us of our grand treasure. *Decay of Chr. Piety*, p. 246.

PI'CKPOCKET. } *n. s.* [*pick* and *pocket*, or *purse.*] A
PI'CKPURSE. } thief who steals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse.

I think he is not a *pickpurse* nor a horsestealer. *Shakspeare.*

It is reasonable, when Squire South is losing his money to sharpers and *pickpockets*, I should lay out the fruits of my honest industry in a law suit. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

Pickpockets and highwaymen observe strict justice among themselves. *Bentley, Serm.*

His fellow *pickpurse*, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's fob. *Swift.*

If a court or country's made a job,
Go drench a *pickpocket*, and join the mob. *Pope.*

PI'CKPOCKET.* *adj.* Privately stealing.

I do not mean the auricular *pickpocket* confession of the papists, but publick confession. *South, Serm.* xi. 29.

PI'CKTOOTH † *n. s.* [*pick* and *tooth.*] An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned. Ridiculed by Gascoigne, in 1572, as a foreign introduction.

If a gentleman leaves a *picktooth* case on the table after dinner, look upon it as part of your vails. *Swift.*

PI'CKTHANK. † *n. s.* [*pick* and *thank.*] An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired; a whispering parasite.

Every where had they their spyes, their Judasses, their false accusers, their sommoners, their bulyves, and their *pikethankes.* *Bale on the Revelat.* P. iii. (1550,) sign. F f. 1.

Many tales devis'd,
Oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,
By smiling *pickthanks* and base newsmongers. *Shakspeare.*

With pleasing tales his lord's vain ears he fed,
A flatterer, a *pickthank*, and a lyer. *Fairfax.*

The business of a *pickthank* is the basest of offices. *L'Estrange.*

If he be great and powerful, spies and *pickthanks* generally provoke him to persecute and tyrannize over the innocent and the just. *South.*

*PI'CO.** *n. s.* [Spanish.] Peak; point.

Though every rock of the sea was as high as the *pico* of Teneriffe. *Bentley, Serm.* viii.

PICT. *n. s.* [*pictus*, Lat.] A painted person.

Your neighbours would not look on you as men,
But think the nations all turn'd *Picts* again. *Lee.*

PICTO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *pictor*, Lat.] Produced by a painter. A word not adopted by other writers, but elegant and useful.

Sea horses are but grotesco delineations, which fill up empty spaces in maps, as many *pictorial* inventions, not any physical shapes. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PI'CTURAL.* *n. s.* [from *picture.*] A representation. Not in use.

Whose wals
Were painted faire with memorable gestes
Of famous wisards; and with *picturals*
Of magistrates, of courts, of tribunals. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. ix. 53.

PI'CTURE.† *n. s.* [*pictura*, Lat.]

1. A resemblance of persons or things in colours.

Madam, if that your heart be so obdurate,
Vouchsafe me yet your *picture* for my love,
The *picture* that is hanging in your chamber. *Shakspeare.*

Pictures and shapes are but secondary objects, and please or displease but in memory. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Devouring what he saw so well design'd,
He with an empty *picture* fed his mind. *Dryden.*

As soon as he begins to spell, as many *pictures* of animals should be got him as can be found with the printed names to them. *Locke.*

She often shews them her own *picture*, which was taken when their father fell in love with her. *Law.*

2. The science of painting.

Whosoever loves not *picture*, is injurious to truth, and all the wisdom of poetry. *Picture* is the invention of heaven, the most ancient, and most a-kin to nature. — *Picture* took her feigning from poetry; from geometry her rule, compass, lines, proportion, and the whole symmetry. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

3. The works of painters.

Quintilian, when he saw any well-expressed image of grief, either in *picture* or sculpture, would usually weep. *Wotton.*

If nothing will satisfy him, but having it under my hand, that I had no design to ruin the company of *picture*-drawers, I do hereby give it him. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Any resemblance or representation.

Vouchsafe this *picture* of thy soul to see;
'Tis so far good, as it resembles thee. *Dryden.*

It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be considered as one representation or *picture*, though made up of ever so many particulars. *Locke.*

To PI'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To paint; to represent by painting.

I have not seen him so *pictur'd*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

He who caused the spring to be *pictured*, added this rhyme for an exposition. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

It is not allowable, what is observable of Raphael Urban; wherein Mary Magdalen is *pictured* before our Saviour washing his feet on her knees, which will not consist with the strict letter of the text. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Love is like the painter, who, being to draw the *picture* of a friend having a blemish in one eye, would *picture* only the other side of his face. *South.*

2. To represent.

All filled with these rueful spectacles of so many wretched carcasses starving, that even I, that do but hear it from you, and do *picture* it in my mind, do greatly pity it. *Spenser.*

Fond man,
See here thy *pictur'd* life. *Thomson, Winter.*

PI'CTURELIKE.* *adj.* Like a picture; according to the manner of a picture.

I (considering, how honour would become such a person; that it was no better than, *picturelike*, to hang by the wall, if renown made it not stir;) was pleased to let him seek danger where he was like to find fame. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

PICTURE'SQUE.* *adj.* [*pittoresco*, Italian; *pictoresque*, Fr.] "No word corresponding to this, or of exactly similar meaning, is to be found in any of the languages of antiquity now extant; nor in any modern tongue, as far as I have been able to discover, except such as have borrowed it from the Italian; in which, the earliest authority, that I can find for it, is that of Redi, one of the original academicians of la Crusca, who flourished towards the end of the sixteenth century. — In our own language, it has lately been received into very general use: but, nevertheless, it has not been considered as perfectly naturalized among us; for Johnson has not admitted it into his dictionary, though he has received the word *pictorial*." Knight, Analyt. Inq. into the Principles of Taste, 2d ed. 1805, ch. 2. § 16. It has escaped this learned critick, that Johnson, in his dictionary, has used *picturesque*; which, however, is not the earliest employment of the word that I have found. Gray uses it several years before Johnson.] Expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, whether natural or artificial; striking the mind with great power or pleasure in representing objects of vision, and in painting to the imagination any circumstance or event as clearly as if delineated in a picture.

You cannot pass along a street but you have views of some palace, or church, or square, or fountain, the most *picturesque* and noble one can imagine. *Gray, Lett. to his Mother*, (1740.)

Anglesey, a tract of plain country, very fertile, but *picturesque* only from the view it has of Caernarvonshire. *Gray, Lett. to Mason*, (1756.)

In a *picturesque* manner; with good description or delineation. *Johnson in V. Graphically*, (Dict. 1755.)

View delineated; a *picturesque* representation of a landscape. *Johnson in V. Prospect*, (Dict. 1772.)

From these little fragments, the first of which is an example of the pathetic, and the second of the *picturesque*, the manner of Sappho might have been gathered. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

This is described by striking and *picturesque* personifications. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 315.

Shenstone had no description of an whole, or of disposing his environs on any consistent plan, and giving it its present beautiful and *picturesque* appearance. *Graves, Recollect. of Shenstone*, p. 51.

PICTURE'SQUENESS.* *n. s.* [from *picturesque.*] State or quality of being picturesque.

Deformity is to ugliness what *picturesqueness* is to beauty. *Price, Essay on the Picturesque*, (1794.)

To PI'DDLE.† *v. n.* [This word is obscure in its etymology; Skinner derives it from *picciolo*, Italian; or *petit*, Fr. little; Mr. Lye thinks the diminutive of the Welsh *breyta*, to eat; perhaps it comes from *peddle*, for Skinner gives for its primitive signification, to deal in little things.]

1. To pick at table; to feed squeamishly, and without appetite.

From stomach sharp, and hearty feeding,
To *piddle* like a lady breeding. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. To trifle; to attend to small parts rather than to the main.

Too precise, too curious, in *pidling* thus about the imitation of others. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Take some little *piddling* revenge. *Beaum. and Fl. Cupid's Revenge.*

Now for those other *piddling* complaints,
Breath'd out in bitterness. *Massinger, New Way to pay Old Debts.*

PI'DDLER. *n. s.* [from *piddle.*]

1. One that eats squeamishly, and without appetite.
2. One who is busy about minute things.

PIE.† *n. s.* [This word is derived by Skinner from *biezan*, to build, that is to build of paste; by Junius derived by contraction from *pasty*; if pasties, doubled together without walls, were the first pies, the derivation is easy from *pie*, a foot; as in some provinces, an apple pasty is still called an apple foot.]

1. Any crust baked with something in it.

No man's *pie* is freed
From his ambitious finger. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Mincing of meat in *pies* saveth the grinding of the teeth, and more nourishing to them that have weak teeth. *Bacon.*

He is the very Withers of the city; they have bought more editions of his works, than would serve to lay under all their *pies* at a lord mayor's Christmas. *Dryden.*

Chuse your materials right;
From thence of course the figure will arise,
And elegance adorn the surface of your *pies*. *King.*
Eat beef or *pie*-crust, if you'd serious be. *King.*

2. [*Pica*, Lat.] A magpie; a party-coloured bird.

The *pie* will discharge thee for pulling the rest. *Tusser.*

The raven croak'd hoarse on the chimney's top,
And chattering *pies* in dismal discords sung. *Shakspeare.*

Who taught the parrot human notes to try,
Or with a voice endu'd the chattering *pie*?
'Twas witty want. *Dryden.*

3. The old popish service book, so called, as is supposed, from the different colour of the text and rubrick. The word *pie*, some suppose, derives its name from πίναξ, which the Greeks sometimes use for *table* or *index*; though others think these tables or indexes were called the *pie*, from the party-coloured letters of which they consisted: the initial and some other remarkable letters and words being done in red, and the rest all in black. And upon this account, when they translate it into Latin, they call it *pica*. *Wheatly.*

The number and hardness of the rules called the *pie*, and the manifold changings of the service, was the cause, that to turn this book only was so hard and intricate a matter, that many times there was more business to find out what should be read, than to read it when it was found out.
Comm. Prayer, Pref. concern. the Serv. of the Church.

4. *Cock* and *pie* was a slight expression in Shakspeare's time, of which I know not the meaning. Dr. Johnson. — It was an adjuration by the *pie* or service-book, and by the Sacred Name of the Deity corrupted.

Mr. Slender, come; we stay for you. —
— I'll eat nothing, I thank you, Sir. —
— By *cock* and *pie*, you shall not choose, Sir; come, come.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

PIE'BALD. *adj.* [from *pie*.] Of various colours; diversified in colour.

It was a particoloured dress,
Of patch'd and *piebald* languages. *Hudibras.*

They would think themselves miserable in a patched coat, and yet contentedly suffer their minds to appear abroad in a *piebald* livery of coarse patches and borrowed shreds. *Locke.*

They are pleased to hear of a *piebald* horse that is strayed out of a field near Islington, as of a whole troop that has been engaged in any foreign adventure. *Spectator.*

Peel'd, patch'd, and *piebald*, linsey-woolsey brothers,
Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and shirtless others. *Pope.*

PIECE. † *n. s.* [*piece*, Fr.]

1. A patch.

His coat of many colours, [in the margin *pieces*.]
Gen. xxxvii. 23.

No man putteth a *piece* of a new garment upon an old.
St. Luke, v. 36.

2. A part of a whole; a fragment.

Bring it out *piece* by *piece*. *Ezek.* xxiv. 26.

The chief captain, fearing lest Paul should have been pulled in *pieces* of them, commanded to take him by force.
Acts, xxiii. 10.

These lesser rocks or great bulky stones, that lie scattered in the sea or upon the land, are they not manifest fragments and *pieces* of these greater masses. *Burnet.*

A man that is in Rome can scarce see an object, that does not call to mind a *piece* of a Latin poet or historian. *Addison.*

3. A part.

It is accounted a *piece* of excellent knowledge, to know the laws of the land. *Tillotson.*

4. A picture.

If unnatural, the finest colours are but dawbing, and the *piece* is a beautiful monster at the best. *Dryden.*

Each heavenly *piece* unwearied we compare,
Match Raphael's grace with thy lov'd Guido's air. *Pope.*

5. A composition; performance.

He wrote several *pieces*, which he did not assume the honour of. *Addison.*

6. A single great gun.

A *piece* of ordnance 'gainst it I have plac'd. *Shakspeare.*

Many of the ships have brass *pieces*, whereas every *piece* at least requires four gunners to attend it. *Ralegh, Ess.*

Pyrrhus, with continual battery of great *pieces*, did batter the mount. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

7. A hand gun.

When he cometh to experience of service abroad, or is put to a *piece* or a pike, he maketh as worthy a soldier as any nation he meeteth with. *Spenser.*

The ball goes on in the direction of the stick, or of the body of the *piece* out of which it is shot. *Cheyne.*

8. A coin; a single piece of money.

When once the poet's honour ceases,
From reason far his transports rove;
And Boileau, for eight hundred *pieces*,
Makes Louis take the wall of Jove. *Prior.*

9. In ridicule and contempt: as, a *piece* of a lawyer, or smatterer. Dr. Johnson. — No example is given by Dr. Johnson here; but in a note on Titus Andronicus, he says that *piece* was then, as it is now, used personally as a word of contempt. He might have added, that it was also used without contempt.

Go, give that changing *piece*
To him that flourish'd for her with his sword. *Titus Andronicus.*

I had a wife, a passing princely *peece*,
Which far did passe that gallant girle of Greece.
Mir. for Mag. p. 208.

How doth he, though a better Pharisee, look awry, to see such a *piece* in his house! *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

10. Applied to time. [*pieça*, old Fr. *piece*, modern.] This is yet used in the north of England: stay a *piece*, i. e. a little while.

11. Castle; any building. Obsolete. [*pieça*, Span. a room.]

And evermore their wicked capytayn
Provoked them the breaches to assay,
Sometimes with threats, sometimes with hope of gayn,
Which by the ransack of that *peece* they should attayn.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. xi. 14.

All the *peece* he shaked from the floor.
Spenser, F. Q. v. ii. 21.

Of this town and *peece*, Conde de Fuentes had the command. *Speed, Hist. of Gr. Brit.* p. 1169.

12. *A*-PIECE. To each.

I demand, concerning all those creatures that have eyes and ears, whether they might not have had only one eye and one ear *a-piece*. *More against Atheism.*

13. *Of a* PIECE *with*. Like; of the same sort; united; the same with the rest.

Truth and fiction are so aptly mix'd,
That all seems uniform and *of a piece*. *Roscommon.*

When Jupiter granted petitions, a cockle made request, that his house and his body might be all *of a piece*. *L'Estrange.*

My own is *of a piece with* his, and were he living, they are such as he would have written. *Dryden.*

I appeal to my enemies, if I or any other man could have invented one which had been more *of a piece*, and more depending on the serious part of the design. *Dryden.*

Too justly ravish'd from an age like this;
Now she is gone, the world is *of a piece*. *Dryden.*

Nothing but madness can please madmen, and a poet must be *of a piece* with the spectators, to gain a reputation. *Dryden.*

To PIECE. † *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To patch.

Piers. O peerless poesy, where is then thy place?
If nor in prince's palace thou dost sit,
Ne brest of baser birth thee doth embrace,
Then make thee wings of thine aspiring wit,
And whence thou cam'st, flie back to heaven apace.
Cud. Ah, Percy, it is all-to weak and wan,
So high to soar, and make so large a flight;
Her *peeced* pyneons bene not so in plight.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Oct.

What use was there of those delegates for the *piecing up* of these domestick breaches betwixt husband and wife, if the imperious husband had power to right himself by turning the scold out of doors? *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 4. C. 2.

2. To enlarge by the addition of a piece.

I speak too long, but 'tis to *piece* the time,
To draw it out in length. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

If aught within that little seeming substance,
Or all of it with our displeasure *piec'd*,
And nothing more may fitly like your grace,
She is yours. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Let him that was the cause of this have power
To take off so much grief from you as he
Will *piece* up in himself. *Shakspeare.*

Plant it with women as well as men, that it may spread into generations, and not be *pieced* from without. *Bacon.*

3. To join; to unite.

4. *To* PIECE *out.* To encrease by addition.

He *pieces out* his wife's inclination; he gives her folly motion and advantage. *Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

Whether the *piecing out* of an old man's life is worth the pains, I cannot tell. *Temple.*

To PIECE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To join; to coalesce; to be compacted.

The cunning priest chose Plantagenet to be the subject his pupil should personate; because he was more in the present speech of the people, and it *pieced* better and followed more close upon the bruit of Plantagenet's escape. *Bacon.*

PIE'CER.† *n. s.* [from *piece.*] One that pieces; a patcher. *Sherwood.*

PIE'CELESS. *adj.* [from *piece.*] Whole; compact; not made of separate pieces.

In those poor types of God, round circles; so
Religion's types, the *pieceless* centers flow,
And are in all the lines which always go. *Donne.*

PIE'CELY.* *adv.* [from *piece.*] In pieces. Not in use. *Huloet.*

PIE'CEMEAL. *adv.* [pice and mel; a word in Saxon of the same import.] In pieces; in fragments.

He strooke his helme, full where his plume did stand,
On which, it *piece-meale* brake, and fell from his unhappy hand.
Chapman.

Why did I not his carcass *piecemeal* tear,
And cast it in the sea. *Denham.*

I'll be torn *piecemeal* by a horse,
E'er I'll take you for better or worse. *Hudibras.*

Neither was the body then subject to distempers, to die by *piecemeal*, and languish under coughs or consumptions. *South.*

Piecemeal they win this acre first, then that;
Glean on, and gather up the whole estate. *Pope.*

PIE'CEMEAL. *adj.* Single; separate; divided.

Other blasphemies level; some at one attribute, some at another: but this by a more compendious impiety, shoots at his very being, and, as if it scorned these *piecemeal* guilts, sets up a single monster big enough to devour them all. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Stage editors printed from the common *piecemeal* written parts in the playhouse. *Pope.*

PIE'CEMEAL.* *n. s.* A fragment; a scrap; a morsel.

My countrymen, in the revolution of 1000 years almost, afford but only Caradoc Llancarvan, and the continuance thereof, to register any thing to the purpose of the acts of the princes of Wales, that I could come by, or hear of; some few *piecemeals* excepted. *R. Vaughan to Abp. Usher, Lett.* p. 562.

PIE'CEMEALED.* *adj.* [from *piecemeal.*] Divided into small morsels or pieces. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

PIED. *adj.* [from *pie.*] Variegated; particoloured.

They desire to take such as have their feathers of *pied*, orient, and various colours. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

All the yeanlings which were streak'd and *pied*,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Pied cattle are spotted in their tongues. *Bacon.*

The seat, the soft wool of the bee,
The cover, gallantly to see,
The wing of a *pied* butterfly,
I trow 'twas simple trimming. *Drayton.*

Meadows trim with daisies *pied*,
Shallow brooks and rivers wide. *Milton, L'All.*

PIE'DNESS. *n. s.* [from *pied.*] Variegation; diversity of colour.

There is an art, which in their *piedness* shares
With great creating nature. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

PIE'LED.† *adj.* [*peler*, Fr. to pull the hair off.] Bald; bare: *peeled*: Cornish, *pilez.*

Piel'd priest, dost thou command me be shut out?—
I do. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Every head was made bald, and every shoulder was *peeled.*
Ezek. xxix. 18.

To PIEP.* *v. n.* To cry like a young bird. See *To* PEEP. *Huloet.*

PIEPO'WDER *Court.*† *n. s.* [Supposed by some to be from the Fr. *pied*, a foot, and *pouldré*, dusted, because justice was done to any injured person, before *the dust of the fair was off his feet*; by others from *pied-pouldreux*, a pedlar, because this court is to determine disputes between those who resort to fairs, and this kind of venders who generally attend them. See Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 322.—It should seem to be from the circumstance of fairs being *in summer*, and the suitors being persons *with dusty feet.* For though *pie-poudreux*, or *pied-pouldreux*, is found in old French for a travelling vender, as also for one of a wandering disposition; yet our *pedlar*, as Dr. Johnson has observed, may be rather from *petty dealer*, which will remove the application of pedlar to the court of *piepowder.* Our old writers evidently thus considered *pedlar* as *petty dealer*: "Light wanderers and *pelting* [i. e. *petty*] *sellers*, who carry about and sell pinnes, points, and other small trifles, whom they call *pedlars.*" Booke of Certaine Canons, 1571, C. ii. b. "To tender a trade of so invaluable a commodity to these *pelting petty* chapmen!" Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4. *Piepowder* may be considered therefore as simply from the Fr. *poudre des piez*, dust of the feet, without particular reference to *pedlars.*] A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.

The court of conscience, which in man
Should be supreme and sovereign,
Is't fit should be subordinate
To every *petty court* i'the state,
And have less power than the lesser,
To deal with perjury at pleasure?
Have its proceedings disallow'd, or
Allow'd, at fancy of *pie-powder*? *Hudibras*, ii. ii.

PIER.† *n. s.* [peꞃ, peꞃe, Sax. pila, moles; *pierre*, French.]

1. A column on which the arch of a bridge is raised.

Oak, cedar, and chesnut are the best builders; for *piers*, sometimes wet, sometimes dry, take elm. *Bacon.*

The English took the galley, and drew it to shore, and used the stones to reinforce the *pier.* *Hayward.*

The bridge, consisting of four arches, is of the length of

six hundred and twenty-two English feet and an half: the dimensions of the arches are as follows, in English measure; the height of the first arch one hundred and nine feet, the distance between the *piers* seventy-two feet and an half; in the second arch, the distance of the *piers* is one hundred and thirty feet; in the third the distance is one hundred and nine feet; in the fourth the distance is one hundred and thirty-eight feet. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A projecting mole erected in the sea, to break the force of the waves.

A *peer* [*pier*] is from *petra*, because of the congestion of great stones to the raising up of such a pile: 'tis a kind of small artificial creek or sinus, as the *pier* of Dover, the *pier* of of Portland, &c. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1640,) p. 328.

To PIERCE. *v. a.* [*percer*, Fr.]

1. To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into.

Steed threatens steed in high and boastful neighs,
Piercing the night's dull ear. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

The love of money is the root of all evil; which, while some coveted after, they have *pierced* themselves through with many sorrows. 1 *Tim.* vi. 10.

With this fatal sword, on which I dy'd,
I *pierce* her open'd back or tender side. *Dryden.*
The glorious temple shall arise,
And with new lustre *pierce* the neighbouring skies. *Prior.*

2. To touch the passions; to affect.

Did your letters *pierce* the queen?
She read them in my presence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakspeare.*

To PIERCE. *v. n.*

1. To make way by force into or through any thing.

Her sighs will make a battery in his breast;
Her tears will *pierce* into a marble heart. *Shakspeare.*

Short arrows, called sprights, without any other heads, save wood sharpened, were discharged out of muskets, and would *pierce* through the sides of ships, where a bullet would not *pierce*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To strike; to move; to affect.

Say, she be mute, and will not speak a word;
Then I'll commend her volubility;
And say she uttereth *piercing* eloquence. *Shakspeare.*

3. To enter; to dive as into a secret.

She would not *pierce* further into his meaning, than himself should declare, so would she interpret all his doings to be accomplished in goodness. *Sidney.*

All men knew Nathaniel to be an Israelite; but our Saviour *piercing* deeper, giveth further testimony of him than men could have done. *Hooker.*

4. To affect severely.

They provide more *piercing* statutes daily to chain up the poor. *Shakspeare.*

PIE'RCEABLE.* *adj.* [from *To pierce*.] That may be penetrated.

A shadie grove—
Whose loftie trees yclad with sommer's pride,
Did spread so broad that heaven's light did hide,
Not *perceable* with power of any star. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. i. 7.

PIE'RCER. *n. s.* [from *pierce*.]

1. An instrument that bores or penetrates.

Cart, ladder, and wimble, with *perser* and pod. *Tusser.*

2. The part with which insects perforate bodies.

The hollow instrument, terebra, we may English *piercer*, wherewith many flies are provided, proceeding from the womb, with which they perforate the tegument of leaves, and through the hollow of it, inject their eggs into the holes they have made. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. One who perforates.

PIE'RCING.* *n. s.* [from *pierce*.] Penetration.

There is that speaketh like the *piercings* of a sword; but the tongue of the wise is health. *Prov.* xii. 18.

PIE'RCINGLY.† *adv.* [from *pierce*.] Sharply. *Sherwood.*

PIE'RCINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *piercing*.] Power of piercing.

We contemplate the vast reach and compass of our understanding, the prodigious quickness and *piercingness* of its thought. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

PI'ET, or PI'OT.* *n. s.* [from *pie*.] A magpie: so called in some parts of England.

PI'ETISM.* *n. s.* [from *piety*.] A kind of extremely strict devotion. See PIETIST.

They have not stuck more than once openly to declare in their meetings, that they would not give over till they had driven *pietism* out of their community, root and branch. *Frey, cited by Bp. Lavington, Morav. Comp.* p. 47.

PI'ETIST.* *n. s.* [from *piety*.] One of a sect professing great strictness and purity of life, despising learning and ecclesiastical polity; a kind of mystick. The sect sprung up in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The breach, that ran through the Lutheran churches, appeared at first openly at Hamburgh, where many were going into stricter methods of piety, who from thence were called *Pietists*. *Burnet, Hist. of his Own Times*, (*under K. William*.)

There is a new sect sprung up in Switzerland, which spreads very much in the Protestant cantons. The professors of it call themselves *Pietists*; and as enthusiasm carries men generally to the like extravagancies, they differ but little from several sectaries in other countries. They pretend in general to great refinements, as to what regards the practice of Christianity. *Addison, Remarks on Italy.*

What mention is there ever made of the refined transports of seraphick love, and all the other fanciful abstractions of monastick and recluse *pietists*? *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. 1.

PI'ETY. *n. s.* [*pietas*, Lat. *pieté*, Fr.]

1. Discharge of duty to God.

What *piety*, pity, fortitude, did Æneas possess beyond his companions? *Peacham on Poetry.*

Till future infancy, baptiz'd by thee,
Grow ripe in years, and old in *piety*. *Prior.*
There be who faith
Prefer, and *piety* to God. *Milton, P. L.*

Praying for them would make them as glad to see their servants eminent in *piety* as themselves. *Law.*

2. Duty to parents or those in superiour relation.

Pope's filial *piety* excels,
Whatever Grecian story tells. *Swift.*

PIG.† *n. s.* [*bigge*, Teut. pic, Sax. pic-bpeð, glans.]

1. A young sow or boar.

Some men there are, love not a gaping *pig*,
Some that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shakspeare.*
Alba, from the white sow nam'd,
That for her thirty sucking *pigs* was fam'd. *Dryden.*

The flesh-meats of an easy digestion, are *pig*, lamb, rabbit, and chicken. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. An oblong mass of lead or unforged iron, or mass of metal melted from the oar is called, I know not why, *sow-metal*, and pieces of that metal are called *pigs*.

A nodding beam or *pig* of lead,
May hurt the very ablest head. *Pope.*

To PIG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To farrow; to bring pigs.

PI'GEON. *n. s.* [*pigeon*, Fr.] A fowl bred in cots or a small house: in some places called dovecot.

This fellow picks up wit as *pigeons* peas. *Shakspeare.*

A turtle dove and a young *pigeon*. *Gen.* xv. 9.

Perceiving that the *pigeon* had lost a piece of her tail, through the next opening of the rocks rowing with all their might, they passed safe, only the end of their poop was bruised. *Raleigh.*

Fix'd in the mast, the feather'd weapon stands,
The fearful *pigeon* flutters in her bands. *Dryden.*

See the cupola of St. Paul's covered with both sexes, like the outside of a *pigeon*-house. *Addison, Guardian.*

This building was design'd a model,
Or of a *pigeon*-house or oven,
To bake one loaf, or keep one dove in. *Swift.*

PI'GEONFOOT. *n. s.* [*geranium*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PI'GEONHEARTED.* *adj.* [*pigeon* and *heart.*] Timid; frightened.

I never saw such *pigeon-hearted* people: what drum? what danger? who's that that shakes behind there? *Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim.*

PI'GEONHOLES.* *n. s.*

1. The title of an old English game; so called from the arches in the machine, through which balls were rolled, resembling the cavities made for pigeons in a dove-house. *Steevens.*

Threepence I lost at ninepins; but I got
Six tokens towards that at *pigeon-holes. The Antipodes*, (1638.)

2. Cavities, or divisions, in which letters and papers are deposited.

Abbé Sieyes has whole nests of *pigeon-holes* full of constitutions ready made, ticketed, sorted, and numbered. *Burke.*

PI'GEONLIVERED. *adj.* [*pigeon* and *liver.*] Mild; soft; gentle.

I am *pigeonliver'd*, and lack gall
To make oppression bitter. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

PI'GGIN.† *n. s.* In the northern provinces, a small wooden vessel. Dr. Johnson. — It is not confined to the north, and is an old word in our language, though Dr. Johnson has cited no authority for it. Is is also in Sherwood's dictionary.

Of drinking cups divers sorts we have: some of elm: — broad-mouthed dishes, noggins, whiskins, *piggins*.
Heywood, Drunkard Opened, &c. (1635,) p. 45.

PIGHE'ADED.* *adj.* [*pig* and *head.*] Having a large head: a word still vulgarly applied to a stupid person.

Come forward; you should be some dull tradesman by your *pig-headed* sconce now, that think there's nothing good any where, but what's to be sold. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

PIGHT. old preter. and part. pass. of *pitch*. Pitched; placed; fixed; determined. Not now in use.

The body big and mightily *pight*,
Thoroughly rooted and wondrous height,
Whilom had been the king of the field,
And mochel mast to the husband did yield. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*
An hideous rock is *pight*,
Of mighty Magnes stone; whose craggy clift,
Depending from on high, dreadful to sight,
Over the waves his rugged arms doth lift. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Then brought she me into this desart vast,
And by my wretched lover's side me *pight*. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Stay yet, you vile abominable tents,
Thus proudly *pight* upon our Phyrgian plains.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cres.
I dissuaded him from his intent,
And found him *pight* to do it. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To PIGHT.* *v. a.* [perhaps from *pigg*, Su. Goth. stimulus; *picka*, Swed. to prick.] To pierce. Obsolete.

Thei schulen se into whom thei *pighten* thorough.
Wicliffe, St. John, xix. 37.

PI'GHTEL.* *n. s.* [*piccolo*, Ital. small. Cowel.] A little enclosure. See PICKLE.

PI'GMENT.† *n. s.* [*pigmentum*, Lat.] Paint; colour to be laid on any body.

Artificial enticements, and provocations of gestures, clothes, jewels, *pigments*, exornations. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 474.
They would be ashamed to think, that ever they had faces to daub with these beastly *pigments*. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.
Consider about the opacity of the corpuscles of black *pigments*, and the comparative diaphaneity of white bodies. *Boyle.*

PI'GMY. *n. s.* [*pigmée*, Fr. *pygmæus*, Lat. πυγμαῖος.] One of a small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes; thence any thing mean or inconsiderable: it should be written with a *y*, *pygmy*.

Of so low a stature, that in relation to the other, they appear as *pigmies*. *Heylin.*

When cranes invade, his little sword and shield
The *pigmy* takes. *Dryden, Juv.*
The criticks of a more exalted taste, may discover such beauties in the antient poetry, as may escape the comprehension of us *pigmies* of a more limited genius. *Garth.*
But that it wanted room,
It might have been a *pigmy*'s tomb. *Swift.*

PI'GMY.* *adj.* Small; little; short.

The sun is gone: but yet Castara stays,
And will add stature to thy *pigmy* days.
Habington's Castara, To Winter, p. 62.

PIGNORA'TION.† *n. s.* [*pignoration*, old Fr. from *pignus*, *pignoris*, Lat.] The act of pledging. *Cockeram.*

PI'GNORATIVE.* [*pignoratif*, Fr. From *pignoration.*] Pledging; pawning. *Bullokar.*

PI'GNUT. *n. s.* [*pig* and *nut.*] An earth nut.

I with my long nails will dig thee *pignuts*. *Shakspeare.*

PI'GSNEY.† *n. s.* [pɪʒa, Sax. a girl. Lye, and Dr. Johnson. — The Romans used *oculus* (the eye) as a term of endearment, and perhaps *piggesnie*, in vulgar language, only means *ocellus*, (little eye,) the eyes of a pig being remarkably small. Tyrwhitt. — There is good reason for this etymology, which escaped Mr. Tyrwhitt's notice, as it has since that of Mr. Douce, who differs from Mr. Tyrwhitt, saying "that *nie* cannot well be put for *eye*; that in this case the word would have been *pigseye*; and that it is rather formed from the Sax. pɪʒa, a girl:" there is good reason, I say, for agreeing with Mr. Tyrwhitt, if it can be shewn that the word has been written *pigseye*, and that this term of endearment was not confined to girls. And this a learned correspondent has enabled me to do, in the citation from the translated work of bishop Gardiner. *Piggesny*, now *pigsney*, is old in our language.]

1. A word of endearment.

She was a primerole, a *piggesnie*. *Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*
What prate ye, pretty *pyggys ny*. *Skelton, Poems*, p 259.
How pretely she could talke to him, Howe doth my swete heart, what sayth *noume pigs eie*?
Bp. Gardiner's De Obed. Tr. (Roane, 1553,) sign. k. ii.
Pretty diminutives, pleasant names, may be invented; bird, mouse, lamb, puss, pigeon, *pigsney*, kid, honey!
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 527.

2. It is used by Butler for the eye of a woman, I believe, improperly.

Shine upon me but benignly
With that one, and that other *pigsney*. *Hudibras.*

PI'GTAIL.* *n. s.* [*pig* and *tail.*]

1. A cue; the hair tied behind in a ribbon so as to resemble the tail of a pig. A low expression.

2. A kind of twisted tobacco, having a similar resemblance. A ludicrous term.

I bequeath to Mr. John Grattan, prebendary of Clonmethan, my silver box in which the freedom of the city of Corke was presented to me; in which I desire the said John to keep the tobacco he usually cheweth, called *pigtail*. *Swift's Will.*

PIGWI'DGEON. *n. s.* This word is used by Drayton as the name of a fairy, and is a kind of cant word for any thing petty or small.

Where is the Stoick can his wrath appease,
To see his country sick of Pym's disease;
By Scotch invasion to be made a prey
To such *pigwidgeon* myrmidons as they? *Cleaveland.*

PIKE.† *n. s.* [*picque*, Fr. his snout being sharp. Skinner and Junius.]

1. The luce or *pike* is the tyrant of the fresh waters: Sir Francis Bacon observes the *pike* to be the long-

est lived of any fresh water fish, and yet he computes it to be not usually above forty years; and others think it to be not above ten years: he is a solitary, melancholy and bold fish; he breeds but once a year, and his time of breeding or spawning is usually about the end of February, or somewhat later, in March, as the weather proves colder or warmer: and his manner of breeding is thus; a he and a she *pike* will usually go together out of a river into some ditch or creek, and there the spawner casts her eggs, and the melter hovers over her all the time she is casting her spawn, but touches her not. *Walton, Angler.*

In a pond into which were put several fish and two *pikes* upon drawing it some years afterwards there were left no fish, but the *pikes* grown to a prodigious size, having devoured the other fish and their numerous spawn. *Hale.*

The *pike*, the tyrant of the floods. *Pope.*

2. A long lance used by the foot soldiers, to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded. [*picque*, or *pique*, Fr. *picken*, Germ. *picka*, Icel. pungere.]

Beat you the drum that it speak mournfully,
Trail your steel *pikes*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He wanted *pikes* to set before his archers. *Shakspeare.*

They closed, and locked shoulder to shoulder, their *pikes* they strained in both hands and therewith their buckler in the left, the one end of the *pike* against the right foot, the other breast high against the enemy. *Hayward.*

A lance he bore with iron *pike*;
Th' one half would thrust, the other strike. *Hudibras.*

3. A fork used in husbandry; a pitch-fork.

A rake for to rake up the fitches that lie,
A *pike* to pike them up handsome to drie. *Tusser.*

Let us revenge this with our *pikes*, ere we become rakes; for I speak this in hunger for bread, not for revenge. *Shakspeare.*

4. A peak; a point. [*pic*, old Fr. *pico*, Span.]

The whole compass of this mountain is esteemed to be about 160 miles. The high *pique* or peer thereof is properly called Athos. *Ricaut, State of the Greek Church*, p. 217.

It was ordained in the Parliament of Westminster anno 1463, Ap. 29. "that no man weare shoes or boots, having *pikes* passing two inches in length." *Bryant, Observ. on Rowley's Poems.*

5. Among turners, two iron sprigs between which any thing to be turned is fastened.

Hard wood, prepared for the lathe with rasping, they pitch between the *pikes*. *Moxon.*

PI'KED.† *adj.* [*piqué*, Fr.] Sharp; acuminated; ending in a point. In Shakspeare, it is used of a man with a pointed beard, Dr. Johnson says, citing the following passage; in which it is supposed by later commentators to mean merely *picked*, or spruce in dress. See PICKED.

Why then I suck my teeth, and catechise
My *piked* man of countries. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Their shoes and pattens are snouted and *piked* more than a finger long. *Camden, Rem.*

PI'KELET.* } *n. s.* In the north of England, a light
PI'KELIN. } cake; a kind of muffin.

Whenever he smiled, he crumpled up his broad face like an half-toasted *pikelet*. *A. Seward's Lett.* v. 15.

PI'KEMAN. *n. s.* [*pike* and *man*.] A soldier armed with a pike.

Three great squadrons of *pikemen* were placed against the enemy. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

PI'KESTAFF. *n. s.* [*pike* and *staff*.] The wooden pole of a pike.

To me it is as plain as a *pikestaff*, from what mixture it is, that this daughter silently lours, t'other steals a kind look. *Tatler.*

PILA'STER. *n. s.* [*pilastre*, Fr. *pilastro*, Italian.] A square column sometimes insulated, but oftener set within a wall, and only shewing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickness. *Dict.*

Pilasters must not be too tall and slender, lest they resemble pillars; nor too dwarfish and gross, lest they imitate the piles or piers of bridges. *Wotton.*

Built like a temple, where *pilasters* round
Were set. *Milton, P. L.*

The curtain rises, and a new frontispiece is seen, joined to the great *pilasters* each side of the stage. *Dryden.*

Clap four slices of *pilaster* on't,
That laid with bits of rustick makes a front. *Pope.*

PILCH.* *n. s.* [pylca, pylece, Sax. from *pellis*, Lat.] A cloke or coat of skins; a furred gown. See PILCHER.

After grete hete comith colde,
No man caste his *pilche* away. *Chaucer, Prov.* ver. 4.

I'll beat five pounds out of his leather *pilch*.
Decker, Satiromastix, (1602.)

A grey furred coat, or *pilch*. *Blount, Anc. Ten.* p. 38.

PI'LCHARD.* *n. s.* The fish, called also *pilcher*. But *pilchard* is now the more usual term.

Fools are as like husbands, as *pilchards* are to herrings.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

PI'LCHER.† *n. s.* [Warburton says we should read *pilch*, which signifies a cloke or coat of skins, meaning the scabbard: this is confirmed by Junius, who renders *pilly*, a garment of skins; pylece, Sax. *pellice*, Fr. *pelliccia*, Italian; *pellis*, Lat.]

1. A furred gown or case; any thing lined with fur. *Hanmer.*

Will you pluck your sword out of his *pilcher* by the ears?
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

2. A fish like a herring much caught in Cornwall.

Papers — to make winding-sheets in Lent for *pilchers*.
Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.

PILE.† *n. s.* [pil, Sax. moles; *pile*, Fr. *pyle*, Dutch.]

1. A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make a firm foundation.

The bridge the Turks before broke, by plucking up of certain *piles*, and taking away of the planks. *Knolles.*

If the ground be hollow or weak, he strengthens it by driving in *piles*. *Moxon.*

The foundation of the church of Harlem is supported by wooden *piles*, as the houses in Amsterdam are. *Locke.*

2. A heap; an accumulation.

That is the way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet distinctly ranges
In heaps and *piles* of ruin. *Shakspeare.*

What *piles* of wealth hath he accumulated
To his own portion! what expence by the hour
Seems to flow from him! how i' the name of thrift,
Does he rake this together. *Shakspeare.*

By the water passing through the stone to its perpendicular intervals, was brought thither all the metallic matter now lodged therein, as well as that which lies only in an undigested and confused *pile*. *Woodward.*

3. Any thing heaped together to be burned.

I'll bear your logs the while; pray give me it,
I'll carry't to the *pile*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Woe to the bloody city, I will even make the *pile* for fire great. *Ezek.* xxiv. 9.

In Alexander's time, the Indian philosophers, when weary of living, lay down upon their funeral *pile* without any visible concern. *Collier on the Value of Life.*

The wife, and counsellor or priest,
Prepare and light his fun'ral fire,
And cheerful on the *pile* expire. *Prior.*

4. An edifice; a building.

The ascending *pile* stood fix'd her stately highth. *Milton, P. L.*

Not to look back so far, to whom this isle
Owes the first glory of so brave a *pile*. *Denham.*
The *pile* o'erlook'd the town, and drew the sight. *Dryden.*
Fancy brings the vanish'd *piles* to view,
And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope, Miscell.*
No longer shall forsaken Thames
Lament his old Whitehall in flames;
A *pile* shall from its ashes rise,
Fit to invade or prop the skies. *Swift, Miscell.*

5. A hair. [*pilus*, Lat.]

Yonder's my lord, with a patch of velvet on's face; his left cheek is a cheek of two *pile* and a half, but his right cheek is worn bare. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

6. Hairy surface; nap.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the amianthus of parallel threads, as in the *pile* of velvet. *Grew.*

7. [*Pilum*, Lat.] The head of an arrow.

Whom, on his haire-plum'd helmet's crest, the dart first smote, then ran
Into his forehead, and there stucke the steele *pile*, making way
Quite through his skull. *Chapman.*
His spear a bent,
The *pile* was of a horsefly's tongue,
Whose sharpness nought revers'd *Drayton, Nymph.*

8. [*Pile*, Fr. *pila*, Italian. Serenius derives this meaning from *pil*, (Lat. *pilum*,) an arrow, or the head of an arrow; the side of the coin having such a figure upon it: Henault, from *pillars*, as the stamp upon it: others from the Lat. *pileus*, a cap or hat; or from the old Fr. *pile*, a ship.] One side of a coin; the reverse of cross.

Other men have been, and are of the same opinion, a man may more justifiably throw up cross and *pile* for his opinions, than take them up so. *Locke.*

9. [In the plural *piles*.] The hæmorrhoids.

Wherever there is any uneasiness, solicit the humours towards that part, to procure the *piles*, which seldom miss to relieve the head. *Arbuthnot.*

To PILE. *v. a.*

1. To heap; to coacervate.

The fabrick of his folly, whose foundation
Is *pil'd* upon his faith, and will continue
The standing of his body. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*
Let them pull all about my ears,
Pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might downstretch
Below the beam of sight, yet will I still
Be thus. *Shakspeare.*
Against beleaguer'd heaven the giants move;
Hills *pil'd* on hills, on mountains mountains lie
To make their mad approaches to the sky. *Dryden.*
Men *pil'd* on men, with active leaps arise,
And build the breathing fabrick to the skies. *Addison.*
In all that heap of quotations which he has *piled* up, nothing is aimed at. *Atterbury.*
All these together are the foundation of all those heaps of comments, which are *piled* so high upon authors, that it is difficult sometimes to clear the text from the rubbish. *Felton.*

2. To fill with something heaped.

Attabaliba had a great house *piled* upon the sides with great wedges of gold. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

PI'LEATED. *adj.* [*pileus*, Lat.] Having the form of a cover, or hat.

A *pileated* echinus taken up with different shells of several kinds. *Woodward on Fossils.*

PI'LEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *pile.*] Accumulation.

What? had he nought, whereby he might be known,
But costly *pilements* of some curious stone? *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iii. 2.

PI'LER. *n. s.* [from *pile.*] He who accumulates.

PI'LEWORT. *n. s.* [*chelidonium minus*, Lat.] A plant.

To PI'LFER.† *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — The old French language has *pilfeer.*] To steal; to gain by petty robbery.

They not only steal from each other, but *pilfer* away all things that they can from such strangers as do land. *Abbot.*
He would not *pilfer* the victory; and the defeat was easy. *Bacon, Ess.*
When these plagiaries come to be stripped of their *pilfered* ornaments, there's the daw of the fable. *L'Estrange.*
Triumphant leaders, at an army's head,
Hemm'd round with glories, *pilfer* cloth or bread,
As meanly plunder, as they bravely fought. *Pope.*

To PI'LFER. *v. n.* To practise petty theft.

They of those marches
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the *pilfering* borderers. *Shakspeare.*
I came not here on such a trivial toy,
As a stray'd ewe, or to pursue the stealth,
Of *pilfering* wolf. *Milton, Comus.*
Every string is told,
For fear some *pilf'ring* hand should make too bold. *Dryden.*

PI'LFERER. *n. s.* [from *pilfer.*] One who steals petty things.

Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and *pilferers*? Promote those charities which remove such pests of society into prisons and workhouses. *Atterbury, Serm.*
To glory some advance a lying claim,
Thieves of renown, and *pilferers* of fame. *Young.*

PI'LFERING.* *n. s.* [from *pilfer.*] A petty theft. *Sherwood.*

Your purpos'd low correction
Is such as basest and the meanest wretches
For *pilferings*, and most common trespasses,
Are punish'd with. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

PI'LFERINGLY.† *adv.* With petty larceny; filchingly. *Sherwood.*

PI'LFERY. *n. s.* [from *pilfer.*] Petty theft.

A wolf charges a fox with a piece of *pilfery*; the fox denies, and the ape tries the cause. *L'Estrange.*

PILGA'RLICK.* See PILLED-GARLICK.

PI'LGRIM. *n. s.* [*pelgrim*, Dutch; *pelerin*, Fr. *pelegrino*, Italian; *peregrinus*, Lat.] A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one who travels on a religious account.

Two *pilgrims*, which have wandered some miles together, have a heart's grief when they are near to part. *Drummond.*
Granting they could not tell Abraham's footstep from an ordinary *pilgrim's*; yet they should know some difference between the foot of a man and the face of Venus. *Stillingfleet.*
Like *pilgrims* to th' appointed place we tend;
The world's an inn, and death the journey's end. *Dryden.*

To PI'LGRIM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wander; to ramble; not used.

The ambulo hath no certain home or diet, but *pilgrims* up and down every where, feeding upon all sorts of plants. *Grew.*

PI'LGRIMAGE. *n. s.* [*pelerinage*, Fr. from *pilgrim.*]

1. A long journey; travel; more usually a journey on account of devotion.

We are like two men
That vow a long and weary *pilgrimage*. *Shakspeare.*
Most miserable hour, that time ere saw
In lasting labour of his *pilgrimage*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
Painting is a long *pilgrimage*; if we do not actually begin the journey, and travel at a round rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. Shakspeare uses it for time irksomely spent.

In prison thou hast spent a *pilgrimage*,
And, like a hermit, overpast thy days. *Shakspeare.*

To PILGRIMIZE.* *v. n.* [from *pilgrim*.] To ramble about like a pilgrim. Not in use.

I'll bear thy charges, and thou wilt but *pilgrimize* it along with me to the land of Utopia. *B. Jonson, Case is altered.*

PILL. *n. s.* [*pilula*, Lat. *pillule*, Fr.]

1. Medicine made into a small ball or mass.

In the taking of a potion or *pills*, the head and the neck shake. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

When I was sick you gave me bitter *pills*. *Shakspeare.*

The oraculous doctor's mystick bills,
Certain hard words made into *pills*. *Crashaw.*

2. Any thing nauseous.

That wheel of fops! that santer of the town;
Call it diversion, and the *pill* goes down. *Young.*

To PILL.† *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr. See *To* PEEL.]

1. To take off the rind, or outside; to peel; to strip off the bark. This is the primary sense.

Jacob took him rods of green poplar, and *pilled* white streaks in them. *Gen.* xxx. 37.

Commons are always bare, *pilled* and shorn, as the sheep that feed upon them. *South, Serm.* vii. 69.

2. To strip; to rob; to plunder.

That no man be so hardy to go into no chambre, or logynge, where that any woman lyeth in childbedde, her to robbe ne *pylle* of no goods. *Statutes and Ord. of War*, (1513,) sign. C. iii.

So did he good to none, to many ill;
So did he all the kingdom rob and *pill*. *Spenser.*

The commons hath he *pill'd* with grievous taxes,
And lost their hearts. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Large-handed robbers your grave masters are,
And *pill* by law. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

He who *pill'd* his province 'scapes the laws,
And keeps his money, though he lost his cause. *Dryden.*

To PILL.† *v. n.*

1. To be stript away; to come off in flakes or scoriæ. This should be *peel*; which see.

The whiteness *pilled* away from his eyes. *Tobit*, xi. 13.

2. To commit robbery.

We prowle, poll, and *pill*. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 84.

Suppose *pilling* and *polling* officers, as busy upon the people, as those flies were upon the fox. *L'Estrange.*

PI'LLAGE. *n. s.* [*pillage*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; something got by plundering or pilling.

Others, like soldiers,
Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds;
Which *pillage* they with merry march bring home. *Shakspeare.*

2. The act of plundering.

Thy sons make *pillage* of her chastity. *Shakspeare.*

To PI'LLAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plunder; to spoil.

The consul Mummius, after having beaten their army, took, *pillaged*, and burnt, their city. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

PI'LLAGER.† *n. s.* [from *pillage*.] A plunderer; a spoiler.

Jove's seed, the *pillager*,
Stood close before, and slackt the force the arrow did confer. *Chapman.*

[He] left the *pillagers*, to rapine bred,
Without controul to strip and spoil the dead. *Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.*

PI'LLAR. *n. s.* [*pilier*, Fr. *pilar*, Spanish; *pilastro*, Italian; *piler*, Welsh and Armorick.]

1. A column.

Pillars or columns, I could distinguish into simple and compounded. *Wotton on Architecture.*

The palace built by Picus vast and proud,
Supported by a hundred *pillars* stood. *Dryden.*

2. A supporter; a maintainer.

Give them leave to fly, that will not stay;
And call them *pillars* that will stand to us. *Shakspeare.*

Note, and you shall see in him
The triple *pillar* of the world transform'd
Into a strumpet's stool. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

I charge you by the law,
Whereof you are a well-deserving *pillar*,
Proceed to judgement. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

PI'LLARED. *adj.* [from *pillar*.]

1. Supported by columns.

If this fail,
The *pillar'd* firmament is rottenness,
And earth's base built on stubble. *Milton, Comus.*

A *pillar'd* shade
High overarch'd, and echoing walks between. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Having the form of a column.

Th' infuriate hill shoots forth the *pillar'd* flame. *Thomson.*

PI'LLED-GARLICK.† *n. s.*

1. One whose hair is fallen off by a disease. "A pleasant discourse betweene the authour and *pild-garlike*: wherein is declared the nature of the disease." 4to. 1619.

2. A sneaking or hen-hearted fellow. Dr. Johnson. — Rather, a poor forsaken wretch. *Garlick*, Mr. Steevens has observed in a note on Shakspeare's Coriolanus, was once much used in England, and afterwards as much out of fashion.

"Fortune favours no body but *garlick*, nor *garlick* neither now, &c." Decker, 1612. Hence, perhaps, the cant denomination *Pil-garlick* for a deserted fellow, a person left to suffer without friends to assist him. *Steevens.*

PI'LLER.* *n. s.* [*pilleur*, French; from *pill*.] A plunderer; a robber. *Huloet.*

Pillours and destroiers of holy chirches goodes. *Chaucer, Pers. Tale.*

The *pillers*, the pollers, and usurers. *Confut. of N. Shaxton*, (1546,) sign. B. vi.

PI'LLERY.* *n. s.* [*pillerie*, Fr.] Rapine; robbery. *Huloet.*

PI'LLION. *n. s.* [f [illegible]

1. A soft saddle [illegible] man for a woman to sit on.

The hors[illegible]
Phyllis, it s[illegible] *Swift.*

2. A pad;

I thou[illegible]h, as also the furniture of [illegible] stirrups. *Spenser.*

3. T[illegible]ches the horse.

PI'L[illegible] *pillorium*, low Lat.] [illegible] and made with holes [illegible]n which the heads and han[illegible]

I hav[illegible]or the geese he hath killed. *Shakspeare.*

As thick as [illegible]n *pillory*. *Pope.*

The jeers of a the[illegible]he *pillory* and the whipping-post are very near a-kin. *Watts on the Mind.*

An opera, like a *pillory*, may be said
To nail our ears down, but expose our head. *Young.*

To PI'LLORY. *v. a.* [*pillorier*, Fr. from the noun.] To punish with the pillory.

To be burnt in the hand or *pilloried*, is a more lasting reproach than to be scourged or confin'd. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PI'LLOW. *n. s.* [pyle, Saxon; *pulewe*, Dutch.] A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on.

Pluck stout men's *pillows* from below their heads. *Shakspeare.*

One turf shall serve as *pillow* for us both,
One heart, one bed, two bosoms, and one troth. *Shakspeare.*

A merchant died that was very far in debt, his goods and household stuff were set forth to sale; a stranger would needs buy a *pillow* there, saying, this *pillow* sure is good to sleep on, since he could sleep on it that owed so many debts. *Bacon.*

Thy maiden bud,
Corrupted by thy lover's gold,
His letter at thy pillow laid. *Donne.*

Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and *pillows*, yielding us soft and warm lodging. *Ray on the Creation.*

To PI'LLOW. *v. a.* To rest any thing on a pillow.

When the sun in bed,
Curtain'd with cloudy red,
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave,
The flocking shadows pale
Troop to th' infernal jail. *Milton, Ode Nat.*

PI'LLOWBEAR.† } *n. s.* The cover of a pillow.
PI'LLOWCASE. }

In his male he had a *pilwbere*. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

His wrought night-cap, and lawn *pillowbear*. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* vi. 1.

When you put a clean *pillowcase* on your lady's pillow, fasten it well with pins. *Swift.*

PILO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *pilosus*, Lat.] Hairiness.

At the years of puberty, all effects of heat do then come on, as *pilosity*, more roughness in the skin. *Bacon.*

PI'LOT.† *n. s.* [*pilote*, Fr. *piloot*, Dutch; from *pile*, old Fr. a ship.] He whose office is to steer the ship.

When her keel ploughs hell,
And deck knocks heaven; then to manage her,
Becomes the name and office of a *pilot*. *B. Jonson.*

To death I with such joy resort,
As seamen from a tempest to their port;
Yet to that port ourselves we must not force,
Before our *pilot*, Nature, steers our course. *Denham.*

What port can such a *pilot* find,
Who in the night of fate must blindly steer? *Dryden.*

The Roman fleet, although built by shipwrights, and conducted by *pilots* without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To PI'LOT.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To steer; to direct in the course.

Where the people are well educated, the art of *piloting* a state is best learned from the writings of Plato. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 332.

PI'LOTAGE. *n. s.* [*pilotage*, Fr. from *pilot*.]

1. Pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts.

We must for ever abandon the Indies, and lose all our knowledge and *pilotage* of that part of the world. *Raleigh.*

2. A pilot's hire. *Ainsworth.*

PI'LOTISM.* *n. s.* [from *pilot*.] Pilotage; skill of a pilot. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

PI'LOTRY.* *n. s.* [from *pilot*.] Skill of a pilot.

As a ship is the end of shipbuilding, or navigating the end of *pilotry*. *Harris, Three Treat. Notes*, § 15.

PI'LOUS. *adj.* [*pilosus*, Lat.] Hairy; full of hairs.

That hair is not poison, though taken in a great quantity, is proved by the excrements of voracious dogs, which is seen to be very *pilous*. *Dr. Robinson, Endoxa*, &c. (1658,) p. 124.

PI'LSER. *n. s.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame. *Ainsworth.*

PI'MENT.* *n. s.* [*pimentum*, low Lat.] Wine mixed with spice or honey. Obsolete.

He sent her *piment*, methe, and spiced ale. *Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*

PIME'NTA.† } *n. s.* [*piment*, Fr.] A kind of spice.
PIME'NTO. }

Pimenta, from its round figure, and the place whence it is brought, has been called Jamaica pepper, and from its mixt flavour of the several aromaticks, it has obtained the name of all-spice: it is a fruit gathered before it is ripe, and resembles cloves more than any other spice. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

The *pimento* trees grow spontaneously, and in great abundance, in many parts of Jamaica, but more particularly on hilly situations near the sea, on the northern side of the island; where they form the most delicious groves that can possibly be imagined, filling the air with fragrance. *Edwards, Hist. of the West Indies.*

PIMP. *n. s.* [*pinge*, Fr. Skinner.] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.

I'm courted by all
As principal *pimp* to the mighty king Harry. *Addison.*

Lords keep a *pimp* to bring a wench;
So men of wit are but a kind
Of panders to a vicious mind;
Who proper objects must provide
To gratify their lust of pride. *Swift.*

To PIMP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To provide gratifications for the lust of others; to pander; to procure.

But he's possest with a thousand imps,
To work whose ends his madness *pimps*. *Swift.*

PI'MPERNELL. *n. s.* [*pimpernella*, Latin; *pimprenelle*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller.*

PIMPINE'LLA.* *n. s.* A plant. See BURNET.

PI'MPING. *adj.* [*pimple mensch*, a weak man, Dutch.] Little; petty: as, a *pimping* thing. *Skinner.*

PI'MPLE.† *n. s.* [pimpel, Sax.] A small red pustule.

If Rosalinda is unfortunate in her mole, Nigranilla is as unhappy in a *pimple*. *Addison, Spect.*

If e'er thy gnome could spoil a grace,
Or raise a *pimple* on a beauteous face. *Pope.*

The rising of a *pimple* in her face, the sting of a gnat, will make her keep her room two or three days. *Law.*

PI'MPLED. *adj.* [from *pimple*.] Having red pustules; full of pimples: as, his face is *pimpled*.

PIN. *n. s.* [*espingle*, Fr. *spina*, *spinula*, Lat. *spilla*, Italian; rather from *pennum*, low Lat. Isidore.]

1. A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their clothes.

I'll make thee eat iron like an ostridge, and swallow my sword like a great *pin*, ere thou and I part. *Shakspeare.*

Whatever spirit, careless of his charge,
His post neglects, or leaves the fair at large,
Shall feel sharp vengeance soon o'ertake his sins,
Be stopt in vials, or transfixt with *pins*. *Pope.*

2. Any thing inconsiderable or of little value.

Soon after comes the cruel Saracen,
In woven mail all armed warily,
And sternly looks at him, who not a *pin*
Does care for look of living creature's eye. *Spenser.*

His fetch is to flatter to get what he can;
His purpose once gotten, a *pin* for thee than. *Tusser.*

Tut, a *pin*: this shall be answer'd. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis foolish to appeal to witnesses for proof, when 'tis not a *pin* matter whether the fact be true or false. *L'Estrange.*

3. Any thing driven to hold parts together; a peg; a bolt.

With *pins* of adamant
And chains, they made all fast. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Any slender thing fixed in another body.

Bedlam beggars with roaring voices,
Sticks in their numb'd and mortified bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary. *Shakspeare.*

These bullets shall rest on the *pins*; and there must be other *pins* to keep them. *Wilkins.*

5. That which locks the wheel to the axle; a linch pin.

6. The central part.

Romeo is dead; — the very *pin* of his heart cleft with the blind bow-boy' butt-shaft. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

7. The pegs by which musicians intend or relax their strings.

8. A note; a strain. In low language.

A fir tree, in a vain spiteful humour, was mightily upon the *pin* of commending itself, and despising the bramble. *L'Estrange.*

As the woman was upon the peevish *pin*, a poor body comes, while the froward fit was upon her, to beg. *L'Estrange.*

9. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. Hanmer. Skinner seems likewise to say the same. I should rather think it an inflammation, which causes a pain like that of a pointed body piercing the eye.

With all eyes
Blind with the *pin* and web. *Shakspeare.*

10. A cylindrical roller made of wood.

They drew his brownbread face on pretty gins,
And made him stalk upon two rolling *pins*. *Corbet.*

11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot. *Ainsworth.*

To PIN.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with pins.

He must set down the order, and as I may say the carpentership; he must *pin* it, [the coach,] and fit it throughout. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza,* (1587,) p 361.

The skilful artisan had taken it [a watch] in hand, and curiously *pinned* the joints. *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts,* § 9.

If a word or two more are added upon the chief offenders, 'tis only a paper *pinn'd* upon the breast. *Pope.*

Not Cynthia when her manteau's *pinn'd* awry,
E'er felt such rage. *Pope.*

2. To fasten; to make fast.

Our gates,
Which yet seem shut, we have but *pinn'd* with rushes;
They'll open of themselves. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. To join; to fix: to fasten.

She lifted the princess from the earth, and so locks her in embracing, as if she would *pin* her to her heart. *Shakspeare.*

If removing my consideration from the impression of the cubes to the cubes themselves, I shall *pin* this one notion upon every one of them, and accordingly conceive it to be really in them; it will fall out that I allow existence to other entities, which never had any. *Digby of Bodies.*

I've learn'd how far I'm to believe
Your *pinning* oaths upon your sleeve. *Hudibras.*

They help to cozen themselves, by chusing to *pin* their faith on such expositors as explain the sacred Scripture, in favour of those opinions that they beforehand have voted orthodox. *Locke.*

It cannot be imagined, that so able a man should take so much pains to *pin* so closely on his friend a story which, if he himself thought incredible, he could not but also think ridiculous. *Locke.*

. [pynban, Sax.] To shut up; to inclose; to confine: as, in pinfold. This is written also *pen.*

If all this be willingly granted by us, which are accused to *pin* the word of God in so narrow room, let the cause of the accused be referred to the accuser's conscience. *Hooker.*

PINA'STER.* *n. s.* [Latin.] The wild pine.

The holly arm'd with gold and silver spines,
The branch'd *pinaster*, and the fir that shines. *Anonymous.*

PI'NCASE.† *n. s.* [*pin* and *case*.] A pincushion. *Ainsworth.*

Some brought a silke lace,
Some brought a *pincase.* *Skelton, Poems,* p. 1,8.

PI'NCERS. *n. s.* [*pincette*, Fr.]

1. An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is griped, which requires to be held hard.

As superfluous flesh did rot,
Amendment ready still at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with *pincers* fiery hot,
That soon in him was left no one corrupt iot. *Spenser.*

2. The claw of an animal.

Every ant brings a small particle of that earth in her *pincers*, and lays it by the hole. *Addison, Guardian.*

To PINCH. *v. a.* [*pincer*, Fr.]

1. To squeeze between the fingers, or with the teeth.

When the doctor spies his vantage ripe,
To *pinch* her by the hand,
The maid hath given consent to go with him. *Shakspeare.*

2. To hold hard with an instrument.

3. To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid.

Thou shalt be *pinch'd*
As thick as honey-combs, each pinch more stinging
Than bees that made them. *Shakspeare, Temp.*

He would *pinch* the children in the dark so hard, that he left the print in black and blue. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To press between hard bodies.

5. To gall; to fret.

As they *pinch* one another by the disposition, he cries out, no more. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

6. To gripe; to oppress; to straiten.

Want of room upon the earth *pinching* a whole nation, begets the remediless war, vexing only some number of particulars, it draws on the arbitrary. *Ralegh, Ess.*

She *pinch'd* her belly with her daughters too,
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

Nic. Frog would *pinch* his belly to save his pocket. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To distress; to pain.

Avoid the *pinching* cold and scorching heat. *Milton, P. L.*

Afford them shelter from the wintry winds,
The sharp year *pinches.* *Thomson, Autumn.*

8. To press; to drive to difficulties.

The beaver, when he finds himself hard *pinch'd*, bites 'em off, and leaving them to his pursuers, saves himself. *L'Estrange.*

When the respondent is *pinched* with a strong objection, and is at a loss for an answer, the moderator suggests some answer to the objection of the opponent. *Watts.*

9. To try thoroughly: to force out what is contained within.

This is the way to *pinch* the question; therefore, let what will come of it, I will stand the test of your method. *Collier.*

To PINCH. *v. n.*

1. To act with force, so as to be felt; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling.

A difficulty *pincheth*, nor will it easily be resolved. *Glanville.*

But thou
Know'st with an equal hand to hold the scale,
See'st where the reasons *pinch*, and where they fail. *Dryden.*

2. To spare; to be frugal.

There is that waxeth rich by his wariness and *pinching*. *Ecclus.* xi. 18.

The poor that scarce have wherewithal to eat,
Will *pinch* and make the singing boy a treat. *Dryden.*

The bounteous player outgave the *pinching* lord. *Dryden.*

PINCH. *n. s.* [*pinçon*, French, from the verb.]

1. A painful squeeze with the fingers.

If any straggler from his rank be found,
A *pinch* must for the mortal sin compound. *Dryden.*

2. A gripe; a pain given.

There cannot be a *pinch* in death
More sharp than this is. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

3. Oppression; distress inflicted.

Return to her: no, rather I chuse
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl,
Necessity's sharp *pinch.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

A farmer was put to such a *pinch* in a hard winter, that he was forced to feed his family upon the main stock. *L'Estrange.*

4. Difficulty: time of distress.

A good sure friend is a better help at a *pinch*, than all the stratagems of a man's own wit. *Bacon.*

The devil helps his servants for a season; but when they once come to a *pinch*, he leaves 'em in the lurch. *L'Estrange.*

The commentators never fail him at a *pinch*, and must excuse him. *Dryden.*

They at a *pinch* can bribe a vote. *Swift, Miscell.*

5. In all the senses except the first, it is used only in low language.

PI'NCHBECK.* *n. s.* [from the name of the inventor.] Mixed gold-coloured metal.

PI'NCHFIST.† } PI'NCHPENNY. } *n. s.* [*pinch*, *fist*, and *penny*.] A miser. *Huloet, and Ainsworth.*

PI'NCUSHION. *n. s.* [*pin* and *cushion.*] A small bag stuffed with bran or wool, on which pins are stuck.

She would ruin me in silks, were not the quantity, that goes to a large *pincushion*, sufficient to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addison, Guardian.*

Thou art a retailer of phrases, and dost deal in remnants of remnants, like a maker of *pincushions.* *Congreve.*

PINDA'RICK.* *n. s.* An irregular ode; so named from a pretended imitation of the odes of the Grecian poet Pindar.

Can any thing be more ridiculous than for men of a sober and moderate fancy, to imitate this poet's way of writing in those monstrous compositions which go among us under the name of *Pindaricks?* *Addison, Spect.* No. 160.

PINDA'RICK.* *adj.* After the style or manner of Pindar.

You will find, by the account which I have already given you, that my compositions in gardening are altogether after the *Pindarick* manner, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without affecting the nicer elegancies of art. *Addison, Spect.* No. 477.

If the *Pindarick* style be, what Cowley thinks it, the highest and noblest kind of writing in verse, it can be adapted only to high and noble spirits. *Johnson, Life of Cowley.*

PI'NDUST. *n. s.* [*pin* and *dust.*] Small particles of metal made by pointing pins.

The little parts of *pindust*, when mingled with sand, cannot, by their mingling, make it lighter. *Digby.*

PINE.† *n. s.* [*pinus*, Lat. *pin*, French; pinn, Sax.] The *pine*-tree hath amentaceous flowers or katkins, which are produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the seeds are produced in squamous cones: to which should be added that the leaves are longer than those of a fir-tree, and are produced by pairs out of each sheath. *Miller.*

You may as well forbid the mountain *pines*
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven. *Shakspeare.*
Thus droops this lofty *pine*, and hangs his sprayes;
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days. *Shakspeare.*

To **PINE.** *v. n.* [pinan, Sax. *pijnen*, Dutch.]

1. To languish; to wear away with any kind of misery.

My hungry eyes through greedy covetise,
With no contentment can themselves suffice;
But having, *pine*, and having not, complain. *Spenser.*
I burn, I *pine*, I perish,
If I atchieve not this young modest girl. *Shakspeare.*

Since my young lady's going into France, the fool hath much *pined* away. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

See, see the *pining* malady of France,
Behold the most unnatural wounds,
Which thou thyself hast given her woful breast. *Shakspeare.*

Ye shall not mourn, but *pine* away for your iniquities. *Ezek.* xxiv. 23.

The wicked with anxiety of mind
Shall *pine* away; in sighs consume their breath. *Sandys.*
To me, who with eternal famine *pine*,
Alike is hell, or paradise, or heaven. *Milton, P. L.*
Farewell the year, which threaten'd so
The fairest light the world can show;
Welcome the new, whose every day,
Restoring what was snatch'd away
By *pining* sickness from the fair,
That matchless beauty does repair. *Waller.*
This night shall see the gaudy wreath decline,
The roses wither, and the lilies *pine.* *Tickell.*

2. To languish with desire.

We may again
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives,
Do faithful homage, and receive free honours:
All which we *pine* for. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

We stood amaz'd to see your mistress mourn,
Unknowing that she *pin'd* for your return. *Dryden.*
Your new commander need not *pine* for action. *Philips.*

To **PINE.**† *v. a.*

1. To wear out; to make to languish.

Part us; I towards the north,
Where shivering cold and sickness *pines* the clime. *Shakspeare.*

One is *pined* in prison; another tortur'd on the rack; a third languisheth under the loss of a dear son, wife, or husband. *Bp. Hall, Breath. of the Devout Soul*, § 27.

Look rather on my pale cheek *pin'd*;
There view your beauties, there you'll find
A fair face, but a cruel mind. *Carew.*
Beroe, *pin'd* with pain,
Her age and anguish from these rites detain. *Dryden.*

2. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence.

Abash'd the devil stood,
And felt how awful goodness is, and saw
Virtue in her shape how lovely; saw, and *pin'd*
His loss. *Milton, P. L.*

PINE.* *n. s.* [pin, Saxon; *pyne*, Teut.] Woe; want; suffering of any kind.

My sheepe —
All were they lustie as thou diddest see,
Bene all starved with *pyne* and penury. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.*
His raw-bone cheeks, through penurie and *pine*,
Were shronke into his jawes. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Women, mony, and wine,
Have their good and their *pine.* *Proverbs in Wodroephe's Fr. Gramm.* (1623,) p. 484.
On all their weary ways wait care and pain
And *pine* and penury a meagre train. *Pope, Odyss.*

PI'NEAPPLE. *n. s.* The Anana named for its resemblance to the cone of pines.

The *pineapple* hath a flower consisting of one leaf, divided into three parts, and is funnel-shaped: the embryos are produced in the tubercles: these become a fleshy fruit full of juice: the seeds, which are lodged in the tubercles, are very small and almost kidney-shaped. *Miller.*

Try if any words can give the taste of a *pineapple*, and make one have the true idea of its relish. *Locke.*

If a child were kept where he never saw but black and white, he would have no more ideas of scarlet, than he that never tasted a *pineapple*, has of that particular relish. *Locke.*

PI'NEAL. *adj.* [*pineale*, Fr.] Resembling a pineapple. An epithet given by Des Cartes from the form, to the gland which he imagined the seat of the soul.

Courtiers and spaniels exactly resemble one another in the *pineal* gland. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

PI'NEFUL.* *adj.* [*pine* and *full.*] Full of woe and lamentation.

And gript the mawes of barren Sicily
With long constraint of *pineful* penury *Bp. Hall, Sat.* v. 2.

PI'NERY.* *n. s.* A place where pineapples are raised.

PI'NFEATHERED. *adj.* [*pin* and *feather.*] Not fledged; having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot.

We see some raw *pinfeather'd* thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes sing;
Who for false quantities was whipt at school. *Dryden.*

PI'NFOLD. *n. s.* [pinban, Sax. to shut up, and *fold.*] A place in which beasts are confined.

The Irish never come to those raths but armed; which the English nothing suspecting, are taken at an advantage, like sheep in the *pinfold.* *Spenser on Ireland.*

I care not for thee. —
— If I had thee in Lipsbury *pinfold*, I would make thee care for me. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Confin'd and pester'd in this *pinfold* here. *Milton, Comus.*

Oaths were not purpos'd more than law
To keep the good and just in awe,
But to confine the bad and sinful,
Like moral cattle in a *pinfold*. *Hudibras.*

PI'NGLE.† *n. s.* A small close; an inclosure. *Ainsworth.* Perhaps a corruption of *pightel.* See PICKLE.

PI'NGUID. *adj.* [*pinguis*, Lat.] Fat; unctuous. Little used.

Some clays are more *pinguid*, and other more slippery; yet all are very tenacious of water on the surface. *Mortimer.*

PI'NHOLE. *n. s.* [*pin* and *hole.*] A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin.

The breast at first broke in a small *pinhole.* *Wiseman.*

PI'NION. *n. s.* [*pignon*, Fr.]

1. The joint of the wing remotest from the body.
2. Shakspeare seems to use it for a feather or quill of the wing.

He is pluckt, when hither
He sends so poor a *pinion* of his wing. *Shakspeare.*

3. Wing.

How oft do they with golden *pinions* cleave
The flitting skies, like flying pursuivant. *Spenser.*
The God, who mounts the winged winds,
Fast to his feet the golden *pinions* binds,
That high through fields of air his flight sustain. *Pope.*
Though fear should lend him *pinions* like the wind,
Yet swifter fate will seize him from behind. *Swift.*

4. The tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger.
5. Fetters or bonds for the arms. *Ainsworth.*

To PI'NION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind the wings.

Whereas they have sacrificed to themselves, they become sacrifices to the inconstancy of fortune, whose wings they thought by their self-wisdom to have *pinioned.* *Bacon.*

2. To confine by binding the wings; to maim by cutting off the first joint of the wing.
3. To bind the arm to the body.

A second spear sent with equal force,
His right arm pierc'd, and holding on, bereft
His use of both, and *pinion'd* down his left. *Dryden.*

4. To confine by binding the elbows to the sides.

Swarming at his back the country cry'd,
And seiz'd and *pinion'd* brought to court the knight. *Dryden.*

5. To shackle; to bind.

Know, that I will not wait *pinion'd* at your master's court: rather make my country's high pyramids my gibbet, and hang me up in chains. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

You are not to go loose any longer, you must be *pinion'd.* *Shakspeare.*

O loose this frame, this knot of man untie!
That my free soul may use her wing,
Which now is *pinion'd* with mortality,
As an entangled, hamper'd thing. *Herbert.*
In vain from chains and fetters free,
The great man boasts of liberty;
He's *pinion'd* up by formal rules of state. *Norris.*

6. To bind to. This is not proper.

So by each bard an Alderman shall sit,
A heavy load shall hang at every wit;
And while on fame's triumphant car they ride,
Some slave of mine be *pinion'd* to their side. *Pope.*

PI'NIONED.* *adj.* [from *pinion.*] Furnished with wings.

The wings of swans, and stronger-*pinion'd* rhyme. *Dryden, Virg. Ecl.*

PI'NIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *pinion.*] Any bird that flies.

He sung the outrage of the lazy drone
Upon the labouring bee, in strains so rare,
That all the flitting *pinionists* of air
Attentive sat. *Browne, Brit. Past.* i. 4.

PINK.† *n. s.* [*pince*, Fr. from *pink*, Dutch, an eye; whence the French word *oeillet*, i. e. eyelet; *caryophillum*, Lat.]

1. A small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind.

In May and June come *pinks* of all sorts; especially the blush *pink.* *Bacon, Ess.*

2. An eye; commonly a small eye: as *pink*-eyed.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with *pink*-eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

3. Any thing supremely excellent. I know not whether from the flower or the eye, or a corruption of *pinacle.*

I am the very *pink* of courtesy. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*
Tom Courtly is the *pink* of courtesy. *Tatler,* No. 204.
Then let Crispino, who was ne'er refus'd
The justice yet of being well abus'd,
With patience wait; and be content to reign
The *pink* of puppies in some future strain. *Young.*

4. A colour used by painters.

Pink is very susceptible of the other colours by the mixture; if you mix brown-red with it, you will make it a very earthy colour. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

5. [*Pincke*, Danish; *pinque*, Fr.] A kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship: hence the sea term *pink-sterned.*

This *pink* is one of Cupid's carriers;
Give fire, she is my prize. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

6. A fish. The minnow. *Ainsworth.*

To PINK.† *v. a.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.]

1. To work in eyelet holes; to pierce in small holes.

A haberdasher's wife of small wit rail'd upon me, till her *pink'd* porringer fell off her head. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The sea-hedgehog is enclosed in a round shell, handsomely wrought and *pink'd.* *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Happy the climate, where the beau
Wears the same suit for use and show;
And at a small expence your wife,
If once well *pink'd*, is cloth'd for life. *Prior.*

2. To pierce with a sword; to stab; a cant expression.

They grew such desperate rivals for her, that one of them *pink'd* the other in a duel. *Addison, Drummer.*

To PINK. *v. n.* [*pincken*, Dutch; from the noun.] To wink with the eyes.

A hungry fox lay winking and *pinking*, as if he had sore eyes. *L'Estrange.*

PINKEY'ED.* *adj.* [*pink* and *eye.*] Having little eyes.

Them that were *pink eyed* and had verie small eies, they termed "ocellæ." *Holland, Tr. of Pliny's Nat. Hist.* B. xi.

PINKNEE'DLE.* *n. s.* [*pink* and *needle.*] A shepherd's bodkin. *Sherwood.*

PINKSTE'RNED.* *adj.* [*pink* and *stern.*] Having a narrow stern: applied to ships.

PI'NMAKER. *n. s.* [*pin* and *maker.*] He who makes pins.

PI'NMONEY.† *n. s.* [*pin* and *money.* "There is a very antient tax, in France, for providing the queen with *pins*, from whence the term of *pin-money* has been applied by us to that provision for married women, with which the husband is not to interfere." Barrington on the Statutes.] An annual sum settled on a wife to defray her own charges.

The woman must find out something else to mortgage, when her *pinmoney* is gone. *Addison, Guardian.*

It was stipulated, that she should have 400l. a year for *pinmoney.* *Addison, Spect.* No. 295.

Should a man, unacquainted with our customs, be told the sums which are allowed in Great Britain, under the title of

pin-money, what a prodigious consumption of pins he would think there was in this island! *Addison, Spect.* No. 295.

The lawyers furnished the writings, in which, by the way, there was no *pin-money*; and they were married. *Tatler*, No. 231.

The beauties of Europe at last appeared; grace in their steps, and sensibility smiling in every eye.—They opened their pretensions with the utmost modesty; but unfortunately, as their orator proceeded, she happened to let fall the words, "house in town, settlement, and *pin-money*." These seemingly harmless terms had instantly a surprising effect: the genius of love, with ungovernable rage, burst from amidst the circle! *Goldsmith, Ess.* 23.

Pi'nnace. *n. s.* [*pinasse*, Fr. *pinnacia*, Italian; *pinaça*, Span.] A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship.

Whilst our *pinnace* anchors in the Downs,
Here shall they make their ransom on the sand. *Shakspeare.*

For fear of the Turks' great fleet, he came by night in a small *pinnace* to the Rhodes. *Knolles, Hist.*

He cut down wood, and made a *pinnace*, and entered the South-sea. *Heylyn.*

I sent a *pinnace* or post of advice, to make a discovery of the coast, before I adventured my greater ship. *Spelman.*

Thus to ballast love,
I saw I had love's *pinnace* overfraught. *Donne.*

I discharged a bark, taken by one of my *pinnaces*, coming from cape Blanch. *Ralegh, Apology.*

A *pinnace* anchors in a craggy bay. *Milton.*

Swift as a swallow sweeps the liquid way,
The winged *pinnace* shot along the sea. *Pope.*

PI'NNACLE. *n. s.* [*pinnacle*, Fr. *pinna*, Lat.]

1. A turret or elevation above the rest of the building.

My letting some men go up to the *pinnacle* of the temple, was a temptation to them to cast me down headlong. *King Charles.*

He who desires only heaven, laughs at that enchantment, which engages men to climb a tottering *pinnacle*, where the standing is uneasy, and the fall deadly. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

He took up ship-money where Noy left it, and, being a judge, carried it up to that *pinnacle*, from whence he almost broke his neck. *Clarendon.*

Some metropolis
With glistering spires and *pinnacles* adorn'd. *Milton, P. R.*

2. A high spiring point.

The slipp'ry tops of human state,
The gilded *pinnacles* of fate. *Cowley.*

To **Pi'nnacle.*** *v. a.* [from *pinnacle*.] To build with pinnacles.

The pediment of the southern transept is *pinnacled*, not inelegantly, with a flourished cross. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 8.

Or some old fane, whose steeple Gothic pride,
Or *pinnacled*, or spir'd, would boldly rise. *Mason.*

Pi'nnage.* *n. s.* [from *To pin*.] Poundage of cattle. *Huloet.*

Pi'nnated.* *adj.* [*pinnatus*, Lat.] Formed like a wing. Applied by botanists to *leaves*.

Pi'nner.† *n. s.* [from *pinna*, Lat. or *pinion*.]

1. The lappet of a head-dress which flies loose. Dr. Jamieson objects to the derivation given by Dr. Johnson from *pinna*, or *pinion*: and says that it is more probably a French word; observing that, in the celebrated history of Prince Erastus, the term *pignoirs* occurs in such connexion as to indicate that some kind of *night-dress* for the head is meant, such as might anciently be used even by males: "Outre cela elle y mit plusieurs autres besonges de nuict, comme coiffes, couurchefs, *pignoirs*, oreilliers, &c." Hist. du Prince Erast. 1564. Dr. Jamieson adds, that he had not met with this word in any French dictionary. It has escaped this learned etymologist, that Cotgrave has the word *pignoüer*, a comb-case, (from the old Fr. *pigner*, to comb,) which is probably the convenience intended in the old history.

Her goodly countenance I've seen,
Set off with kerchief starch'd, and *pinners* clean. *Gay.*

An antiquary will scorn to mention a *pinner* or a night-rail, but will talk on the vitta. *Addison on Anc. Medals.*

2. A pinmaker. *Huloet.*

3. A pounder of cattle; a keeper of the pound. Huloet. A *pinner* is a shepherd in some parts of England, one who pins the fold. Warton.

Pi'nnock. *n. s.* [*curruca*.] The tom-tit. *Ainsworth.*

Pint. *n. s.* [pynt, Sax. *pinte*, Fr. *pinta*, low Lat.] Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid measure.

Well, you'll not believe me generous, till I crack half a *pint* with you at my own charges. *Dryden.*

Pi'nules. *n. s.* In astronomy, the sights of an astrolabe. *Dict.*

Pi'ny.* *adj.* [from *pine*.] Abounding with pine-trees.

Their shout not that can pass,
Which the loud blast of Thracian Boreas
On *piny* Ossa makes, and bows amain
The rattling wood, or lets it rise again.
May, Luc. (1627,) B. 1.

Atlas, whose *piny* head, to storms expos'd,
Is bound about with clouds continually.
Fanshaw, Virg. Æn. B. 4.

Atlas, whose head, with *piny* forests crown'd,
Is beaten by the winds. *Dryden, Virg. Æn.* B. 4.

Pione'er.† *n. s.* [*pionier*, from *pion*, obsolete, Fr. *pion*, according to Scaliger, comes from *peo* for *pedito*, a foot soldier, who was formerly employed in digging for the army. A *pioneer* is in Dutch, *spadenier*, from *spade*, a spade; whence Junius imagines that the French borrowed *padenier*, which was afterwards called *pioneer*. Dr. Johnson.—*Pion*, the old French word for a foot-soldier, may be from the Indian term *peon*. See Pawn, and Peon. Our word was also *pioner*, and was rather a contemptuous expression. "Such a one is to be dismissed with punishment, or to be made some abject *pioner*." Davies, Art of War, 1619. "They shall remain in qualitie of *pioners* or scavengers." Laws and Ordn. of War, 1640.] One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations.

Three try new experiments, such as themselves think good; these we call *pioneers* or miners. *Bacon.*

Well said, old mole, can'st work i' th' ground so fast?
A worthy *pioneer*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

His *pioneers*
Even the paths, and make the highways plain. *Fairfax.*

Of labouring *pioneers*
A multitude with spades and axes arm'd,
To lay hills plain, fell woods, or vallies fill. *Milton, P. R.*

The Romans, after the death of Tiberius, sent thither an army of *pioneers* to demolish the buildings, and deface the beauties of the island. *Addison on Italy.*

Pi'oning.† *n. s.* Work of pioneers.

With painefull *pyonings*
From sea to sea he heap'd a mighty mound.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. x. 63.

Pi'ony.† *n. s.* [pionie, Sax. *pæonia*, Lat.] A large flower. See Peony.

PI'OUS. *adj.* [*pius*, Lat. *pieux*, Fr.]

1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious; such as is due to sacred things.

Pious awe that fear'd to have offended. *Milton, P. L.*

Learn
True patience, and to temper joy with fear
And *pious* sorrow. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Careful of the duties of near relation.

As he is not called a just father, that educates his children well, but *pious;* so that prince, who defends and well rules his people, is religious. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

Where was the martial brother's *pious* care?
Condemn'd perhaps some foreign shore to tread. *Pope.*

3. Practised under the appearance of religion.

I shall never gratify spightfulness with any sinister thoughts of all whom *pious* frauds have seduced. *King Charles.*

PI'OUSLY. *adv.* [from *pious.*] In a pious manner; religiously; with such regard as is due to sacred things.

The prime act and evidence of the christian hope is, to set industriously and *piously* to the performance of that condition, on which the promise is made. *Hammond.*

This martial present *piously* design'd,
The loyal city give their best lov'd king. *Dryden.*

Let freedom never perish in your hands!
But *piously* transmit it to your children. *Addison, Cato.*

See lion-hearted Richard, with his force
Drawn from the North, to Jury's hallow'd plain;
Piously valiant. *Phillips.*

PIP. † *n. s.* [*pippe*, Dutch; *pepie*, Fr. deduced by Skinner from *pituita;* but probably coming from *pipio* or *pipilo*, on account of the complaining cry.]

1. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues.

When murrain reigns in hogs or sheep,
And chickens languish of the *pip.* *Hudibras.*

A spiteful vexatious gipsy died of the *pip.* *L'Estrange.*

2. A spot on the cards. I know not from what original, unless from *pict*, painting: in the country, the pictured or court cards are called *picts.*

When our women fill their imaginations with *pips* and counters, I cannot wonder at a new-born child, that was marked with the five of clubs. *Addison, Guardian.*

3. A kernel in an apple. So children call kernels. Mortimer says the *pippin* is so called from the small spots or *pips* on the side of it. See PIPPIN.

To PIP. *v. a.* [*pipio*, Lat.] To chirp or cry as a bird.

It is no unfrequent thing to hear the chick *pip* and cry in the egg, before the shell be broken. *Boyle.*

PIPE. *n. s.* [*pib*, Welsh; pipe, Saxon.]

1. Any long hollow body; a tube.

The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold, and then
We powt upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've stuff'd
These *pipes*, and these conveyances of blood
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls. *Shakspeare.*

The part of the *pipe*, which was lowermost, will become higher; so that water ascends by descending. *Wilkins.*

It has many springs breaking out of the sides of the hills, and vast quantities of wood to make *pipes* of. *Addison.*

An animal, the nearer it is to its original, the more *pipes* it hath, and as it advanceth in age, still fewer. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth.

Try the taking of fumes by *pipes*, as in tobacco and other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

His ancient *pipe* in sable dy'd,
And half unsmok'd lay by his side. *Swift.*

My husband's a sot,
With his *pipe* and his pot. *Swift.*

3. An instrument of wind musick.

I have known, when there was no musick with him but the drum and the fife, and now had he rather hear the taber and the *pipe.* *Shakspeare.*

The solemn *pipe* and dulcimer. *Milton, P. L.*

Then the shrill sound of a small rural *pipe*,
Was entertainment for the infant stage. *Roscommon.*

There is no reason, why the sound of a *pipe* should leave traces in their brains. *Locke.*

4. The organs of voice and respiration; as, the wind-*pipe.*

The exercise of singing openeth the breast and *pipes.* *Peacham.*

5. The key or sound of the voice.

My throat of war be turn'd
Which quired with my drum, into a *pipe*
Small as an eunuch. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

6. An office of the exchequer.

That office of her majesty's exchequer, we, by a metaphor, call the *pipe*, because the whole receipt is finally conveyed into it by the means of divers small *pipes* or quills, as water into a cistern. *Bacon.*

7. [*Peep*, Dutch; *pipe*, Fr.] A liquid measure containing two hogsheads.

I think I shall drink in *pipe* wine first with him, [Falstaff;] I'll make him dance. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

To PIPE. † *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play on the pipe.

Merry Michael the Cornish poet *piped* thus upon his oaten pipe for merry England. *Camden, Rem.*

We have *piped* unto you, and you have not danced. *St. Matt.* xi. 17.

In singing, as in *piping*, you excel. *Dryden.*

Gaming goats, and fleecy flocks,
And lowing herds, and *piping* swains,
Come dancing to me. *Swift.*

2. To emit a shrill sound; to whistle.

His big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, *pipes*
And whistles in his sound. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

The winds, *piping* to us in vain *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

Rocking winds are *piping* loud. *Milton, Il Pens.*

To PIPE. † *v. a.* To play upon a pipe.

Pipe, or harp, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is *piped* or harped? 1 *Cor.* xiv. 7.

The raven hovers o'er my bier,
The bittern on a reed I hear
Pipe my elegy. *Cartwright, Poem on Sadness*, p. 221.

PI'PER. † *n. s.* [pipere. Sax. from *pipe.*]

1. One who plays on the pipe.

Pipers and trumpeters shall be heard no more in thee. *Rev.* xviii. 22.

2. A fish, so called in some parts of England, somewhat resembling a gurnet.

PI'PETREE. *n. s.* The lilac tree.

PI'PING. † *adj.* [from *pipe.* This word is only used in low language.]

1. Weak; feeble; sickly: from the weak voice of the sick.

I, in this weak *piping* time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time,
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun. *Shakspeare.*

2. Hot; boiling: from the sound of any thing that boils. Dr. Johnson. — It is also used metaphorically, with *hot.*

The threadbare scoff at devotion *piping-hot* seemeth to deny any use of musick. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* p. 484.

The honour thou hast got
Is spick and span new, *piping-hot.* *Hudibras*, i. iii.

What do you think of a nice pretty bit of ox-cheek, *piping hot*, and dressed with a little of my own sauce? *Goldsmith, Ess.* xi.

PI'PKIN. *n. s.* [diminutive of *pipe*, a large vessel.] A small earthen boiler.

A *pipkin* there like Homer's tripod walks. *Pope.*
Some officer might give consent
To a large cover'd *pipkin* in his tent. *King.*

PI'PPIN. *n. s.* [*puppynghe*, Dutch. Skinner.] A sharp apple.

Pippins take their name from the small spots or pips that usually appear on the sides of them: some are called stone *pippins* from their obdurateness; some Kentish *pippins*, because they agree well with that soil; others French *pippins*, having their original from France, which is the best bearer of any of these *pippins*; the Holland *pippin* and the russet *pippin*, from its russet hue; but such as are distinguished by the names of grey and white *pippins* are of equal goodness: they are generally a very pleasant fruit and of good juice, but slender bearers. *Mortimer.*

You shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's *pippin* of my own graffing. *Shakspeare.*
Entertain yourself with a *pippin* roasted. *Harvey.*
The *pippin*-woman, I look upon as fabulous. *Addison.*
His foaming tusks let some large *pippin* grace,
Or midst those thund'ring spears an orange place. *King.*
This *pippin* shall another trial make;
See from the core two kernels brown I take. *Gay.*

PI'QUANCY.† *n. s.* [from *piquant*.]

1. Sharpness; tartness.

Generally we see the best and vigorous juices to salute our palates with a more agreeable *piquancy* and tartness.
Evelyn, Pomona, ch. 4.

2. Severity.

Commonly satirical taunts do owe their seeming *piquancy*, not to the speaker or his words, but to the subject and the hearers. *Barrow, Serm.* i. 186.

PI'QUANT. *adj.* [*piquant*, French.]

1. Pricking; piercing; stimulating to the taste.

There are vast mountains of a transparent rock extremely solid, and as *piquant* to the tongue as salt. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe.

Some think their wits asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is *piquant*, and to the quick: that is a vein that would be bridled; and men ought to find the difference between saltness and bitterness. *Bacon, Ess.*
Men make their railleries as *piquant* as they can to wound the deeper. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PI'QUANTLY. *adv.* [from *piquant*.] Sharply; tartly.

A small mistake may leave upon the mind the lasting memory of having been *piquantly*, though wittily, taunted. *Locke.*

PIQUE.† *n. s.* [*pique*, French.]

1. An ill will; an offence taken; petty malevolence.

He had never any the least *pique*, difference or jealousy with the king his father. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*
Men take up *piques* and displeasures at others, and then every opinion of the disliked person must partake of his fate.
Decay of Chr. Piety.
Out of a personal *pique* to those in service, he stands as a looker-on, when the government is attacked. *Addison.*

2. A depraved appetite. See PICA.

And though it have the *pique*, and long,
'Tis still for something in the wrong;
A women long, when they're with child,
For things extravagant and wild. *Hudibras*, iii. ii.

3. Point; nicety; punctilio.

Add long prescription of establish'd laws,
And *pique* of honour to maintain a cause,
And shame of change. *Dryden.*

4. A term at the game of piquet.

To PIQUE. *v. a.* [*piquer*, Fr.]

1. To touch with envy or virulency; to put into fret; to kindle to emulation.

Piqu'd by Protogenes's fame,
From Co to Rhodes Apelles came
To see a rival and a friend,
Prepar'd to censure or commend. *Prior.*

2. To offend; to irritate.

Why *pique* all mortals that affect a name?
A fool to pleasure, yet a slave to fame! *Pope.*
The lady was *piqued* by her indifference, and began to mention going away. *Female Quixote.*

3. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To value; to fix reputation as on a point. [*se piquer*, Fr.]

Children, having made it easy to part with what they have, may *pique themselves* in being kind. *Locke.*
Men apply themselves to two or three foreign, dead, and which are called the learned, languages; and *pique themselves* upon their skill in them. *Locke on Education.*

To PIQUE.* *v. n.* To cause irritation.

This is a little nosegay of conceits, a very lump of salt: every verse hath something in it that *piques*. *Tatler*, No. 163.

To PIQUEE'R. *v. a.* See PICKEER.

PIQUEE'RER. *n. s.* A robber; a plunderer. Rather *pickeerer*.

When the guardian professed to engage in faction, the word was given, that the guardian would soon be seconded by some other *piqueerers* from the same camp. *Swift.*

PIQUE'T. *n. s.* [*picquet*, Fr.] A game at cards.

She commonly went up at ten,
Unless *piquet* was in the way. *Prior.*
Instead of entertaining themselves at ombre or *piquet*, they would wrestle and pitch the bar. *Spectator.*

PI'RACY.† *n. s.* [πειρατεία, Gr. *piratica*, Lat. *piraterie*, Fr. from *pirate*.]

1. The act or practice of robbing on the sea.

Our gallants, in their fresh gale of fortune, began to skum the seas with their *piracies*. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*
Now shall the ocean, as thy Thames, be free,
From both those fates of storms and *piracy*. *Waller.*
Fame swifter than your winged navy flies,
Sounding your name, and telling dreadful news
To all that *piracy* and rapine use. *Waller.*
His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their *piracies*, though he practised the same trade. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any robbery; particularly literary theft. See the second sense of PIRATE.

Whatever effect this *piracy* may have upon us, it contributed very much to the advantage of Mr. Philips.
Johnson, Life of J. Philips.

PI'RATE.† *n. s.* [πειρατὴς, Gr. *pirata*, Lat. *pirate*, French.]

1. A sea-robber.

Pirates all nations are to prosecute, not so much in the right of their own fears, as upon the band of human society. *Bacon.*
Relate, if business or the thirst of gain
Engage your journey o'er the pathless main,
Where savage *pirates* seek through seas unknown
The lives of others, vent'rous of their own. *Pope.*

2. Any robber; particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men.

This poem [the Splendid Shilling] was written for his own diversion, without any design of publication. It was communicated but to me; but soon spread, and fell into the hands of *pirates*. It was put out, vilely mangled, by Ben Bragge; and impudently said to be corrected by the author!
Johnson, Life of J. Philips.

To PI'RATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob by sea.

When they were a little got out of their former condition, they robbed at land and *pirated* by sea. *Arbuthnot.*

To PI'RATE. *v. a.* [*pirater*, Fr.] To take by robbery.

They advertised, they would *pirate* his edition. *Pope.*

PIRA'TICAL. *adj.* [*piraticus*, Lat. *piratique*, Fr. from *pirate*.]

1. Predatory; robbing; consisting in robbery.

Having gotten together ships and barks, [they] fell to a kind of *piratical* trade, robbing, spoiling and taking prisoners the ships of all nations. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. Practising robbery.

The errours of the press were multiplied by *piratical* printers: to not one of whom I ever gave any other encouragement, than that of not prosecuting them. *Pope.*

PIRA'TICALLY.* *adv.* [from *piratical.*] By piracy.

Those to whom I allude were of earlier date, and such as had been *piratically* taken and sold. *Bryant on Troy.*

PI'RRY.* *n. s.* The Scotch have *pirr* for a gentle breeze, which Dr. Jamieson refers to the Icel. *byr*, *bir*, a favourable wind. With us, *pirry* seems to have signified a rough gale or storm.

Not to be afraid of *pirries*, or great storms. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 55.

A *pirrie* came, and set my ship on sands. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 502.

PI'SCARY. *n. s.* A privilege of fishing. *Dict.*

PISCA'TION. *n. s.* [*piscatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of fishing.

There are four books of cynegeticks, or venation; five of halieuticks, or *piscation*, commented by Ritterhusius. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PI'SCATORY. *adj.* [*piscatorius*, Lat.] Relating to fishes.

On this monument is represented, in bas-relief, Neptune among the satyrs, to shew that the poet was the inventor of *piscatory* eclogues. *Addison on Italy.*

*PISCES.** *n. s.* [Latin.] The twelfth sign in the zodiack; the fishes.

PISCI'VOROUS. *adj.* [*piscis* and *voro.*] Fisheating; living on fish.

In birds that are not carnivorous, the meat is swallowed into the crop or into a kind of antestomach, observed in *piscivorous* birds, where it is moistened and mollified by some proper juice. *Ray on the Creation.*

PISH.† *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation. This is sometimes spoken and written *pshaw*. I know not their etymology, and imagine them formed by chance. Dr. Johnson. — *Pish* and *pshaw* are the Sax. pæc, pæca, (from pæcan, to deceive,) pronounced *pesh*, *pesha*, (*a* broad; and are equivalent to the ejaculation *trumpery!* i. e. *tromperie*, Fr. from *tromper*, to deceive. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 370.

There was never yet philosopher
That could endure the toothach patiently;
However they have writ the stile of Gods,
And made a *pish* at chance or sufferance. *Shakspeare.*

She frowned and cried *pish*, when I said a thing that I stole. *Spectator.*

To PISH.† *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To express contempt.

Our very smiles are subject to construction; nay, sir, we cannot *pish*, but it is a favour for some fool or other! *Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.*

How long shall the Lord bear with such as despise all the riches of his goodness, and huff and *pish* at mercies too good for their betters! *B. Jenks, Serm.* 5 Nov. (1689,) p. 27.

He turn'd over your Homer, shook his head, and *pish'd* at every line of it. *Pope.*

PI'SMIRE. *n. s.* [mÿra, Sax. *pismiere*, Dutch.] An ant; an emmet.

His cloaths, as atoms might prevail,
Might fit a *pismire* or a whale. *Prior.*

Prejudicial to fruit are *pismires*, caterpillars, and mice. *Mortimer.*

To PISS. *v. n.* [*pisser*, Fr. *pissen*, Teut.] To make water.

I charge the *pissing* conduit run nothing but claret. *Shakspeare.*

One ass *pisses*, the rest *piss* for company. *L'Estrange.*

Once possess'd of what with care you save,
The wanton boys would *piss* upon your grave. *Dryden.*

PISS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Urine; animal water.

My spleen is at the little rogues, it would vex one more to be knocked on the head with a *piss*-pot than a thunder-bolt. *Pope to Swift.*

PI'SSABED. *n. s.* A yellow flower growing in the grass.

PI'SSASPHALT.* *n. s.* [πίσσα, Gr. pitch, and ἄσφαλτος, asphaltus; *pissasphalte*, Fr.] Pitch mixed with bitumen, natural or artificial.

The natural *pissasphalt*, according to Dioscorides, Valerius Cordus his commentator, and others, is a kind of bitumen flowing from certain mountains in Apollonia, near the city Epidaurus, now Ragusa; whence being carried by the impetuosity of the river, it is cast on the shore, and there condensed into clods, smelling like to a mixture of pitch and bitumen; — and had the same virtues with pitch and bitumen or asphalt mixed together. — The Arabians term it *mumia*, whence (it may be) embalmed bodies came to be called mummies from their being preserved with this *pissasphalt*. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 276.

PI'SSBURNT. *adj.* Stained with urine.

PISTA'CHIO. *n. s.* [*pistache*, Fr. *pistacchi*, Italian; *pistachia*, Lat.] The *pistachio* is of an oblong figure, pointed at both ends about half an inch in length, the kernel is of a green colour and a soft and unctuous substance, much like the pulp of an almond, of a pleasant taste. *pistachios* were known to the ancients, and the Arabians call them *pestuch* and *fistuch*, and we sometimes *fistich* nuts. *Hill.*

Pistachios, so they be good, and not musty, joined with almonds, are an excellent nourisher. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

PISTE. *n. s.* [French.] The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.

PISTILLA'TION. *n. s.* [*pistillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding in a mortar.

The best diamonds we have are comminuble, and so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto *pistillation*, and resist not an ordinary pestle. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PI'STOL.‡ *n. s.* [*pistole*, *pistolet*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Small daggers, first made at *Pistoya*, (within a day's journey from Florence,) being brought into France, were first called *pistoyers*, then *pistoliers*, and *pistolets*. Afterwards, little guns, bearing to muskets the same proportion as little daggers to the sword, were called *pistols*. At last, in Italy and Spain, the word gave the name to small crowns. V. Menage in PISTOLET.] A small handgun.

Three watch the door with *pistols*, that none should issue out. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

The whole body of the horse passed within *pistol*-shot of the cottage. *Clarendon.*

Quicksilver discharged from a *pistol* will hardly pierce through a parchment. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A woman had a tubercle in the great canthus of the eye, of the bigness of a *pistol*-bullet. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

How Verres is less qualify'd to steal,
With sword and *pistol*, than with wax and seal. *Young.*

To PI'STOL.† *v. a.* [*pistoler*, Fr.] To shoot with a pistol.

You base Lord! — I'll *pistol* thee. *Beaum. and Fl. Love's Cure.*

He was almost mad with the pain, and had a mind to have *pistoll'd* himself. *Aubrey, Miscell.* p. 109.

PISTO'LE. *n. s.* [*pistole*, Fr.] A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

I shall disburden him of many hundred *pistoles*, to make him lighter for the journey. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

PI'STOLET.† *n. s.* [diminutive of *pistol*.]

1. A little pistol.

I was suddenly awakened by the report of a gun or *pistolet*. *Casaubon on Credulity*, p. 162.

2. A coin. See PISTOL.

Stamps made for the coining of *pistolets*. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Relig.* M. i b.

They will dance merrily upon your grave,
And perhaps give a double *pistolet*
To some poor needy friar to say a mass,
To keep your ghost from walking. *Beaum. and Fl. Span. Curate.*

PI'STON. *n. s.* [*piston*, Fr.] The movable part in several machines; as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused; an embolus.

PIT.† *n. s.* [pıт, Sax. Dr. Johnson. — From the verb to *pit*, i. e. to excavate, to make hollow. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 201. — But Mr. Tooke could find no Saxon verb, to pit. The Icel. *pittu*, puteus, and Sueth. *putta*, fovea. Serenius however refers to *parta*, fodere. Wachter carries the German *putte* to the Celt. *bod*, profundus.]

1. A hole in the ground.

Tumble me into some loathsome *pit*,
Where never man's eye may behold my body. *Shakspeare.*

Our enemies have beat us to the *pit*:
It is more worthy to leap in ourselves,
Than tarry till they push us. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Pits upon the sea-shore turn into fresh water, by percolation of the salt through the sand; but in some places of Africa, the water in such *pits* will become brackish again. *Bacon.*

2. Abyss; profundity.

Get you gone,
And from the *pit* of Acheron
Meet me i' the morning. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

Into what *pit* thou seest
From what highth fallen. *Milton, P. L.*

3. The grave.

O Lord, think no scorn of me, lest I become like them that go down into the *pit*. *Psalm* xxviii. 1.

4. The area on which cocks fight: whence the phrase, to fly the *pit*.

Make him glad, at least, to quit
His victory, and fly the *pit*. *Hudibras.*

They managed the dispute as fiercely, as two game-cocks in the *pit*. *Locke on Education.*

5. The middle part of the theatre.

Let Cully, Cockwood, Fopling charm the *pit*,
And in their folly shew the writer's wit. *Dryden.*

Now luck for us, and a kind hearty *pit*;
For he who pleases never fails of wit. *Dryden.*

6. [*Pis*, *pis*, old Fr. from *pectus*, Lat.] Any hollow of the body: as, the *pit* of the stomach: the arm *pit*.

7. A dint made by the finger.

8. A mark made by a disease.

To PIT.† *v. a.*

1. To lay in a pit, or hole.

They lived like beasts, and were *pitted* like beasts, tumbled into the grave, or deprived of the honour of the grave; as was Cononiah, and Jezebel. *Granger, on Ecclesiastes, (1621,)* p. 213.

2. To press into hollows.

An anasarca, a species of dropsy, is characterised by the shining and softness of the skin, which gives way to the least impression, and remains *pitted* for some time. *Sharp.*

3. To mark with small hollows, as by the small pox.

PI'TAPAT. *n. s.* [probably from *pas a pas*, or *patte patte*, Fr.]

1. A flutter; a palpitation.

A lion meets him, and the fox's heart went *pitapat*. *L'Estrange.*

2. A light quick step.

Now I hear the *pitapat* of a pretty foot through the dark alley: no, 'tis the son of a mare that's broken loose, and munching upon the melons. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

PITCH. *n. s.* [pic, Sax. *pix*, Lat.]

1. The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated.

They that touch *pitch* will be defiled. *Proverbs.*

A rainy vapour
Comes on as blacke as *pitch*. *Chapman.*

Of air and water mixed together, and consumed with fire, is made a black colour; as in charcoal, oil, *pitch*, and inks. *Peacham on Drawing.*

A vessel — smear'd round with *pitch*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. [From *pic*, Fr. Skinner.] Any degree of elevation or height.

Lovely concord and most sacred peace
Doth nourish virtue, and fast friendship breeds,
Weak she makes strong, and strong things does increase,
Till it the *pitch* of highest praise exceeds. *Spenser.*

How high a *pitch* his resolution soars. *Shakspeare.*

Between two hawks, which flies the higher *pitch*,
I have, perhaps, some shallow judgement. *Shakspeare.*

Arm thy heart, and fit thy thoughts,
To mount aloft with thy imperial mistress,
And mount her *pitch*. *Titus Andronicus.*

That great works undertake the seed of Jove,
The deathless muses, undertake, maintaine a *pitch* above
All mortall powers. *Chapman.*

Down they fell,
Driven headlong from the *pitch* of heaven, down
Into this deep. *Milton, P. L.*

Other expectation was raised to a higher *pitch* than probably it would. *Hammond.*

Cannons shoot the higher *pitches*,
The lower we let down their breeches. *Hudibras.*

Alcibiades was one of the best orators of his age, notwithstanding he lived at a time when learning was at the highest *pitch*. *Addison, Whig Exam.*

3. Highest rise. Not used.

A beauty waning, and distressed widow,
Seduc'd the *pitch* and height of all his thoughts
To base declension, and loath'd bigamy. *Shakspeare.*

4. State with respect to lowness or height.

From this high *pitch* let us descend
A lower flight: and speak of things at hand. *Milton, P. L.*

By how much from the top of wond'rous glory,
Strongest of mortal men,
To lowest *pitch* of abject fortune thou art fall'n. *Milton, S. A.*

5. Size; stature.

That infernal monster having cast
His weary foe into the living well,
Can high advance his broad discoloured breast
Above his wonted *pitch*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Were the whole frame here,
It is of such a spacious lofty *pitch*,
Your roof were not sufficient to contain it. *Shakspeare.*

It turn'd itself to Ralpho's shape;
So like in person, garb, and *pitch*,
'Twas hard t' interpret which was which. *Hudibras.*

6. Degree; rate.

To overcome in battle, and subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils, with infinite
Manslaughter, shall be held the highest *pitch*
Of human glory. *Milton, P. L.*

Our resident Tom
From Venice is come,
And hath left the statesman behind him,
Talks at the same *pitch*,
Is as wise, is as rich,
And just where you left him, you find him. *Denham.*

Princes that fear'd him, grieve; concern'd to see
No *pitch* of glory from the grave is free. *Waller.*

Evangelical innocence, such as the gospel accepts, though mingled with several infirmities and defects, yet amounts to such a *pitch* of righteousness, as we call sincerity. *South.*

When the sun's heat is thus far advanc'd, 'tis but just come up to the *pitch* of another set of vegetables, and but great enough to excite the terrestrial particles, which are more ponderous. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

To PITCH. *v. a.* preterite *pitched*, participle *pitched*, anciently *pight*. See PIGHT. [*appicciare*, Ital.]

1. To fix; to plant.

On Dardan plains the Greeks do *pitch*
Their brave pavilions. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Sharp stakes, pluckt out of hedges,
They *pitched* in the ground. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

He counselled him how to hunt his game,
What dart to cast, what net, what toile to *pitch*. *Fairfax.*

Mahometes *pitched* his tents in a little meadow. *Knolles.*

When the victor
Had conquered Thebes, he *pitched* upon the plain
His mighty camp. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

To Chassis' pleasing plains he took his way,
There *pitch'd* his tents, and there resolv'd to stay. *Dryden.*

The trenches first they pass'd, then took their way,
Where their proud foes in *pitch'd* pavilions lay. *Dryden.*

2. To order regularly.

In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no need to mention the learning of a fit, or the unfitness of an ignorant minister, more than that he, which describeth the manner how to *pitch* a field, should speak of moderation and sobriety in diet. *Hooker.*

One *pitched* battle would determine the fate of the Spanish continent. *Addison on the War.*

3. To throw headlong; to cast forward.

They'll not *pitch* me i' the mire,
Unless he bid 'em. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

They would wrestle and *pitch* the bar for a whole afternoon. *Spectator.*

4. To smear with pitch. [*pico*, Lat. from the noun.]

The Trojans mount their ships, born on the waves,
And the *pitch'd* vessels glide with easy force. *Dryden.*

Some *pitch* the ends of the timber in the walls, to preserve them from the mortar. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

I *pitched* over the convex very thinly, by dropping melted pitch upon it, and warming it to keep the pitch soft, whilst I ground it with the concave copper wetted to make it spread evenly all over the convex. *Newton, Opt.*

5. To darken.

The air hath starv'd the roses in her cheeks,
And *pitch'd* the lily tincture of her face. *Shakspeare.*

Soon he found
The welkin *pitch'd* with sullen cloud. *Addison.*

6. To pave. *Ainsworth.*

To PITCH. *v. n.*

1. To light; to drop.

When the swarm is settled, take a branch of the tree whereon they *pitch*, and wipe the hive clean. *Mortimer.*

2. To fall headlong.

The courser o'er the pommel cast the knight;
Forward he flew, and *pitching* on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryden.*

3. To fix choice: with *upon*.

We think 'tis no great matter which,
They're all alike, yet we shall *pitch*
On one that fits our purpose. *Hudibras.*

A free agent will *pitch upon* such a part in his choice, with knowledge certain. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

I *pitched upon* this consideration that parents owe their children, not only material subsistence, but much more spiritual contribution to their mind. *Digby on the Soul.*

The covetous man was a good while at a stand; but he came however by degrees to *pitch upon* one thing after another. *L'Estrange.*

Pitch upon the best course of life, and custom will render it the most easy. *Tillotson.*

I translated Chaucer, and amongst the rest *pitched on* the wife of Bath's tale. *Dryden.*

4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation.

They *pitched* by Emmaus in the plain. 1 *Mac.* iii. 40.

PI'TCHER.† *n. s.* [*picher*, French. Dr. Johnson. — Menage derives *picher* from the Lat. *picarium*, and that from the Gr. βῖκος, "petit vaisseau à boire." See also BEAKER.]

1. An earthen vessel; a water pot.

With sudden fear her *pitcher* down she threw
And fled away. *Spenser.*

Pitchers have ears, and I have many servants;
Besides old Gremio is hearkening. *Shakspeare.*

We read of kings, and gods, that kindly took
A *pitcher* fill'd with water from the brook. *Cowley.*

Pyreicus was only famous for counterfeiting all base things; as earthen *pitchers* and a scullery. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Hylas may drop his *pitcher*, none will cry,
Not if he drown himself. *Dryden.*

2. An instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.

To the hills poles must be set deep in the ground, with a square iron *pitcher* or crow. *Mortimer.*

PITCHFA'RTHING.* *n. s.* A play (otherwise called chuck) of pitching copper money into a round hole. See CHUCK-FARTHING.

Your various occupations of Greek and cricket, Latin and *pitch-farthing*, may possibly divert your attention from this object. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

PI'TCHFORK. *n. s.* [*pitch* and *fork*.] A fork with which corn is pitched or thrown upon the waggon.

An old lord in Leicestershire amused himself with mending *pitchforks* and spades for his tenants gratis. *Swift.*

PI'TCHINESS. *n. s.* [from *pitchy*.] Blackness; darkness.

PI'TCHPIPE.* *n. s.* [*pitch* and *pipe*.] An instrument to regulate the voice, and to give the leading note of a tune: used by singers in churches.

He had an ingenious servant always attending him with a *pitchpipe*, or instrument to regulate the voice: who, whenever he heard his master begin to be high, immediately touched a soft note; at which, 'tis said Caius would presently abate and grow calm. *Spectator*, No. 228.

PI'TCHY. *adj.* [from *pitch*.]

1. Smeared with pitch.

The planks, their *pitchy* cov'rings wash'd away,
Now yield, and now a yawning breach display. *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of pitch.

Native petroleum, found floating upon some springs, is no other than this very *pitchy* substance, drawn forth of the strata by the water. *Woodward on Fossils.*

3. Black; dark; dismal.

Night is fled,
Whose *pitchy* mantle over-veil'd the earth. *Shakspeare.*

I will sort a *pitchy* day for thee. *Shakspeare.*

Pitchy and dark the night sometimes appears,
Friend to our woe, and parent of our fears;
Our joy and wonder sometimes she excites,
With stars unnumbered. *Prior.*

PI'TCOAL. *n. s.* [*pit* and *coal*.] Fossil coal.

The best fuel is peat, the next charcoal made of *pitcoal* or cinders. *Mortimer.*

PI'TEOUS. *adj.* [from *pity*.]

1. Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity.

When they heard that *piteous* strained voice,
In haste forsook their rural merriment. *Spenser.*

The most arch deed of *piteous* massacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Which when Deucalion with a *piteous* look
Beheld, he wept. *Dryden.*

2. Compassionate; tender.

If the series of thy joys
Permit one thought less cheerful to arise,
Piteous transfer it to the mournful swain. *Prior.*

She gave him, *piteous* of his case,
A shaggy tap'stry. *Pope, Dunciad.*

3. Wretched; paltry; pitiful.

Piteous amends! unless
Be meant our grand foe. *Milton, P. L.*

PI'TEOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *piteous.*] In a piteous manner; in a manner exciting pity.

I must talk of murthers, rapes, and massacres,
Ruthful to hear, yet *piteously* perform'd. *Titus Andr.*

A most glorious fabrick most *piteously* inhabited; nothing but cats and crocodiles within instead of gods. *Hammond, Works, iv. 508.*

PI'TEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *piteous.*] Sorrowfulness; tenderness.

PI'TFALL. *n. s.* [*pit* and *fall.*] A pit dug and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly.

Poor bird! thou'd'st never fear the net nor lime,
The *pitfall* nor the gin. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Thieves dig concealed *pitfalls* in his way. *Sandys.*

These hidden *pitfalls* were set thick at the entrance of the bridge, so that throngs of people fell into them. *Addison.*

To PI'TFALL.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lead into a pitfall.

Not full of cranks and contradictions, and *pitfalling* dispenses. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce*, Pref.

PITH.† *n. s.* [piða, Saxon, medulla arborum et fructuum. Lye.]

1. The marrow of the plant; the soft part in the midst of the wood.

If a cion, fit to be set in the ground, hath the *pith* finely taken forth, and not altogether, but some of it left, it will bear a fruit with little or no core. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Her solid bones convert to solid wood,
To *pith* her marrow, and to sap her blood. *Dryden.*

2. Marrow.

As doth the *pith*, which lest our bodies slack,
Strings fast the little bones of neck and back;
So by the soul doth death string heaven and earth. *Donne.*

The vertebres are all perforated in the middle, with a large hole for the spinal marrow or *pith* to pass along. *Ray.*

3. Strength; force.

Pith in Scotland is still retained as denoting strength, either corporeal or intellectual; as, that defies all your *pith*.

Leave your England,
Guarded with grandsires, babies, and old women,
Or pass'd, or not arriv'd to *pith* and puissance. *Shakspeare.*

Since these arms of mine had seven years' *pith*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Energy; cogency; fulness of sentiment; closeness and vigour of thought and style.

The ostler, barber, miller, and the smith,
Heare of the sawes of such as wisdome ken,
And learn some wit, although they want the *pith*,
That clerkes pretend. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 466.

5. Weight; moment; principal part.

That's my *pith*,
Of business 'twixt you and your poor brother.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

Enterprises of great *pith* and moment,
With this regard their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

6. The quintessence; the chief part.

The owner of a foul disease,
To keep it from divulging, lets it feed
Ev'n on the *pith* of life. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

PI'THILY.† *adv.* [from *pithy.*] With strength; with cogency; with force.

Lucilius hath briefly and *pithily* pointed out that base kind of life. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 442.

To the same extent it would be as *pithily* absurd to publish, that a man may moderately divorce, if to do that be entirely naught. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

PI'THINESS. *n. s.* [from *pithy.*] Energy; strength.

No less deserveth his witness in devising, his *pithiness* in uttering his complaint of love, so lovely. *E. K. on Spenser.*

PI'THLESS. *adj.* [from *pith.*]

1. Wanting pith; wanting strength.

Weak shoulders over-born with burthening grief,
And *pithless* arms like to a wither'd vine
That droops his sapless branches to the ground.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

2. Wanting energy; wanting force.

PI'THOLE.* *n. s.* [*pit* and *hole.*] A mark or cavity made by disease.

I have known a lady sick of the small pocks, only to keep her face from *pitholes*, take cold, strike them in again, kick up the heels, and vanish! *Beaum and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.*

PI'THY. *adj.* [from *pith.*]

1. Consisting of pith; abounding with pith.

The *pithy* fibres brace and stitch together the ligneous in a plant. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

The Herefordian plant that likes
To approach the quince, and the elder's *pithy* stem. *Philips.*

2. Strong; forcible; energetick.

Yet she with *pithy* words and counsel sad,
Still strove their sudden rages to revoke;
That at the last, suppressing fury mad,
They gan abstain. *Spenser.*

I must begin with rudiments of art,
More pleasant, *pithy*, and effectual,
Than hath been taught by any. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

Many rare *pithy* saws concerning
The worth of astrologick learning. *Hudibras.*

This *pithy* speech prevail'd, and all agreed. *Dryden.*

In all these, Goodman Fact was very short, but *pithy*; for he was a plain home-spun man. *Addison.*

PI'TIABLE. *adj.* [*pitoyable*, Fr. from *pity.*] Deserving pity.

The *pitiable* persons relieved, are constantly under your eye. *Atterbury.*

PI'TIABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *pitiable.*] State of deserving pity.

For the *pitiableness* of his ignorance, and unwilled mistake, so long as they lasted, his neglect thereof may be excused and connived at. *Kettlewell.*

PI'TIEDLY.* *adv.* [from *pitied.*] In a situation to be pitied.

They are not alone that have books and company within their own walls. He is properly, and *pitiedly* to be counted alone, that is illiterate, and inactively lives hamletted in some untravelled village of the duller country. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 49.

PI'TIFUL.† *adj.* [*pity* and *full.*]

1. Tender; compassionate.

The lord is full of compassion and mercy, long-suffering, and very *pitiful*, and forgiveth sins. *Ecclus.* ii. 2.

Love as brethren, be *pitiful*, be courteous. *1 Pet.* iii. 8.

Would my heart were flint, like Edward's,
Or Edward's soft and *pitiful* like mine. *Shakspeare.*

Be *pitiful* to my condemned sons,
Whose souls are not corrupted. *Shakspeare.*

2. Melancholy; moving compassion.

Some who have not deserved judgement of death, have been for their good's sake, caught up and carried straight to the bough; a thing indeed very *pitiful* and horrible.
Spenser on Ireland.

A sight most *pitiful* in the meanest wretch,
Past speaking of in a king. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Strangely visited people,
All swoln and ulcerous, *pitiful* to the eye;
The mere despair of surgery he cures. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Will he his *pitiful* complaints renew?
For freedom with affected language sue. *Sandys.*

The conveniency of this will appear, if we consider what a *pitiful* condition we had been in. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Paltry; contemptible; despicable.

That's villainous, and shews a most *pitiful* ambition in the fool that uses it. *Shakspeare.*

One, in a wild pamphlet, besides other *pitiful* malignities, would scarce allow him to be a gentleman. *Wotton.*

This is the doom of fallen man, to exhaust his time and impair his health, and perhaps to spin out his days and himself into one *pitiful* controverted conclusion. *South.*

Sin can please no longer than for that *pitiful* space of time

while it is committing; and surely the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor countervail for the bitterness which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever. *South.*

If these *pitiful* shanks were answerable to this branching head, I should defy all my enemies. *L'Estrange.*

What entertainment can be raised from so *pitiful* a machine, where we see the success of the battle from the beginning. *Dryden, Ded. to Juv.*

PI'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *pitiful.*]

1. With pity; with compassion.

Pitifully behold the sorrows of our hearts. *Comm. Prayer.*

2. Mournfully; in a manner that moves compassion.

He beat him most *pitifully*; nay,
He beat him most unpitifully. *Shakspeare.*

Some of the philosophers doubt whether there were any such thing as sense of pain; and yet, when any great evil has been upon them, they would sigh and groan as *pitifully* as other men. *Tillotson.*

3. Contemptibly; despicably.

Those men who give themselves airs of bravery on reflecting upon the last scenes of others, may behave the most *pitifully* in their own. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

PI'TIFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *pitiful.*]

1. Tenderness; mercy; compassion.

Basilius giving the infinite terms of praises to Zelmane's valour in conquering, and *pitifulness* in pardoning, commanded no more words to be made of it. *Sidney.*

2. Despicableness; contemptibleness.

PI'TILESS.† *adj.* [from *pity.*]

1. Wanting pity; wanting compassion; merciless.

Fair be ye sure, but proud and *pitiless*,
As is a storm, that all things doth prostrate,
Finding a tree alone all comfortless,
Beats on it strongly, it to ruinate. *Spenser.*

Hadst thou in person ne'er offended me,
Even for his sake am I now *pitiless*. *Shakspeare.*

My chance, I see,
Hath made ev'n pity, *pitiless* in thee. *Fairfax.*

All for their own ends, hard-hearted, merciless, *pitiless*; and, to benefit themselves, they care not what mischief they procure to others. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 109.

Upon my livid lips bestow a kiss,
Nor fear your kisses can restore my breath;
Even you are not more *pitiless* than death. *Dryden.*

2. Unpitied.

But they do perish *pitiless* that wear,
Through sloth, away: —
So I do perish *pitiless*, through fear.
Davies, Wit's Pilgrimage, sign. G. i.

PI'TILESSLY.† *adv.* [from *pitiless.*] Without mercy. *Sherwood.*

PI'TILESSNESS. *n. s.* Unmercifulness.

PI'TMAN. *n. s.* [*pit* and *man.*] He that in sawing timber works below in the pit.

With the pitsaw they enter the one end of the stuff, the topman at the top, and the *pitman* under him: the topman observing to guide the saw exactly, and the *pitman* drawing it with all his strength perpendicularly down. *Moxon.*

PI'TSAW. *n. s.* [*pit* and *saw.*] The large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

The *pitsaw* is not only used by those workmen that saw timber and boards, but is also for small matters used by joiners. *Moxon.*

PI'TTANCE.† *n. s.* [*pitance*, Fr. *pietantia*, Italian; *pictantia*, low Lat. "ainsi dite de *pictavina*, ou portion monastique de la valeur d'une *picte*, monnoie des Comtes de Poitiers." Roquefort. "*Picta*, moneta Comitum Pictavensium, minutissima ferè omnium monetarum: Gallis, *pite*." Du Cange.]

1. An allowance of meat in addition to the usual commons; a mess of victuals.

He wiste to han a good *pitance*. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

2. A small portion.

Then at my lodging,
The worst is this, that at so slender warning
You're like to have a thin and slender *pittance*. *Shakspeare.*

The ass saved a miserable *pittance* for himself. *L'Estrange.*

I have a small *pittance* left, with which I might retire. *Arbuthnot.*

Many of them lose the greatest part of the small *pittance* of learning they received at the university. *Swift, Miscell.*

Half his earn'd *pittance* to poor neighbours went:
They had his alms, and he had his content. *Harte.*

PITU'ITARY.* *adj.* [*pituitarius*, Lat.] Conducting phlegm.

When a body emits no effluvia, or when they do not enter into the nose, or when the *pituitary* membrane, or olfactory nerves, are rendered unfit to perform their office, it cannot be smelled. *Reid's Inquiry.*

PI'TUITE. *n. s.* [*pituite*, Fr. *pituita*, Lat.] Phlegm.

Serious defluxions and redundant *pituite* were the product of the winter, which made women subject to abortions. *Arbuthnot.*

PITU'ITOUS. *adj.* [*pituitosus*, Latin; *pituiteux*, Fr.] Consisting of phlegm.

It is thus with women, only that abound with *pituitous* and watery humours. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are weakness, watriness and turgidity of the eyes, *pituitous* vomiting, and laborious breathing. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

The lungs are formed, not only to admit, by turns, the vital air by inspiration, and excluding it by respiration; but likewise to separate and discharge the redundant *pituitous*, or flegmatick parts of the blood. *Blackmore.*

PI'TY. *n. s.* [*pitie*, Fr. *pieta*, Italian.]

1. Compassion; sympathy with misery; tenderness for pain or uneasiness.

Wan and meagre let it look,
With a *pity*-moving shape. *Waller.*

An ant dropt into the water; a woodpigeon took *pity* of her, and threw her a little bough. *L'Estrange.*

Lest the poor should seem to be wholly disregarded by their maker, he hath implanted in men a quick and tender sense of *pity* and compassion. *Calamy, Serm.*

When Æneas is forced in his own defence to kill Lausus, the poet shows him compassionate; he has *pity* on his beauty and youth, and is loth to destroy such a masterpiece of nature. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

The mournful train
With groans and hands upheld, to move his mind,
Besought his *pity* to their helpless kind. *Dryden.*

2. A ground of *pity*; a subject of *pity* or of grief.

That he is old, the more is the *pity*, his white hairs do witness it. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Julius Cæsar writ a collection of apophthegms; it is *pity* his book is lost. *Bacon.*

'Tis great *pity* we do not yet see the history of Chasmir. *Temple.*

See, where she comes, with that high air and mien,
Which marks in bonds the greatness of a queen,
What *pity* 'tis. *Dryden.*

What *pity* 'tis you are not all divine. *Dryden.*

Who would not be that youth? what *pity* is it
That we can die but once to serve our country? *Addison.*

3. It has in this sense a plural: in low language.

Singleness of heart being a virtue so necessary, 'tis a thousand *pities* it should be discountenanced. *L'Estrange.*

To **PI'TY.** *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, Fr.] To compassionate misery; to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness.

When I desired their leave, that I might *pity* him, they took from me the use of mine own house. *Shakspeare.*

He made them to be *pitied* of all. *Psalm* cvi. 46.

You I could *pity* thus forlorn. *Milton.*

Compassionate my pains! she *pities* me!
To one that asks the warm return of love,
Compassion's cruelty, 'tis scorn, 'tis death. *Addison.*

Pity weakness and ignorance, bear with the dulness of understandings, or perverseness of tempers. *Law.*

The man is to be *pitied*, who, in matters of moment, has to do with a staunch metaphysician; doubts, disputes, and conjectures will be the plague of his life. *Beattie.*

To PI'TY. *v. n.* To be compassionate.

I will not *pity* nor spare, nor have mercy, but destroy them. *Jer.* xiii. 14.

PI'VOT. *n. s.* [*pivot*, Fr.] A pin on which any thing turns.

When [illegible] the rope, the body is a weight balanced on its [illegible] in two *pivots*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

PIX. *n. s.* [*pyxis*, Lat.

1. A little chest or box, in which the consecrated host is kept in Roman catholick countries. Hanmer. Accordingly Dr. Johnson cites a passage from Shakspeare, where the word in the old copies is *pax*, on which passage, in his edition of the poet, [illegible] says, that *pax* and *pix* signified the same thing, which, however, is not the case. See PAX.

Your holy father [illegible] that [illegible] should [illegible] the *pixe* every moneth [illegible]

[illegible]

Crosses, vestments, *pixe*, [illegible] and such like. [illegible]

2. A box used for the trial of gold and silver coin.

By the indenture [illegible] of the *pix* was established [illegible] a check upon [illegible] the mint. *Locke.*

PI'ZZLE. *n. s.* [*quisl*, *pissle*. Minsheu.]

The *pizzle* [illegible] and generation. [illegible]

PLA'CABLE. *adj.* [*placabilis*, Lat.] Willing or possible to be appeased.

[illegible]

By prayer th' offended Deity t' appease; Methought I saw him *placable* and mild, Bending his ear. *Milton.*

[illegible] that their [illegible] held honoured, loved, worshipped, and obeyed. *Hale. Orig. of Mank.*

PLACABI'LITY. } *n. s.* [from *placable*.] Willingness
PLA'CABLENESS. } to be appeased, possibility to be appeased.

Placableness [illegible] no little part of [illegible] by any occasion moved [illegible] withstanding [illegible] by his own [illegible] he may be reconciled, and [illegible] some [illegible] reconciled into more [illegible]

[illegible]

That he [illegible] God's [illegible] *placable* [illegible] to obedience.

Cudworth's Serm.

The various methods of propitiation and atonement [illegible] general [illegible] in their opinion [illegible] and *placability* of the divine nature.

PLA'CARD. } *n. s.* [*plakaat*, Dutch *placard*, Fr.
PLA'CART. } from *plaque*, a flat piece [illegible] stone, or wood, a plate to nail against a wall. Gr. πλάξ, tabula: hence applied to an edict, or [illegible] of orders, put up in publick places.] An edict; a declaration; a manifesto; an advertisement or publick notification.

To PLA'CARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To notify publickly [illegible] language, to post.

To PLA'CATE. *v. a.* [*placo*, Lat.] To appease, to reconcile. This word is used in Scotland.

That the [illegible] give all [illegible] approach and rely on the protection [illegible] *placated* deity, [illegible] from nature. *Forbes.*

PLACE. *n. s.* [*place*, Fr. *piazza*, Italian, *platea*, Lat. *placea*, low Lat. *pla*, Germ. *place*, Sax. Su. Goth. *platt*, plain, level, Gr. πλατυς, πλατεια, broad, large.]

1. Particular portion of space.

Search you out a *place* to pitch your tents. *Deut.* i. 33.

We accept it always and in all *places*. *Acts*, xxiv. 3.

Here I could frequent

With worship, *place* by *place*, where he vouchsafed
Presence divine. *Milton, P. L.*

I will teach him the names of the most celebrated persons who frequent that *place*. *Addison.*

2. Locality, ubiety, local relation.

Place is the relation [illegible] betwixt any thing and any two or more points considered as keeping the same distance one with another, [illegible] more confused sense, and stand for that [illegible] which any body take up. *Locke.*

3. Local existence.

The earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found no *place* for them. *Rev.* xx. 11.

4. Space in general.

All bodies are confin'd within some place,
But she all *place* within her self confines. *Davies.*

5. Separate room.

[illegible]

[illegible] with observation. *Shakspeare.*

[illegible] *place* for sequestered divine [illegible]

6. A seat, residence, mansion. [*plâs*, Welsh and Cornish, a palace, a gentleman's house. Dr. Johnson [illegible] an example, in proof of this meaning, from 1 Sam. xv. 12. "Saul set him up a *place*, and is gone down to Gilgal." But *place* there [illegible] a *pillar*, or *monument*, as old English translations of the Bible give it [illegible] a triumphal arch. Mr. Steevens has followed Dr. Johnson in this misapplication of the word, in a note on Shakspeare. *Place*, in the present sense, is old in our language, and is now very common in composition.]

With [illegible] hallowed [illegible] *place*

[illegible]

Divine [illegible]
[illegible] and her royall *places*
Be fill'd with [illegible] of divine [illegible]!

Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

The Romans shall take away both our *place* and nation.

St. John, xi. 48.

7. Passage in writing.

[illegible] of the Jews they have [illegible] *place* [illegible] *Bacon, Holy War.*

[illegible] *place* [illegible] *Hooker.*

8. Ordinal relation.

[illegible] plainly [illegible] the first *place* [illegible] *Hooker.*

[illegible] the first *place* [illegible] *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

We shall [illegible] this melancholy thought [illegible] our being [illegible] the first *place* that [illegible] and, in the second, that he is omniscient.

Addison, Spect.

9. State of actual operation, effect.

[illegible]
[illegible]
Yet [illegible] so fit in him,
That they take *place*, when virtue's steely bones
[illegible] in the cold wind. *Shakspeare.*

These [illegible] overtures made by men well esteemed for honest dealing, could take no *place*. *Hayward.*

They are defects, not in the heart, but in the brain; for they take *place* in the stoutest natures. *Bacon.*

With faults confess'd commission'd her to go,
[illegible] yet had *place*, and reconcile her foe. *Dryden.*

Where arms take *place*, all other pleas are vain;
Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. *Dryden.*

To the joy of mankind, the unhappy omen took not *place*.
Dryden, Ded. to his Fab.

Somewhat may be invented, perhaps more excellent than the first design, though Virgil must be still excepted, when that perhaps takes *place*. *Dryden, Pref. to Ovid.*

It is stupidly foolish to venture our salvation upon an experiment, which we have all the reason imaginable to think God will not suffer to take *place*. *Atterbury.*

10. Existence.

Mixt government, partaking of the known forms received in the schools, is by no means of Gothick invention, but hath *place* in nature and reason. *Swift.*

11. Rank, order of priority.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this center
Observe degree, priority and *place*. *Shakspeare.*

12. Precedence; priority. This sense is commonly used in the phrase *take place*.

Do you think I'd walk in any plot,
Where Madam Sempronia should take *place* of me,
And Fulvia come i' the rear? *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

There would be left no measure of credible and incredible, if doubtful propositions take *place* before self-evident. *Locke.*

As a British freeholder, I should not scruple taking *place* of a French marquis. *Addison, Freeholder.*

13. Office, publick character or employment.

Do you your office, or give up your *place*,
And you shall well be found. [illegible] *Shakspeare.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues, that neither know
My faculties nor person,
'Tis but the fate of *place*, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The horsemen came to Lothorium, and into the mean [illegible] captain be [illegible], him instead of their [illegible] to take upon him the *place*. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

[illegible] not the bishops' bill deny'd,
And we still threaten'd to be try'd?
You see the king embraces
Those counsels he approv'd before,
Nor doth he promise, which is more,
That we shall have their *places*. *Denham.*

Pensions in private were the senate's aim,
And patriots for a *place* abandon'd fame. *Garth.*

Some magistrates are contented that their *places* should adorn them, and some study to adorn their *places*, and reflect back the lustre they receive from thence. *Atterbury.*

14. Room, way, space for appearing or acting given by cession; not opposition.

[illegible] not yourselves, but rather give *place* unto wrath. *Romans.*

He took a stride, and to his fellows cry'd,
Give *place*, and mark the difference if you can
Between a woman warrior and a man. *Dryden.*

Victorious York did first, with fam'd success,
To his known valour make the Dutch give *place*. *Dryden.*

The rustick honours of the scythe and share
Give *place* to swords and plumes, the pride of war. *Dryden.*

15. Ground, room.

Ye seek to kill me, because my word hath no *place* in you.
St. John, viii.

There is no *place* of doubting, but that it is the very same. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

16. Station in life.

God would give them, in their several *places* and callings, all spiritual and temporal blessings, which he sees wanting to them. *Duty of Man.*

17. Height. A term of falconry.

A falcon towering in his pride of *place*.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

To PLACE. *v. a.* [*placer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To put in any place, rank, condition, or office.

Place such over them to be rulers. *Ex. xviii. 21.*
He *placed* forces in all the fenced cities. *2 Chro. xvii. 2.*

And I will *place* within them as a guide
My umpire conscience, whom if they will hear,
Light after light well us'd they shall attain,
And to the end persisting safe arrive. *Milton, P. L.*

Our two first parents, yet the only two
Of mankind, in the happy garden *plac'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To fix; to settle; to establish.

Those accusations had been more reasonable, if *placed* on inferior persons. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

God or nature has not any where *placed* any such jurisdiction in the first born. *Locke.*

3. To put out at interest.

'Twas his care
To *place* on good security his gold. *Pope.*

PLA'CEMAN. *n. s.* [*place* and *man*.] One who exercises a publick employment, or fills a publick station.

PLACE'NTA. *n. s.* [Latin.] A substance in the womb, called also, from the original usage of the Latin word, the *womb-cake*.

The human *placenta*, as well as that of quadrupeds, is a composition of two parts intimately blended, viz. an umbilical or [illegible] portion. *Dr. Hunter on the Gravid Uterus.*

PLA'CER. *n. s.* [from *place*.] One who places.

[illegible]
[illegible] *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

PLA'CID. *adj.* [*placidus*, Latin.]

1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent.

It conduceth [illegible] *placid* motion of the [illegible] *Bacon.*

2. Soft; kind; mild.

That *placid* aspect and meek regard,
Rather than aggravate [illegible]
Would stand between me and thy father's ire. *Milton, P. R.*

PLA'CIDLY. *adv.* [from *placid*.] Mildly; gently; with quietness.

[illegible] he should have gone from him [illegible] *placidly* [illegible] *Boyle.*

Put into a phial fill'd with good spirit of nitre, you cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved uniformly and *placidly* before, begins to move in motion [illegible] begins to penetrate and [illegible] particles of the iron. *Boyle.*

The water easily insinuates itself into, and *placidly* distends the tubes and vessels of vegetables. *Woodward.*

PLA'CIDITY. } *n. s.* [from *placid*.] Mildness, gentleness, sweetness of disposition.
PLA'CIDNESS. }

He behaves with the utmost *placidity*, moderation, and calmness. *Chandler, Life of K. David, i. 36.*

PLA'CIT. *n. s.* [*placitum*, Lat.] Decree, determination.

We spend time in defence of their *placits*, which might have been employed upon the universal author. *Glanville.*

PLA'CKET, or PLA'QUET. *n. s.* [diminut. a Su. Goth. *plag*, vestimentum, utensile; Belg. *plaughe*, pannus. Serenius. In some parts of England a *placket* means a *pocket*.] A petticoat.

You might have pinch'd a *placket*, it was senseless.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

The bone ache is the curse dependant on those that war for a *placket*. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

We that have heart made to print for a *placket*.
Beaum. and Fl. H. m. Lieut.

PLA'GIARISM. *n. s.* [from *plagiary*.] Literary theft; adoption of the thoughts or works of another.

With great impropriety, as well as *plagiarism*, they have most injuriously been transferred into proverbial maxims.
Swift.

1. Levelly; flatly.
2. Not subtilly; not speciously.
3. Without ornament.
4. Without gloss; sincerely.

You write to me with the freedom of a friend, setting down your thoughts as they occur, and dealing *plainly* with me in the matter. *Pope.*

5. In earnest; fairly.

They charged the enemies horse so gallantly, that they gave ground; and at last *plainly* run to a safe place. *Clarendon.*

6. Evidently; clearly; not obscurely.

St. Augustine acknowledgeth, that they are not only set down, but also *plainly* set down in Scripture; so that he which heareth or readeth, may without difficulty understand. *Hooker.*

Coriolanus neither cares whether they love or hate him; and out of his carelessness, lets them *plainly* see't. *Shakspeare.*

From Epiphanius's censure of Origen, one may perceive *plainly*, that he thought the Anti-nicene church in general, both before and after Origen, to be of a very contrary judgement to that which he condemns in Lucien and Origen, that is, to Arianism. *Waterland.*

By that seed
Is meant thy great deliverer, who shall bruise
The serpent's head; whereof to thee anon
Plainlier shall be reveal'd. *Milton, P. L.*

We see *plainly* that we have the means, and that nothing but the application of them is wanting. *Addison.*

PLAI'NING.* *n. s.* [from *plain.*] Complaint.

The incessant weepings of my wife,
And piteous *plainings* of the pretty babes,
Forc'd me to seek delays. *Shakspeare.*

PLAI'NNESS.† *n. s.* [from *plain.*]

1. Levelness; flatness.
2. Want of ornament; want of show.

The great variety of God's bounty is first set forth in nature's either *plainness* or beauty, so as to court and please every of our senses, and to accommodate every of our occasions, in those several ways and methods which man's industry likes best. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 68.

If some pride with want may be allowed,
We in our *plainness* may be justly proud,
Whate'er he's pleas'd to own, can need no show. *Dryden.*
As shades most sweetly recommend the light,
So modest *plainness* sets off sprightly wit. *Pope.*

3. Openness; rough sincerity.

Well, said Basilius, I have not chosen Dametas for his fighting nor for his discoursing, but for his *plainness* and honesty, and therein I know he will not deceive me. *Sidney.*

Your *plainness* and your shortness please me well. *Shakspeare.*

Think'st thou, that duty shall have dread to speak,
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows; to *plainness* honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Plainness and freedom, an epistolary stile required. *Wake.*

4. Artlessness; simplicity.

Thus had these Neroes caught me in their net,
But to what end I could not throughly ghesse,
Such was my *plainness*, such their doublenesse. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 408.

All laugh to find
Unthinking *plainness* so o'erspreads thy mind,
That thou could'st seriously persuade the crowd
To keep their oaths. *Dryden, Juv.*

PLAI'NSONG.* *n. s.* [*plain* and *song.*] The plain, unvaried, ecclesiastical chant; the *planus cantus* of the Romish church; so called in contradistinction to *prick-song*, or variegated musick sung by note.

An honest country lord, as I am, beaten
A long time out of play, may bring his *plain-song*,
And have an hour of hearing. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

He had imparted the king's words to many in a better tune, and a higher kind of descant, than his book of *plain-song* did direct. *Proceed. against Garnet,* (1606,) sign. N.

Plain-song is much senior to any running of division. *Fuller, Holy War,* p. 270.

Therefore am I in hopes, that though the musick I have made be but dull and flat, and even downright *plain-song*, even your curious and critical ears shall discover no discord in it. *Chillingworth, Rel. of Protestants,* Concl.

PLAINSPO'KEN.* *adj.* [*plain* and *spoken.*] Speaking with rough sincerity. See the adverb PLAIN, third sense.

The reputation of a *plain-spoken* honest man. *Dryden, Pref. to All for Love.*

PLAINT.† *n. s.* [*plaint*, old Fr.]

1. Lamentation; complaint; lament.

Then pour out *plaint*, and in one word say this:
Helpless his *plaint*, who spoils himself of bliss. *Sidney.*
Bootless are *plaints*, and cureless are my wounds. *Shakspeare.*

From inward grief
His bursting passion into *plaints* thus pour'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Exprobration of injury.

There are three just grounds of war with Spain; one of *plaint*, two upon defence. *Bacon.*

3. Expression of sorrow.

How many children's *plaints*, and mothers' cries. *Daniel.*
Where though I mourn my matchless loss alone,
And none between my weakness judge and me;
Yet even these gentle walls allow my moan,
Whose doleful echoes to my *plaints* agree. *Wotton.*

Listening where the hapless pair
Sat in their sad discourse, and various *plaint*,
Thence gather'd his own doom. *Milton, P. L.*

For her relief,
Vext with the long expressions of my grief,
Receive these *plaints*. *Waller.*

4. [In law.] The propounding or exhibiting of any action personal or real in writing. *Cowel.*

Leave *plaints* and pleas to whom they do belong. *Drayton, Q. Catherine to Owen Tudor.*

PLAI'NTFUL. *adj.* [*plaint* and *full.*] Complaining; audibly sorrowful.

To what a sea of miseries my *plaintful* tongue doth lead me. *Sidney.*

PLAI'NTIFF. *n. s.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] He that commences a suit in law against another: opposed to the *defendant*.

The *plaintiff* proved the debt by three positive witnesses, and the defendant was cast in costs and damages. *L'Estrange.*

You and I shall talk in cold friendship at a bar before a judge, by way of *plaintiff* and defendant. *Dryden.*

In such a cause the *plaintiff* will be hiss'd,
My lord, the judges laugh, and you're dismiss'd. *Pope.*

PLAI'NTIFF. *adj.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining. A word not in use.

His younger son on the polluted ground,
First fruit of death, lies *plaintiff* of a wound
Given by a brother's hand. *Prior.*

PLAI'NTIVE. *adj.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining; lamenting; expressive of sorrow.

His careful mother heard the *plaintive* sound,
Encompass'd with her sea-green sister's round. *Dryden.*

The goddess heard,
Rose like a morning mist, and thus begun,
To sooth the sorrows of her *plaintive* son. *Dryden.*

Can nature's voice
Plaintive be drown'd, or lessen'd in the noise,
Though shouts as thunder loud afflict the air. *Prior.*
Leviathans in *plaintive* thunders cry. *Young.*

PLAI'NTIVELY.* *adv.* [from *plaintive.*] In a manner expressing grief or sorrow.

PLAI'NTIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *plaintive.*] State or quality of being plaintive.

PLAI'NTLESS.* *adj.* [*plaint* and *less.*] Without complaint; unrepining.

By woe, the soul to daring action swells;
By woe, in plaintless patience it excells;
From patience, prudent clear experience springs,
And traces knowledge through the course of things!
Savage, The Wanderer.

Plai'nwork. *n. s.* [*plain* and *work*.] Needlework as distinguished from embroidery; the common practice of sewing or making linen garments.

She went to *plainwork*, and to purling brooks. *Pope.*

Plait.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *plight* or *plyght*, from to *ply* or fold. Dr. Johnson. — The Welsh *pleth*, is a braid, a plait. Our old word is *pleat* or *plet*; that which is pleated. See *To* Plait.] A fold; a double.

Hiding base sin in *pleats* of majesty.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

Should the voice directly strike the brain,
It would astonish and confuse it much;
Therefore these *plaits* and folds the sound restrain,
That it the organ may more gently touch. *Davies.*

Nor shall thy lower garments' artful *plait*,
From thy fair side dependent to thy feet,
Arm their chaste beauties with a modest pride,
And double every charm they seek to hide. *Prior.*

'Tis very difficult to trace out the figure of a vest through all the *plaits* and foldings of the drapery. *Addison.*

To **PLAIT.**† *v. a.* [Not from the noun, as Dr. Johnson would have it to be, (for the noun is from the verb, as *plight*, a fold, is rightly so stated,) but from the Su. Goth. *placta*, to weave, to braid. The Gr. πλέκω, and Welsh *plethu*, signify the same; Lat. *plico*, and *plecto*.]

1. To fold; to double.

The busy sylphs surround their darling care,
Some fold the sleeve, while others *plait* the gown;
And Betty's prais'd for labours not her own. *Pope.*
Will she on Sunday morn thy neckcloth *plait*. *Gay.*

2. To weave; to braid.

Let it not be that outward adorning of *plaiting* the hair.
1 *Pet.* iii. 3.

What she demands incessant I'll prepare;
I'll weave her garlands, and I'll *plait* her hair,
My busy diligence shall deck her board,
For there at least I may approach my lord. *Prior.*

Your hands have not been employed in *plaiting* the hair, and adorning your persons, but in making clothes for the naked.
Law.

3. To intangle; to involve.

Time shall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides;
Who cover faults, at last them shame derides.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Plai'ter. *n. s.* [from *plait*.] He that plaits.

PLAN. *n. s.* [*plan*, French.]

1. A scheme; a form; a model.

Remember, O my friends, the laws, the rights,
The generous *plan* of power deliver'd down
From age to age to your renown'd forefathers. *Addison.*

2. A plot of any building or ichnography; form of any thing laid down on paper.

Artists and *plans* reliev'd my solemn hours;
I founded palaces, and planted bow'rs. *Prior.*

To **Plan.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scheme; to form in design.

Vouchsafe the means of vengeance to debate,
And *plan* with all thy arts the scene of fate. *Pope.*

Pla'nary. *adj.* Pertaining to a plane. *Dict.*

To **PLANCH.*** *v. a.* [*plancher*, French.] To plank; to cover with boards; to patch.

Planche on a piece as broad as thy cap.
Com. of Gamm. Gurton's Needle, (1551.)

The *planched* floor, the barres, and chains.
Sir A. Gorges, Transl. of Lucan, (1614.)

Pla'nched. *adj.* [from *planch*.] Made of boards.

He hath a garden circummur'd with brick,
Whose western side is with a vineyard backt,
And to that vineyard is a *planched* gate,
That makes his opening with this bigger key. *Shakspeare.*

Pla'ncher.† *n. s.* [*plancher*, French.] A floor of wood. Not used, Dr. Johnson says. Grose describes it as the common term for the chamber floor in Norfolk.

The good wife had found out a privie place between two seelings of a *plauncher*. *Tarleton, Newes out of Purgatorie.*

Oak, cedar, and chesnut are the best builders; some are best for *planchers*, as deal; some for tables, cupboards, and desks, as walnuts. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The springs of the rest of the baths rise under them, and let in through holes of the *planchers*; for all the baths are wainscotted, the seats, sides, and bottom being made of fir.
Brown. Trav. p. 73.

Pla'nching.† *n. s.* In carpentry, the laying the floors in a building. Dict. and Dr. Johnson. In Devonshire, a wooden flooring. Grose.

The park is dispaiked, the timber rooted up, the conduit-pipes taken away, the roof made sale of, the *planchings* rotten, the walls fallen down. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

PLANE. *n. s.* [*planus*, Latin. *Plain* is commonly used in popular language, and *plane* in geometry.]

1. A level surface.

Comets, as often as they are visible to us, move in *planes* inclined to the *plane* of the ecliptick in all kinds of angles.
Bentley.

Projectils would ever move on in the same right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the ruggedness of the *plane* on which they move, stop their motion. *Cheyne.*

2. [*Plane*, Fr.] An instrument by which the surface of boards is smoothed.

The iron is set to make an angle of forty-five degrees with the sole of the *plane*. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

To **Plane.** *v. a.* [*planer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To level; to smooth; to free from inequalities.

The foundation of the Roman causeway was made of rough stone, joined with a most firm cement; upon this was laid another layer of small stones and cement, to *plane* the inequalities of rough stone, in which the stones of the upper pavement were fixt. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To smooth with a plane.

These hard woods are more properly scraped than *planed*.
Moxon, Mech. Ex.

Pla'ner.* *n. s.* [from *plane*; Fr. *applaneur*.] One who smooths with a plane. *Sherwood.*

Plane-tree. *n. s.* [*platanus*, Lat. *plane*, *platane*, French.]

The *plane-tree* hath an amentaceous flower, consisting of several slender stamina, which are all collected into spherical little balls, and are barren; but the embryos of the fruit, which are produced on separate parts of the same trees, are turgid, and afterwards become large spherical balls, containing many oblong seeds intermixed with down: it is generally supposed that the introduction of this tree into England is owing to the great lord chancellor Bacon. *Miller.*

The beech, the swimming alder, and the *plane*. *Dryden.*

PLA'NET. *n. s.* [*planeta*, Lat. from πλανάω, Gr. *planete*, Fr.]

Planets are the erratick or wandering stars, and which are not like the fixt ones always in the same position to one another: we now number the earth among the primary *planets*, because we know it moves round the sun, as Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Mercury do, and that in a path or circle between Mars and Venus: and the moon is

accounted among the secondary *planets* or satellites of the primary, since she moves round the earth: all the *planets* have, besides their motion round the sun, which makes their year, also a motion round their own axes, which makes their day; as the earth revolving so makes our day and night: it is more than probable that the diameters of all the *planets* are longer than their axes: we know 'tis so in our earth; and Flamsteed and Cassini found it to be so in Jupiter: Sir Isaac Newton asserts our earth's equatorial diameter to exceed the other about thirty-four miles; and indeed else the motion of the earth would make the sea rise so high at the equator, as as to drown all the parts thereabouts. *Harris.*

Barbarous villains! hath this lovely face
Rul'd like a wandering *planet* over me,
And could it not inforce them to relent. *Shakspeare.*

And *planets*, planet-struck, real eclipse
Then suffer'd. *Milton, P. L.*

There are seven *planets*, or errant stars in the lower orbs of heaven. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The Chaldeans were much devoted to astrological devices, and had an opinion that every hour of the day was governed by a particular *planet*, reckoning them according to their usual order, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, Mercury, Luna. *Wilkins.*

PLA'NETED.* *adj.* [from *planet.*] Belonging to planets.

Tell me, ye stars, ye planets; tell me, all
Ye starr'd and *planeted* inhabitants, what is it,
What are these sons of wonder! *Young, Night Th.* 9.

PLA'NETARY. *adj.* [*planetaire*, Fr. from *planet.*]

1. Pertaining to the planets.

Their *planetary* motions and aspects. *Milton, P. L.*

To marble and to brass such features give,
Describe the stars and *planetary* way,
And trace the footsteps of eternal day. *Granville.*

2. Under the domination of any particular planet.

Darkling they mourn'd their fate, whom Circe's power
That watch'd the moon and *planetary* hour,
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd. *Dryden.*

I was born in the *planetary* hour of Saturn, and, I think, I have a piece of that leaden planet in me; I am no way facetious. *Addison, Spect.*

3. Produced by the planets.

Here's gold, go on;
Be as a *planetary* plague, when Jove
Will o'er some high-vic'd city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shakspeare, Timon*

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and stars, as if we were villains by an enforced obedience of *planetary* influence. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. Having the nature of a planet; erratick.

We behold bright *planetary* Jove,
Sublime in air through his wide province move;
Four second planets his dominion own,
And round him turn, as round the earth the moon. *Blackmore.*

PLANE'TICAL.† *adj.* [from *planet.*] Pertaining to planets.

Add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and plenilunary exemptions, the eclipses of sun and moon, conjunctions and oppositions *planetical.* *Brown.*

Some *planetical* exhalation, or a descending star. *Spencer on Prod.* p. 39.

PLA'NETSTRUCK. *adj.* [*planet* and *strike.*] Blasted: *sidere afflatus.*

Wonder not much if thus amaz'd I look,
Since I saw you, I have been *planetstruck*;
A beauty, and so rare, I did descry. *Suckling.*

PLANIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [*planus* and *folium*, Latin.] Flowers are so called, when made up of plain leaves, set together in circular rows round the centre, whose face is usually uneven, rough and jagged. *Dict.*

PLANIME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *planimetry.*] Pertaining to the mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANI'METRY. *n. s.* [*planus*, Lat. and μετρέω; *planimetrie*, Fr.] The mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [*planus*, Lat. and πέταλον.] Flat-leaved, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upwards, as in dandelion and succory. *Dict.*

To PLA'NISH. *v. a.* [from *plane.*] To polish; to smooth. A word used by manufacturers.

PLA'NISPHERE.† *n. s.* [*planus*, Lat. and *sphere.*] A sphere projected on a plane; a map of one or both hemispheres.

There be two manners of this description [of the globe] according to art; the first by parallelogram, the other by *planisphere.* *Gregory, Posthum.* (1640,) p. 302.

PLANK.† *n. s.* [*plancke*, old French; *planche*, more modern.] A thick strong board.

They gazed on their ships, seeing them so great, and consisting of divers *planks.* *Abbot, Descr. of the World.*

The doors of *plank* were; their close exquisite,
Kept with a double key. *Chapman, Odyss.*

The smoothed *plank* new rubb'd with balm. *Milton, P. L.*

Some Turkish bows are of that strength, as to pierce a *plank* of six inches. *Wilkins.*

Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding *planks* a passage find. *Dryden.*

Be warn'd to shun the watry way,
For late I saw adrift disjointed *planks*,
And empty tombs erected on the banks. *Dryden.*

To PLANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover or lay with planks.

If you do but *plank* the ground over, it will breed saltpetre. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A steed of monstrous height appear'd;
The sides were *plank'd* with pine. *Dryden.*

PLA'NNER.* *n. s.* [from *plan.*] One who forms any plan or design.

PLANOCO'NICAL. *adj.* [*planus* and *conus.*] Level on one side and conical on others.

Some few are *planoconical*, whose superficies is in part level between both ends. *Grew, Mus.*

PLA'NOCONVEX. *n. s.* [*planus* and *convexus.*] Flat on the one side and convex on the other.

It took two object-glasses, the one a *planoconvex* for a fourteen feet telescope, and the other a large double convex for one of about fifty feet. *Newton, Opt.*

PLANT.† *n. s.* [planr, Saxon; *plant*, Fr. *planta*, Latin.]

1. Any thing produced from seed: any vegetable production.

What comes under this denomination, Ray has distributed under twenty-seven genders or kinds: 1. The imperfect *plants*, which do either totally want both flower and seed, or else seem to do so. 2. *Plants* producing either no flower at all, or an imperfect one, whose seed is so small as not to be discernible by the naked eye. 3. Those whose seeds are not so small, as singly to be invisible, but yet have an imperfect or staminous flower; *i. e.* such a one, as is without the petala, having only the stamina and the perianthium. 4. Such as have a compound flower, and emit a kind of white juice or milk when their stalks are cut off or their branches

broken off. 5. Such as have a compound flower of a discous figure, the seed pappous, or winged with downe, but emit no milk. 6. The herbæ capitatæ, or such whose flower is composed of many small, long, fistulous or hollow flowers gathered round together in a round button or head, which is usually covered with a squamous or scaly coat. 7. Such as have their leaves entire and undivided into jags. 8. The corymbiferous *plants*, which have a compound discous flower, but the seeds have no downe adhering to them. 9. *Plants* with a perfect flower, and having only one single seed belonging to each single flower. 10. Such as have rough, hairy or bristly seeds. 11. The umbelliferous *plants*, which have a pentapetalous flower, and belonging to each single flower are two seeds, lying naked and joining together; they are called umbelliferous, because the *plant*, with its branches and flowers, hath an head like a lady's umbrella: [1.] Such as have a broad flat seed almost of the figure of a leaf, which are encompassed round about with something like leaves. [2.] Such as have a longish seed, swelling out in the middle, and larger than the former. [3.] Such as have a shorter seed. [4.] Such as have a tuberose root. [5.] Such as have a wrinkled, channelated or striated seed. 12. The stellate *plants*, which are so called, because their leaves grow on their stalks at certain intervals or distances in the form of a radiant star: their flowers are really monopetalous, divided into four segments, which look like so many petala; and each flower is succeeded by two seeds at the bottom of it. 13. The asperifolia, or rough leaved *plants*: they have their leaves placed alternately, or in no certain order on their stalks; they have a monopetalous flower cut or divided into five partitions, and after every flower there succeed usually four seeds. 14. The suffrutices, or verticilate *plants*: their leaves grow by pairs on their stalks, one leaf right against another; their leaf is monopetalous, and usually in form of an helmet. 15. Such as have naked seeds, more than four, succeeding their flowers, which therefore they call polyspermæ plantæ semine nudo; by naked seeds, they mean such as are not included in any seed pod. 16. Bacciferous *plants*, or such as bear berries. 17. Multisiliquous, or corniculate *plants*, or such as have, after each flower, many distinct, long, slender, and many times crooked cases or siliquæ, in which their seed is contained, and which, when they are ripe, open themselves and let the seeds drop out. 18. Such as have a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform, and after each flower a peculiar seed-case containing the seed, and this often divided into many distinct cells. 19. Such as have an uniform tetrapetalous flower, but bear these seeds in oblong siliquous cases. 20. Vasculiferous *plants*, with a tetrapetalous flower, but often anomalous. 21. Leguminous *plants*, or such as bear pulse, with a papilionaceous flower. 22. Vasculiferous *plants*, with a pentapetalous flower; these have, besides the common calix, a peculiar case containing their seed, and their flower consisting of five leaves. 23. *Plants* with a true bulbous root, which consists but of one round ball or head, out of whose lower part go many fibres to keep it firm in the earth: the *plants* of this kind come up but with one leaf; they have no foot stalk, and are long and slender: the seed vessels are divided into three partitions: their flower is sexapetalous. 24. Such as have their fruits approaching to a bulbous form: these emit, at first coming up, but one leaf, and in leaves, flowers and roots resemble the true bulbous *plant*. 25. Culmiferous *plants*, with a grassy leaf, are such as have a smooth hollow-jointed stalk, with one sharp-pointed leaf at each joint, encompassing the stalk, and set out without any foot stalk: their seed is contained within a chaffy husk. 26. *Plants* with a grassy leaf, but not culmiferous, with an imperfect or staminous flower. 27. *Plants* whose place of growth is uncertain and various, chiefly water *plants*.

Butchers and villains,
How sweet a *plant* have you untimely cropt. *Shakspeare.*

Between the vegetable and sensitive province there are *plant-animals* and some kind of insects arising from vegetables, that seem to participate of both. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

The next species of life above the vegetable, is that of sense; wherewith some of those productions, which we call *plant-animals* are endowed. *Grew, Cosmol.*

It continues to be the same *plant*, as long as it partakes of the same life, though that life be communicated to new particles of matter, vitally united to the living *plant*, in a like continued organization, conformable to that sort of *plants*. *Locke.*

Once I was skill'd in every herb that grew,
And every *plant* that drinks the morning dew. *Pope.*
Some *plants* the sun-shine ask, and some the shade. *Harte.*

2. A sapling.

A man haunts the forest, that abuses our young *plants* with carving Rosalind on their barks. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Take a *plant* of stubborn oak,
And labour him with many a stubborn stroke. *Dryden.*

3. [*Planta*, Lat.] The sole of the foot.

To the low *plants* of his feet, his forme was altered. *Chapman, Il. xvi.*

Knotty legs, and *plants* of clay,
Seek for ease, or love delay. *B. Jonson, Masque of Oberon.*

To Plant. † *v. a.* [*planto*, Lat. *planter*, Fr. plantian, Saxon.]

1. To put into the ground in order to grow; to set; to cultivate.

Plant not thee a grove of any trees near unto the altar of the Lord. *Deut.* xvi. 21.

2. To procreate; to generate.

The honour'd gods the chairs of justice
Supply with worthy men, *plant* love amongst you. *Shakspeare.*

It engenders choler, *planteth* anger;
And better 'twere, that both of us did fast,
Than feed it with such overroasted flesh. *Shakspeare.*

3. To place; to fix.

The fool hath *planted* in his memory
An army of good words. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

In this hour,
I will advise you where to *plant* yourselves. *Shakspeare.*

The mind through all her powers
Irradiate, there *plant* eyes. *Milton, P. L.*

When Turnus had assembled all his powers,
His standard *planted* on Laurentum's towers;
Trembling with rage, the Latian youth prepare
To join the allies. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. To settle; to establish: as, to *plant* a colony.

Create, and therein *plant* a generation. *Milton, P. L.*

To the *planting* of it in a nation, the soil may be mellowed with the blood of the inhabitants; nay, the old extirpated, and the new colonies *planted*. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

5. To fill or adorn with something planted: as, he *planted* the garden or the country.

Whether to *plant* a walk in undulating curves, and to place a bench at every turn where there is an object to catch the view; to make water run where it will be heard, and to stagnate where it will be seen; to leave intervals where the eye will be pleased, and to thicken the plantation where there is something to be hidden; demands any great powers of mind, I will not enquire. *Johnson, Life of Shenstone.*

6. To direct properly: as, to *plant* a cannon.

To PLANT. *v. n.* To perform the act of planting.

If you *plant* where savages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and jingles, but use them justly. *Bacon.*

To build, to *plant*, whatever you intend,
In all let nature never be forgot. *Pope.*

PLA'NTAGE. *n. s.* [*plantago*, Lat.] An herb, or herbs in general.

Truth tir'd with iteration,—
As true as steel, as *plantage* to the moon.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

PLA'NTAIN. *n. s.* [*plantain*, Fr. *plantago*, Lat.]

1. An herb.

The toad, being overcharged with the poison of the spider, as is believed, has recourse to the *plantain* leaf. *More.*

The most common simples are mugwort, *plantain*, and horsetail. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. A tree in the West Indies, which bears an esculent fruit.

I long my careless limbs to lay
Under the *plantain*'s shade. *Waller.*

PLA'NTAL. *adj.* [from *plant*.] Pertaining to plants. Not used.

There's but little similitude betwixt a terreous humidity and *plantal* germinations. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

PLANTA'TION. *n. s.* [*plantatio*, from *planto*, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of planting.

2. The place planted.

As swine are to gardens and orderly *plantations*, so are tumults to parliaments. *King Charles.*

Some peasants
Of the same soil their nursery prepare,
With that of their *plantation*; lest the tree
Translated should not with the soil agree. *Dryden.*

Whose rising forests, not for pride or show,
But future buildings, future navies grow:
Let his *plantations* stretch from down to down,
First shade a country, and then raise a town. *Pope.*

Virgil, with great modesty in his looks, was seated by Calliope in the midst of a *plantation* of laurel. *Addison.*

3. A colony.

Planting of countries is like planting of woods; the principal thing, that hath been the destruction of most *plantations*, hath been the base and hasty drawing of profit in the first years; speedy profit is not to be neglected, as far as may stand with the good of the *plantation*. *Bacon, Essays.*

Towns here are few, either of the old or new *plantations*. *Heylin.*

4. Introduction; establishment.

Episcopacy must be cast out of this church, after possession here, from the first *plantation* of christianity in this island. *King Charles.*

PLA'NTED. *participle.* [from *plant*.] This word seems in Shakspeare to signify, settled; well grounded.

Our court is haunted
With a refined traveller of Spain;
A man in all the world's new fashion *planted*,
That hath a mint of phrases in his brain. *Shakspeare.*

PLA'NTER. *n. s.* [*planteur*, Fr. from *plant*.]

1. One who sows, sets, or cultivates; cultivator.

There stood Sabinus, *planter* of the vines,
nd studiously surveys his gen'rous wines. *Dryden.*

What do thy vines avail,
Or olives, when the cruel battle mows
The *planters*, with their harvest immature? *Philips.*

That product only which our passions bear,
Eludes the *planter*'s miserable care. *Prior.*

2. One who cultivates ground in the West Indian colonies.

A *planter* in the West Indies might muster up and lead all his family out against the Indians, without the absolute dominion of a monarch, descending to him from Adam. *Locke.*

He to Jamaica seems transported,
Alone, and by no *planter* courted. *Swift, Miscell.*

3. One who disseminates or introduces.

The Holy Apostles, the first *planters* of christianity, followed the moral equity of the fourth commandment. *Nelson.*

Had these writings differed from the sermons of the first *planters* of Christianity in history or doctrine, they would have been rejected by those churches which they had formed. *Addison.*

PLA'NTING.* *n. s.* [plantung, Sax.] Plantation.

That they might be called trees of righteousness, the *planting* of the Lord. *Isaiah*, lxi. 3.

As *plantings* of a vineyard. *Micah*, i. 6.

PLASH. *n. s.* [*plasche*, Teut. *platz*, Danish.]

1. A small lake of water or puddle.

He leaves
A shallow *plash* to plunge him in the deep,
And with satiety seeks to quench his thirst. *Shakspeare.*

Two frogs consulted, in the time of drought, when many *plashes*, that they had repaired to, were dry, what was to be done. *Bacon.*

I understand the aquatile or water frog, whereof in ditches and standing *plashes* we behold millions. *Brown.*

With filth the miscreant lies bewray'd,
Fall'n in the *plash* his wickedness had laid. *Pope.*

2. [From the verb *To plash*.] Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.

In the plashing your quick, avoid laying of it too low and too thick, which makes the sap run all into the shoots, and leaves the *plashes* without nourishment. *Mortimer.*

To PLASH.* *v. a.* [*platschern*, German, to splash; *plasschen*, Teut. from *plasche*, a pool.] To make a noise by moving or disturbing water.

Attending the blushing sun arising; *plashing* the water in magick order, diving, writhing and acting other fopperies. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 50.

To PLASH. *v. a.* [*plesser*, Fr.] To interweave branches.

Plant and *plash* quicksets. *Evelyn.*

PLA'SHY.† *adj.* [from *plash*.] Watery; filled with puddles.

A marish, thick with sallows, stood,
Made *plashy* by the interchanging flood.
Sandys, Ov. Met. p. 220. (ed. 1638.)

He fastened and filled up unsound and *plashy* fens. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 2.

PLASM. *n. s.* [πλάσμα.] A mould; a matrix in which any thing is cast or formed.

The shells served as *plasms* or moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated, and freed from its investient shell, is of the same shape with the cavity of the shell. *Woodward.*

PLASMA'TICAL.* *adj.* [from *plasm*.] Having the power of giving form.

Such is the entrance of Psyche into the body of the universe, kindling and exciting the dead mist, the utmost projection of her own life, into an ethereal vivacity; and working in this, by her *plasmatical* spirits, all the whole world into order and shape. *More, Song of the Soul, Notes*, p. 342. (1647.)

PLA'STER.† *n. s.* [*plastre*, old French; from the Gr. πλάσσω, to form.]

1. Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverised, with which walls are overlaid or figures cast.

In the same hour came forth fingers of a man's hand, and wrote upon the *plaster* of the wall. *Dan.* v. 5.

In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half hung,
The floors of *plaster*, and the walls of dung. *Pope.*

Maps are hung up so high, to cover the naked *plaster* or wainscot. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. A glutinous or adhesive salve. [This word was anciently *emplaster*. See EMPLASTER. The Saxons, however, used plaỿꞇep in this sense.]

Seeing the sore is whole, why retain we the *plaster*? *Hooker.*

You rub the sore,
When you should bring the *plaster*. *Shakspeare.*

It not only moves the needle in powder, but likewise if incorporated with *plasters*, as we have made trial. *Brown.*

Plasters, that had any effect, must be by dispersing or repelling the humours. *Temple, Miscell.*

To PLA'STER.† *v. a.* [*plastrer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To overlay as with plaster.

Boils and plagues
Plaster you o'er, that one infect another
Against the wind a mile. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The harlot's cheek beautied with *plastering* art. *Shakspeare.*

With cement of flour, whites of eggs, and stone powdered, piscina mirabilis is said to have walls *plastered*. *Bacon.*

Plaster the chinky hives with clay. *Dryden.*

The brain is grown more dry in its consistence, and receives not much more impression than if you wrote with your finger on a *plastered* wall. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. To cover with a viscous salve or medicated plaster.

A sore that must be *plastered*.
Beaum. and Fl. Thier. and Theodoret.

There was no remedy by *plaistering*, but by cutting off the sore. *South, Serm.* viii. 156.

PLA'STERER. *n. s.* [*plastrier*, Fr. from *plaster*.]

1. One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster.

Thy father was a *plasterer*,
And thou thyself a shearman. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

2. One who forms figures in plaster.

The *plasterer* makes his figures by addition, and the carver by substraction. *Wotton.*

PLA'STERING.* *n. s.* [from *plaster*.] Work done in plaster.

A heart settled upon a thought of understanding, is as a fair *plastering* on the wall. *Ecclus.* xxii. 17.

PLA'STICAL.† } *adj.* [πλαστικὸς.] Having the power
PLA'STICK. } to give form.

The *plastical* power of the souls, that descend from the world of life, did faithfully and effectually work those wise contrivances of male and female. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 30.

Benign Creator, let thy *plastick* hand
Dispose its own effect. *Prior.*

There is not any thing strange in the production of the said formed metals, nor other *plastick* virtue concerned in shaping them into those figures, than merely the configuration of the particles. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

PLA'STRON. *n. s.* [French.] A piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use, when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pushes made at them. *Trevoux.*

Against the post their wicker shields they crush,
Flourish the sword, and at the *plastron* push. *Dryden, Juv.*

To PLAT.† *v. a.* [Su. Goth. *plaeta*. See *To* PLAIT.] To weave; to make by texture.

When they had *platted* a crown of thorns, they put it upon his head. *St. Matt.* xxvii. 29.

I have seen nests of an Indian bird curiously interwoven and *platted* together. *Ray on the Creation.*

I never found so much benefit from any expedient, as from a ring, in which my mistress's hair is *platted* in a kind of true lover's knot. *Addison, Spect.*

PLAT.* } *n. s.* [from the verb.] Work performed
PLA'TTING. } by platting. The first of these words is common in Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire for the straw woven into materials, which chiefly make hats for women.

Bermuda hats are worn by our ladies; they are made of a sort of mat, or (as they call it) *platting* made of the palmetto-leaf. *Bp. Berkeley, Prop. for a College in Bermuda,* (1725.)

PLAT.† *n. s.* [more properly *plot*, Dr. Johnson says, from the Saxon; but *platt*, Su. Goth. *plat*, Teut. and Fr. level, plain, is most probably the origin both of this word and of *plot*.] A small piece of ground; usually a smooth or plain portion of ground.

Cast him into the *plat* of ground. *2 Kings*, ix. 26.

Such pleasure took the serpent to behold
This flowery *plat*, the sweet recess of Eve. *Milton, P. L.*

On a *plat* of rising ground,
I hear the far-off curfeu sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar. *Milton, Il Pens.*

It passes through banks of violets and *plats* of willow of its own producing. *Spectator*

PLAT.* *adj.* [*platt*, Su. Goth. *plat*, Teut.] Plain. Obsolete.

My will is this for *plat* conclusion
Withouten any replication. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

PLAT.* *adv.* [*plat*, Teut. plainly and openly; *platt*, Su. Goth. entirely, in which sense Gower has used it, as he also has for closely; but it is not now, in any sense, used in England. Chaucer's expression, which I cite, was probably once proverbial.]

1. Plainly; downright.

Thus warned him ful *plat* and eke ful plaine
His doughter. *Chaucer, Monk's Tale.*

2. Plainly; smoothly.

A shril tragedy, or a smooth and *plat*-levelled poesye.
Drant, Tr. of Hor. (1567,) Pref.

PLA'TANE.† *n. s.* [*platane*, Fr. *platanus*, Lat. πλάτανος, Greek; so called from the *breadth* of its leaves, πλατὺς, broad.] The plane tree.

The *platane* round,
The carver holm, the mapple seldom inward sound. *Spenser.*

I espy'd thee, fair indeed and tall,
Under a *platane*. *Milton, P. L.*

PLATE.† *n. s.* [*plate*, Teut. and old Fr. platung, Sax. lamina: *plat*, Goth. lamina; from *platt*, flat, plain: Gr. πλατὺς.]

1. A piece of metal beat out into breadth.

In his livery
Walk'd crowns and coronets, realms and islands were
As *plates* dropt from his pocket. *Shakspeare.*

Make a *plate*, and burnish it as they do iron. *Bacon.*

The censers of rebellious Corah, &c. were by God's mandate made *plates* for the covering of the holy altar. *White.*

A leaden bullet-shot from one of these guns, the space of twenty paces, will be beaten into a thin *plate*. *Wilkins.*

The censers of these wretches, who could derive no sanctity to them; yet in that they had been consecrated by the offering incense, were appointed to be beaten into broad *plates*, and fastened upon the altar. *South.*

Eternal deities!
Who rule the world with absolute decrees,
And write whatever time shall bring to pass
With pens of adamant on *plates* of brass. *Dryden.*

2. Armour of plates; *broad* solid armour as distinguished from mail, which was composed of small pieces or scales.

With their force they pierc'd both *plate* and mail,
And made wide furrows in their fleshes frail. *Spenser.*

Mangled with ghastly wounds through *plate* and mail.
Milton, P. L.

3. [*Plata*, Spanish.] Wrought silver.

They eat on beds of silk and gold,
And leaving *plate*,
Do drink in stone of higher rate. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

The Turks entered into the trenches so far, that they carried away the *plate*. *Knolles, Hist.*

A table stood
Yet well wrought *plate* strove to conceal the wood. *Cowley.*

They that but now for honour and for *plate*
Made the sea blush with blood, resign their hate. *Waller.*
At your desert bright pewter comes too late,
When your first course was all serv'd up in *plate*. *King.*
What nature wants has an intrinsick weight,
All more, is but the fashion of the *plate*. *Young.*

4. [*Plat*, Fr. *piatta*, Italian; from *plat*, Fr. *platt*, Goth. *flat*, broad; Gr. πλατὺς.] A small shallow vessel of metal, wood, china, and earthen ware, on which meat is eaten.

Ascanius this observ'd, and, smiling, said,
See, we devour the *plates* on which we fed. *Dryden.*

To PLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with plates.

The doors are curiously cut through and *plated*. *Sandys.*

M. Lepidus's house had a marble door-case; afterwards they had gilded ones, or rather *plated* with gold. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To arm with plates.

Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks. *Shakspeare.*
Marshal, ask yonder knight in arms,
Why *plated* in habiliments of war? *Shakspeare.*
The bold Ascalonite
Fled from his lion ramp; old warriours turn'd
Their *plated* backs under his heel. *Milton, S. A.*

3. To beat into laminæ or plates.

If to fame alone thou dost pretend,
The miser will his empty palace lend,
Set wide his doors, adorn'd with *plated* brass. *Dryden.*

If a thinned or *plated* body, of an uneven thickness, which appears all over of one uniform colour, should be slit into threads of the same thickness with the *plate*; I see no reason why every thread should not keep its colour. *Newton.*

PLA'TEN. *n. s.* Among printers, the flat part of the press whereby the impression is made.

PLA'TFORM.† *n. s.* [*platteforme*, Teut. ichnographia, vulgò *plana forma*. Kilian; *plateforme*, French.]

1. The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography.

When the workmen began to lay the *platform* at Chalcedon, eagles conveyed their lines to the other side of the streight. *Sandys, Journey.*

2. A place laid out after any model.

No artful wildness to perplex the scene;
Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother,
And half the *platform* just reflects the other. *Pope.*

3. A level place before a fortification.

Where was this?
— Upon the *platform* where we watch. *Shakspeare.*

4. A scheme; a plan.

Their minds and affections were universally bent even against all the orders and laws wherein this church is founded, conformable to the *platform* of Geneva. *Hooker.*

I have made a *platform* of a princely garden by precept, partly by drawing not a model, but some general lines of it. *Bacon, Ess.*

They who take in the entire *platform*, and see the chain, which runs through the whole, and can bear in mind the observations and proofs, will discern how these propositions flow from them. *Woodward.*

PLA'TICK *aspect.* In astrology, is a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey.*

PLA'TINA.* *n. s.* [probably from the Span. *plata*, silver.] A metal but recently known; and which has been defined a metallick substance, analogous to the perfect metals. It is now considered as a perfect metal itself; and is of the colour of silver, but less bright; heavier than gold; nearly as fixed as gold when exposed to the fire, and not inferiour to it in ductility; experiencing no alteration in the air or water; next to iron the hardest of metals; and is very difficult to work. It is found in South America.

PLATO'NICAL.* } *adj.* Relating to the philosophy,
PLATO'NICK. } opinions, or school of Plato.

Away with those dotages of *Platonical* or anabaptistical communities! Let proprieties be, as they ought, constantly fixed where the laws and civil right have placed them. *Bp. Hall, Christ Mystical*, § 23.

Except the *Platonick* year, turning the wheel of all actions round about, bring the spoke of this holy war back again. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 278.

Platonick love is nothing else,
But merely melancholy. *Cleaveland, Poems*, p. 59.

Another point in the *Platonick* philosophy, Virgil has made the groundwork of the greatest part in the piece we are now examining; having with wonderful art and beauty materialized (if I may so call it) a scheme of abstracted notions, and clothed the most nice refined conceptions of philosophy in sensible images, and poetical representations. *Addison, Tatler*, No. 154.

PLATO'NICALLY.* *adv.* [from *Platonical*.] After the manner of the philosopher Plato.

He resolved to make him a master-piece, and to mould him, as it were, *Platonically*, to his own idea. *Wotton, Life of the D. of Buckingham.*

PLA'TONISM.* *n. s.* The philosophy of Plato.

This Eternal Life I sing of, even in the midst of *Platonism*; for I cannot conceal from whence I am, viz. of Christ; but yet acknowledge, that God hath not left the heathen, Plato especially, without witness of himself. *More, Song of the Soul*, (1647,) Pref.

PLA'TONIST.* } *n. s.* One who follows the opinions
PLA'TONIZER. } and manner of Plato.

The *Platonists* and the Papists have been a little more rational in ordering their fancies, placing their imaginary purgatory in their way to heaven, not at the journey's end. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 448.

It was an opinion of the *Platonists*, that the souls of men having contracted in the body great stains and pollutions of vice and ignorance, there were several purgations and cleansings necessary to be passed through both here and hereafter, in order to refine and purify them. *Addison, Tatler*, No. 154.

Philo the Jew, who was a great *Platonizer*, calls the stars divine images, and incorruptible and immortal souls. *Young on Idolatrous Corrupt.* i. 109.

To PLA'TONIZE.* *v. n.* To adopt the opinions or assertions of Plato.

Hitherto Philo; wherein, after his usual wont, he *platonizes*; the same being in effect to be found in Plato's Timæus. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 113.

PLATO'ON. *n. s.* [a corruption of *peloton*, Fr.] A small square body of musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow square, to strengthen the angles: the grenadiers are generally thus posted; yet a party from any other division is called a *platoon*, when intending too far from the main body. *Military Dict.*

In comely wounds shall bleeding worthies stand,
Webb's firm *platoon*, and Lumly's faithful band. *Tickell.*

PLA'TTER.† *n. s.* [from *plate*.]

1. A large dish, generally of earth.

Their costly tables, their huge *platters*. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 374.

The servants wash the *platter*, scour the plate,
Then blow the fire. *Dryden, Juv.*

Satura — is an adjective, and relates to the word *lanx*; — and this *lanx*, in English a charger, or large *platter*, was yearly filled with all sorts of fruits. *Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.*

2. [from *To plat*.] One who plats or weaves.

PLAU'DIT. } *n. s.* [A word derived from the Latin,
PLAU'DITE. } *plaudite*, the demand of applause made by the player, when he left the stage.] Applause.

True wisdom must our actions so direct,
Not only the last *plaudit* to expect. *Denham.*

She would so shamefully fail in the last act, that instead of a *plaudite*, she would deserve to be hissed off the stage. *More.*

Some men find more melody in discord than in the angelick quires; yet even these can discern musick in a consort of *plaudites*, eulogies given themselves. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

PLAUSIBI'LITY.† *n. s.* [*plausibilité*, Fr. from *plausible.*] Speciousness; superficial appearance of right.

It is a damnable *plausibility* so to regard the vain approbation or censure of the beholders, as in the mean time to neglect the allowance or judgment of God. *Junius, Sin Stigmatized,* (1639,) p. 285.

Two pamphlets, called the management of the war, are written with some *plausibility*, much artifice and direct falsehoods. *Swift.*

The last excuse for the slow steps made in disarming the adversaries of the crown, was allowed indeed to have more *plausibility*, but less truth, than any of the former. *Swift.*

PLAU'SIBLE. *adj.* [*plausible*, Fr. *plausibilis*, from *plaudo*, Lat.] Such as gains approbation; superficially pleasing or taking; specious; popular; right in appearance.

Go you to Angelo, answer his requiring with a *plausible* obedience, agree with his demands to the point. *Shakspeare.*

Judges ought to be more reverend than *plausible*, and more advised than confident. *Bacon.*

They found out that *plausible* and popular pretext of raising an army to fetch in delinquents. *King Charles.*

These were all *plausible* and popular arguments, in which they, who most desired peace, would insist upon many condescensions. *Clarendon.*

No treachery so *plausible*, as that which is covered with the robe of a guide. *L'Estrange.*

The case is doubtful, and may be disputed with *plausible* arguments on either side. *South.*

PLAU'SIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *plausible.*] Speciousness; show of right.

The *plausibleness* of Arminianism, and the congruity it hath with the principles of corrupt nature. *Sanderson.*

The notion of man's free will, and the nature of sin bears with it a commendable plainness and *plausibleness*. *More.*

PLAU'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *plausible.*]

1. With fair show; speciously.

They could talk *plausibly* about that they did not understand, but their learning lay chiefly in flourish. *Collier.*

Thou can'st *plausibly* dispute,
Supreme of seers, of angel, man and brute. *Prior.*

2. With applause. Not in use.

I hope they will *plausibly* receive our attempts, or candidly correct our misconjectures. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PLAU'SIVE.† *adj.* [from *plaudo*, Lat.]

1. Applauding.

Let *plausive* Resignation rise,
And banish all complaint. *Young, Resign.* P. ii.

2. Plausible. A word not now in use.

His *plausive* words
He scatter'd not in ears, but grafted them
To grow there, and to bear. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

To PLAY. *v. n.* [plegan, Saxon.]

1. To sport; to frolick; to do something not as a task, but for a pleasure.

The people sat down to eat and to drink, and rose up to *play*. *Exod.* xxxii. 6.

On smooth the seal and bended dolphins *play*. *Milton, P. L.*

Boys and girls come out to *play*,
Moon shines as bright as day. *Old Song.*

2. To toy; to act with levity.

Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse,
Wisdom thy sister, and with her didst *play*. *Milton, P. L.*

Enormous monsters rolling o'er the deep,
Gambol around him in the watry way,
And heavy whales in awkward measures *play*. *Pope.*

3. To be dismissed from work.

I'll bring my young man to school; look where his master comes; 'tis a *playing* day I see. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly.

Men are apt to *play* with their healths and their lives as they do with their cloaths. *Temple.*

5. To do something fanciful.

How every fool can *play* upon the word! *Shakspeare.*

6. To practise sarcastick merriment.

I would make use of it rather to *play* upon those I despised, than to trifle with those I loved. *Pope.*

7. To mock; to practise illusion.

I saw him dead; art thou alive,
Or is it fancy *plays* upon our eye-sight. *Shakspeare.*

8. To game; to contend at some game.

Charles, I will *play* no more to-night;
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.
— Sir, I did never win of you before. *Shakspeare.*

When lenity and cruelty *play* for kingdoms,
The gentler gamester is the soonest winner. *Shakspeare.*

O perdurable shame!
Are these the wretches that we *play'd* at dice for. *Shakspeare.*

The clergyman *played* at whist and swobbers. *Swift.*

9. To do any thing trickish or deceitful.

His mother *played* false with a smith. *Shakspeare.*

Cawdor, Glamis, all
The wizzard women promis'd; and, I fear,
Thou *play'd'st* most foully for't. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Life is not long enough for a coquette to *play* all her tricks in. *Addison, Spect.*

10. To touch a musical instrument.

Every thing that heard him *play*,
Ev'n the billows of the sea
Hung their heads, and then lay by,
In sweet musick is such art,
Killing care, and grief of heart,
Fall asleep, or hearing die. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Thou art unto them as a very lovely song of one that hath a pleasant voice, and can *play* well on an instrument. *Ezek.* xxxiii. 32.

Wherein doth our practice of singing and *playing* with instruments in our cathedral churches differ from the practice of David. *Peacham of Musick.*

Clad like a country swain, he pip'd, he sung,
And *playing* drove his jolly troop along. *Dryden.*

Take thy harp, and melt thy maid;
Play, my friend! and charm the charmer. *Granville.*

He applied the pipe to his lips, and began to *play* upon it: the sound of it was exceeding sweet. *Addison, Spect.*

11. To operate; to act. Used of any thing in motion.

John hath seiz'd Arthur, and it cannot be,
That whilst warm life *plays* in that infant's veins,
The misplac'd John should entertain
One quiet breath of rest. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

My wife cried out fire, and you brought out your buckets, and called for engines to *play* against it. *Dryden.*

By constant laws, the food is concocted, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs *play*. *Cheyne.*

12. To wanton; to move irregularly.

Cithrea all in sedges hid,
Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,
Ev'n as the waving sedges *play* with wind. *Shakspeare.*

[This] with exhilarating vapour bland
About their spirits *play'd*, and inmost powers
Made err. *Milton, P. L.*

[illegible] the streams that from the fountain *play*,
S[illegible] wash'd her face. *Dryden.*

The setting sun
[illegible]s on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,
And covers all the field with gleams of fire. *Addison.*

Had some brave chief the martial scene beheld
By Pallas guarded, in the dreadful field,
Might darts be bid to turn their points away,
And swords around him innocently *play*,
The war's whole art with wonder had he seen,
And counted heroes where he counted men. *Pope.*

13. To personate a drama.
A lord will hear you play to-night;
But I am doubtful of your modesties,
Lest, over-eying of his odd behaviour,
For yet his honour never heard a play,
You break into some merry passion. *Shakspeare.*
Ev'n kings but *play*; and when their part is done,
Some other, worse or better, mount the throne. *Dryden.*

14. To represent a standing character.
Courts are theatres, where some men *play*;
Princes, some slaves, and all end in one day. *Donne.*

15. To act in any certain character.
Thus we *play* the fool with the time, and the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds and mock us. *Shakspeare.*
I did not think to shed a tear
In all my miseries; but thou hast forc'd me,
Out of thy honest truth to *play* the woman. *Shakspeare.*
She hath wrought folly to *play* the whore. *Deut.* xxii. 21.
Be of good courage, and let us *play* the men for our people. *2 Sam.* x. 12.
Alphonse, duke of Ferrara, delighted himself only in turning and *playing* the joiner. *Peacham of Musick.*
'Tis possible these Turks may *play* the villains. *Denham.*
A man has no pleasure in proving that he has *played* the fool. *Collier of Friendship.*

To PLAY.† *v. a.*

1. To put in action or motion: as, he *played* his cannon; the engines are *played* at a fire.
When the allurement of any sinful pleasure or profit *plays* itself before him, let him see whether his desires do not reach out after it, though perhaps his hand dares not. *South, Serm.* x. 357.
He *plays* a tickling straw within his nose. *Gay.*

2. To use an instrument of musick, as, he *plays* the organ, fiddle, &c.

3. To perform a piece of musick.
As musical expression in the composer is succeeding in the attempt to express some particular passion; so in the performer it is to do a composition justice, by *playing* it in a taste and style so exactly corresponding with the intention of the composer, as to preserve and illustrate all the beauties of his work. *Avison, Ess. on Musical Express.* p. 90.

4. To act a mirthful character.
Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and *play'd* at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To exhibit dramatically.
Your honour's players hearing your amendment,
Are come to *play* a pleasant comedy. *Shakspeare.*

6. To act; to perform.
Doubt would fain have *played* his part in her mind, and called in question, how she should be assured that Zelmane was not Pyrocles. *Sidney.*

PLAY. *n. s.*

1. Action not imposed; not work; dismission from work.

2. Amusement; sport.
My dearling and my joy;
For love of me leave off this dreadful *play*. *Spenser.*
Two gentle fawns at *play*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. A drama; a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are represented by dialogue and action.
Only they,
That come to hear a merry *play*,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
A *play* ought to be a just image of human nature, representing its humours and the changes of fortune to which it is subject, for the delight and instruction of mankind. *Dryden.*
Visits, *plays*, and powder'd beaux. *Swift.*

4. Game; practice of gaming; contest at a game.
I will play no more, my mind's not on't;
I'll never win of you.
air or want when my fancy's on my *play*. *Shakspeare.*

5. Practice in any contest, as swordplay.
When they can make nothing else on't, they find it the best of their *play* to put it off with a jest. *L'Estrange.*
He was resolved not to speak distinctly, knowing his best *play* to be in the dark, and that all his safety lay in the confusion of his talk. *Tillotson.*
In arguing the opponent uses comprehensive and equivocal terms, to involve his adversary in the doubtfulness of his expression, and therefore the answer on his side makes it his *play* to distinguish as much as he can. *Locke.*
Bull's friends advised to gentler methods with the young lord; but John naturally lov'd rough *play*. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Action; employment; office.
The senseless plea of right by providence
Can last no longer than the present sway;
But justifies the next who comes in *play*. *Dryden.*

7. Practice; action: manner of acting, as fair and foul *play*.
Determining, as after I knew, in secret manner, not to be far from the place where we appointed to meet, to prevent any foul *play* that might be offered unto me. *Sidney.*

8. Act of touching an instrument.

9. Irregular and wanton motion.

10. A state of agitation or ventilation.
Many have been sav'd, and many may,
Who never heard this question brought in *play*. *Dryden.*

11. Room for motion.
The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no *play* between them, lest they shake upwards or downwards. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

12. Liberty of acting; swing.
Should a writer give the full *play* to his mirth, without regard to decency, he might please readers; but must be a very ill man, if he could please himself. *Addison, Freeholder.*

PLA'YBOOK. *n. s.* [*play* and *book*.] Book of dramatick compositions.
Your's was a match of common good liking, without any mixture of that ridiculous passion, which has no being but in *playbooks* and romances. *Swift.*

PLA'YDAY. *n. s.* [*play* and *day*.] Day exempt from tasks or work.
I thought the life of every lady
Should be one continual *playday*;
Balls and masquerades and shows. *Swift, Miscell.*

PLA'YDEBT. *n. s.* [*play* and *debt*.] Debt contracted by gaming.
There are multitudes of leases upon single lives, and *playdebts* upon joint lives. *Arbuthnot.*
She has several *playdebts* on her hand, which must be discharged very suddenly. *Spectator.*

PLA'YER. *n. s.* [from *play*.]

1. One who plays.

2. An idler; a lazy person.
You're pictures out of doors,
Saints in your injuries, devils being offended,
Players in your housewifery. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

3. Actor of dramatick scenes.
Like *players* plac'd to fill a filthy stage,
Where change of thoughts one fool to other shews,
And all but jests, serve only sorrow's rage. *Sidney.*
Certain pantomimi will represent the voices of *players* of interludes so to life, as you would think they were those *players* themselves. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
A *player*, if left of his auditory and their applause, would straight be out of heart. *Bacon.*
Thine be the laurel then, support the stage;
Which so declines, that shortly we may see
Players and plays reduc'd to second infancy. *Dryden.*
His muse had starv'd, had not a piece unread,
And by a *player* bought, supply'd her bread. *Dryden.*

4. A mimick.
Thus said the *player* god; and adding art
Of voice and gesture, so perform'd his part,
She thought, so like her love the shade appears,
That Ceyx spake the words. *Dryden.*

5. One who touches a musical instrument.

Command thy servants to seek out a man, who is a cunning *player* on the harp. *1 Samuel*, xvi. 16.

6. A gamester.

7. One who acts in play in a certain manner.

The snake bit him fast by the tongue, which therewith began so to rankle and swell, that, by the time he had knocked this foul *player* on the head, his mouth was scarce able to contain it. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

PLA'YFELLOW. *n. s.* [*play* and *fellow.*] Companion in amusement.

Inconstant in his choice of his friends, or rather never having a friend but *playfellows*, of whom, when he was weary, he could no otherwise rid himself than by killing them. *Sidney.*

She seem'd still back unto the land to look,
And her *playfellows* aid to call, and fear
The dashing of the waves. *Spenser.*

Your precious self had not then cross'd the eyes
Of my young *playfellow.* *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Mischance and sorrow go along with you!
Heart's discontent and sour affliction
Be *playfellows* to keep you company! *Shakspeare.*

This was the play at which Nero staked three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three shilling and four pence upon every cast; where did he find *playfellows*? *Arbuthnot.*

PLA'YFERE.* *n. s.* [*play* and *fere.* See FERE.] A playfellow. Obsolete.

Together as they ben *play-feres.* *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.

He [Hen. V.] had passed his youth in wanton pastime and riotous misorder, with a sorte of misgoverned mates and unthriftie *playferes.* *Holinshed.*

PLA'YFUL. *adj.* [*play* and *full.*] Sportive; full of levity.

He is scandalized at youth for being lively, and at childhood for being *playful.* *Addison, Spect.*

PLA'YGAME. *n. s.* [*play* and *game.*] Play of children.

That liberty alone gives the true relish to their ordinary *playgames.* *Locke.*

PLA'YHOUSE. *n. s.* [*play* and *house.*] House where dramatick performances are represented.

These are the youths that thunder at a *playhouse*, and fight for bitten apple *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

He hurries me from the *playhouse* and scenes there, to the bear-garden. *Stillingfleet.*

I am a sufficient theatre to myself of ridiculous actions, without expecting company either in a court or *playhouse.* *Dryden.*

Shakspeare, whom you and ev'ry *playhouse* bill
Stile the divine, the matchless, what you will,
For gain, not glory wing'd his roving flight,
And grew immortal in his own despight. *Pope.*

PLA'YMATE.* *n. s.* [*play* and *mate.*] Playfellow; companion in amusement.

Mirth, and free-mindedness, simplicity,
Patience, discreetness, and benignity; —
These be the lovely *playmates* of pure verity.
More, Immortal. of the Soul, iii. iii. 58.

PLA'YPLEASURE. *n. s.* [*play* and *pleasure.*] Idle amusement.

He taketh a kind of *playpleasure* in looking upon the fortunes of others. *Bacon, Ess.*

PLA'YSOME.† *adj.* [*play* and *some.*] Wanton; full of levity.

All pleasant folk, well minded, malicious, and *playsome!*
Shelton, Tr. of Don. Quix. iii. 3.

I have heard that when a boy he [Hobbes] was *playsome* enough; but withall he had then a contemplative melancholiness. *Aubrey, Anecd.* ii. 600.

PLA'YSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *playsome.*] Wantonness; levity.

PLA'YTHING. *n. s.* [*play* and *thing.*] Toy; thing to play with.

O Castalio! thou hast caught
My foolish heart; and like a tender child,
That trusts his *plaything* to another hand,
I fear its harm, and fain would have it back. *Otway.*

A child knows his nurse, and by degrees the *playthings* of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

The servants should be hindered from making court to them, by giving them fruit and *playthings.* *Locke.*

O Richard,
Would fortune calm her present rage,
And give us *playthings* for our age. *Prior.*

Allow him but the *playthings* of a pen,
He ne'er rebels or plots like other men. *Pope.*

PLA'YWRIGHT. *n. s.* [*play* and *wright.*] A maker of plays.

He ended much in the character he had liv'd in; and Horace's rule for a play may as well be applied to him as a *playwright.* *Pope.*

PLEA. *n. s.* [*plaid*, old Fr.]

1. The act or form of pleading.

2. The thing offered or demanded in pleading.

The magnificoes have all persuaded with him;
But none can drive him from the envious *plea*
Of forfeiture of justice and his bond. *Shakspeare.*

Their respect of persons was expressed in judicial process, in giving rash sentence in favour of the rich, without ever staying to hear the *plea*, or weigh the reasons of the poor's cause. *Kettlewell.*

3. Allegation.

They tow'rds the throne supreme,
Accountable, made haste, to make appear
With righteous *plea*, their utmost vigilance. *Milton.*

4. An apology; an excuse.

The fiend, with necessity,
The tyrant's *plea*, excus'd his devilish deeds. *Milton.*

Thou determin'st weakness for no *plea.* *Milton.*

When such occasions are,
No *plea* must serve; 'tis cruelty to spare. *Denham.*

Whoever argues in defence of absolute power in a single person, though he offers the old plausible *plea*, that, it is his opinion, which he cannot help, unless he be convinced, ought to be treated as the common enemy of mankind. *Swift.*

To PLEACH.† *v. a.* [*plesser*, Fr. πλέκω, Gr. See *To* PLAIT.] To bend; to interweave. A word not in use, Dr. Johnson says. But to *pleach* a hedge, is a common northern term for *bind* a hedge, and perhaps in other parts; meaning to bend down the branches so as to interweave them, and thus thicken the fence.

Would'st thou be window'd in great Rome, and see
Thy master thus, with *pleach'd* arms, bending down
His corrigible neck? *Shakspeare.*

Steal into the *pleached* bower,
Where honey-suckles ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter. *Shakspeare.*

To PLEAD.† *v. n.* [*plédier*, *pléder*, old Fr. *plaider*, modern. Spenser uses the pret. *pled*, instead of *pleaded.*]

1. To argue before a court of justice.

With him — came
Many grave persons that against her *pled.*
Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 43.

To his accusations
He *pleaded* still not guilty; and alleg'd
Many sharp reasons. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

O that one might *plead* for a man with God, as a man *pleadeth* for his neighbour! *Job*, xvi. 21.

Of beauty sing;
Let others govern or defend the state,
Plead at the bar, or manage a debate. *Granville.*

Lawyers and divines write down short notes, in order to preach or *plead.* *Watts on the Mind.*

2. To speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against; to reason with another.

I am
To *plead* for that, which I would not obtain. *Shakspeare.*

Who is he that will *plead* with me? for now if I hold my tongue, I shall give up the ghost. *Job*, xiii. 19.

If nature *plead* not in a parent's heart,
Pity my tears, and pity her desert. *Dryden.*

It must be no ordinary way of reasoning, in a man that is *pleading* for the natural power of kings, and against all compact, to bring for proof an example, where his own account founds all the right upon compact. *Locke.*

3. To be offered as a plea.

Since you can love, and yet your error see,
The same resistless power may *plead* for me,
With no less ardour I my claim pursue;
I love, and cannot yield her even to you. *Dryden.*

To PLEAD. *v. a.*

1. To defend: to discuss.

Will you, we shew our title to the crown?
If not, our swords shall *plead* it in the field. *Shakspeare.*

2. To allege in pleading or argument.

Don Sebastian came forth to intreat, that they might part with their arms like soldiers; it was told him, that they could not justly *plead* law of nations, for that they were not lawful enemies. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If they will *plead* against me my reproach, know that God hath overthrown me. *Job*, xix. 5.

3. To offer as an excuse.

I will neither *plead* my age nor sickness, in excuse of faults. *Dryden.*

PLEA'DABLE.† *adj.* [from *plead.* Fr. *plaidoyable.*] Capable to be alleged in plea.

A forest hath her court of attachments, swainmote court, where matters are as *pleadable* and determinable as at Westminster-hall. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 15.

There is something at least *pleadable* on this account. *South, Serm.* vii. 178.

I ought to be discharged from this information, because this privilege is *pleadable* at law. *Dryden.*

PLEA'DER.† *n. s.* [*pléader, plédéour*, ancient French; *plaideur*, modern.]

1. One who argues in a court of justice.

The *pledour* and the pley shall faile. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 2.

What a thing to laugh at, to see a judge or serjeant at the law in a short coate garded and pounced after the galiarde fashion, or an apprentise of the law or *pleader* come to the barre with a Millayne or French bonnet on his head set full of aglets! *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 91.

The brief with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the *pleader* much enlarg'd. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. One who speaks for or against.

If you
Would be your country's *pleader*, your good tongue
Might stop our countryman. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The *pleaders* of scandal, like soldiers of fortune, are engaged in every quarrel, where they stake nothing against the peace, order, and decency of others, but only their private fancy, opinion, and dislike. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 138.

So fair a *pleader* any cause may gain. *Dryden.*

PLEA'DING. *n. s.* [from *plead.*] Act or form of pleading.

If the heavenly folk should know
These *pleadings* in the court below. *Swift, Miscell.*

PLEA'SANCE. *n. s.* [*plaisance*, Fr.] Gaiety: pleasantry; merriment. Obsolete.

The lovely *pleasance* and the lofty pride
Cannot expressed be by any art. *Spenser.*

Her words she drowned with laughing vain,
And wanting grace in uttering of the same,
That turned all her *pleasance* to a scoffing game. *Spenser.*

Oh that men should put an enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains! that we should with joy, *pleasance*, revel, and applause, transform ourselves into beasts. *Shakspeare.*

PLEA'SANT.† *adj.* [*plaisant*, French.]

1. Delightful; giving delight.

The gods are just, and of our *pleasant* vices
Make instruments to scourge us. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

What most he should dislike, seems *pleasant* to him;
What like, offensive. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

How good and how *pleasant* it is for brethren to dwell in unity! *Psalms.*

Verdure clad
Her universal face with *pleasant* green. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Grateful to the senses.

I ate no *pleasant* bread, neither came flesh nor wine in my mouth. *Dan.* x. 3.

Sweeter thy discourse is to my ear,
Than fruits of palm-tree *pleasantest* to thirst. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Good humoured; cheerful.

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt such a touchy, testy, *pleasant* fellow. *Addison.*

When this quality [pleasantry] is conspicuous in a man who has, to accompany it, manly and virtuous sentiments, there cannot be any thing which can give so pleasing gratification, as the gaiety of such a person; but when it is alone, and serves only to gild a crowd of ill qualities, there is no man so much to be avoided as your *pleasant* fellow. *Spectator*, No. 462.

4. Gay; lively; merry.

Let neither the power nor quality of the great, nor the wit of the *pleasant*, prevail with us to flatter the vices, or applaud the prophaneness of wicked men. *Rogers.*

5. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use.

They, who would prove their idea of infinite to be positive, seem to do it by a *pleasant* argument, taken from the negation of an end, which being negative, the negation of it is positive. *Locke.*

PLEA'SANTLY.† *adv.* from *pleasant.*]

1. In such a manner as to give delight.

In sundry of his songes, he [lord Vaux] sheweth the counterfait action very lively and *pleasantly*. *Puttenham, Art of Eng. Poesie*, p. 51.

2. Gaily; merrily; in good humour.

King James was wont *pleasantly* to say, that the duke of Buckingham had given him a secretary who could neither write nor read. *Clarendon.*

3. Lightly; ludicrously;

Eustathius is of opinion that Ulysses speaks *pleasantly* to Elpenor. *Broome.*

PLEA'SANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *pleasant.*]

1. Delightfulness; state of being pleasant.

Doth not the *pleasantness* of this place carry in itself sufficient reward? *Sidney.*

2. Gaiety; cheerfulness; merriment.

It was refreshing, but composed, like the *pleasantness* of youth tempered with the gravity of age. *South.*

He would fain put on some *pleasantness*, but was not able to conceal his vexation. *Tillotson.*

PLEA'SANTRY. *n. s.* [*plaisanterie*, Fr.]

1. Gaiety; merriment.

The harshness of reasoning is not a little softened and smoothed by the infusions of mirth and *pleasantry*. *Addison.*

Such kinds of *pleasantry* are disingenuous in criticism, the greatest masters appear serious and instructive. *Addison*

2. Sprightly saying; lively talk.

The grave abound in *pleasantries*, the dull in repartees and points of wit. *Addison, Spect.*

To PLEASE. *v. a.* [*placeo*, Lat. *plaire*, Fr.]

1. To delight; to gratify; to humour.

They *please* themselves in the children of strangers. *Isaiah*, ii. 6.

Whether it were a whistling wind, or a *pleasing* fall of water running violently. *Wisdom*, xvii. 18.

Thou can'st not be so *pleas'd* at liberty,
As I shall be to find thou dar'st be free. *Dryden.*

Leave such to trifle with more grace and ease,
Whom folly *pleases*, and whose follies *please*. *Pope.*

2. To satisfy; to content.

Doctor Pinch
Establish him in his true sense again,
And I will *please* you what you will demand. *Shakspeare.*

What next I bring shall *please*
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To obtain favour from: *to be pleased with*, is to approve; to favour.

This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well *pleased*. *St. Matt.* iii. 17.

I have seen thy face, and thou wast *pleased* with me. *Gen.* xxxiii. 10.

Fickle their state whom God
Most favours: who can *please* him long? *Milton, P. L.*

4. *To be* PLEASED. To like. A word of ceremony.

Many of our most skilful painters were *pleased* to recommend this author to me, as one who perfectly understood the rules of painting. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

To PLEASE. *v. n.*

1. To give pleasure.

What *pleasing* seem'd, for her now *pleases* more. *Milton, P. L.*

I found something that was more *pleasing* in them, than my ordinary productions. *Dryden.*

2. To gain approbation.

They shall not offer wine-offerings to the Lord; neither shall they be *pleasing* unto him. *Hosea*, ix. 4.

3. To like; to chuse.

Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease
Assume what sexes and what shapes they *please*. *Pope.*

4. To condescend; to comply. A word of ceremony.

Please you lords,
In sight of both our battles we may meet. *Shakspeare.*

The first words that I learnt were, to express my desire, that he would *please* to give me my liberty. *Swift.*

PLEA'SEDLY.* *adv.* [from *pleased*.] In a way to be delighted.

He that would be *pleasedly* innocent, must refrain from the taste of offence. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 40.

PLEA'SER.† *n. s.* [from *please*.] One that courts favour; one that endeavours to please, or actually pleases.

Not with eye-service, as men-*pleasers*. *Col.* iii. 22.

No man was more a *pleaser* of all men, to whom he [St. Paul] became all honest things, that he might gain some. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 190.

PLEA'SEMAN. *n. s.* [*please* and *man*.] A pickthank; an officious fellow.

Some carry tale, some *pleaseman*, some slight zany,
That knows the trick to make my lady laugh,
Told our intents. *Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.*

PLEA'SINGLY. *adv.* [from *pleasing*.] In such a manner as to give delight.

Pleasingly troublesome thought and remembrance have been to me since I left you. *Suckling.*

Thus to herself she *pleasingly* began. *Milton, P. L.*

The end of the artist is *pleasingly* to deceive the eye. *Dryden.*

He gains all points, who *pleasingly* confounds,
Surprizes, varies, and conceals the bounds. *Pope.*

PLEA'SINGNESS.† *n. s.* [from *pleasing*.] Quality of giving delight.

The bitterness of repulsion is sweetened with the *pleasingness* of compellations. *Feltham, Res.* i. 8.

It is not the *pleasingness* or suitableness of a doctrine to our tempers or interests that can vouch it to be true. *South, Serm.* vii. 131.

PLEA'SURABLE. *adj.* [from *pleasure*.] Delightful; full of pleasure.

Planting of orchards is very profitable, as well as *pleasurable*. *Bacon.*

It affords a *pleasurable* habitation in every part, and that is the line ecliptick. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

There are that the compounded fluid drain
From different mixtures; so the blended streams,
Each mutually correcting each, create
A *pleasurable* medley. *Philips.*

Our ill-judging thought,
Hardly enjoys the *pleasurable* taste. *Prior.*

PLEA'SURABLY.* *adv.* [from *pleasurable*.] With pleasure; with delight.

It is impossible to live *pleasurably*, without living prudently, and honourably, and justly; or to live prudently, and honourably, and justly, without living *pleasurably*. *Haris, Three Treat. Notes*, § 46.

PLEA'SURABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *pleasurable*.] Quality of affording pleasure.

Every man ought so to improve his progress in what is just and right, as to be able to discern the fraud and feigned *pleasurableness* of the bad, and to choose and follow what is good and warrantable. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 61.

The whole sweetness and *pleasurableness* of it secretly let out. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 533.

PLEA'SURE. *n. s.* [*plaisir*, French.]

1. Delight; gratification of the mind or senses.

Pleasure, in general, is the consequent apprehension of a suitable object, suitably applied to a rightly disposed faculty. *South.*

A cause of men's taking *pleasure* in the sins of others, is, that poor spiritedness that accompanies guilt. *South.*

In hollow caves sweet echo quiet lies:
Her name with *pleasure* once she taught the shore,
Now Daphne's dead, and *pleasure* is no more. *Pope.*

2. Loose gratification.

Convey your *pleasures* in a spacious plenty,
And yet seem cold. *Shakspeare.*

Behold yon simpering dame
That minces virtue, and does shake the head
To hear of *pleasure's* name. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Not sunk in carnal *pleasure*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Approbation.

The Lord taketh *pleasure* in them that fear him. *Psalms.*

4. What the will dictates.

Use your *pleasure*; if your love do not persuade you to come, let not my letter. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

He will do his *pleasure* on Babylon. *Is.* xlviii.

5. Choice; arbitrary will.

We ascribe not only effects depending on the natural period of time unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at *pleasure*, but confirm our tenets by the uncertain account of others. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Half their fleet offends
His open side, and high above him shews;
Upon the rest at *pleasure* he descends,
And doubly harm'd, he double harm bestows. *Dryden.*

Raise tempests at your *pleasure*. *Dryden.*

We can at *pleasure* move several parts of our bodies. *Locke.*

All the land in their dominions being acquired by conquest, was disposed by them according to their *pleasure*. *Arbuthnot.*

PLEA'SURE-GROUND.* *n. s.* Ground laid out in a pleasing or ornamental manner, near a mansion. A modern term.

As to any rivalship which has been supposed to have subsisted between the Lyttelton family and Mr. Shenstone, in regard to their several *pleasure-grounds*, and which has been so particularly aggravated in Dr. Johnson's account, [of Shenstone,] nothing can be conceived more ridiculous. *Graves, Recollect. of Shenstone*, p. 83.

To PLEA'SURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To please; to gratify. This word, though supported by good authority, is, I think, inelegant.

Things, thus set in order,
Shall further thy harvest, and *pleasure* thee best. *Tusser.*

I count it one of my greatest afflictions, that I cannot *pleasure* such an honourable gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

If what pleases him, shall *pleasure* you,
Fight closer, or good faith you'll catch a blow. *Shakspeare.*

When the way of *pleasuring* and displeasuring lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any should be overgreat. *Bacon.*

Nay, the birds' rural musick too
Is as melodious and as free,
As if they sung to *pleasure* you. *Cowley.*

Nothing is difficult to love; it will make a man cross his own inclinations to *pleasure* them whom he loves. *Tillotson.*

PLEA'SUREFUL. *adj.* [*pleasure* and *full*.] Pleasant; delightful. Obsolete.

This country, for the fruitfulness of the land and the conveniency of the sea, hath been reputed a very commodious and *pleasureful* country. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

PLEA'SURIST.* *n. s.* [from *pleasure.*] One devoted to mere worldly pleasure. Not in use.

'Let intellectual contents exceed the delights, wherein mere *pleasurists* place their paradise. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 23.

PLEBE'IAN. *n. s.* [*plebeïen*, Fr. *plebeius*, Latin.] One of the lower people.

You're *plebeians*, if they be senators. *Shakspeare.*

Upon the least intervals of peace, the quarrels between the nobles and the *plebeians* would revive. *Swift.*

PLEBE'IAN. *adj.*

1. Popular; consisting of mean persons.

As swine are to gardens, so are tumults to parliaments, and *plebeian* concourses to publick counsels. *King Charles.*

2. Belonging to the lower ranks.

He through the midst unmark'd,
In shew *plebeian* angel militant
Of lowest order. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Vulgar; low; common.

To apply notions philosophical to *plebeian* terms; or to say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or nomenclature for it, as the ancients used, they be but shifts of ignorance. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, scissible and not scissible, are *plebeian* notions. *Bacon.*

Dishonour not the vengeance I design'd.
A queen! and own a base *plebeian* mind! *Dryden.*

PLEBE'IANCE.* *n. s.* [from *plebeian.*] The lower order of persons in a state. Not now in use.

Having extinguished all the distinctions betwixt nobility and *plebeiance*. *Learned Summary on Du Bartas*, (1621,) Pref.

PLEDGE.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson offers the Fr. *pleige*, and Ital. *piaggia*, as the original of our word; and as the old Fr. word is *plage*, or *plege*, some of the French etymologists pretend that it comes from the Lat *plagæ*, nets; because a surety, or pledged person, is entangled. Lacombe asserts that we borrow our word from the French. But Serenius derives *pledge* from the Sax. verb plihtan, spondere, oppignorare: *pflegen*, Germ. fidem dare. And thus also Mr. Tooke deduces *pledge* as the past participle, i. e. *pleght*, from plihtan. Mr. Brand inclines to the French etymology.]

1. Any thing put to pawn.

2. A gage; any thing given by way of warrant or security; a pawn.

These men at the first were only pitied; the great humility, zeal, and devotion, which appeared to be in them, was in all men's opinion a *pledge* of their harmless meaning. *Hooker.*

If none appear to prove upon thy person
Thy heinous, manifest and many treasons;
There is my *pledge*, I'll prove it on thy heart. *Shakspeare.*

That voice — their liveliest *pledge*
Of hope in fears and dangers. *Milton, P. L.*

Money is necessary both for counters and for *pledges*, and carrying with it even reckoning and security. *Locke.*

Hymen shall be aton'd, shall join two hearts,
And Aribert shall be the *pledge* of peace. *Rowe.*

The deliverance of Israel out of Egypt by the ministry of Moses, was intended for a type and *pledge* of the spiritual deliverance which was to come by Christ. *Nelson.*

3. A surety; a bail; an hostage.

What purpose could there be of treason, when the Guianians offered to leave *pledges*, six for one. *Ralegh.*

Good sureties will we have for thy return,
And at thy *pledges* peril keep thy day. *Dryden.*

4. An invitation to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

As he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,
The kettle-drum and trumpet thus bray out
The triumph of his *pledge*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

You put me in mind now of a very necessary office, which I will propose in your *pledge*, sir; the health of that honourable countess, and the sweet lady that sat by her, sir. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

To PLEDGE.† *v. a.* [*pleger*, old Fr. *pfledgen*, Germ. See PLEDGE.]

1. To put in pawn.

Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away;
He *pledg'd* it to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was bit. *Pope.*

2. To give as warrant or security.

3. To secure by a pledge; to give surety for.

We should not be hasty in *pledging* our neighbour, except we know him well. *Outred, Tr. of Cope on Proverbs*, (1580,) fol. 83.

I accept her;
And here, to *pledge* my vow, I give my hand. *Shakspeare.*

4. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

The fellow, that
Parts bread with him, and *pledges*
The breath of him in a divided draught,
Is the readiest man to kill him. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

To yon noble lord of Westmoreland.
— I *pledge* your grace. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

That flexanimous orator began the king of Homebia's health; he presently *pledg'd* it. *Howell, Voc. For.*

Here's to thee, Dick; this whining love despise;
Pledge me, my friend, and drink till thou be'st wise. *Cowley.*

PLE'DGER.* *n. s.* [from *pledge.*]

1. One who offers a pledge.

2. One who accepts the invitation to drink after another.

If the *pledger* be inwardlie sicke, or have some infirmitie, whereby too much drinke doo empayre his health. *Gascoigne, Del. Diet for Drunkards*, (1576.)

PLE'DGET. *n. s.* [*plagghe*, Dutch.] A small mass of lint.

I applied a *pledget* of basilicon. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

PLE'IADS. } *n. s.* [*Pleiades*, Lat. πλειάδες, Gr.] A
PLE'IADES. } northern constellation.

The *Pleiades* before him danc'd,
Shedding sweet influence. *Milton, P. L.*

Then sailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name
For *pleiads*, hyads, and the northern car. *Dryden.*

PLE'NAL.* *adj.* [*plenus*, Lat.] Full; complete. Not in use.

This free and *plenal* act I make. *Beaumont, Psyche*, (1651,) p. 154.

This was the time when heaven's whole host to fair
And *plenal* view of Him advanced were. *Beaumont, Psyche*, p. 269.

PLE'NARILY. *adv.* [from *plenary.*] Fully; completely.

The cause is made a plenary cause, and ought to be determined *plenarily*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

PLE'NARINESS. *n. s.* [from *plenary.*] Fulness; completeness.

PLE'NARTY.* *n. s.* [from *plenus*, Lat.] State of a benefice when occupied.

Which seisin or possession it was impossible for the true patron to remove by any possessory action, or other means, during the *plenarty* or fulness of the church. *Blackstone.*

PLE'NARY. *adj.* [from *plenus*, Lat.] Full; complete.

I am far from denying that compliance on my part, for *plenary* consent it was not, to his destruction. *King Charles.*

The cause is made a *plenary* cause. *Ayliffe.*

A treatise on a subject should be *plenary* or full, so that nothing may be wanting, nothing which is proper omitted. *Watts.*

PLE'NARY. *n. s.* Decisive procedure.

Institution without induction does not make a *plenary* against the King, where he has a title to present. *Ayliffe.*

PLE'NILUNE.* *n. s.* [*plenilunium*, Lat.] A full moon. A pedantical expression.

Whose glory (like a lasting *plenilune*)
Seems ignorant of what it is to wane.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

PLENILU'NARY.* *adj.* [from *plenilunium*, Lat.] Relating to the full moon.

If we add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and *plenilunary* exemptions, there would arise above an hundred more. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PLENI'POTENCE.† *n. s.* [from *plenus* and *potentia*, Lat.] Fulness of power.

A whole parliament, assembled by election, and endued with the *plenipotence* of a free nation, to make laws, not to be denied laws. *Milton, Eiconoclast.* § 6.

PLENI'POTENT. *adj.* [*plenipotens*, Lat.] Invested with full power.

My substitutes I send you, and create
Plenipotent on earth, of matchless might
Issuing from me. *Milton, P. L.*

PLENIPOTE'NTIARY. *n. s.* [*plenipotentiare*, Fr.] A negotiator invested with full power.

They were only the *plenipotentiary* monks of the patriarchal monks. *Stillingfleet.*

PLENIPOTE'NTIARY.* *adj.* Having the powers of a plenipotentiary.

Now blessings on you all, ye peaceful stars,
Which meet at last so kindly, and dispense
Your universal gentle influence,
To calm the stormy wind, and still the rage of wars:
Nor, whilst around the continent
Plenipotentiary beams ye sent,
Did your pacifick lights disdain
In their large treaty to contain
The world apart, o'er which do reign
Your seven fair brethren of great Charles his wain.
Cowley, Ode on the Rest. of K. Ch. II.

To **PLE'NISH.*** *v. a.* [*plenir*, old French.] To replenish; to fill.

If thou beest for dainties, how art thou then for spread tables and *plenished* flagons?
Reeve, God's Plea for Nineveh, (1657.)

PLE'NIST. *n. s.* [from *plenus*, Lat.] One that holds all space to be full of matter.

Those spaces, which the vacuists would have empty, because devoid of air, the *plenists* do not prove replenished with subtle matter by any sensible effects. *Boyle.*

PLE'NITUDE. *n. s.* [*plenitudo*, from *plenus*, Lat. *plenitude*, Fr.]

1. Fulness; the contrary to vacuity.

If there were every where an absolute *plenitude* and density without any pores between the particles of bodies, all bodies of equal dimensions would contain an equal quantity of matter, and consequently be equally ponderous. *Bentley.*

2. Repletion; animal fulness; plethory.

Relaxation from *plenitude* is cured by spare diet. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Exuberance; abundance.

The *plenitude* of the pope's power of dispensing was the main question. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

4. Completeness.

The *plenitude* of William's fame
Can no accumulated stores receive. *Prior.*

PLE'NTEOUS.† *adj.* [*plentieux*, old French. See PLENTY.]

1. Copious; exuberant; abundant; plentiful.

Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,
Unnam'd in heaven, now *plenteous* as thou seest
These acts of hateful strife! *Milton, P. L.*
Labouring the soil, and reaping *plenteous* crop.
Milton, P. L.
Two *plenteous* fountains the whole prospect crown'd;
This through the gardens leads its streams around. *Pope.*

2. Fruitful; fertile.

Take up the fifth part of the land in the seven *plenteous* years.
Gen. xli. 34.

PLE'NTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *plenteous*.] Copiously; abundantly; exuberantly; plentifully.

Thy due from me is tears,
Which nature, love, and filial tenderness
Shall, O dear father, pay thee *plenteously*. *Shakspeare.*
God created the great whales and each
Soul living, each that crept, which *plenteously*
The waters generated. *Milton, P. L.*

God proves us in this life, that he may the more *plenteously* reward us in the next. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

PLE'NTEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *plenteous*.] Abundance; fertility; plenty.

The seven years of *plenteousness* in Egypt were ended.
Gen. xli. 53.

PLE'NTIFUL. *adj.* [*plenty* and *full*.] Copious; abundant; exuberant; fruitful. This is rather used in prose than *plenteous*.

To Amalthea he gave a country, bending like a horn; whence the tale of Amalthea's *plentiful* horn. *Ralegh.*

He that is *plentiful* in expences, will hardly be preserved from decay. *Bacon, Ess.*

If it be a long winter, it is commonly a more *plentiful* year.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

When they had a *plentiful* harvest, the farmer had hardly any corn. *L'Estrange.*

Alcibiades was a young man of noble birth, excellent education, and a *plentiful* fortune. *Swift.*

PLE'NTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *plentiful*.] Copiously; abundantly.

They were not multiplied before, but they were at that time *plentifully* encreased. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Bern is *plentifully* furnished with water, there being a great multitude of fountains. *Addison on Italy.*

PLE'NTIFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *plentiful*.] The state of being plentiful; abundance; fertility.

The right natural definition of a wise habit, is nothing else but a *plentifulness* and promptness, in the storehouse of the mind, of clear imaginations well fixed.
Wotton, Survey of Education.

PLE'NTY.† *n. s.* [*plenté*, old French; from *plenus*, Lat. "The *plentee* of faith." Wicliffe, Heb. x. from *plenus*, Lat. full.]

1. Abundance; such a quantity as is more than enough.

Peace,
Dear nurse of arts, *plenties* and joyful birth. *Shakspeare.*

What makes land, as well as other things, dear, is *plenty* of buyers, and but few sellers; and so *plenty* of sellers and few buyers makes land cheap. *Locke.*

2. Fruitfulness; exuberance.

The teeming clouds
Descend in gladsome *plenty* o'er the world. *Thomson.*

3. It is used, I think barbarously, for *plentiful*.

To grass with thy calves,
Where water is *plenty*. *Tusser, Husbandry.*

If reasons were as *plenty* as black berries, I would give no man a reason on compulsion. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

4. A state in which enough is had and enjoyed.

Ye shall eat in *plenty* and be satisfied, and praise the Lord.
Joel, ii. 26

Whose grievance is satiety of ease,
Freedom their pain, and *plenty* their disease. *Harte.*

PLE'ONASM.† *n. s.* [*pleonasme*, Fr. *pleonasmus*, Lat.] A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are used than are necessary.

The *pleonasm*, as used by these noble authors, is so far from obscuring or flattering the discourse, that it makes the sense intelligible and clear, and heightens the emphasis of the expression. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* i. 73.

Such poetry must abound so much in *pleonasms* and repetitions, that it is impossible to make them appear either forcibly or gracefully in English verse. *Mason on Church Musick*, p. 180.

Pleona'stical.* *adj.* [from *pleonasm.*] Belonging to the pleonasm; redundant.

The particle ὅτι is *pleonastical* in Acts, xi. 17. And we may believe for that reason is not found in several manuscripts and versions; but being in the major part, it ought to be retained in the text, especially since it is *pleonastical* in the most authentick and noble writers. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* i. 144.

Pleona'stically.* *adv.* [from *pleonastical.*] Redundantly.

The noblest classicks use this particle *pleonastically*. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* i. 142.

Plero'phory.* *n. s.* [πληροφορία, Gr.] Firm persuasion.

A *plerophory* of Antichrist's false doctrine. *Shelford, Learned Discourses*, (1635,) p. 317.

How have we known presumptuous spirits that have thought themselves carried with a *plerophory* of faith, when their sails have been swelled only with the wind of their own self-love. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 279.

We find, in Scripture, false prophets as much pretending *plerophories*, and strength of persuasion, as the true. *Spencer on Vulg. Proph.* p. 79.

Abraham had a *plerophory*, that, what was promised, God was able to perform. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 4.

Plesh. *n. s.* [A word used by Spenser instead of *plash*, for the convenience of rhyme.] A puddle; a boggy marsh.

Out of the wound the red blood flowed fresh,
That underneath his feet soon made a purple *plesh*. *Spenser.*

PLE'THORA. *n. s.* [from πλήθωρα, Gr.] The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state of health; arises either from a diminution of some natural evacuations, or from debauch and feeding higher or more in quantity than the ordinary powers of the viscera can digest: evacuations and exercise are its remedies.

The diseases of the fluids are a *plethora*, or too great abundance of laudable juices. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Plethore'tick.† } **Pletho'rick.** } *adj.* [from *plethora*, Fr. *plethorique*. Dr. Johnson places the accent on the second syllable of *plethorick*, as Goldsmith also does. But it is now usually placed on the first.] Having a full habit.

The fluids, as they consist of spirit, water, salts, oil, and terrestrial parts, differ according to the redundance of the whole or of any of these; and therefore the *plethorick* are phlegmatick, oily, saline, earthy or dry. *Arbuthnot.*

At last the nation found, with fruitless skill,
Its former strength was but *plethorick* ill. *Goldsmith, Traveller.*

Ple'thory.† *n. s.* [*plethore*, Fr. from πληθώρα.] Fulness of habit.

The appetite falls down, like a horseleech, when it is ready to burst with putrefaction and an unwholsome *plethory*. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 59.

In too great repletion, the elastick force of the tube throws the fluid with too great a force, and subjects the animal to the diseases depending on a *plethory*. *Arbuthnot.*

Ple'vin.† *n. s.* [*plevin*, old Fr. *plevina*, low Lat.] In law, a warrant or assurance. See Replevin. *Dict.*

PLEU'RISY. *n. s.* [πλευρῖτις, Gr. *pleuresie*, Fr. *pleuritis*, Lat.]

Pleurisy is an inflammation of the pleura, though it is hardly distinguishable from an inflammation of any other part of the breast, which are all from the same cause, a stagnated blood; and are to be remedied by evacuation, suppuration, or expectoration, or all together. *Quincy.*

Pleuri'tical.† } **Pleu'ritick.** } *adj.* [from *pleurisy*. Fr. *pleuritique*.]

1. Diseased with a pleurisy.

One is sick of the *pleuritical* stitches of envy; one of the contracting cramp of covetousness; another of the atrophy of unproficiency. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

The viscous matter, which lies like leather upon the extravasated blood of *pleuritick* people, may be dissolved by a due degree of heat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Denoting a pleurisy.

His blood was *pleuritical*, it had neither colour nor consistence. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Pliabi'lity.* *n. s.* [from *pliable.*] Flexibility; pliableness.

PLI'ABLE.† *adj.* [*pliable*, from *plier*, Fr. to bend.]

1. Easy to be bent; flexible.

Though an act be never so sinful, they will strip it of its guilt, and make the very law so *pliable* and bending, that it shall be impossible to be broke. *South.*

Whether the different motions of the animal spirits may have any effect on the mould of the face, when the lineaments are *pliable* and tender, I shall leave to the curious. *Addison.*

2. Flexible of disposition; easy to be persuaded.

Pliable she promised to be. *More, Life of the Soul*, iii. 47.

Pli'ableness. *n. s.* [from *pliable.*]

1. Flexibility; easiness to be bent.
2. Flexibility of mind.

God's preventing graces, which have thus fitted the soil for the kindly seeds-time, planted *pliableness*, humility in the heart. *Hammond.*

Compare — the ingenuous *pliableness* to virtuous counsels in youth, as it comes fresh and untainted out of the hands of nature, with the confirmed obstinacy in most sorts of sin, that is to be found in an aged sinner. *South, Serm.*

Pli'ancy. *n. s.* [from *pliant.*] Easiness to be bent.

Had not exercise been necessary, nature would not have given such an activity to the limbs, and such a *pliancy* to every part, as produces those compressions and extensions necessary for the preservation of such a system. *Addison, Spect.*

PLI'ANT. *adj.* [*pliant*, Fr.]

1. Bending; tough; flexile; flexible; lithe; limber.

An anatomist promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether the fibres may not be made up of a finer and more *pliant* thread. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Easy to take a form.

Particles of heav'nly fire,
Or earth but new divided from the sky,
And *pliant* still retain'd th' etherial energy. *Dryden.*

As the wax melts that to the flame I hold,
Pliant and warm may still her heart remain,
Soft to the print, but ne'er turn hard again. *Granville.*

3. Easily complying.

In languages the tongue is more *pliant* to all sounds, the joints more supple to all feats of activity, in youth than afterwards. *Bacon, Essays.*

Those, who bore bulwarks on their backs,
Now practise ev'ry *pliant* gesture,
Op'ning their trunk for ev'ry tester. *Swift, Miscel.*

4. Easily persuaded.

The will was then ductile and *pliant* to right reason, it met the dictates of a clarified understanding halfway. *South.*

Pli'antness. *n. s.* [from *pliant.*] Flexibility; toughness.

Greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, *pliantness* or softness. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

PLI'CA.* *n. s.* [Lat. *plique*, old Fr.] A disease of the hair, said to be almost peculiar to Poland; and called *plica Polonica*. "It begun first, not many

years ago in Poland." – Bolton's Last Worke, 1633. p. 40.

Many diseases — altogether unknown to Galen and Hippocrates: as, small-pox, *plica*, sweating sickness, &c.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 6.

PLICA'TION.† } *n. s.* [*plicatura*, Lat. from *plico*, to
PLI'CATURE. } fold. Dr. Johnson says, that *plication* is used somewhere in Richardson's Clarissa. It may be added, that it is an old French word. Of *plicature* Dr. Johnson has merely noticed the existence, without example.] Fold; double.

No man can unfold
The many *plicatures* so closely press'd.
More, Song of the Soul, i. i. 18.

PLI'ERS. *n. s.* [from *ply*.] An instrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.

Pliers are of two sorts, flat-nosed and round-nosed; their office is to hold and fasten upon a small work, and to fit it in its place: the round-nosed *pliers* are used for turning or boring wire or small plate into a circular form. *Moxon.*

I made a detention by a small pair of *pliers*. *Wiseman.*

To PLIGHT.† *v. a.* [plihtan, Sax. See PLEDGE.]

1. To pledge; to give as surety.

He *plighted* his right hand
Unto another love, and to another land. *Spenser.*

Saint Withold ——
Met the night mare, and her ninefold,
Bid her alight,
And her troth *plight*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I again in Henry's royal name,
Give thee her hand for sign of *plighted* faith. *Shakspeare.*

Here my inviolable faith I *plight*,
Lo, thou be my defence, I, thy delight. *Dryden.*

New loves you seek,
New vows to *plight*, and *plighted* vows to break. *Dryden.*

I'll never mix my *plighted* hands with thine,
While such a cloud of mischiefs hangs about us. *Addison.*

2. To braid; to weave. [from *plico*, Lat. whence to ply or bend, and *plight*, *pleight*, or *plait*, a fold or flexure. Dr. Johnson. — But see *To* PLAIT.]

With a trewlove, *plited* many a folde,
She smote me through the very heart. *Chaucer, Court of Love.*

Her head she fondly would aguize
With gaudy girlonds, or flesh flowrets dight
About her neck, or rings of rushes *plight*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I took it for a fairy vision
Of some gay creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live,
And play i' the *plighted* clouds. *Milton, Comus.*

She [Boadicea] wore a *plighted* garment of divers colours.
Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 2.

PLIGHT.† *n. s.* [This word Skinner imagines to be derived from the Teut. *plicht*, office or employment; but Junius observes, that pliht, Saxon, signifies distress or pressing danger; whence, I suppose, *plight* was derived, it being generally used in a bad sense.]

1. Condition; state.

When as the careful dwarf had told,
And made ensample of their mournful sight
Unto his master, he no longer would
There dwell in peril of like painful *plight*. *Spenser.*

I think myself in better *plight* for a lender than you are.
Shakspeare.

Beseech your highness,
My women may be with me; for, you see,
My *plight* requires it. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

They in lowliest *plight* repentant stood
Praying. *Milton, P. L.*

Thou must not here
Lie in this miserable loathsome *plight*. *Milton, S. A.*

Most perfect hero tried in heaviest *plight*
Of labours huge and hard. *Milton, Ode.*

2. Good case.

Who abuseth his cattle and starves them for meat,
By carting or plowing, his gaine is not great;
Where he that with labour can use them aright,
Hath gaine to his comfort, and cattel in *plight*. *Tusser.*

When a traveller and his horse are in heart and *plight*, when his purse is full, and the day before him, he takes the road only where it is clean or convenient. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § xi.

3. Pledge; gage. [from *To plight*, to pledge.]

That lord, whose hand must take my *plight*, shall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty. *Shakspeare.*

4. A fold; a pucker; a double; a purfle; a plait. [from *To plight*, to braid.]

Yclad, for fear of scorching air,
All in a silken camus, lilly white,
Purfled upon with many a folded *plight*. *Spenser.*

5. A garment of some kind. Obsolete. Dr. Johnson. — Probably a mantle or *plaid*. See PLAID.

Because my wrack
Chanc't on his father's shore, he let not lack
My *plight*, or coate, or cloake, or any thing
Might cherish heat in me. *Chapman.*

PLI'GHTER.* *n. s.* [from *plight*.] A pledger; that which plights.

To let a fellow that will take rewards,
And say, God quit you, be familiar with
My playfellow, your hand; this kingly seal,
And *plighter* of high hearts! *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To PLIM.* *v. n.* To swell; to encrease in bulk. Grose cites this expression as peculiar to the Exmore dialect: but it is used in other parts of England, and is apparently a corruption of *plump*. So Cotgrave in V. *Potelé*, "plump, full, fleshy, *plumme*:" And hence *plim*: Thus, the bacon will *plim* in the pot.

PLINTH.† *n. s.* [πλίνθος, Gr. *plinthe*, Fr.] In architecture, is that square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar; Vitruvius calls the upper part or abacus of the Tuscan pillar, a *plinth*, because it resembles a square tile: moreover, the same denomination is sometimes given to a thick wall, wherein there are two or three bricks advanced in form of a plat-band. *Harris.*

These edifices between every ninth or tenth row of *plinths* have a layer of straw, and sometimes the smaller branches of palms. *Bryant, Analys. Anc. Myth.* iii. 46.

To PLOD. *v. n.* [*ploeghen*, Dutch. Skinner.]

1. To toil; to moil; to drudge; to travel.

A *plodding* diligence brings us sooner to our journey's end, than a fluttering way of advancing by starts. *L'Estrange.*

He knows better than any man, what is not to be written; and never hazards himself so far as to fall, but *plods* on deliberately, and, as a grave man ought, puts his staff before him. *Dryden, St. of Innocence.*

The unletter'd christian, who believes in gross,
Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a loss. *Dryden.*

Some stupid, *plodding*, money-loving wight,
Who wins their hearts by knowing black from white. *Young.*

2. To travel laboriously.

Rogues, *plod* away o'the hoof, seek shelter, pack.
Shakspeare.

If one of mean affairs
May *plod* it in a week, why may not I
Glide thither in a day. *Shakspeare.*

Hast thou not held my stirrup?
Bare-headed, *plodded* by my foot-cloth mule,
And thought thee happy when I shook my head? *Shakspeare.*

Ambitious love hath so in me offended,
That barefoot *plod* I the cold ground upon,
With sainted vow my faults to have amended. *Shakspeare.*

3. To study closely and dully.

He *plods* to turn his am'rous suit
T' a plea in law, and prosecute. *Hudibras.*

She reason'd without plodding long,
Nor ever gave her judgement wrong. *Swift, Miscell.*

PLO'DDER. *n. s.* [from *plod.*] A dull, heavy laborious man.

Study is like the heaven's glorious sun,
That will not be deep search'd with saucy looks;
What have continual *plodders* ever won,
Save base authority from other's books? *Shakspeare.*

PLO'DDING.* *n. s.* [from *To plod.*] The act of studying closely and dully.

Universal *plodding* prisons up
The nimble spirits in the arteries;
As motion and long-during action tires
The sinewy vigour of the traveller. *Shakspeare.*

We can print here old John Buridane's *ploddings* upon the ethicks; but matters that entrench nearer upon true divinity, must be more strictly overseen. *Dr. Prideaux to Abp. Usher, Lett.* p. 399.

PLOT.† *n. s.* [In the first and second senses from *plat.* See PLAT.]

1. A small extent of ground.

It was a chosen *plot* of fertile land,
Amongst wide waves set like a little nest,
As if it had by nature's cunning hand
Been choicely picked out from all the rest. *Spenser.*

Plant ye with alders or willowes a *plot*,
Where yearly as needeth mo poles may be got. *Tusser.*

This liketh moory *plots*, delights in sedgy bowers. *Drayton.*

Many unfrequented *plots* there are,
Fitted by kind for rape and villainy. *Shakspeare.*

Were there but this single *plot* to lose,
This mould of Marcius, they to dust should grind it,
And throw it against the wind. *Shakspeare.*

When we mean to build,
We first survey the *plot*, then draw the model,
And when we see the figure of the house,
Then we must rate the cost of the erection. *Shakspeare.*

Weeds grow not in the wild, uncultivated waste, but in garden *plots*, under the negligent hand of a gardener. *Locke.*

2. A plantation laid out.

Some goddess inhabiteth this region, who is the soul of this soil; for neither is any less than a goddess, worthy to be shrined in such a heap of pleasures, nor any less than a goddess could have made it so perfect a *plot*. *Sidney.*

3. A form; a scheme; a plan. [*plat*, Teut. exemplar.]

The law of England never was properly applied unto the Irish nation, as by a purposed *plot* of government, but as they could insinuate and steal themselves under the same by their humble carriage. *Spenser on Ireland.*

4. [Imagined by Skinner to be derived from *platform*, but evidently contracted from *complot*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — *Plot* is *plighted* as, a *plighted* agreement; any agreement, to the performance of which the parties have *plighted* their faith to each other. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 129.] A conspiracy; a secret design formed against another.

I have o'erheard a *plot* of death upon him. *Shakspeare.*

Easy seems the thing to every one,
That nought could cross their *plot*, or them suppress. *Daniel.*

O think what anxious moments pass between,
The birth of *plots*, and their last fatal periods!
O 'tis a dreadful interval of time,
Made up of horrour all, and big with death. *Addison.*

5. An intrigue; an affair complicated, involved, and embarrassed; the story of a play, comprising an artful involution of affairs, unravelled at last by some unexpected means.

Nothing must be sung between the acts,
But what some way conduces to the *plot*. *Roscommon.*

Our author
Produc'd his play, and begg'd the night's advice,
Made him observe the subject and the *plot*,
The manners, passions, unities, what not? *Pope.*

If the *plot* or intrigue must be natural, and such as springs from the subject, then the winding up of the *plot* must be a probable consequence of all that went before. *Pope.*

They deny the *plot* to be tragical, because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical. *Gay.*

6. Stratagem; secret combination to any ill end.

Wise to frustrate all our *plots* and wiles.

7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought.

Who says he was not
A man of much *plot*,
May repent that false accusation:
Having plotted and penn'd
Six plays to attend
The farce of his negociation. *Denham.*

To PLOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To form schemes of mischief against another, commonly against those in authority.

The subtle traitor
This day had *plotted* in the council house
To murther me. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

The wicked *plotteth* against the just. *Psalm* xxxvii. 12.

He who envies now thy state,
Who now is *plotting* how he may seduce
Thee from obedience. *Milton, P. L.*

The wolf that round th' inclosure prowl'd
To leap the fence, now *plots* not on the fold. *Dryden.*

2. To contrive; to scheme.

The count tells the marquis of a flying noise, that the prince did *plot* to be secretly gone; to which the marquis answered, that though love had made his highness steal out of his own country, yet fear would never make him run out of Spain. *Wotton.*

To PLOT. *v. a.*

1. To plan; to contrive.

With shame and sorrow fill'd:
Shame for his folly; sorrow out of time
For *plotting* an unprofitable crime. *Dryden.*

2. To describe according to ichnography.

This treatise *plotteth* down Cornwall as it now standeth, for the particulars. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

PLO'TTER. *n. s.* [from *plot.*]

1. Conspirator.

Colonel, we shall try who's the greater *plotter* of us two; I against the state, or you against the petticoat. *Dryden.*

2. Contriver.

An irreligious moor,
Chief architect and *plotter* of these woes. *Shakspeare.*

PLO'VER. *n. s.* [*pluvier*, Fr. *pluvialis*, Lat.] A lapwing. A bird.

Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheasant, and *plover*. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Scarce
The bittern knows his time: or from the shore,
The *plovers* when to scatter o'er the heath,
And sing. *Thomson, Spring.*

PLOUGH.† *n. s.* [ploᵹe, ploᵹ, plou, Sax. *plog*, Su. Goth. and Dan. *ploegh*, Teut. *pleugh*, Yorkshire dialect; *pleuch*, Scottish. Some derive this term, Dr. Jamieson says, from the Syr. *pelak*, aravit. Mr. H. Tooke pretends that it is the past participle of the Saxon pleᵹan, incumbere.]

1. The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed.

Till th' outlaw'd Cyclops land we fetcht; a race
Of proud-liv'd loiterers, that never sow,
Nor put a plant in earth, nor use a *plow*. *Chapman.*

Look how the purple flower, which the *plow*
Hath shorn in sunder, languishing, doth die. *Peacham.*

Some *ploughs* differ in the length and shape of their beams; some in the share, others in the coulter and handles. *Mortimer.*

In ancient times, the sacred *plough* employ'd
The kings and awful fathers. *Thomson.*

2. Tillage; culture of land.

3. A kind of plane. *Ainsworth.*

To PLOUGH. *v. n.* To practise aration; to turn up the ground in order to sow seed.

Rebellion, insolence, sedition
We ourselves have *plough'd* for, sow'd, and scatter'd,
By mingling them with us. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Doth the ploughman *plough* all day to sow? *Is.* xxviii. 24.

To PLOUGH. *v. a.*

1. To turn up with the plough.

Let the Volcians
Plough Rome and harrow Italy. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Should any slave, so lewd, belong to you;
No doubt you'd send the rogue, in fetters bound,
To work in Bridewell, or to *plough* your ground. *Dryden.*

A man may *plough*, in stiff grounds the first time fallow'd, an acre a day. *Mortimer.*

You find it *ploughed* into ridges and furrows. *Mortimer.*

2. To bring to view by the plough: with *up.*

Another of a dusky colour, near black; there are of these frequently *ploughed up* in the fields of Weldon. *Woodward.*

3. To furrow; to divide.

When the prince her funeral rites had paid,
He *plough'd* the Tyrrhene seas with sails display'd. *Addison.*

With speed we *plough* the watery way,
My power shall guard thee. *Pope, Odyssey.*

4. To tear; to furrow.

Let
Patient Octavia *plough* thy visage up
With her prepared nails. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

PLOUGH-ALMS.✻ *n. s.* [plou-almes, Sax.] Anciently every ploughland paid a penny to the church, called *plough-alms.* *Cowel.*

PLO'UGHBOY. *n. s.* [*plough* and boy.] A boy that follows the plough; a coarse ignorant boy.

A *ploughboy* that has never seen any thing but thatched houses and his parish church, imagines that thatch belongs to the very nature of a house. *Watts, Logick.*

PLOU'GHER.† *n. s.* [from *plough.*] One who ploughs or cultivates ground.

When the country shall be replenished with corn, as it will, if well followed; for the country people themselves are great *ploughers* and small spenders of corn: then there should be good store of magazines erected. *Spenser.*

The *ploughers* ploughed upon my back, they made long their furrows. *Ps.* cxxix. 3.

PLOU'GHING.✻ *n. s.* [from *plough.*] Operation by the plough.

They only give the land one *ploughing*, and sow white oats, and harrow them as they do black. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Feasts — celebrated by servants alone, when their *plowing* was over. *Sheridan, Tr. of Persius,* p. 67.

PLOUGHLA'ND.† *n. s.* [*plough* and *land.*]

1. A carucate. See CARUCATE.

In this book are entered the names of the manors or inhabited townships, the number of *ploughlands* that each contains, and the number of the inhabitants. *Hale.*

For the compiling this great roll of the kingdom, six shillings was raised upon every *plowland.* *Temple, Intr. Hist. of Eng.* p. 257.

2. A farm for corn.

Who hath a *ploughland* casts all his seed corn there,
And yet allows his ground more corn should bear. *Donne.*

PLOU'GHMAN. *n. s.* [*plough* and *man.*]

1. One that attends or uses the plough; a cultivator of corn.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws,
And merry larks are *ploughmen's* clocks,
The cuckow then on every tree. *Shakspeare.*

God provides the good things of the world, to serve the needs of nature by the labours of the *ploughman.* *Bp. Taylor.*

The careful *plowman* doubting stands. *Milton, P. L.*

Your reign no less assures the *ploughman's* peace,
Than the warm sun advances his increase. *Waller.*

The merchant gains by peace, and the soldier by war, the shepherd by wet seasons, and the *ploughmen* by dry. *Temple.*

Who can cease to admire
The *ploughman* consul in his coarse attire. *Dryden.*

One
My *ploughman's* is, t'other my shepherd's son. *Dryden.*

2. A gross ignorant rustick.

Her hand! to whose soft seizure
The cignet's down is harsh, and, spite of sense,
Hard as the palm of *ploughman.* *Shakspeare.*

3. A strong laborious man.

A weak stomach will turn rye bread into vinegar, and a *ploughman* will digest it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PLOUGHMO'NDAY. *n. s.* The monday after twelfth-day.

Ploughmonday next after that the twelfthtide is past,
Bids out with the plough, the worst husband is last. *Tusser.*

PLOU'GHSHARE. *n. s.* [*plough* and *share.*] The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.

As the earth was turned up, the *ploughshare* lighted upon a great stone; we pulled that up, and so found some pretty things. *Sidney.*

The pretty innocent walks blindfold among burning *ploughshares* without being scorched. *Addison, Spect.*

To PLUCK. *v. a.* [pluccian, Sax. *plucken*, Teut.]

1. To pull with nimbleness or force; to snatch; to pull; to draw; to force on or off; to force up or down; to act upon with violence. It is very generally and licentiously used, particularly by Shakspeare. It has often some particle after it, as *down, off, on; away; up, into.*

It seemed better unto that noble king to plant a peaceable government among them, than by violent means to *pluck* them under. *Spenser on Ireland.*

You were crown'd before,
And that high royalty was ne'er *pluck'd off.* *Shakspeare.*

Pluck down my officers, break my decrees,
For now a time is come to mock at form. *Shakspeare.*

Can'st thou not
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

When yet he was but tender bodied, when youth with comeliness *plucked* all gaze his way. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

I gave my love a ring;
He would not *pluck* it from his finger, for the wealth
That the world masters. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

If you do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,
You *pluck* a thousand dangers *on* your head. *Shakspeare.*

Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fathom line could never touch the ground,
And *pluck up* drowned honour by the locks. *Shakspeare.*

I will *pluck* them *up* by the roots out of my land. 2 *Chron.* vii. 20.

Pluck away his crop with his feathers. *Lev.* i. 16.

A time to plant, and a time to *pluck up* that which is planted. *Eccles.* iii. 2.

They *pluck off* their skin from off them. *Mic* iii. 2.

Dispatch 'em quick, but first *pluck out* their tongues,
Lest with their dying breath they sow sedition. *Addison.*

Beneath this shade the weary peasant lies,
Plucks the broad leaf, and bids the breezes rise. *Gay.*

From the back
Of herds and flocks, a thousand tugging bills
Pluck hair and wool. *Thomson, Spring.*

2. To strip off feathers.

Since I *pluckt* geese, I knew not what it was to be beaten. *Shakspeare.*

I come to thee from plume-*pluck'd* Richard. *Shakspeare.*

3. *To pluck up* a heart or spirit. A proverbial expression for taking up or resuming of courage.

He willed them to *pluck up* their hearts, and make all things ready for a new assault, wherein he expected they should with courageous resolution recompense their late cowardice. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

PLUCK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A pull; a draw; a single act of plucking.

Birds kept coming and going all day; but so few at a time, that the man did not think them worth a *pluck*. *L'Estrange.*

Were the ends of the bones dry, they could not, without great difficulty, obey the *plucks* and attractions of the motory muscles. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. [*Plughk*, Erse. I know not whether derived from the English, rather than the English from the Erse.] The heart, liver, and lights, of an animal.

PLU'CKER. *n. s.* [from *pluck*.] One that plucks.

Thou setter up and *plucker* down of kings! *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.* P. III.

Pull it as soon as you see the seed begin to grow brown, at which time let the *pluckers* tie it up in handfuls. *Mortimer.*

PLUG. *n. s.* [*plugg*, Swedish; *plugghe*, Teut.] A stopple; any thing driven hard into another body, to stop a hole.

Shutting the valves with the *plug*, draw down the sucker to the bottom. *Boyle.*

The fighting with a man's own shadow, consists in the brandishing of two sticks grasped in each hand, and loaded with *plugs* of lead at either end: this opens the chest. *Addison.*

In bottling wine, fill your mouth full of corks, together with a large *plug* of tobacco. *Swift, Dir. to the Butler.*

To PLUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop with a plug.

A tent *plugging* up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part disposed to receive it. *Sharp, Surgery.*

PLUM.† *n. s.* [plum, plumtreow, Sax. *blumme*, Danish.] A custom has prevailed of writing *plumb*, but improperly.

1. A fruit, with a stone.

The flower consists of five leaves, which are placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a rose, from whose flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes an oval or globular fruit, having a soft fleshy pulp, surrounding an hard oblong stone, for the most part pointed; to which should be added, the footstalks are long and slender, and have but a single fruit upon each: the species are; 1. The jeanhâtive, or white primordian. 2. The early black damask, commonly called the Morocco *plum*. 3. The little black damask *plum*. 4. The great damask violet of Tours. 5. The Orleans *plum*. 6. The Fotheringham *plum*. 7. The Perdrigon *plum*. 8. The violet Perdrigon *plum*. 9. The white Perdrigon *plum*. 10. The red imperial *plum*, sometimes called the red bonum magnum. 11. The white imperial bonum magnum; white Holland or Mogul *plum*. 12. The Cheston *plum*. 13. The apricot *plum*. 14. The maitre claude. 15. La roche-courbon, or diaper rouge; the red diaper *plum*. 16. Queen Claudia. 17. Myrobalan *plum*. 18. The green gage *plum*. 19. The cloth of gold *plum*. 20. St. Catharine *plum*. 21. The royal *plum*. 22. La mirabelle. 23. The Brignole *plum*. 24. The empress. 25. The monsieur *plum*: this is sometimes called the Wentworth *plum*, both resembling the bonum magnum. 26. The cherry *plum*. 27. The white pear *plum*. 28. The muscle *plum*. 29. The St. Julian *plum*. 30. The black bullace-tree *plum*. 31. The white bullace-tree *plum*. 32. The black thorn or sloe-tree *plum*. *Miller.*

Philosophers in vain enquired, whether the summum bonum consisted in riches, bodily delights, virtue, or contemplation: they might as reasonably have disputed, whether the best relish were in apples, *plums*, or nuts. *Locke.*

2. Raisin; grape dried in the sun.

I will dance, and eat *plums* at your wedding. *Shakspeare.*

3. [In the cant of the city.] The sum of one hundred thousand pounds.

By the present edict, many a man in France will swell into a *plum*, who fell several thousand pounds short of it the day before. *Addison.*

The miser must make up his *plum*,
And dares not touch the hoarded sum. *Prior.*

By fair dealing John had acquired some *plums*, which he might have kept, had it not been for his law-suit. *Arbuthnot.*

Ask you
Why she and Sappho raise that monstrous sum?
Alas! they fear a man will cost a *plum*. *Pope.*

4. The person possessing the plum, described in the preceding sense.

If any *plum* in the city will lay me an hundred and fifty thousand pounds to twenty shillings, which is an even bet, that I am not this fortunate man, I will take the wager. *Tatler*, No. 124.

5. A kind of play, called How many *plums* for a penny. *Ainsworth.*

PLUM.* *adj.* The old word for *plump*. See also *To* PLIM, and PLUMP.

The Italians proportion it [beauty,] big and *plum*; the Spaniards, spynie and lanke; and amongst us, one would have her white, another brown. *Florio, Tr. of Montaigne*, (1613,) p. 269.

PLU'MAGE. *n. s.* [*plumage*, Fr.] Feathers; suit of feathers.

The *plumage* of birds exceeds the pilosity of beasts. *Bacon.*

Say, will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smit with her varying *plumage*, spare the dove. *Pope.*

PLUMB.† *n. s.* [*plomb*, Fr. *plumbum*, Lat.] A plummet; a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

Your *plumbs* fitted to your cork; your cork to the condition of the river, that is, the swiftness or slowness of it. *Cotton, Complete Angler*, ch. xi.

If the *plumb* line hang just upon the perpendicular, when the level is set flat down upon the work, the work is level. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

PLUMB.† *adv.* [from the noun. *A piombo*, Ital.]

1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

He meets
A vast vacuity, all unawares
Fluttering his pennons vain, *plumb* down he falls. *Milton, P. L.*

They do not fall *plumb* down, but decline a little from the perpendicular. *Bentley, Serm.* 2.

If all these atoms should descend *plumb* down with equal velocity, being all perfectly solid and imporous, and the vacuum not resisting their motion, they would never the one overtake the other. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. It is used for any sudden descent, a *plumb* or perpendicular being the short passage of a falling body. It is sometimes pronounced ignorantly *plump*.

Is it not a sad thing to fall thus *plumb* into the grave? well one minute, and dead the next. *Collier.*

To PLUMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sound; to search by a line with a weight at its end.

The most experienced seamen *plumbed* the depth of the channel, *Swift.*

2. To regulate any work by the plummet.

PLU'MBEAN.* } *adj.* [*plumbeus*, Lat. The latter of
PLU'MBEOUS. } our words is in Cockeram's old vocabulary.] Consisting of lead; resembling lead.

A *plumbean* flexible rule. *Ellis, Knowl. of Divine Things*, p. 411.

PLUMBER. *n. s.* [*plombier*, Fr.] One who works upon lead, commonly written and pronounced *plummer*.

PLU'MBERY.† *n. s.* [from *plumber*.] Works of lead; the manufactures of a plumber. Commonly spelt

The rest are damned to the *plumbery*. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* v. 1.

PLU'MCAKE.† *n. s.* [*plumb* and *cake*.] Cake made with raisins.

He cramm'd them till their guts did ake
With caudle, custard and *plumcake*. *Hudibras.*

PLUME. *n. s.* [*plume*, Fr. *pluma*, Lat.]

1. Feather of birds.

Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,
And, like a peacock, sweep along his tail;
We'll pull his *plumes*, and take away his train. *Shakspeare.*
Wings he wore of many a colour'd *plume*. *Milton, P. L.*
They appear made up of little bladders, like those in the *plume* or stalk of a quill. *Grew, Mus*

2. Feather worn as an ornament; Chapman uses it for a crest at large.

Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts,
Your enemies with nodding of their *plumes*
Fan you into despair. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
With this againe, he rusht upon his guest,
And caught him by the horse-haire *plume*, that dangled on his crest. *Chapman*
Eastern travellers know that ostridges feathers are common, and the ordinary *plume* of Janizaries *Brown*
The fearful infant
Daunted to see a face with steel o'erspread,
And his high *plume* that nodded o'er his head. *Dryden.*

3. Pride; towering mien.

Great duke of Lancaster, I come to thee
From *plume*-pluckt Richard, who with willing soul
Adopts thee heir. *Shakspeare, Rich II*

4. Token of honour; prize of contest.

Ambitious to win from me some *plume* *Milton, P. L*

5. *Plume* is a term used by botanists for that part of the seed of a plant, which in its growth becomes the trunk: it is inclosed in two small cavities, formed in the lobes for its reception, and is divided at its loose end into divers pieces, all closely bound together like a bunch of feathers, whence it has this name. *Quincy.*

To PLUME.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pick and adjust feathers.

Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retir'd solitude,
Where, with her best nurse, Contemplation,
She *plumes* her feathers, and lets grow her wings. *Milton, Comus.*
Swans must be kept in some enclosed pond, where they may have room to come ashore and *plume* themselves *Mortimer.*

2. [*Plumer*, Fr.] To strip of feathers.

Not with more ease the falcon from above
Trusses in middle air the trembling dove,
Then *plumes* the prey, in her strong pounces bound;
The feathers, foul with blood, come tumbling to the ground. *Dryden, Æn.*
Such animals, as feed upon flesh, devour some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with, because they will not take the pains fully to *plume* them. *Ray.*

3. To strip; to pill.

They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to *plume* the nobility and people to feather himself. *Bacon.*

4. To feather.

This bird was hatched in the council of Lateran, anno 1215; fully *plumed* in the council of Trent. *Bp. Hall, The Old Religion*, § 1.

5. To place as a plume.

His stature reach'd the sky, and on his crest
Sat horror *plum'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

6. To adorn with plumes.

Farewell the *plumed* troops, and the big war,
That make ambition virtue. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

7. To make proud: as he *plumes* himself.

PLUMEA'LLUM. *n. s.* [*alumen plumosum*, Lat.] A kind of asbestus.

Plumeallum, formed into the likeness of a wick, will administer to the flame, and yet not consume. *Wilkins.*

PLU'MELESS.* *adj.* [*plume* and *less*.] Without feathers.

Each [bat] wondering upward springs,
Borne on unknown, transparent, *plumeless* wings. *Eusden, Ov. Metam.* 4.

PLUMI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*pluma* and *gero*, Lat.] Having feathers; feathered. *Dict.*

PLU'MIPEDE. *n. s.* [*pluma* and *pes*, Lat.] A fowl that has feathers on the foot. *Dict.*

PLU'MMET.† *n. s.* [*plomet*, old French; *plumbata*, Latin.]

1. A weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned.

Deeper than did ever *plummet* sound,
I'll drown my book *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
Fly, envious Time! —
Call on the lazy leaden-stepping hours,
Whose speed is but the heavy *plummet's* pace. *Milton, Ode.*

2. Any weight.

God sees the body of flesh which you bear about you, and the *plummets* which it hangs upon your soul, and therefore, when you cannot rise high enough to him, he comes down to you. *Duppa, Rules for Devotion.*
The heaviness of these bodies, being always in the ascending side of the wheel, must be counterpoised by a *plummet* fastened about the pulley on the axis: this *plummet* will descend according as the sand doth make the several parts of the wheel lighter or heavier. *Wilkins.*

PLUMO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *plumous*.] The state of having feathers.

PLU'MOUS. *adj.* [*plumeux*, Fr. *plumosus*, Lat.] Feathery; resembling feathers.

This has a like *plumous* body in the middle, but finer. *Woodward on Fossils.*

PLUMP.† *adj.* [Of this word the etymology is not known. Skinner derives it from *pomelé*, Fr. full like a ripe apple; it might be more easily deduced from *plum*, which yet seems very harsh. Junius omits it. Dr. Johnson.— Some derive it from the Gr. πλέος, Lat. *plenus*, full. Serenius, from the Su. Goth. and Germ. *plump*, crassus, agrestis, *heavy, coarse;* which Wachter deduces from the Lat. *plumbeus*, leaden; and which therefore will not suit our *plump*. Dr. Johnson derives the old substantive *plump*, a cluster, from the adjective before us. Perhaps the adjective, however, is from the substantive; and the substantive a corruption of *klompe*, or *klump*, Teut. and Germ. globus terræ, massa, a *clump*, whence *klompigh*, solidus, et globosus, *solid*, and *round*. The corruption of *c*, or *k* into *p* is no violent one. Of the adjective Dr. Johnson's earliest example is from L'Estrange: but it was in use certainly before L'Estrange gave it. Cotgrave more than once uses it in translating French words which denote full, fat, fleshy, swollen, or round.] Somewhat fat; not lean; sleek; full, and smooth. Dr. Johnson has applied it only to

the animal world: but it is not confined to that application; as the following example shews.

The ploughman now
Securely goes after the lazy plough;
Sows his *plump* seed, and from earth's pregnant womb
Expects the wish'd fruits, when the season's come.
Fanshaw, Pastor Fido, A. 4. S. 6.

The heifer, that valued itself upon a smooth coat and a *plump* habit of body, was taken up for a sacrifice; but the ox, that was despised for his raw bones, went on with his work still. *L'Estrange.*

Plump gentleman,
Get out as fast as e'er you can:
Or cease to push, or to exclaim.
You make the very croud you blame. *Prior.*

The famish'd cow
Grows *plump* and round, and full of mettle. *Swift.*

Plump.† *n. s.* A knot; a tuft; a cluster; a number joined in one mass. I believe it is now corrupted to *clump*. Dr. Johnson. — Perhaps itself is merely a corruption of *clump*. See what I have said in the etymology of the adjective.

England, Scotland, Ireland lie all in a *plump* together, not accessible but by sea. *Bacon.*

Warwick having espied certain *plumps* of Scottish horsemen ranging the field, returned towards the arriere to prevent danger. *Hayward.*

We rested under a *plump* of trees. *Sandys.*

Spread upon a lake, with upward eye
A *plump* of fowl behold their foe on high;
They close their trembling troop, and all attend
On whom the sowsing eagle will descend. *Dryden.*

To **Plump.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To fatten; to swell; to make large.

The particles of air expanding themselves, *plump* out the sides of the bladder, and keep them turgid. *Boyle.*

I'm as lean as carrion; but a wedding at our house will *plump* me up with good chear. *L'Estrange.*

Let them lie for the dew and rain to *plump* them. *Mortimer.*

To **Plump.**† *v. n.*

1. To fall like a stone into the water. A word formed from the sound, or rather corrupted from *plumb*. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the Teut. *plompen*, mergere, vel mergi cum impetu. Kilian.

2. [From the adjective.] To be swollen. *Ainsworth.*

Plump.† *adv.* [Probably corrupted from *plumb*, or perhaps formed from the sound of a stone falling on the water. Dr. Johnson. — From the Teut. *plompen*. See the neuter verb.] With a sudden fall.

I would fain now see 'em roll'd
Down a hill, or from a bridge
Head-long cast, to break their ridge;
Or to some river take 'em
Plump, and see if that would wake 'em. *B. Jonson.*

The art of swimming he that will attain to,
Must fall *plump*, and duck himself at first.
Beaum. and Fl. Wit at Sev. Weapons.

Plu'mper. *n. s.* [from *plump*.] Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.

She dext'rously her *plumpers* draws,
That serve to fill her hollow jaws. *Swift, Miscell.*

Plu'mply.* *adv.* [from *plump*.] Roundly; fully.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

Plu'mpness. *n. s.* [from *plump*.] Fulness; disposition towards fulness.

These convex glasses supply the defect of *plumpness* in the eye, and by encreasing the refraction make the rays converge sooner, so as to convene at the bottom of the eye.
Newton, Opt.

Plumpor'ridge. *n. s.* [*plum* and *porridge*.] Porridge with plums.

A rigid dissenter, who dined at his house on Christmas-day, eat very plentifully of his *plumporridge*. *Addison.*

Plumpu'dding.† *n. s.* [*plum* and *pudding*.] Pudding made with plums.

No man of the most rigid virtue gives offence by any excesses in *plumpudding!* *Tatler*, No. 255.

Plu'mpy. *adj.* Plump; fat. A ludicrous word.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakspeare.*

Plu'my. *adj.* [from *plume*.] Feathered; covered with feathers.

A fiery globe
Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their *plumy* vans receiv'd him soft
From his uneasy station, and upbore
As on a floating couch through the blithe air. *Milton, P. R.*

Appear'd his *plumy* crest, besmear'd with blood. *Addison.*

Sometimes they are like a quill, with the *plumy* part only upon one side. *Grew, Cosmol.*

To **PLU'NDER.**† *v. a.* [*plundern*, German; *plonderen*, Teut. Fuller considers our word as introduced into the language about 1642.]

1. To pillage; to rob in an hostile way.

Nebuchadnezzar *plunders* the temple of God, and we find the fatal doom that afterwards befel him. *South, Serm.*

2. To take by pillage.

Being driven away, and his books *plundered*, one of his neighbours bought them in his behalf, and preserved them for him till the end of the war. *Fell.*

Ships the fruits of their exaction brought,
Which made in peace a treasure richer far,
Than what is *plunder'd* in the rage of war. *Dryden.*

3. To rob as a thief.

Their country's wealth our mightier misers drain,
Or cross, to *plunder* provinces, the main. *Pope.*

Plu'nder. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Pillage; spoils gotten in war.

Let loose the murmuring army on their masters,
To pay themselves with *plunder*. *Otway.*

Plu'nderer. *n. s.* [from *plunder*.]

1. Hostile pillager; spoiler.

2. A thief; a robber.

It was a famous saying of William Rufus, whosoever spares perjured men, robbers, *plunderers*, and traitors, deprives all good men of their peace and quietness. *Addison.*

We cannot future violence o'ercome,
Nor give the miserable province ease,
Since what one *plund'rer* left, the next will seize. *Dryden.*

To **PLUNGE.**† *v. a.* [*plonger*, Fr. *plunsa*, Swedish; *plwngcio*, Welsh, to plunge in water.]

1. To put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed liquid.

Plunge us in the flames. *Milton, P. L.*

Headlong from hence to *plunge* herself she springs,
But shoots along supported on her wings. *Dryden.*

2. To put into any state suddenly.

I mean to *plunge* the boy in pleasing sleep,
And ravish'd in Idalian bowers to keep. *Dryden.*

3. To hurry into any distress.

O conscience! into what abyss of fears
And horrours hast thou driven me? out of which
I find no way; from deep to deeper *plung'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

Without a prudent determination in matters before us, we shall be *plunged* into perpetual errors. *Watts.*

4. To force in suddenly. This word, to what action soever it be applied, commonly expresses either violence and suddenness in the agent, or distress in the patient.

At this advanc'd, and sudden as the word,
In proud Plexippus' bosom *plung'd* the sword. *Dryden.*

Let them not be too hasty to *plunge* their enquiries at once into the depths of knowledge. *Watts.*

To PLUNGE.

1. To sink suddenly into water; to dive.

Accoutred as I was, I *plunged* in. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

His courser *plung'd*,
And threw him off; the waves whelm'd over him,
And helpless in his heavy arms he drown'd. *Dryden.*

When thou, thy ship o'erwhelm'd with waves, shalt be
Forc'd to *plunge* naked in the raging sea. *Dryden.*

When tortoises have been a long time upon the waters, their backs being dried in the sun, they are easily taken; by reason they cannot *plunge* into the water nimbly enough. *Ray.*

2. To fall or rush into any hazard or distress.

He could find no other way to conceal his adultery, but to *plunge* into the guilt of a murther. *Tillotson.*

Bid me for honour *plunge* into a war,
Then shalt thou see that Marcus is not slow. *Addison.*

Impotent of mind and uncontroul'd,
He *plung'd* into the gulph which heav'n foretold. *Pope.*

3. To fly into violent and irregular motions. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

Neither fares it otherwise than with some wild colt, which, at the first taking up, flings and *plunges*, and will stand no ground. *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts,* § 86.

PLUNGE. *n. s.*

1. Act of putting or sinking under water.

2. Difficulty; strait; distress.

She was weary of life, since she was brought to that *plunge*, to conceal her husband's murder, or accuse her son. *Sidney.*

People, when put to a *plunge*, cry out to heaven for help, without helping themselves. *L'Estrange.*

Wilt thou behold me sinking in my woes?
And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm,
To raise me from amidst this *plunge* of sorrows? *Addison.*

He must be a good man; a quality which Cicero and Quintilian are much at a *plunge* in asserting to the Greek and Roman orators. *Baker on Learning.*

PLU'NGEON. *n. s.* [*mergus*, Lat.] A sea bird. *Ainsworth.*

PLU'NGER.† *n. s.* [from *plunge*.] One that plunges, a diver. *Sherwood.*

PLU'NGY.* *adj.* [from *plunge*.] Wet. Not in use.

The starres shinen more agreably, when the winde Notus letteth his *plungy* blasts. *Chaucer, Boeth.* B. 3. metr. 1.

PLU'NKET. *n. s.* A kind of blue colour. *Ainsworth.*

PLU'RAL. *adj.* [*pluralis*, Lat.]

1. Implying more than one.

Thou hast no faith left now, unless thou'dst two;
Better have none
Than *plural* faith, which is too much by one. *Shakspeare.*

2. [In grammar.]

The Greek and Hebrew have two variations, one to signify the number two, and another to signify a number of more than two; under one variation the noun is said to be of the dual number, and under the other of the *plural*. *Clarke.*

PLU'RALIST. *n. s.* [*pluraliste*, Fr. from *plural*.] One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one with cure of souls.

If the *pluralists* would do their best to suppress curates, their number might be so retrenched, that they would not be in the least formidable. *Collier on Pride.*

PLURA'LITY.† *n. s.* [*pluralité*, Fr.]

1. The state of being or having a greater number.

It is not *plurality* of parts without majority of parts, that maketh the total greater; yet it seemeth to the eye a shorter distance of way, if it be all dead and continued, than if it have trees, whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon.*

2. A number more than one.

Those hereticks had introduced a *plurality* of gods, and so made the profession of the unity part of the symbolum, that should discriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond.*

Sometimes it admitteth of distinction and *plurality*; sometimes it reduceth all into conjunction and unity. *Pearson.*

They could forego *plurality* of wives, though this be the main impediment to the conversion of the East. [illegible]

'Tis [illegible] ble to conceive how any language can [illegible] variation of [illegible] noun, where the nature of its signi[illegible] such as to a[illegible] of *plurality*. *Clarke, Lat. Gram.*

3. More cures of souls than one.

Plurality of benefices, held by one presbyter, is [illegible] to the first institution or endowment of parishes. [illegible] *Dean Stanhope and H. Wharton, Def. of Plur.* (1692,) p. 58.

4. The greater number; the majority.

Take the *plurality* of the world, and they are neither [illegible] nor good. *L'Estrange.*

PLU'RALLY. *adv.* [from *plural*.] [illegible] more than one.

PLU'RISY.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *plus, pluris*, more. Warburton.] Superabundance.

Goodness, growing to a *plurisy*,
Dies in his own too-much. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

A *plurisy* of blood you may let out. *Massinger, The Picture.*

PLUSH. *n. s.* [*peluche*, Fr.] A kind of villous or shaggy cloth; shag; a kind of woollen velvet.

The bottom of it was set against a lining of *plush*, and the sound was quite deaded, and but mere breath. *Bacon.*

The colour of *plush* or velvet will appear varied, if you stroak part of it one way, and part of it another. *Boyle.*

I love to wear cloths that are flush,
Not prefacing old rags with *plush*.

PLU'SHER. *n. s.* [*galea lævis*.] A sea fish.

The pilchard is devoured by a bigger kind of fish called a *plusher*, somewhat like the dog-fish, who leapeth above water, and therethrough bewrayeth them to the balker. *Carew.*

PLU'VIAL. } *adj.* [from *pluvia*, Latin.] Rainy; re-
PLU'VIOUS. } lating to rain.

The fungous parcels about the wicks of candles only signifieth a moist and *pluvious* air about them. *Brown.*

PLU'VIAL. *n. s.* [*pluvial*, old Fr.] A priest's cope. *Ainsworth.*

To PLY.† *v. a.* [*plien*, to work at any thing, old Dutch. Junius and Skinner. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Saxon verb pleʒʒan, as Serenius long since observed, and after him Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. To work on any thing closely and importunately.

The savage raves, impatient of the wound,
The wound's great author close at hand provokes
His rage, and *plies* him with redoubled strokes. *Dryden.*

The hero from afar
Plies him with darts and stones, and distant war. *Dryden.*

2. To employ with diligence; to keep busy; to set on work.

Her gentle wit she *plies*
To teach them truth. *Spenser.*

He resumed his pen too, and *ply'd* it as hard. *Fell.*

They then legs *ply'd*, not staying
Until they reach'd the fatal champain. *Hudibras.*

He who exerts all the faculties of his soul, and *plies* all means and opportunities in the search of truth, may rest upon the judgement of his conscience so informed, as a warrantable rule. *South, Serm.*

The weary Trojans *ply* their shatter'd oars
To nearest land. *Dryden, Virg.*

I have *plied* my needle these fifty years, and by my good will would never have it out of my hand. *Spectator.*

3. To practise diligently.

He sternly bad him other business *ply*. *Spenser.*

Keep house, and *ply* his book, welcome his friends,
Visit his countrymen, and banquet them. *Shakspeare.*

Then commune how they best may *ply*
Their growing work. *Milton, P. L.*

Their bloody task, unweary'd still, they *ply*. *Waller.*

4. To solicit importunately.

He *plies* her hard, and much rain wears the marble. *Shakspeare.*

He plies the duke at morning and at night,
And doth impeach the freedom of the state,
If they deny him justice. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Whosoever has any thing of David's piety will be perpetually *plying* the throne of grace with such like acknowledgments: as, blessed be that providence, which delivered me from such a lewd company. *South.*

5. To bend; to incline. The verb is very old in this sense. See also the neuter verb.

While I live, I will obeye,
And dynge on her courtesie,
If any mercy wolde hir *plie*. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.*

6. To fold. See *To* PLIGHT. Obsolete.

To PLY. † *v. n.*

1. To work, or offer service.

He was forced to *ply* in the streets as a porter for his livelihood. *Addison, Spec*

2. To go in haste.

Thither he *plies* undaunted. *Milton, P. L*

3. To busy one's self.

A bird new made, about the banks she *plies*,
Not far from shore, and short excursions tries. *Dryden*

4. [*Plier*, Fr.] To bend.

Tyrannes, whose hertes no pitee
May to no point of mercy *plie*. *Gower, Conf. Am B 7.*
It wolde rather brast atwo than *plie* *Chaucer, Clerk's Tale.*

The willow *plied* and gave way to the gust, and still recovered itself again, but the oak was stubborn, and chose rather to break than bend. *L'Estrange.*

PLY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Bent; turn; form; cast; bias.

The late learners cannot so well take the *ply*, except it be in some minds that have not suffered themselves to fix, but have kept themselves open and prepared to receive continual amendment. *Bacon, Essays.*

2. Plait; fold.

The rugæ or *plies* of the inward coat of the stomach detain the aliment in the stomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

PLY'ERS. *n. s.* See PLIERS.

PLY'ING.* *n. s.* [from *To ply.*]

1. Importunate solicitation.

There is a competition, a canvass, or *plying*, before we come to choose any thing. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 510

2. [In naval language.] Endeavour to make way against the direction of the wind.

PNEUMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [πνευματικὸς, from πνεῦμα, Gr.]
PNEUMA'TICK. }

1. Moved by wind: relative to wind.

I fell upon the making of *pneumatical* trials, whereof I gave an account in a book about the air. *Boyle*

That the air near the surface of the earth will expand itself, when the pressure of the incumbent atmosphere is taken off, may be seen in the experiments made by Boyle in his *pneumatick* engine. *Locke, Elem of Nat Phil*

The lemon uncorrupt with voyage long,
To vinous spirits added,
They with *pneumatick* engine ceaseless draw. *Philips*

2. Consisting of spirit or wind.

All solid bodies consist of parts *pneumatical* and tangible; the *pneumatical* substance being in some bodies the native spirit of the body, and in some plain air that is gotten in. *Bacon*

The race of all things here is, to extenuate and turn things to be more *pneumatical* and rare; and not to retrograde, from *pneumatical*, to that which is dense. *Bacon, Nat. Hist*

PNEUMA'TICKS. *n. s.* [*pneumatique*, Fr. πνεῦμα.]

1. A branch of mechanicks, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified or gravitates. *Harris.*

2. In the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men. *Dict.*

PNEUMATO'LOGY. † *n. s.* [πνευματολογία, Gr.] The doctrine of spiritual existence.

The branch which treats of the nature and operations of minds, has by some been called *pneumatology*. *Reid.*

PNEUMO'NICKS. * *n. s.* [πνεύμων, Gr. *pneumonique*, Fr.] Medicines for diseases of the lungs.

To POACH. † *v. a.* [*oeufs pochez*, Fr.]

1. To boil slightly.

The yolks of eggs are so well prepared for nourishment, that, so they be *poached* or rare boiled, they need no other preparation. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To begin without completing: from the practice of boiling eggs slightly. Not in use.

Of later times, they have rather *poached* and offered at a number of enterprizes, than maintained any constantly. *Bacon.*

3. [*Pocher*, Fr. to pierce.] To stab; to pierce.

The flowk, sole, and plaice, follow the tide up into the fresh rivers, where, at low water, the country people *poche* them with an instrument somewhat like a salmon spear. *Carew.*

4. [From *poche*, a pocket.] To plunder by stealth.

So shameless, so abandoned are their ways,
They *poach* Parnassus, and lay claim for praise. *Garth.*

To POACH. † *v. n.* [from *poche*, a bag, Fr.]

1. To steal game; to carry off game privately in a bag.

He hunts too much in the purlues; would he would leave off *poaching* *Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.*

In the schools
They *poach* for sense, and hunt for idle rules. *Oldham.*

2. To be damp; to be swampy. [from the third sense of the verb active; a state of moisture making grounds the more liable to be *pierced* by the tread of cattle. Mason. See also POACHY.]

Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in summer, and *poach* in winter. *Mortimer.*

POA'CHARD. *n. s.* [*boscas.*] A kind of water fowl.

POA'CHER. *n. s.* [from *poach.*] One who steals game.

You old *poachers* have such a way with you, that all at once the business is done. *Moore, Foundling.*

POA'CHINESS. *n. s.* [from *poachy.*] Marshiness; dampness.

The vallies, because of the *poachiness*, they keep for grass. *Mortimer.*

POA'CHY. † *adj.* [from *To poach.*] Damp; marshy. Mr. Pegge, in the late Supplement to Grose's Provincial Glossary, observes, that "ground made wet by much rain is said to be *pochy*, swampy."

What uplands you design for mowing, shut up the beginning of February; but marsh lands lay not up till April, except your marshes be very *poachy*. *Mortimer.*

POCK. † *n. s.* [poc, Sax. See POX.] A pustule raised by the smallpox.

PO'CKET. † *n. s.* [pocca, Saxon; *pochet*, Fr.]

1. The small bag inserted into clothes.

Here's a letter
Found in the *pocket* of the slain Rodcrigo. *Shakspeare.*

Whilst one hand exalts the blow,
And on the earth extends the foe;
T' other would take it wonderous ill,
If in your *pocket* he lay still. *Prior.*

As he was seldom without medals in his *pocket*, he would often shew us the same face on an old coin, that we saw in the statue. *Addison on Medals.*

2. A pocket is used in trade for a certain quantity; as, a *pocket* of hops. Dr. Johnson. — That is, because it is a *poke* or sack. *Poke* is the parent of *pocket*. See POKE.

To PO'CKET. *v. a.* [*pocheter*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To put in the pocket.

Blest paper-credit!
Gold, imp'd with this, can compass hardest things,
Can *pocket* states, or fetch or carry kings. *Pope.*

4. *To* POCKET *up.* A proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandestinely.

If thy pocket were enriched with any other injuries but these, I am a villain; and yet you will stand to it, you will not *pocket* up wrongs. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

He lays his claim
To half the profit, half the fame,
And helps to *pocket* up the game. *Prior.*

PO'CKETBOOK. *n. s.* [*pocket* and *book.*] A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes.

Licinius let out the offals of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debtors in his *pocketbook.* *Arbuthnot.*

Note down the matters of doubt in some *pocketbook*, and take the first opportunity to get them resolved. *Watts.*

PO'CKETGLASS. *n. s.* [*pocket* and *glass.*] Portable looking-glass.

The world's a farce, an empty show,
Powder and *pocketglass*, and beaux. *Prior.*
And vanity with *pocketglass*,
And impudence with front of brass. *Swift, Mucell.*

PO'CKFRETTEN.* *adj.* [*pock* and *fret*, to corrode.] Pitted with the small pox. Common in the north of England.

PO'CKHOLE. *n. s.* [*pock* and *hole.*] Pit or scar made by the smallpox.

Are these but warts and *pockholes* in the face
O' th' earth? *Donne.*

PO'CKINESS. *n. s.* [from *pocky.*] The state of being pocky.

PO'CKY. *adj.* [from *pox.*] Infected with the pox.

My father's love lies thus in my bones; I might have loved all the *pocky* whores in Persia, and have felt it less in my bones. *Denham, Sophy.*

PO'CULENT. *adj.* [*poculum*, Lat.] Fit for drink.

Some of these herbs, which are not esculent, are notwithstanding *poculent*; as hops and broom. *Bacon.*

POD. *n. s.* [*bode*, *boede*, Dutch, a little house. Skinner.] The capsule of legumes; the case of seeds.

To raise tulips, save the seeds which are ripe, when the *pods* begin to open at the top, which cut off with the stalks from the root, and keep the *pods* upright, that the seed do not fall out. *Mortimer.*

PODA'GRICAL.† *adj.* [ποδαγρικός, ποδάγρα; from *podagra*, Lat.]

1. Afflicted with the gout.

From a magnetical activity must be made out, that a loadstone, held in the hand of one that is *podagrical*, doth either cure or give great ease in the gout. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Could I ease you of that *podagrical* pain which afflicts you. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 42.

2. Gouty; relating to the gout.

PO'DDER. *n. s.* [from *pod.*] A gatherer of peascods, beans and other pulse. *Dict.*

PODGE. *n. s.* A puddle; a plash. *Skinner.*

PO'EM. *n. s.* [*poema*, Lat. ποίημα.] The work of a poet; a metrical composition.

A *poem* is not alone any work, or composition of the poets in many or few verses; but even one alone verse sometimes makes a perfect *poem.* *B. Jonson.*

The lady Anne of Bretaigne, passing through the presence of France, and espying Chartier, a famous poet, fast asleep, kissing him, said, we must honour the mouth whence so many golden *poems* have proceeded. *Peacham on Poetry.*

To you the promis'd *poem* I will pay. *Dryden.*

PO'ESY. *n. s.* [*poesie*, Fr. *poesis*, Lat. ποίησις.]

1. The art of writing poems.

A poem is the work of the poet; *poesy* is his skill or craft of making; the very fiction itself, the reason or form of the work. *B. Jonson.*

How far have we
Profan'd thy heavenly gift of *poesy*?
Made prostitute and profligate the muse,
Whose harmony was first ordain'd above
For tongues of angels. *Dryden.*

2. Poem; metrical composition; poetry.

Musick and *poesy* use to quicken you. *Shakspeare.*

There is an hymn, for they have excellent *poesy* and the subject is always the praises of Adam, Noah and Abraham, concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

They apprehend a veritable history in an emblem or piece of christian *poesy.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing.

A paltry ring, whose *poesy* was,
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife; love me and leave me not. *Shakspeare.*

PO'ET. *n. s.* [*poete*, Fr. *poeta*, Lat. ποιητής.] An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in measure.

A *poet* is a maker, as the word signifies; and he who cannot make, that is invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryden.*

The *poet's* eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven;
And, as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the *poet's* pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name. *Shakspeare.*

Our *poet's* ape, who would be thought the chief,
His works become the frippery of wit,
From brocage he is grown so bold a thief,
While we the robb'd despise, and pity it. *B. Jonson.*

'Tis not vain or fabulous
What the sage *poets*, taught by the heavenly muse,
Story'd of old, in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras and enchanted isles. *Milton, Comus.*

Ah! wretched we, *poets* of earth, but thou
Wert living the same *poet* that thou'rt now,
While angels sing to thee their airs divine,
And joy in an applause so great as thine. *Cowley.*

PO'ETASTER.† *n. s.* [*poetastre*, Fr. Cotgrave.] A vile petty poet.

Let no *poetaster* command or intreat
Another, extempore verses to make. *B. Jonson.*

Begin not as th' old *poetaster* did,
Troy's famous war, and Priam's fate I sing. *Roscommon.*

Horace hath exposed those trifling *poetasters*, that spend themselves in glaring descriptions, and sewing here and there some cloth of gold on their sackcloth. *Felton.*

PO'ETESS.† *n. s.* [*poetesse*, old French.] A female poet.

That shrew, the Roman *poetesse*,
That taught her gossips learned bitternesse.
Bp. Hall, Sat. v. 1.

That all the people of the sky
Might know a *poetess* was born on earth.
Dryden, Ode on Mrs. Killegrew.

The *poetesses* of the age have done wonders in this kind. *Spectator*, No. 15.

POE'TICAL. } *adj.* [ποιητικός; *poetique*, Fr. *poeticus*,
POE'TICK. } Lat.] Expressed in poetry; pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry.

Would the gods had made you *poetical.*
— I do not know what *poetical* is.
— The truest poetry is most feigning. *Shakspeare.*

With courage guard, and beauty warm our age,
And lovers fill with like *poetick* rage. *Waller.*

The moral of that *poetical* fiction, that the uppermost link of all the series of subordinate causes is fastened to Jupiter's chair, signifies that almighty God governs and directs subordinate causes and effects. *Hale.*

Neither is it enough to give his author's sense in good English, in *poetical* expressions and in musical numbers. *Dryden.*

The muse saw it upward rise,
Though mark'd by none but quick poetick eyes. *Pope.*
I alone can inspire the poetical crowd. *Swift.*

Poe'tically. *adv.* [from *poetical.*] With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry.

The criticks have concluded, that the manners of the heroes are poetically good, if of a piece. *Dryden.*

The many rocks, in the passage between Greece and the bottom of Pontus, are poetically converted into those fiery *Raleigh.*

Poe'tick. ✱ *n. s.* The doctrine of poetry.

Of all his [Aristotle's] compositions, his rhetorick and poeticks are most complete. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

To Po'etize. *v. n.* [*poetiser,* Fr. from *poet.*] To write like a poet.

I verify the truth, not poetize. *Donne.*

Virgil, speaking of Turnus and his great strength, thus poetizes. *Hakewill.*

Po'etress. *n. s.* [from *poetris,* Lat. whence *poetridas picas* in *Persius.*] A she poet.

Most peerless poetress,
The true Pandora of all heavenly graces. *Spenser.*

Po'etry. ✝ *n. s.* [*poeterie,* old French; from *poete.*]

1. Metrical composition: the art or practice of writing poems.

Strike the best invention dead,
Till baffled poetry hangs down the head. *Cleaveland.*

Although in poetry it be necessary that the unities of time, place, and action should be explained, there is still something that gives a greatness of mind to the reader, which few of the criticks have considered. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Poems; poetical pieces.

She taketh most delight
In musick, instruments, and poetry. *Shakspeare.*

Poi'gnancy. *n. s.* [from *poignant.*]

1. The power of stimulating the palate; sharpness.

I sat quietly down at my morsel, adding only a principle of hatred to all succeeding measures by way of sauce; and one point of conduct in the dutchess's life added much poignancy to it. *Swift.*

2. The power of irritation; asperity.

POI'GNANT. ✝ *adj.* [*poignant,* Fr. from *poigner,* to pierce.]

1. Sharp; penetrating. The primary sense.

His poynant speere he thrust with puissant sway
At proud Cymochles. *Spenser, F.Q.*

2. Sharp; stimulating the palate.

See all your sauces be sharp and poignant in the palate. *Beaum. and Fl. Elder Brother.*

No poignant sauce she knew, nor costly treat,
Her hunger gave a relish to her meat. *Dryden.*

The studious man, whose will was never determined to poignant sauces and delicious wine, is, by hunger and thirst, determined to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

3. Severe; piercing; painful.

If God makes use of some poignant disgrace to let out the poisonous vapour, is not the mercy greater than the severity of the cure? *South, Serm.*

Full three long hours, his tender body did sustain
Most exquisite and poignant pain. *Young, Misc. ell.*

4. Irritating; satirical; keen.

Poi'gnantly. ✱ *adv.* [from *poignant.*] In a piercing, stimulating, or irritating manner.

POINT. ✝ *n. s.* [*poinct, point,* French: *punctum,* Latin.]

1. The sharp end of any instrument, or body.

The thorny point
Of bare distress hath ta'en from me the shew
Of smooth civility. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

That bright beam, whose point, now rais'd,
Bore him slope downward. *Milton, P.L.*

A pyramid reversed may stand for a while upon its point, if balanced by admirable skill. *Temple, Miscell.*

Doubts if he wielded not a wooden spear
Without a point; he look'd, the point was there. *Dryden.*

2. A string with a tag.

If your son have not the day,
For a silken point I'll give my barony. *Shakspeare.*

He hath ribbands of all colours; points more than all the lawyers can learnedly handle. *Shakspeare.*

I am resolved on two points;—That if one break, the other will hold; or if both break, your gaskins fall. *Shakspeare.*

King James was wont to say, that the duke of Buckingham had given him a groom of his bed-chamber, who could not truss his points. *Clarendon.*

3. Headland; promontory.

I don't see why Virgil has given the epithet of Alta to Prochita, which is much lower than Ischia, and all the points of land that lie within its neighbourhood. *Addison.*

4. A sting of an epigram; a sentence terminated with some remarkable turn of words or thought.

He taxes Lucan, who crouded sentences together, and was too full of points. *Dryden on Heroick Plays.*

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he slurs his crimes;
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor. *Dryden.*

Time's corrupt, and nature ill inclin'd,
Produc'd the point that left a sting behind. *Pope.*

5. An indivisible part of space.

We sometimes speak of space, or do suppose a point in it at such a distance from any part of the universe. *Locke.*

6. An indivisible part of time; a moment.

Then neither from eternity before,
Nor from the time, when time's first point begun,
Made he all souls. *Davies.*

7. A small space.

On one small point of land,
Weary'd, uncertain, and amaz'd, we stand. *Prior.*

8. Punctilio; nicety.

We doubt not but such as are not much conversant with the variety of authors, may have some leading helps to their studies of points of precedence, by this slight designation. *Selden.*

Shalt thou dispute
With God the points of liberty, who made
Thee what thou art *Milton, P.L.*

9. Part required of time or space; critical moment; exact place.

How oft, when men are at the point of death,
Have they been merry? which their keepers call
A lightning before death. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Esau said, behold I am at the point to die; and what profit shall this birthright do? *Gen.* xxv. 32.

Democritus, spent with age, and just at the point of death, called for loaves of new bread, and with the steam under his nose, prolonged his life till a feast was past. *Temple.*

They follow nature in their desires, carrying them no farther than she directs, and leaving off at the point, at which excess would grow troublesome. *Atterbury.*

10. Degree; state.

The highest point outward things can bring one unto, is the contentment of the mind, with which no estate is miserable. *Sidney.*

In a commonwealth, the wealth of the country is so distributed, that most of the community are at their ease, though few are placed in extraordinary points of splendour. *Addison.*

11. Note of distinction in writing; a stop.

Commas and points they set exactly right,
And 'twere a sin to rob them of their mite. *Pope.*

12. A spot; a part of a surface divided by spots; the ace or sise point.

13. One of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon, and the mariner's compass is divided.

Carve out dials point by point,
Thereby to see the minutes how they run. *Shakspeare.*

There arose strong winds from the south, with a point east, which carried us up. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

A seaman, coming before the judges of the admiralty for admittance into an office of a ship, was by one of the judges much slighted; the judge telling him, that he believed he could not say the points of his compass. *Bacon.*

Vapours fir'd shew the manner
From what point of his compass to beware
Impetuous winds. *Milton, P. L.*

If you tempt her, the wind of fortune
May come about, and take another point,
And blast your glories. *Denham.*

At certain periods stars resume their place,
From the same point of heav'n their course advance. *Dryden.*

14. Particular place to which any thing is directed.

East and west are but respective and mutable points, according unto different longitudes or distant parts of habitation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Let the part which produces another part, be more strong than that which it produces, and let the whole be seen by one point of sight. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

The poet intended to set the character of Arete in a fair point of light. *Broome.*

15. Particular; particular mode.

A figure like your father
Arm'd at all points exactly cap-a-pe,
Appears before them. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Who set out prepared
At all points like a prince attended with a guard. *Dryden.*

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, in point of religion and in point of honour. *Bacon.*

Had I a moment's light in point of time,
Had I seen first then his had been the crime. *Dryden.*

With the history of Moses no book in the world in point of antiquity can contend. *Tillotson, Serm.*

Men would often see, what a small pittance of reason is mixed with those huffing opinions they are swelled with; with which they are so armed at all points, and with which they so confidently lay about them. *Locke.*

I have extracted out of that pamphlet a few of those notorious falsehoods in point of fact and reasoning. *Swift.*

16. An aim; the act of aiming or striking.

What a point your falcon made,
And what a pitch he flew above the rest. *Shakspeare.*

17. The particular thing required; the aim the thing points at.

You gain your point, if your industrious art
Can make unusual words easy. *Roscommon.*

There is no creature so contemptible, but, by resolution, may gain his point. *L'Estrange.*

18. Particular; instance; example.

I'll hear him his confessions justify,
And point by point the treasons of his master
He shall again relate. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Thou shalt be as free
As mountain winds, but then exactly do
All points of my command. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

His majesty should make a peace, or turn the war directly upon such points, as may engage the nation in the support of it. *Temple.*

He warn'd in dreams, his murder did foretel,
From point to point, as after it befel. *Dryden.*

This letter is, in every point, an admirable pattern of the present polite way of writing. *Swift.*

19. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question; a single part of any whole.

Another vows the same,
A third to a point more near the matter draws. *Daniel.*

Strange point and new!
Doctrine which we would know whence learn'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The company did not meddle at all with the state point, as to the oaths. But kept themselves intirely to the church point of her independency, as to her purely spiritual authority from the state. *Leslie.*

Stanilaus endeavours to establish the duodecuple proportion, by comparing Scripture together with Josephus: but they will hardly prove his point. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

There is no point wherein I have so much laboured, as that of improving and polishing all parts of conversation between persons of quality. *Swift.*

The gloss produceth instances that are neither pertinent, nor prove the point. *Baker on Learning.*

20. A note; a tune.

You, my lord archbishop,
Whose white investments figure innocence,
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Into the harsh and boisterous tongue of war?
Turning your tongue divine
To a loud trumpet and a point of war. *Shakspeare.*

21. Condition.

He was a lord ful fat, and in good point. *Chaucer, C.T. Prol.*

He never saw the queen in better health, nor in better point. *Stuart, Hist. of Scotland, i. 321.*

22. Pointblank, directly: as, an arrow is shot to the pointblank or white mark.

This boy will carry a letter twenty mile as easy as a cannon will shoot point blank twelve score. *Shakspeare.*

The other level pointblank at the inventing of causes and axioms. *Bacon.*

Unless it be the cannon ball,
That shot i' th' air pointblank upright,
Was born to that prodigious height,
That learn'd philosophers maintain,
It ne'er came back. *Hudibras.*

The faculties that were given us for the glory of our master, are turned pointblank against the intention of them. *L'Estrange.*

Estius declares that although all the schoolmen were for Images to be worshipped, yet that it is pointblank against the definition of the council of Nice. *Stillingfleet.*

23. Point device or devise, in its primary sense, work performed by the needle; point in the French language denoting a stitch, and devisé, any thing invented, disposed, or arranged. point-devisé was therefore a particular sort of patterned lace worked with the needle: and the term point-lace is still familiar to every female. — In a secondary sense, point devise became applicable to whatever was uncommonly exact, or constructed with the nicety and precision of stitches made or devised by the needle. Douce, Illustr. of Shakspeare, i. 93 — 97.

Every thing about you should demonstrate a careless desolation; but you are rather point device in your accoutrements, as loving yourself, than the lover of another. *Shakspeare.*

I will baffle Sir Toby, I will wash off gross acquaintance, I will be point devise the very man. *Shakspeare.*

Masques [illegible] then apparel, not too [illegible] but [illegible]. *Bacon.*

[illegible] point-device,
So [illegible] to undertaking of the bride. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 15.*

To Point. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To sharpen; to forge or grind to a point.

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatness of Spain, now that fear is sharpened and pointed, by the Spaniards' late enterprises upon the Palatinate. *Bacon.*

Put now grind the blunted ax, and point the dart. *Dryden.*

What help will all my heavenly friends afford,
When to my breast I lift the pointed sword. *Dryden.*

The two points stand up on either side, like the wings in the petasus of a Mercury, but rise much higher, and are more pointed. *Addison on Italy.*

Some on pointed wood
Transfix'd the fragments, some prepar'd the food. *Pope.*

2. To direct towards an object, by way of forcing it on the notice.

Alas! to make me
A fixed figure, for the hand of scorn
To point his slow unmoving finger at. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Mount Hermon, yonder sea, each place behold
In prospect, as I point them. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To direct the eye or notice.

Whoever should be guided through his battles by Minerva, and *pointed* to every scene of them, would see nothing but subjects of surprise. *Pope.*

4. To show as by directing the finger.

From the great sea, you shall *point* out for you mount Hor. *Numb.* xxxiv. 7.

It will become us, as rational creatures, to follow the direction of nature, where it seems to *point* us out the way. *Locke.*

I shall do justice to those who have distinguished themselves in learning, and *point* out their beauties. *Addison.*

Is not the elder
By nature *pointed* out for preference? *Rowe.*

5. [*Pointer*, Fr.] To direct towards a place: as, the cannon were *pointed* against the fort.

6. To distinguish by stops or points.

Pointed and distinguished as they [the words] ought, the sense is excellently good, and the construction plain and easy. *Knatchbull, Annot. of the N. Test.* p. 247.

7. To appoint.

To celebrate the solemn bridall cheare
Twixt Peleus and dame Thetis *pointed* there. *Spenser, F. Q.*

This to be, if you do not *point* any of the lower rooms for a dining place of servants. *Bacon, Ess.* 45.

To Point. *v. n.*

1. To note with the finger; to force upon the notice, by directing the finger towards it. With *at* commonly, sometimes *to* before the thing indigitated.

Now must the world *point at* poor Catharine,
And say, lo! there is mad Petruchio's wife. *Shakspeare.*

Sometimes we use one finger only, as in *pointing at* any thing. *Ray on the Creation.*

Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe. *Dryden.*

Rouse up for shame! our brothers of Pharsalia
Point at their wounds, and cry aloud to battle. *Addison.*

2. To distinguish words or sentences by points.

Fond the Jews are of their method of *pointing*. *Forbes.*

3. To indicate, as dogs do to sportsmen.

The subtle dog scowers with sagacious nose,
Now the warm scent assures the covey near,
He treads with caution, and he *points* with fear. *Gay.*

4. To show distinctly.

To *point* at what time the balance of power was most equally held between their lords and commons in Rome, would perhaps admit a controversy. *Swift.*

Poi'nted.† *adj.* or *participle.* [from *point.*]

1. Sharp; having a sharp point or pique.

A *pointed* flinty rock, all bare and black,
Grew gibbous from behind. *Dryden.*

A thick forest made up of bushes, brambles, and *pointed* thorns. *Addison, Spect.* No. 56.

2. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits.

Who now reads Cowley? if he pleases yet,
His moral pleases, not his *pointed* wit. *Pope.*

Poi'ntedly. *adv.* [from *pointed.*] In a pointed manner.

The copiousness of his wit was such, that he often writ too *pointedly* for his subject. *Dryden.*

Poi'ntedness. *n. s.* [from *pointed.*]

1. Sharpness; pickedness with asperity.

The vicious language is vast and gaping, swelling and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain, and *pointedness*. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

2. Epigrammatical smartness.

Like Horace, you only expose the follies of men; and in this excel him, that you add *pointedness* of thought. *Dryden.*

Poi'ntel.† *n. s.* [*pointille*, Fr.]

1. A kind of pencil, or style.

He axing a *poyntel* wroot, seiynge, Jon is the name. *Wicliffe, St. Luke*, i.

A pair of tables, all of ivory,
And a *pointel*, ypolished fetisly. *Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.*

2. Any thing on a point.

These poises or *pointels* are, for the most part, little balls, set at the top of a slender stalk, which they can move every way at pleasure. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

Poi'nter. *n. s.* [from *point.*]

1. Any thing that points.

Tell him what are the wheels, springs, *pointer*, hammer, and bell, whereby a clock gives notice of the time. *Watts.*

2. A dog that points out the game to sportsmen.

The well taught *pointer* leads the way,
The scent grows warm, he stops, he springs his prey. *Gay.*

Poi'ntingstock. *n. s.* [*pointing* and *stock.*] Something made the object of ridicule.

I, his forlorn dutchess,
Was made a wonder and a *pointing stock*
To every idle rascal follower. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.* P. II.

Poi'ntless. *adj.* [from *point.*] Blunt; not sharp; obtuse.

Lay that *pointless* clergy-weapon by,
And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly. *Dryden.*

Poise.* See Poize. But *poise* is now the usual, and the correct way of writing it.

POI'SON. *n. s.* [*poison*, Fr.]

1. That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses; venom.

Themselves were first to do the ill,
E'er they thereof the knowledge could attain;
Like him that knew not *poison's* power to kill,
Until, by tasting it, himself was slain. *Davies.*

One gives another a cup of *poison*, but at the same time tells him it is a cordial, and so he drinks it off and dies. *South.*

2. Any thing infectious or malignant.

This being the only remedy against the *poison* of sin, we must renew it as often as we repeat our sins, that is, daily. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

To Poi'son. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To infect with poison.

Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence,
The surest guard is innocence,
Quivers and bows and *poison'd* darts
Are only us'd by guilty hearts. *Roscommon.*

2. To attack, injure or kill by poison given.

He was so discouraged, that he *poisoned* himself and died. 2 *Mac.* x. 13.

Drink with Walters, or with Chartres eat;
They'll never *poison* you, they'll only cheat.

3. To corrupt; to taint.

The other messenger,
Whose welcome, I perceiv'd, had *poison'd* mine. *Shakspeare.*

Hast thou not
With thy false arts *poison'd* his people's loyalty? *Rowe.*

Notions with which the schools had *poisoned* our youth, and which only served to draw the prince to govern amiss, but proved no security to him, when the people were grown weary of ill government. *Davenant.*

Poi'son-tree. *n. s.* [*toxicodendron.*] A plant. *Miller.*

Poi'soner. *n. s.* [from *poison.*]

1. One who poisons.

I must be the *poisoner*
Of good Polixenes. *Shakspeare.*

So many mischiefs were in one combin'd;
So much one single *poisoner* cost mankind. *Dryden.*

2. A corrupter.

Wretches who live upon other men's sins, the common *poisoners* of youth, getting their very bread by the damnation of souls. *South.*

Poi'sonful.* *adj.* [*poison* and *full.*] Replete with venom.

They may know his *poysonfull* heart against this country, and against our liberty. *Apol. of the Prince of Orange*, (1581,) sign. O. 2.

The spider, a *poysonfull* vermine, yet climbs to the roof of the king's palace. *Dr. White, Serm.* (1615,) p. 53.

This humour [ambition] urging men many times, in the pursuit of their desires, to become guilty of their own destruction, like the panther; who, by leaping greedily and striving at the *poisonful* aconite, on purpose hung up by the hunters above her reach, at last bursts and kills herself, and so is taken.
Sir C. Wandesforde, Instruct. to his Son, § 101.

POI'SONING.* *n. s.* Act of administering or killing by poison.
This earl, after all his *poisonings* and murderings, was himself poisoned by that which was prepared for others.
Ashmole, Berk. i. p. 154.
Sorceries,
Assassinations, *poisonings* — the deeper
My guilt, the blacker his ingratitude. *Gray, Agrippina.*

POI'SONOUS. *adj.* [from *poison.*] Venomous; having the qualities of poison.
Those cold ways,
That seem like prudent helps, are very *poisonous*,
Where the disease is violent. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Not Sirius shoots a fiercer flame,
When with his *poisonous* breath he blasts the sky. *Dryden.*
A lake, that has no fresh water running into it, will, by heat and its stagnation, turn into a stinking rotten puddle, sending forth nauseous and *poisonous* steams. *Cheyne.*

POI'SONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *poisonous.*] Venomously.
Men more easily pardon ill things done than said; such a peculiar rancour and venom do they leave behind in men's minds, and so much more *poisonously* and incurably does the serpent bite with his tongue than his teeth. *South.*

POI'SONOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *poisonous.*] The quality of being poisonous; venomousness.

POI'TREL.† *n. s.* [*poictrel*, *poitrine*, Fr. *pettorale*, Italian; *pectorale*, Lat.]
1. Armour for the breast of a horse. *Skinner.*
2. A graving tool. Dr. Johnson upon the authority of Ainsworth. It is probable, however, that the *pointel*, or style, is the true word. See POINTEL.

POIZE.† *n. s.* [*poise*, *pese*, old French; *poids*, later.]
1. Weight; force of any thing tending to the centre.
Labouring with *poyses* made of lead, or other metal.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 53.
He fell, as an huge rockie clift,
Whose false foundation, waves have wash'd away
With dreadful *poize*, is from the main land reft. *Spenser.*
When I have suit,
It shall be full of *poize* and difficulty,
And fearful to be granted. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
To do't at peril of your soul,
Were equal *poize* of sin and charity. *Shakspeare.*
Where an equal *poise* of hope and fear
Does arbitrate the event, my nature is
That I incline to hope. *Milton, Comus.*
2. Balance; equipoise; equilibrium.
The particles that formed the earth, must convene from all quarters towards the middle, which would make the whole compound to rest in a *poize*. *Bentley, Serm.*
'Tis odd to see fluctuation in opinion so earnestly charged upon Luther, by such as have lived half their days in a *poize* between two churches. *Atterbury.*
3. A regulating power.
Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poize* of judgement. *Dryden.*

To POIZE. *v. a.* [*peser*, Fr.]
1. To balance; to hold or place in equiponderance.
How nice to couch? how all her speeches *poized* be:
A nymph thus turn'd, but mended in translation. *Sidney.*
Nor yet was earth suspended in the sky,
Nor *pois'd* did on her own foundation lie. *Dryden.*
Our nation with united interest blest,
Not now content to *poize*, shall sway the rest. *Dryden.*
. To load with weight.
As the sands
Of Barca or Cyrene's torrid soil,
Levy'd to side with warring winds, and *poise*
Their lighter wings. *Milton, P. L.*
Where could they find another form'd so fit,
To *poize* with solid sense a sprightly wit!
3. To be equiponderant to.
If the balance of our lives had not one scale of reason to *poize* another of sensuality, the baseness of our natures would conduct us to preposterous conclusions. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
4. To weigh; to examine by the balance.
We *poizing* us in her defective scale
Shall weigh thee to the beam. *Shakspeare.*
He cannot sincerely consider the strength, *poize* the weight and discern the evidence of the clearest argumentations, where they would conclude against his desires. *South.*
5. To oppress with weight.
I'll strive, with troubled thoughts, to take a nap,
Lest leaden slumber *poize* me down to-morrow,
When I should mount with wings of victory.

POKE.† *n. s.* [pocca, Sax. *poche*, Fr. *poke*, Icel. saccus.] A bag; a sack, in the north of England.
I will not buy a pig in a *poke*. *Camden, Rem.*
She suddenly unties the *poke*,
Which out of it sent such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the pother. *Drayton, Nymphid.*
My correspondent writes against master's gowns and *poke* sleeves. *Spectator.*

To POKE. *v. a.* [*poka*, Swedish.] To feel in the dark; to search any thing with a long instrument.
If these presumed eyes be clipped off they will make use of their protusions or horns, and *poke* out their way as before.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

PO'KER. *n. s.* [from *poke.*] The iron bar with which men stir the fire.
With *poker* fiery red
Crack the stones, and melt the lead. *Swift.*
If the *poker* be out of the way, stir the fire with the tongs.
Swift, Rules to Servants.

PO'KING.* *adj.* [from *poke.*] Drudging; servile: a colloquial expression.
Bred to some *poking* profession, or employed in some office of drudgery. *Gray to Dr. Wharton, Lett.* 36.

PO'KING-STICK. *n. s.* An instrument anciently made use of to adjust the plaits of the ruffs which were then worn.
Your ruff must stand in print, and for that purpose get *poking-sticks* with fair long handles, lest they scorch your hands.
Middleton, Blurt Master Constable, a Com. 1602.
Pins, and *poking-sticks* of steel. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

PO'LACRE, or PO'LAQUE.* *n. s.* [In naval language.] A Levantine vessel.

PO'LAR. *adj.* [*polaire*, Fr. from *pole.*] Found near the pole; lying near the pole; issuing from the pole; relating to the pole.
As when two *polar* winds, blowing adverse
Upon the Cronian sea, together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton, P. L.*
I doubt
If any suffer on the *polar* coast,
The rage of Arctos, and eternal frost. *Prior.*

PO'LARITY. *n. s.* [from *polar.*] Tendency to the pole.
This *polarity* from refrigeration, upon extremity and defect of a loadstone, might touch a needle any where.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

PO'LARY. *adj.* [*polaris*, Lat.] Tending to the pole; having a direction toward the poles.
Irons, heated red hot, and cooled in the meridian from North to South, contract a *polary* power. *Brown.*

POLE. *n. s.* [*polus*, Lat. *pole*, Fr.]
1. The extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world turns.
From the centre thrice to the utmost *pole*. *Milton, P. L.*

From pole to pole
The forky lightnings flash, the roaring thunders roll. *Dryden.*

2. [Pole, Sax. pal, pau, Fr. *palo*, Italian and Spanish; *palus*, Lat.] A long staff.

A long *pole*, struck upon gravel in the bottom of the water, maketh a sound *Bacon, Nat Hist*

If after some distinguish'd leap,
He drops his *pole*, and seems to slip;
Straight gath'ring all his active strength,
He rises higher half his length *Prior*

He ordered to arm long *poles* with sharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling which held the mainyard to the mast, then rowing the ship, they cut the tackling and brought the mainyard by the board. *Arbuthnot on Coins*

3. A tall piece of timber erected.

Wither'd is the garland of the war,
The soldier's *pole* is fallen *Shakspeare, Ant and Cleop*

Live to be the show and gaze o' th' time,
We'll have thee as our rarer monsters are
Painted upon a *pole*, and underwrit,
Here may you see the tyrant *Shak*

Their houses [illegible] set round [illegible] covered with skins *H*

4. A measure of length containing five yards and a half.

Th[illegible] the gentlemen, but [illegible] *Spenser*

Every *pole* [illegible] twelve inches deep, [illegible] pence a *pole* to him out *Mortimer*

5. An instrument of measuring

A peer of the realm and a counsellor of state are not to be measured by the common yard, but by the *pole* of special [illegible]

To POLE. *v. a.* [from the noun] To furnish with poles

Be[illegible] not to *pole* your hop[illegible]

PO'LEAXE. *n. s.* [*pole* and *axe*] An axe fixed to a long pole.

To be turned [illegible] into the brains with a *poleaxe* is to offer victims of human blood *Howell, Eng Tear*

One hung a *poleaxe* at his saddle bow,
And one a heavy mace to stun the foe *Dryden*

PO'LECAT. *n. s.* [*Pole* or *Polish* cat, because they abound in Poland.] The fitchew, a stinking animal.

Polecats? there are fairer things than *polecats* *Shakspeare*

Out of my door you witch! you hag you *polecat!* out, out, out, I'll conjure you *Shakspeare, M W Windsor*

She, at a pin in the wall, hung like a *polecat* in a warren to amuse them *L'Estrange*

How should he harmless youth
Who kill'd but *polecats* learn to murder men *Gay*

PO'LEDAVY. *n. s.* A sort of coarse cloth *Ainsworth.*

Your *poledavy* wares will not do [illegible] *Howell*

POLEMICAL } *adj.* [πολεμικός] Controversial
POLEMICK } disputative.

Among all his labours, [illegible] *polemick* [illegible] otherwise most [illegible] to converse with [illegible] person *Fell*

I have [illegible] little [illegible] *polemical* [illegible] and, notwithstanding all the [illegible] ties of our church, I sit down contented *Stillingfleet*

The nullity of this distinction hath been [illegible] of our *polemical* writers of the protestant church *South*

The best method to be used with these *polemical* [illegible], is to shew them the ridiculous side of their [illegible] *Addison*

POLE'MICK. *n. s.* Disputant, controvertist.

[illegible] *polemical*, stubborn [illegible]
[illegible] *Pope*

POLE'MOSCOPE. *n. s.* [πόλεμος and σκοπέω.] In opticks, is a kind of crooked or oblique perspective glass, contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye. *Dict.*

POLESTAR. † *n. s.* [*pole* and *star.*]

1. A star near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cynosure; lodestar.

If a pilot at sea cannot see the *polestar*, let him steer his course by such stars as best appear to him. *King Charles.*

I was sailing in a vast ocean without other help than the *polestar* of the ancients *Dryden.*

2. Any guide or director.

'Tis the general humour of all lovers: she is their stern, *polestar*, and guide. *Burton, Anat of Mel.* p. 517.

Israel's apostasy, God's jealousy, and their unparalleled punishment therefore, are in this case the only *polestar* to direct [illegible] *Mede, Apost of Lat Times,* p 52

PO'LEY-MOUNTAIN. *n. s.* [*polium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

POLICE. † *n. s.* [French.] The regulation and government of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants.

Whether the *police* and economy of France be not governed by wise councils? And whether any one from this country, who sees their towns, and manufactures, and commerce, will not wonder what our [illegible] have been doing? *Bp. Berkeley, Querist,* (1735.) § 499.

POLICED. † } *adj.* [*policé*, Fr. from *police*.] Regu-
PO'LICIED. } lated, formed into a regular course of administration

Where there [illegible] altogether unable or indign to govern, it is a just cause of war for another nation, that is civil or *policed*, to subdue them *Bacon, Holy War*

So well a *policied* kingdom *[illegible] Tr.* p 227

From the wild she came
To *polish'd* cities, and protected plains *Thomson, Liberty,* P. iv.

Christ — committed the church a *policed* society in general and left the mode of it to human discretion *W[illegible], [illegible] Church and State,* (1736.) p. 89

This — populous, well *policied*,
Though bound [illegible] habitation built by Thee *Young, Night Th.* 9

PO'LICY. † *n. s.* [πολιτεία, Gr. *politia*, Lat.]

1. The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers.

2. Art, prudence, management of affairs; stratagem.

The *policy* of that purpose is made more in the marriage than the love of the parties. *Shakspeare, Ant and Cleop.*

If it be honour in your wars to seem
The same you are not, which for your best end
You call your *policy*, how is't less or worse,
But it shall hold companionship in peace
With honour as in war *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

If he be calm, it is for *policy*,
For he's not froward but modest. *Shakspeare*

We have heard of thy wisdom and thy *policies* *Judith,* xi 8

The letter [illegible] *policy* [illegible] to prefer the doing of justice before [illegible] *King Charles*

The wisdom of this world is sometimes taken in scripture for *policy*, and consist in a certain dexterity of managing business for a man's secular advantage *South*

3. [*Poliza*, Spanish.] A warrant for money in the publick funds; a ticket. *Dr. Johnson.* — Neither of these definitions extends to the most usual meaning of this word, "policy of insurance." The interpretation should have been, a warrant for some peculiar kinds of claim. *Mason.*

A *policy* of insurance is a contract between A and B, that upon A's paying a premium equivalent to the hazard run, B will indemnify, or insure, him against a particular event *Blackstone.*

4. In Scotland, the pleasure-grounds about a gentleman's mansion.

Lord Breadalbane's *policy* (so they call here all such ground as is laid out for pleasure) takes in about 2000 acres. *Gray to Wharton, from Glames-Castle.*

To POʹLISH.✝ *v. a.* [*polio*, Lat. *polir*, Fr.]

1. To smooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloss.

He setteth to finish his work, and *polisheth* it perfectly. *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 28.

Pygmalion, with fatal art,
Polish'd the form that stung his heart. *Granville.*

2. To refine; to make elegant of manners.

Things, whose grossness and confusions are only to be *polished*, distinguished, improved, and disposed of, by the art and industry peculiar of man. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 48.

Studious they appear
Of arts that *polish* life, inventors rare. *Milton, P. L.*

To POʹLISH. *v. n.* To answer to the act of polishing; to receive a gloss.

It is reported by the ancients, that there was a kind of steel, which would *polish* almost as white and bright as silver. *Bacon.*

POʹLISH. *n. s.* [*poli*, *polissure*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Artificial gloss; brightness given by attrition.

Not to mention what a huge column of granite cost in the quarry, only consider the great difficulty of hewing it into any form, and of giving it the due turn, proportion and *polish*. *Addison on Italy.*

Another prism of clearer glass and better *polish* seemed free from veins. *Newton, Opt.*

2. Elegance of manners.

What are these wond'rous civilising arts,
This Roman *polish*, and this smooth behaviour,
That render man thus tractable and tame? *Addison, Cato.*

POʹLISHABLE.✝ *adj.* [*polissable*, Fr.] Capable of being polished. *Cotgrave.*

POʹLISHEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *polished*.]

1. State of being polished, or glossed.

As carbuncles did their pure bodies shine,
And all their *polish'dness* was sapphirine. *Donne, Poems*, p. 363.

2. State of being refined, or elegant.

There is a sort of natural connection between what is called a fine taste of the politer arts of life, and a general *polishedness* of manners and inward character. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv.* 2.

POʹLISHER. *n. s.* [from *polish*.] The person or instrument that gives a gloss.

I consider an human soul without education, like marble in the quarry, which shews none of its inherent beauties, till the skill of the *polisher* fetches out the colours. *Addison.*

POʹLISHING.* *n. s.* [from *polish*.]

1. Brightness given by attrition.

They were more ruddy in body than rubies; their *polishing* was of sapphire. *Lam.* iv. 7.

2. Refinement.

There was nothing she more ardently wished than to give her girls a single winter's *polishing*. *Goldsmith, Vic. of Wakefield*, ch. 9.

POLIʹTE.✝ *adj.* [*politus*, Latin.]

1. Glossy; smooth.

The skin, — so long as man remains in strength, is beautiful, plain, and *polite*: but, as he declines, grows more crusty, and dry, and callous; and consequently falls into abundance of wrinkles. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 179.

Some of them are diaphanous, shining and *polite*; others not *polite*, but as if powdered over with fine iron dust. *Woodward.*

If any sort of rays, falling on the *polite* surface of any pellucid medium, be reflected back, the fits of easy reflection, which they have at the point of reflexion, shall still continue to return. *Newton, Opt.*

The edges of the sand holes, being worn away, there are left all over the glass a numberless company of very little convex *polite* risings like waves. *Newton, Opt.*

2. Polished: refined. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

It is a piece of *polite* and civil discretion, to convert even the conduits of soot and smoke into ornament. *Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.*

Children of the world and darkness are so *polite*, ingenious, and industrious, in order to obtain evil ends. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 48.

We have proved such repetition [of] these words to be pure and classical; and shall add one or two more out of a pure and *polite* old Grecian. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* ii. 274.

3. Elegant of manners.

A nymph of quality admires our knight,
He marries, bows at court, and grows *polite*.

POLIʹTELY.✝ *adv.* [from *polite*.]

1. With refinement; with skill.

A man seems like a fair castle or fort, curiously and *politely* built. *Austin, Hæc Homo*, p. 31.

2. With elegance of manners; genteelly.

With the use of which I have been *politely* favoured. *Warton.*

A man in company, without uttering an articulate sound may behave himself civilly, *politely*. *Reid, Inq.*

POLIʹTENESS.✝ *n. s.* [*politesse*, Fr. from *polite*.]

1. Refinement.

Politeness in the Latin tongue did in a manner flourish. *A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox.* in 1545.

Are there not many various readings in Terence, Livy, Virgil, Cæsar, Thucydides, Homer, Plutarch? And yet who denies the genuineness and great use of those noble authors of sense and *politeness*? *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* ii. 306.

2. Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding.

I have seen the dullest men aiming at wit, and others, with as little pretensions, affecting *politeness* in manners and discourse. *Swift.*

As in smooth oil the razor best is whet,
So wit is by *politeness* keenest set. *Young.*

POLIʹTICAL. *adj.* [πολιτικός.]

1. Relating to politicks; relating to the administration of publick affairs; civil.

In the Jewish state, God was their *political* prince and sovereign, and the judges among them were as much his deputies, and did represent his person, as now the judges do the persons of their several princes in all other nations. *Kettleworth.*

More true *political* wisdom may be learned from this single book of proverbs, than from a thousand Machiavels. *Rogers.*

2. Cunning; skilful.

POLIʹTICALLY.✝ *adv.* [from *political*.]

1. With relation to publick administration.

They should serve them not religiously, but *politically*, in as much as they were to become slaves and vassals to idolatrous nations. *Mede on Daniel's Weeks*, p. 42.

2. Artfully; politically.

The Turks *politically* mingled certain Janizaries, harquebusiers, with their horsemen. *Knolles, Hist.*

POLITICAʹSTER. *n. s.* A petty ignorant pretender to politicks.

There are quacks of all sorts; as bullies, pedants, hypocrites, empiricks, law-jobbers and *politicasters*. *L'Estrange.*

POLITIʹCIAN. *n. s.* [*politicien*, Fr.]

1. One versed in the arts of government; one skilled in politicks.

Get thee glass eyes,
And, like a scurvy *politician*, seem
To see things thou dost not. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

And 't be any way, it must be with valour; for policy I hate: I had as lief be a Brownist as a *politician*. *Shakspeare.*

Although I may seem less a *politician* to men, yet I need not secret distinctions nor evasions before God. *King Charles.*

While emp'rick *politicians* use deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a cheat,
You boldly show that skill, which they pretend,
And work by means as noble as your end. *Dryden.*

Coffee, which makes the *politician* wise,
And see through all things with his half-shut eyes,
Sent up in vapours to the baron's brain
New stratagems, the radiant lock to gain. *Pope*

2. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance.

If a man succeeds in any attempt, though undertook with never so much rashness, his success shall vouch him a *politician*, and good luck shall pass for deep contrivance; for give any one fortune, and he shall be thought a wise man. *South.*

POLITI'CIAN.* *adj.* Cunning; playing the part of a man of artifice.
Your ill-meaning *politician* lords,
Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,
Appointed to await me thirty spies. *Milton, S. A.*

POLITICK. *adj.* [πολιτικός.]
1. Political; civil. In this sense *political* is almost always used, except in the phrase *body politick*.
Virtuously and wisely acknowledging, that he with his people made all but one *politick* body, whereof himself was the head; even so cared for them as he would for his own limbs. *Sidney.*
No civil or *politick* constitutions have been more celebrated than his by the best authors. *Temple.*
2. Prudent; versed in affairs.
This land was famously enrich'd
With *politick* grave counsel; then the king
Had virtuous uncles. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
3. Artful; cunning. In this sense *political* is not used.
I have trod a measure; I have flattered a lady; I have been *politick* with my friend, smooth with mine enemy. *Shakspeare.*
Authority followeth old men, and favour youth; but for the moral part, perhaps youth will have the preeminence, as age hath for the *politick*. *Bacon.*
No less alike the *politick* and wise,
All sly slow things, with circumspective eyes;
Men in their loose unguarded hours they take,
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope.*

PO'LITICK.* *n. s.* A politician.
It is the weaker sort of *politicks*, that are the great dissemblers. *Bacon, Ess.* 6.
That which *politicks* and time-servers do for earthly advantages, we will do for spiritual. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

PO'LITICKLY. *adv.* [from *politick*.] Artfully; cunningly.
Thus have I *politickly* begun my reign,
And 'tis my hope to end successfully. *Shakspeare.*
'Tis *politickly* done,
To send me packing with an host of men. *Shakspeare.*
The dutchess hath been most *politickly* employed in sharpening those arms with which she subdued you. *Pope.*

PO'LITICKS. *n. s.* [*politique*, Fr. πολιτική.] The science of government; the art or practice of administring publick affairs.
Be pleas'd your *politicks* to spare,
I'm old enough, and can myself take care. *Dryden.*
It would be an everlasting reproach to *politicks*, should such men overturn an establishment formed by the wisest laws, and supported by the ablest heads. *Addison.*
Of crooked counsels and dark *politicks*. *Pope.*

To PO'LITIZE.* *v. n.* [from *polity*.] To play the politician. Not in use.
Let us not, for fear of a scarecrow, or else through hatred to be reformed, stand hankering and *politizing*, when God with spread hands testifies to us, and points us out the way to our peace. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng* B. 2.

PO'LITURE.† *n. s.* [*politure*, Fr.] The gloss given by the act of polishing.
The table was a work of admirable *politure*.
Donne, Hist of the Septuagint, (1633,) p 45
Fair *politure* walk'd all her body over,
And symmetry flew thorough every part.
Beaumont, Psyche, p. 90.
The perfection of these hard materials consists much in their receiving the most exquisite *politure*. *Evelyn*, B. iii. ch. 3. § 15.

PO'LITY.† *n. s.* [πολιτεία.]
1. A form of government; civil constitution.
Because the subject, which this position concerneth, is a form of church government or church *polity*, it behoveth us to consider the nature of the church, as is requisite for men's clear and plain understanding, in what respect laws of polity or government are necessary thereunto. *Hooker.*
The *polity* of some of our neighbours hath not thought it beneath the publick care, to promote and reward the improvement of their own language. *Locke on Education.*
2. Policy; art; management.
It holds for good *polity* ever, to have that outwardly in vile estimation, that inwardly is most dear to us.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

POLL.† *n. s.* [*polle*, *pol*, Dutch, the top. From the Su. Goth. *bollur*, sphæra. Serenius.]
1. The head.
Look if the withered elder hath not his *poll* clawed like a parrot. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
2. A catalogue or list of persons; a register of heads.
Have you a catalogue
Of all the voices that we have procur'd,
Set down by the *poll*? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
The muster file, rotten and sound, amounts not to fifteen thousand *poll*. *Shakspeare.*
To be taxed by the *poll*, to be sconced our headmoney.
Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 2.
3. A fish called generally a chub; a cheven.

To POLL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lop the top of trees.
The oft cutting and *polling* of hedges conduces much to their lasting. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
May thy woods oft *poll'd*, yet ever wear
A green, and, when she list, a golden hair. *Donne.*
2. In this sense is used *polled* sheep.
Polled sheep, that is sheep without horns, are reckoned the best breeders, because the ewes yean the *polled* lamb with the least danger. *Mortimer, Husb.*
3. To cut off hair from the head; to clip short; to shear.
Neither shall they shave, only *poll* their heads.
Ezek. xliv. 20.
4. To mow; to crop.
He'll go and sowle the porter of Rome gates by the ears: he will mow all down before him, and leave his passage *polled*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
5. To plunder; to strip; to pill.
They will *poll* and spoil so outrageously, as the very enemy cannot do much worse. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Take and exact upon them the wild exactions coignie, livery, and sorehon, by which they *poll* and utterly undo the poor tenants. *Spenser on Ireland.*
He told the people, that subsidies were not to be granted nor levied for wars in Scotland, for that the law had provided another course by service of escuage, much less when war was made but a pretence to *poll* and pill the people. *Bacon.*
Neither can justice yield her fruit with sweetness, amongst the briars and brambles of catching and *polling* clerks and ministers. *Bacon.*
6. To take a list or register of persons.
7. To enter one's name in a list or register.
Who ever brought to his rich daughter's bed,
The man that *polled* but twelve pence for his head? *Dryden.*
8. To insert into a number as a voter.
In solemn conclave sit, devoid of thought,
And *poll* for points of faith his trusty vote. *Tickell.*

PO'LLARD.† *n. s.* [from *poll*.]
1. A tree lopped.
Nothing procureth the lasting of trees so much as often cutting; and we see all overgrown trees are *pollards* or dottards, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon.*
2. A clipped coin.
The same king called in certain counterfeit pieces coined by the French, called *pollards*, crocars, and rosaries. *Camden.*
3. The chub fish. *Ainsworth.*
4. A stag that has cast his horns. *Cockeram.*
He had no horns, sir, had he?
— No, he's a *pollard*. *Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.*
5. A mixture of bran and meal. *Ainsworth.*

To PO'LLARD.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lop the top of trees; to poll.

Elm, and oak, frequently *pollarded* and cut, increases the bulk and circumference. *Evelyn*, B. iii. ch. 2. § 6.

We next traversed the rich vale of Garena, where the olive-trees grow to a great size, their luxuriant branches not being so closely *pollarded* as in France. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain*, Let. 11.

Po'llen. n. s. A fine powder, commonly understood by the word farina; as also a sort of fine bran. *Bailey.*

Po'llenger. *n. s.* Brushwood. This seems to be the meaning of this obsolete word.

Lop for the fewel old *pollenger* grown,
That hinder the corne or the grasse to be mown. *Tusser.*

Po'ller.† *n. s.* [from *poll.*]

1. A barber; one who shears, clips, or shaves. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

2. A pillager; a robber; a plunderer.

The pillers, the *pollers*, and usurers. *Confut. of N. Sharton*, (1546,) sign. B. vi.

What is a whore but a *poller* of youth, ruin of men, a destruction, a devourer of patrimonies, a downfall of honour! *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 561.

3. One who votes or polls.

Po'llevil. *n. s.* [*poll* and *evil.*]

Pollevil is a large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume in the horse's poll or nape of the neck, just between the ears towards the mane. *Farrier's Dict.*

Polli'nctor.* *n. s.* [Latin; *polincteur*, old Fr.] One who prepares materials for embalming the dead; a kind of undertaker. *Phillips.*

The Egyptians had these several persons belonging to and employed in embalming, each performing a distinct and separate office, viz. a designer or painter, a dissector or anatomist, a *pollinctor* or apothecary, an embalmer or surgeon, and a physician or priest. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 177.

Po'llock. *n. s.* [*asellus niger.*] A kind of fish.

The coast is plentifully stored with shellfish, sea-hedgehogs, scallops, pilchard, herring, and *pollock*. *Carew.*

To POLLU'TE.† *v. a.* [*polluo*, Lat. *polluer*, Fr.]

1. To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile.

Hot and peevish vows—
They are *polluted* offerings, more abhorr'd
Than spotted livers in the sacrifice. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Neither shall ye *pollute* the holy things of the children of Israel. *Num.* xviii. 32.

The land was *polluted* with blood. *Ps* cvi. 38.

2. To taint with guilt; to corrupt.

Wickedness hath exceedingly *polluted* the whole earth. 2 *Esdr.* xv. 6.

Thus will this latter, as the former world,
Still tend from bad to worse; till God at last,
Wearied with their iniquities, withdraw
His presence from among them, and avert
His holy eyes; resolving from thenceforth
To leave them to their own *polluted* ways. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To corrupt by mixtures of ill, either moral or physical.

Envy you my praise, and would destroy
With grief my pleasures, and *pollute* my joy? *Dryden.*

4. Milton uses this word in an uncommon construction, Dr. Johnson observes, but without specifying the meaning: it is, to pervert by pollution.

Unable to transfer
The guilt on him, who made him instrument
Of mischief, and *polluted* from the end
Of his creation. *Milton, P. L.*

Pollu'te.* *part. adj.* Polluted.

Unchaste and *pollute*. *Martin, Marr. of Priests*, (1554,) T. 2. b.

She wooes the gentle air
To hide her guilty front with innocent snow;
And on her naked shame,
Pollute with sinful blame,
The saintly veil of maiden white to throw. *Milton, Ode Nati*

Pollu'tedness. *n. s.* [from *pollute.*] Defilement; the state of being polluted.

Pollu'ter. *n. s.* [from *pollute.*] Defiler; corrupter.

Ev'n he, the king of men,
Fell at his threshold, and the spoil of Troy
The foul *polluters* of his bed enjoy. *Dryden, Æ*

Pollu'tion. *n. s.* [*pollution*, Fr. *pollutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of defiling.

The contrary to consecration is *pollution*, which happens in churches by homicide, and burying an excommunicated person in the church. *Ayliffe, Parergo*

2. The state of being defiled; defilement.

Their strife *pollution* brings
Upon the temple. *Milton P. L.*

Polonai'se.* *n. s.* A kind of robe or dress, adopted from the fashion of the Poles, which has been worn by English women.

The habit of the women comes very near to that of the men a simple *polonaise*, or long robe edged with fur. *Guthrie, of Polan*

Polt-foot.* *n. s.* A crooked foot; a foot in any respect distorted.

The women are modest; shewing nothing but their *polt-feet* which from their infancy are straitened; so as to make them a la mode, many of them voluntarily become lame and crippled. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 376.

You come a little too tardy; but we remit that to your *polt foot*, we know you are lame. *B. Jonson, Underwoods*

Polt-foot.* } *adj.* Having distorted feet; club-
Polt-foo'ted. } footed.

What's become of Venus, and the *polt-foot* stinkard her husband? *B. Jonson, Poetaster*

I will stand close up, any where, to escape this *polt-footed* philosopher, old Smug here of Lemnos. *B. Jonson, Mercury Vindicated*

POLTRO'N.† *n. s.* [*pollice truncato*, from the thumb cut off; it being once a practice of cowards to cut off their thumbs, that they might not be compelled to serve in war. Saumaise. Menage derives it from the Italian *poltro*, a bed; as cowards feign themselves sick a bed: others, from *poletro* or *poltro*, a young unbroken horse. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. H. Tooke considers the *pollice truncato* as the origin of the word, and renders this derivation subservient to his political notions. He joins *paltry* with it; but without any further observation. See Div. of Purley, ii. 26. — It may perhaps have the same origin as *paltry*, viz. the Su. Goth *paltor*, *rags*, Teut. *palt*, a scrap; whence the application of *paltry*, or *pelting*, to what is mean, vile, contemptible. See Paltry, and Pelting. As to *pollice truncato*, it is far-fetched indeed. The Ital. *poltro* is rendered an *idle* fellow, as well as a coward; and *poltronaccio*, a *lazy* villain, a *lout*; as *poltroneria* also is *idleness* as well as cowardice. See Florio's World of Words, 1598. So the Fr. *poltron* is a base *idle* fellow, a knave, and a coward. See Cotgrave. Though the Ital. *poltro*, as a bed, might thus countenance the derivation, as it respects laziness or idleness; the northern words, *paltor* and *palt*, seem no improbable origin of this term of highest contempt.] A

Patience is for poltrons. *Shakspeare.*
They that are bruis'd with wood or fists,
And think one beating may for once
Suffice, are cowards and poltrons. *Hudibras.*
For who but a poltron possess'd with fear,
Such haughty insolence can tamely bear. *Dryden.*

Poltro'n.* *adj.* Base; vile; contemptible.
Hellish oaths and imprecations, that *poltroon* sin, that second part of Egyptian plague of frogs, and lice, and locusts, the basest that ever had the honour to blast a royal army. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 521.
He is like to be mistaken, who makes choice of a covetous man for a friend, or relieth upon the reed of narrow and *poltron* friendship. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 5.

Poltro'nery.* } *n. s.* [*poltroneria*, Ital. from *poltron.*] Cowardice; baseness.
Po'ltronry. }
There's no cowardice,
No *poltrounery* like urging why, wherefore,
But carry a challenge, die, and do the thing.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.
On such grounds as these, what false theology could not perfect, real *poltronry* would supply.
Warburton, Def. of Sermon xv.

Po'ly. *n. s.* [*polium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

Po'ly. [πολυ.] A prefix often found in the composition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude: as *polygon*, a figure of many angles; *polypus*, an animal with many feet.

Polyacou'stick. *adj.* [πολυ and ἀκούω.] That multiplies or magnifies sounds. *Dict.*

Polya'nthos. *n. s.* [πολυς and ἄνθος.] A plant.
The daisy, primrose, violet darkly blue,
And *polyanthos* of unnumber'd dyes. *Thomson.*

Po'lychrist.* *n. s.* [πολυς, much, and χρηστος, useful, Gr.] In medicine, a term for what serves for many uses, any thing useful for several purposes.
There is nothing necessary for life, which the *polychrest* afford not. *Evelyn*, B. iv. § 4.

Polye'drical. } *adj.* [from πολυεδρος, *polyèdre*, Fr.]
Polye'drous. } Having many sides.
The protuberant particles may be spherical, elliptical, cylindrical, *polyedrical*, and some very irregular; and according to the nature of these, and the situation of the lucid body, the light must be variously effected. *Boyle.*
A tubercle of a pale brown spar, had the exterior surface covered with small *polyedrous* crystals, pellucid, with a cast of yellow. *Woodward.*

Polye'dron.* *n. s.* See Polyedrical. A multiplying-glass.
We have instances, wherein the same object may appear double, triple, or quadruple, to one eye, without the help of a *polyhedron* or multiplying-glass. *Reid, Inq.*

Poly'gamist.* *n. s.* [from *polygamy.*] One that holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.
David — so great a *polygamist*. *Hammond, Works*, i. 592.

POLY'GAMY. *n. s.* [*polygamie*, Fr. πολυγαμια.] Plurality of wives.
Polygamy is the having more wives than one at once. *Locke.*
They allow no *polygamy*: they have ordained, that none do intermarry or contract, until a month be past from their first interview. *Bacon.*
He lived to his death in the sin of *polygamy*, without any particular repentance. *Perkins.*
Christian religion, prohibiting *polygamy*, is more agreeable to the law of nature, that is, the law of God, than mahometism, that allows it; for one man, his having many wives by law signifies nothing, unless there were many women to one man in nature also. *Graunt.*

Po'lyglot.* *adj.* [πολυγλωττος; *polyglotte*, Fr.] Having many languages.

It was prudently forborne in our new *polyglot* Bibles from the emendation of it, lest the Romanists should from thence have taken occasion to cavil with our edition for corrupting their copy. *Knatchbull, Annot. on the N. Test.* p. 180.

Po'lyglot.* *n. s.*
1. One who understands many languages.
The *polyglot* or linguist is a learned man. *Howell.*
2. That which contains many languages.
The biblical apparatus has been much enriched by the publication of *polyglots*.
Abp. Newcome on Transl. of the Bible, p. 239.

PO'LYGON. *n. s.* [*polygone*, Fr. πολύς and γωνία.] A figure of many angles.
He began with a single line; he joined two lines in an angle, and he advanced to triangles and squares, *polygons* and circles.
Watts on the Mind.

Poly'gonal. *adj.* [from *polygon.*] Having many angles.

Polygony.* *n. s.* [*polygonum*, Lat. Pliny.] Knot-grass.
There whether it divine tobacco were,
Or panachæa, or *polygony*,
She found, and brought it to her patient deare.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. v. 32.

Po'lygram. *n. s.* [πολυ and γραμμα.] A figure consisting of a great number of lines. *Dict.*

Poly'graphy.* *n. s.* [πολυς and γραφη, *polygraphie*, Fr.] The art of writing in several unusual manners of cipher; as also deciphering the same.
Dict.
Such occult notes, steganography, *polygraphy*, or magnetical telling of their mind. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 503.

Poly'logy.* *n. s.* [πολυς and λογος.] Talkativeness.
Dict.
Many words (battology or *polylogy*) are a sign of a fool.
Granger on Eccles. (1621,) p. 115.

Poly'mathy.* *n. s.* [πολυ and μανθανω.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; also an acquaintance with many different subjects. *Dict.*
That high and excellent learning which men, for the large extent of it, call *polymathy*, is exceedingly beholden to divinity, and not a little to physick.
Hallywell, Ref. of Sch. Jes. (1642,) p. 5.

Poly'phonism. *n. s.* [πολυ and φωνη.] Multiplicity of sound.
The passages relate to the diminishing the sound of his pistol, by the rarity of the air at that great ascent into the atmosphere, and the magnifying the sound by the *polyphonisms* or repercussions of the rocks and caverns. *Derham.*

Polype'talous. *adj.* [πολυς and πέταλον.] Having many petals.

Po'lypody. } *n. s.* [*polypodium*, Lat.] A plant.
Po'lypody. }
Polypody is a capillary plant with oblong jagged leaves, having a middle rib, which joins them to the stalks running through each division. *Miller.*
A kind of *polypody* groweth out of trees, though it windeth not. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Here finds he on an oake rheum-purging *polipode*.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

Po'lype.* *n. s.*
1. A sea animal; the polypus.
The *polype* fish sits all the winter long
Stock-still through sloth. *Davies, Wit's Pilgrim.* sign. G 1.
2. A small water-insect.

Po'lypous. *adj.* [from *polypus.*] Having the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots.
If the vessels drive back the blood with too great a force upon the heart, it will produce *polypous* concretions in the ventricles of the heart, especially when its valves are apt to grow rigid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PO'LYPUS. *n. s.* [πολύπους, Gr. *polype*, Fr.]

1. *Polypus* signifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils; but it is likewise applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. *Quincy.*

The *polypus* of the nose is said to be an excrescence of flesh, spreading its branches amongst the laminæ of the os ethmoides, and through the cavity of one or both nostrils. *Sharp.*

The juices of all austere vegetables, which coagulate the spittle, being mixed with the blood in the veins, form *polypuses* in the heart. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A sea animal with many feet.

The *polypus*, from forth his cave
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,
His ragged claws are stuck with stones. *Pope.*

Po'lyscope. *n. s.* [πολὺς and σκοπεω.] A multiplying glass. *Dict.*

Po'lyspast. *n. s.* [*polyspaste*, Fr.] A machine consisting of many pullies. *Dict.*

PO'LYSPERM. *n. s.* [a botanical term from πολυ σπεgμα, Gr.] Any tree's fruit containing many of its seeds. *Mason.*

All of them easily raised of the kernels and roots, which may be got out of their *polysperms*. *Evelyn B. n. ch. ...*

Polyspermous. *adj.* [πολυς and σπέgμα.] Those plants are thus called, which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number. *Quincy.*

Polysyllabical. † } *adj.* [from *polysyllable*.] Hav-
Polysyllabick. } ing many syllables, pertaining to a polysyllable.

Polysyllabical echoes are such as repeat many syllables or words distinctly. *Der.*

He would rather have acquiesced in this laxity of the *polysyllabic* termination. *Warton, Rowley Inq. p. 42.*

POLYSY'LLABLE. *n. s.* [πολυς and συλλαβὴ; *polysyllabe*, Fr.] A word of many syllables.

In a *polysyllable* word consider to which syllable the emphasis is to be given, and in each syllable to which letter. *Holder.*

Your high nonsense blusters and makes a noise; it stalks upon hard words, and rattles through *polysyllables*. *Addison.*

Polysy'ndeton. *n. s.* [πολυζυνδετον.] A figure of rhetorick by which the copulative is often repeated, as, I came, *and* saw *and* overcame.

POLY'THEISM. *n. s.* [πολὺ and θεὸς; *polytheisme*, Fr.] The doctrine of plurality of gods.

The first author of *polytheism*, Orpheus, did plainly assert one supreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

Polytheist. *n. s.* [from *polytheism*.] One that holds plurality of gods.

Some authors have falsely made the Turks *polytheists*. *Duncombe, Life of Hughes.*

Polythei'stical. } *adj.* [from *polytheist*.] Hold-
Polytheistick. } ing plurality of gods.

In the *polytheistic* religions, amongst savages, as well as in the early ages of heathen antiquity, it is the irregular events of nature only that are ascribed to the agency and power of the gods. *A. Smith, Hist. of Astronomy, § 3.*

Was it ever heard that polytheism tolerated a dissent from a *polytheistical* establishment? *Burke, Speech in Parl. (177.)*

Poma'ce. *n. s.* [*pomaceum*, Lat.] The dross of cyder pressings. *Dict.*

Poma'ceous. *adj.* [from *pomum*, Lat.] Consisting of apples.

Autumn paints
Ausonian hills with grapes, whilst English plains
Blush with *pomaceous* harvests breathing sweets.
Philips, Cider, B. 2.

Poma'de. *n. s.* [*pomade*, Fr. *pomado*, Ital.] A fragrant ointment.

Po'mander. *n. s.* [*pomme d'ambre*, Fr.] A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder.

I have sold all my trumpery; not a counterfeit stone, not a ribbon, glass, *pomander* or browch to keep my pack from fasting. *Shakspeare.*

The sacred Virgin's well, her moss most sweet and rare,
Against infectious damps for *pomander* to wear. *Drayton.*

They have in physick use of *pomander* and knots of powders for drying of rheums, comforting of the heart, and provoking of sleep. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

POMA'TUM. † *n. s.* [Latin.] An ointment; an unguent for the hair, distinguished by the names of hard and soft.

O, fetch no doctors, 'twere but idle cost;
Her box, *pomatum*, life, and all, are lost.
R. Turner, Nosce Te (1667.)

Pastes for the hands, *pomatums*, lipsalves, whitepots, beautifying creams. *Tatler, No. 245.*

I gave him a little *pomatum* to dress the scab. *Wiseman.*

To **Poma'tum.** * *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply pomatum to the hair.

To **Pome.** *v. n.* [*pommer*, Fr.] To grow to a round head like an apple. *Dict.*

Pomeci'tron. † *n. s.* [*pome* and *citron*.] A citron apple. *Dict.*

Musk-melons, apricots,
Lemons, *pomecitrons* and such like. *B. Jonson, For.*

Oranges, lemons, limes, *pomecitrons*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 23.*

Pomegranate. *n. s.* [*pomum granatum*, Lat.]

1. The tree.

The flower of the *pomegranate* consists of many leaves placed in a circular order, which expand in form of a rose, whose bell-shaped multifid flower cup afterward becomes a globular fruit, having a thick, smooth, brittle rind, and is divided into several cells, which contain oblong hardy seeds, surrounded with a soft pulp. *Miller.*

It was the nightingale, and not the lark,
That pierc'd the fearful hollow of thine ear;
Nightly she sings on yon *pomegranate* tree.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

2. The fruit.

In times past they dyed scarlet with the seed of a *pomegranate*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Nor on its slender twigs
Low bending, be the full *pomegranate* scorn'd. *Thomson.*

Pomeroy. } *n. s.* A sort of apple. *Ainsworth.*
Pomeroyal. }

Pomewater. * *n. s.* [*malus carbonaria*.] A sort of apple.

Ripe as a *pomewater*. *Shakspeare, L. Lab. L.*

The wilding, costard, then the well-known *pomewater*,
And sundry other fruits of good, yet several taste.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 18.

Pomiferous. *adj.* [*pomifer*, Lat.] A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with thick hard rind, by which they are distinguished from the bacciferous, which have only a thin skin over the fruit.

All *pomiferous* herbs, pumpions, melons, gourds and cucumbers, unable to support themselves, are either endued with a faculty of twining about others, or with claspers and tendrils, whereby they catch hold of them. *Ray on the Creation.*

Other fruits contain a great deal of cooling viscid juice, combined with a nitrous salt, such are many of the low *pomiferous* kind, as cucumbers and pompions. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PO'MMEL. † *n. s.* [*pomellus*, low Lat. globulous; *pomeau*, Fr. *pomo*, Ital. from *pomum*, Lat. an apple.]

1. A round ball or knob.

Like *pommels* round of marble clear,
Where azur'd veins well mixt appear. *Sidney.*

Huram finished the two pillars and the *pommels*, and the chapiters which were on the top of the two pillars. *2 Chron.* iv. 12.

2. The knob that balances the blade of the sword. [Teut. *appel vanden sweerde.* Kilian.]

His chief enemy offered to deliver the *pommel* of his sword in token of yielding. *Sidney.*

3. The protuberant part of the saddle before.

The starting steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And bounding, o'er the *pommel* cast the knight. *Dryden.*

To Po'mmel.✝ *v. a.* [This word seems to come from *pommeler*, Fr. to variegate. Dr. Johnson. — From the Icel. *bomps*, a stroke, a blow. Serenius.] To beat with any thing thick or bulky; to beat black and blue; to bruise; to punch.

For your lie, Shaloon,
If I had you here, it should be no good hearing,
For your pate I would *pummel.*
Beaum. and Fl. Four Pl. in One.

Po'mmeled.✱ *adj.* [In heraldry.] Denoting the pommel of a sword or dagger.

POMP.✝ *n. s.* [*pompe*, Fr. *pompa*, Lat. πομπὴ, Gr. a stately procession, from πέμπω, to conduct. Our old lexicography notices only this sense of *pomp*, viz. a great shew, a solemn train.]

1. A procession of splendour and ostentation.

The bright *pomp* ascended jubilant. *Milton, P. L.*

All eyes you draw, and with the eyes the heart;
Of your own *pomp* yourself the greatest part. *Dryden.*

Such a numerous and innocent multitude, cloathed in the charity of their benefactors, was a more beautiful expression of joy and thanksgiving, than could have been exhibited by all the *pomps* of a Roman triumph. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. Splendour; pride.

Take physick, *pomp*,
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel. *Shakspeare.*

The *pomps* and vanities of this wicked world.
Catechism, Comm Pr.

Pompa'tick.✱ *adj.* [*pompatus*, Lat.] Pompous; ostentatious. Coles notices this word, but pronounces it not in use. Barrow employs it: yet he will hardly be, in this instance, followed.

These *pompatick*, foolish, proud, perverse, wicked, profane words; these names of singularity, elation, vanity, blasphemy; are therefore to be rejected. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

Po'mpholyx. *n. s.*

Pompholyx is a white, light and very friable substance, found in crusts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and to the covers of the large crucibles in which brass is made either from a mixture of copper and lapis calaminaris, or of copper and zink. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

Po'mpet.✱ *n. s.* [*pompette*, Fr.] The ball with which a printer blacks the letters.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

Po'mpion.✝ *n. s.* [*pompon*, Fr.] A pumpkin; a sort of large fruit. See also Pumpion.

They become as dull as dormice, as flat and insipid as *pompions.* *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. 1.

Po'mpire. *n. s.* [*pomum* and *pyrus*, Lat.] A sort of pearmain. *Ainsworth.*

Pompo'sity,✱ *n. s.* [from *pompous.*] Ostentatiousness; boastfulness. Modern.

The worth of the physician is to be estimated by his scorn of petty intrigue, puffing, and *pomposity.* *Aikin's Lett.* ii. 41.

PO'MPOUS.✝ *adj.* [*pompeux*, Fr.] Splendid: magnificent; grand; showy.

A sorte of *pompous* papists.
Tr. of Bp. Gardiner's De Ob. (1553,) Pref.

This is the sum of the hypothesis, as it is represented by the profoundly learned Dr. H. More, with a copious and *pompous* eloquence. *Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls*, ch. 14.

What flattering scenes our wandering fancy wrought,
Rome's *pompous* glories rising to our thought. *Pope.*

An inscription in the ancient way, plain, *pompous*, yet modest, will be best. *Pope.*

Po'mpously. *adv.* [from *pompous.*] Magnificently; splendidly.

Whate'er can urge ambitious youth to fight,
She *pompously* displays before their sight. *Dryden.*

Po'mpousness. *n. s.* [from *pompous.*] Magnificence; splendour; showiness; ostentatiousness.

The English and French raise their language with metaphors, or by the *pompousness* of the whole phrase, wear off any littleness that appears in the particular parts. *Addison.*

Pond. *n. s.* [supposed to be the same with *pound*, from pindan Sax. to shut up.] A small pool or lake of water; a bason; water not running or emitting any stream.

In the midst of all the place was a fair *pond*, whose shaking crystal was a perfect mirror to all the other beauties, so that it bare shew of two gardens. *Sidney.*

Through bogs and mires, and oft through *pond* or pool,
There swallow'd up. *Milton, P. L.*

Had marine bodies been found in only one place, it might have been suspected, that the sea was, what the Caspian is, a great *pond* or lake, confined to one part. *Woodward.*

His building is a town,
His *pond* an ocean, his parterre a down. *Pope.*

To Pond.✝ *v. a.* To ponder. A corrupt obsolete word, Dr. Johnson says; attributing "*pond* your suppliant's plaint," to Spenser, in proof of the word's existence. But Spenser's own editions read *ponder*, and Dr. Johnson had been misled by some corrupt one. See the note on Spenser's Shep. Cal. Feb. ver. 151. Works, ed. 1805, vol. i. p. 40. There is no such word as *pond* in this sense.

To PO'NDER. *v. a.* [*pondero*, Lat.] To weigh mentally; to consider; to attend.

Mary kept all these things, and *pondered* them in her heart. *St. Luke*, ii. 19.

Colours, popularities, and circumstances sway the ordinary judgement, not fully *pondering* the matter. *Bacon.*

This *ponder*, that all nations of the earth
Shall in his seed be blessed. *Milton, P. L.*

Intent he seem'd,
And *pondering* future things of wond'rous weight. *Dryden.*

To Po'nder. *v. n.* To think; to muse: with *on.* This is an improper use of the word.

This tempest will not give me leave to *ponder*
On things would hurt me more. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Whom *pondering* thus *on* human miseries,
When Venus saw, her heavenly sire bespoke. *Dryden.*

Po'nderable. *adj.* [from *pondero*, Latin.] Capable to be weighed; mensurable by scales.

The bite of an asp will kill within an hour, yet the impression is scarce visible, and the poison communicated not *ponderable.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Po'nderal. *adj.* [from *pondus*, Lat.] Estimated by weight; distinguished from numeral.

Thus did the money drachma in process of time decrease; but all the while we may suppose the *ponderal* drachma to have continued the same, just as it has happened to us, as well as our neighbours, whose *ponderal* libra remains as it was, though the nummary hath much decreased. *Arbuthnot.*

Pondera'tion.✝ *n. s.* [from *pondero*, Latin.] The act of weighing.

He lays in the scales with them certain grave *ponderations*, which, all put together, will prove almost as weighty as the feather he wrote withal. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 322.

While we perspire, we absorb the outward air, and the quantity of perspired matter, found by ponderation, is only the difference between that and the air imbibed. *Arbuthnot.*

Po'nderer.† *n. s.* [from *ponder.*] One who ponders; one who weighs what is said or spoken. *Huloet.*

The *ponderer* and shaper of his discourses. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* p. 149.

Po'nderingly.* *adv.* [from the part. *pondering.*] With due estimation.

The thriving of that stratagem of Jacob's, the invention of the peeled rods, whereby he was grown so rich, in despite of Laban's malice, God will have *ponderingly* considered, and imputed as an act of his special interposition or providence; partly in justice, that the covetous Laban should not too much oppress him; partly to make good his promise at Bethel. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 497.

Pondero'sity.† *n. s.* [*ponderosité,* Fr. Cotgrave; from *ponderous.*] Weight; gravity; heaviness.

Crystal will sink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater *ponderosity* than the space in any water it doth occupy. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Gold is remarkable for its admirable ductility and *ponderosity,* wherein it excels all other bodies. *Ray.*

PO'NDEROUS.† *adj.* [*ponderous,* old French; *ponderosus,* from *pondus,* Lat.]

1. Heavy; weighty.

It is more difficult to make gold, which is the most *ponderous* and materiate amongst metals, of other metals less *ponderous* and materiate, than, *via versa,* to make silver of lead or quicksilver; both which are more *ponderous* than silver. *Bacon.*

His *ponderous* shield behind him cast. *Milton, P. L.*

Upon laying a weight in one of the scales, inscribed eternity, though I threw in that of time, prosperity, affliction, wealth, and poverty, which seemed very *ponderous,* they were not able to stir the opposite balance. *Addison.*

Because all the parts of an undistributed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed according to the difference of it, any concretion, that can be supposed to be naturally made in such a fluid, must be all over of a similar gravity, or have the more *ponderous* parts nearer to its basis. *Bentley.*

2. Important; momentous.

If your more *ponderous* and settled project
May suffer alteration, I'll point you
Where you shall have receiving shall become you. *Shakspeare.*

3. Forcible; strongly impulsive.

Imagination hath more force upon things living, than things inanimate; and upon light and subtile motions, than upon motions vehement or *ponderous.* *Bacon.*

Impatient of her load,
And lab'ring underneath the *ponderous* god,
The more she strove to shake him from her breast,
With far superior force he press'd. *Dryden.*
Press'd with the *ponderous* blow,
Down sinks the ship within the abyss below. *Dryden.*

Po'nderously. *adv.* [from *ponderous.*] With great weight.

Po'nderousness.† *n. s.* from *ponderous.*] Heaviness; weight; gravity.

Such downy feathers as these will never make up the *ponderousness* of a mill-stone. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 126.

The oil and spirit place themselves under or above one another, according as their *ponderousness* makes them swim or sink. *Boyle.*

Po'ndweed. *n. s.* [*potamogeiton.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

Po'nent. *adj.* [*ponente,* Italian.] Western.

Thwart of these, as fierce,
Forth rush the levant and the *ponent* winds,
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton, P. L.*

PO'NIARD.† *n. s.* [*poignard,* Fr. *pugio,* Latin. Dr. Johnson. — The word is derived by some from *poignée,* a handful, a gripe; which is rendered by Cotgrave, the handle of a sword or dagger: But it is surely from *poigner,* to pierce; *pungere,* Lat. the same, whence *pugio,* a dagger. Our word was also anciently *poinado*: "Sharp swords, *poinadoes,* all bedy'd with blood." Mir. for Mag. p. 66.] A dagger; a short stabbing weapon.

She speaks *poniards,* and every word stabs. *Shakspeare.*

Melpomene would be represented, in her right hand a naked *poniard.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

Poniards hand to hand
Be banish'd from the field, that none shall dare
With shortned sword to stab in closer war. *Dryden.*

To **Po'niard.†** *v. a.* [*poignarder,* French.] To stab with a poniard. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Ponk.† *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the original. Dr. Johnson. — It was probably intended, in the passage cited as an example, for *pouke,* the spirit anciently called *puck,* Robin Goodfellow, or hobgoblin: *puke,* Icel. spectrum.] A nocturnal spirit.

Ne let the *ponke,* nor other evil sprights,
Ne let mischievous witches with their charms,
Ne let hobgoblins, names whose sense we see not,
Fray us with things that be not. *Spenser, Epithalam.*

Po'ntage.† *n. s.* [*pontage,* Fr. *pontagium,* low Lat. from *pons, pontis,* bridge.] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.

In right of the church, they were formerly by the common law discharged from *pontage* and murage. *Ayliffe.*

PO'NTIFF.† *n. s.* [*pontife,* Fr. *pontifex,* Latin.]

1. A priest; a high priest.

Livy relates that there were found two coffins, whereof the one contained the body of Numa, and the other his books of ceremonies, and the discipline of the *pontiffs.* *Bacon.*

2. The pope. *Pontifical,* and *pontificality,* as applied to popish matters, are old in our language; *pontiff* is more modern.

The then reigning *pontiff* having favoured duke William in his projected invasion, took that opportunity also of establishing his spiritual encroachments. *Blackstone.*

Ponti'fical.† *adj.* [*pontifical,* Fr. *pontificalis,* Lat.]

1. Belonging to an high priest.

You should have made your argument somewhat more probable, if you could have shewed out of Scripture, that Moses, by his *pontifical* jurisdiction, released those days or any part of them. *Fulke against Allen,* (1580,) p. 454.

2. Popish.

It were not amiss to answer by a herald the next *pontifical* attempt, rather sending defiance than publishing answers. *Ralegh.*

The *pontifical* authority is as much superiour to the regal, as the sun is greater than the moon. *Baker.*

3. Splendid; magnificent.

Thus did I keep my person fresh and new,
My presence like a robe *pontifical,*
Ne'er seen, but wonder'd at. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

4. [From *pons* and *facio.*] Bridge-building. This sense is, I believe, peculiar to Milton, and perhaps was intended as an equivocal satire on popery.

Now had they brought the work by wonderous art
Pontifical, a ridge of pendent rock,
Over the vex'd abyss. *Milton, P. L.*

Ponti'fical.† *n. s.* [*pontificale,* Lat.]

1. A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical.

What the Greek and Latin churches did may be seen in *pontificals,* containing the forms for consecrations. *South.*

By the *pontifical,* no altar is to be consecrated without reliques. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Dress and ornament of a priest or bishop.

Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, had a mind to assert his

authority over the abby, as legate by office of the holy see;— and was coming thither robed in his *pontificals*.
Lowth, Life of Wykeham, § 6.

PONTIFICA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *pontifical*.] The state and government of the pope of Rome; the papacy.

When the *pontificality* was first set up in Rome, all nations from east to west did worship the pope no otherwise than of old the Cæsars. *Abp Usher, Judg on the See of Rome*, p 20

PONTI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *pontifical*.] In a pontifical manner.

PONTI'FICATE. *n. s.* [*pontificat*, Fr. *pontificatus*, Lat.] Papacy; popedom.

He turned hermit, in the view of being advanced to the *pontificate*. *Addison*

Painting, sculpture, and architecture, may all recover themselves under the present *pontificate*, if the wars of Italy will give them leave. *Addison on Italy*

PO'NTIFICE. *n. s.* [*pons* and *facio*.] Bridgework; edifice of a bridge.

He,— at the brink of Chaos, near the foot
Of this new wondrous *pontifice*, unhop'd
Met, who to meet him came, his offspring dear. *Milton, P. L.*

PONTIFI'CIAL.* *adj.* [*pontificius*, Lat.] Popish.

Such stories I find amongst *pontificial* writers.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 52

PONTIFI'CIAN.* *n. s.* [from *pontiff*.] One who adheres to the pope; a papist.

Many other doctors, both *pontificians* and of the reformed church, maintain that God sanctified the seventh day. *White*

Many *pontificians* and we, differ not in this point.
Wharton, App. to Cave, p. 84

PONTI'FICK.* *adj.* [*pontificalis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to priests.

The Romans, for many ages trained up only to a military roughness, knew of learning little but what their twelve tables, and the *pontifick* college with their augurs and flamens taught them in religion and law. *Milton, Areopagitica*

2. Popish.

Nor yet surceas'd with John's disastrous fate
Pontifick fury. *Shenstone, Ruin'd Abbey*

PO'NTLEVIS. *n. s.* In horsemanship, is a disorderly resisting action of a horse in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times running, and rises up so upon his hindlegs, that he is in danger of coming over. *Bailey*

PONTON. *n. s.* [French.]

Ponton is a floating bridge, or invention to pass over water: it is made of two great boats placed at some distance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between them, with rails on their sides: the whole so strongly built as to carry over horse and cannon. *Military Dict.*

The black prince passed many a river without the help of *pontons*. *Spectator*

PO'NY. *n. s.* [I know not the original of this word, unless it be corrupted from *puny*.] A small horse.

POOL.† *n. s.* [pul, Saxon; *poel*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.— Mr. Tooke pronounces it merely a contraction of *puddle*, anciently written *podel*, and so *poodle*, *pool*. But *pool* is an old word in several languages; *pûl* or *pwl*, Welsh; *poul*, Armor.; *pol*, Cornish dialect, as well as Saxon; *paula*, Icel. *palus*, Lat.] A lake of standing water.

Moss is a kind of moisture, so the water must but slide, and not stand in a *pool*. *Bacon.*

Search he hath search'd, and find,
From Eden over Pontus, and the *pool*
Mæotis. *Milton, P. L.*

Love oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,
And brushing o'er, adds vigour to the *pool*. *Dryden*

The circling streams, once thought the *pools* of blood,
From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall save. *Dryden.*

After the deluge, we suppose the vallies and lower grounds, where the descent and derivation of the water was not so easy, to have been full of lakes and *pools*. *Burnet.*

POOP. *n. s.* [*pouppe*, Fr. *puppis*, Lat.] The hindmost part of the ship.

Some sat upon the top of the *poop*, weeping and wailing, till the sea swallowed them. *Sidney.*

The *poop* was beaten gold. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Perceiving that the pigeon had only lost a piece of her tail through the next opening of the rocks, they passed safe, only the end of their *poop* was bruised. *Raleigh.*

He was openly set upon the *poop* of the galley. *Knolles.*

With wind in *poop*, the vessel ploughs the sea,
And measures back with speed her former way. *Dryden.*

To POOP.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] A ship is said to be *pooped*, when it receives on the poop the shock of a high and heavy sea.

POOR.† *adj.* [poupre, Norm. Sax. Lyc. *pauvre*, Fr. *pobre*, Spanish. "Simple and *pore*." Gower.]

1. Not rich; indigent, necessitous, oppressed with want.

Poor cuckoldly knave!— I wrong him to call him *poor*: they say he hath masses of money. *Shakspeare.*

Who builds a church to God, and not to fame,
Will never mark the marble with his name;
Go search it there, where to be born and die,
Of rich and *poor* makes all the history. *Pope*

Teach the old chronicle, in future times
To be in no man's but of *poor* rogues ... *Hart.*

2. Trifling; narrow; of little dignity, force or value.

A ... ice used for delicacy to cool wine, is a *poor* and contemptible use, in respect of other uses that may be made of it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

How *poor* are the imitation of nature in common course of experiment, except they be led by great judgment. *Bacon*

When he delights in sin, as he observes it in other men, he is wholly transformed from the creature God first made him, nay, has consumed those *poor* remainders of good that the sin of Adam left him. *South*

That I have wronged no man, will be a *poor* plea or apology at the last day; for it is not for rapine that men are formally impeached and finally condemned, but I was an hungry, and ye gave me no meat. *Calamy, Serm.*

3. Paltry; mean; contemptible.

A *poor* number it was to conquer Ireland to the pope's use. *Bacon*

And if that wisdom still wise end propound,
Why made he man, of other creatures, king,
When, if he perish here, there is not found
In all the world so *poor* and vile a thing? *Davies*

The marquis, making haste to Scarborough, embarked in a *poor* vessel. *Clarendon.*

We have seen how *poor* and contemptible a force has been raised by those who appeared openly. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Matilda is so intent upon all the arts of improving their dress, that she has some new fancy almost every day, and leave no ornament untry'd, from the richest jewel to the *poor* flower. *Law*

4. Unimportant.

To be without power or distinction, is not, in my *poor* opinion, a very amiable situation to a person of title. *Swift.*

5. Unhappy; uneasy; pitiable.

Vext sailors curse the rain,
For which *poor* shepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

Vain privilege, *poor* women have a tongue;
Men can stand silent, and resolve on wrong. *Dryden.*

6. Mean; depressed; low; dejected.

A soothsayer made Antonius believe, that his genius, which otherwise was brave, was, in the presence of Octavianus, *poor* and cowardly. *Bacon*

7. [A word of tenderness.] Dear.

Poor, little, pretty, fluttering thing,
Must we no longer live together?

And dost thou prune thy trembling wing,
To take thy flight thou know'st not whither? *Prior.*

8. [A word of slight contempt.] Wretched.

The *poor* monk never saw many of the decrees and councils he had occasion to use. *Baker on Learning.*

9. Not good; not fit for any purpose.

I have very *poor* and unhappy brains for drinking: I could wish courtesy would invent some other entertainment. *Shakspeare.*

10. *The* POOR. [collectively.] Those who are in the lowest rank of the community; those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others; but it is sometimes used with laxity for any not rich.

From a confin'd well manag'd store,
You both employ and feed the *poor*. *Waller.*

Never any time since the reformation can shew so many *poor* amongst the widows and orphans of churchmen, as this particular time. *Sprat, Serm.*

The *poor* dare nothing tell but flatt'ring news. *Dryden.*

Has God cast thy lot amongst the *poor* of this world, by denying thee the plenties of this life, or by taking them away? this may be preventing mercy, for much mischief riches do to the sons of men. *South.*

11. Barren; dry: as, a *poor* soil.

12. Lean; starved; emaciated.

Seven other kine came up after them, *poor*, and very ill-favoured, and lean fleshed, such as I never saw in all the land of Egypt for badness. *Gen. xli. 19.*

When grace wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, *poor*, starved and scarce covering the bone. *B. Jonson.*

13. Without spirit; flaccid.

POO'RLY. *adv.* [from *poor*.]

1. Without wealth.

Those thieves spared his life, letting him go to learn to live *poorly*. *Sidney.*

2. Not prosperously; with little success.

If you sow one ground with the same kind of grain, it will prosper but *poorly*. *Bacon.*

3. Meanly; without spirit.

Your constancy
Hath left you unattended: be not lost
So *poorly* in your thoughts. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Nor is their courage or their wealth so low,
That from his wars they *poorly* would retire. *Dryden.*

4. Without dignity.

You meaner beauties of the night,
That *poorly* satisfy our eyes,
More by your number than your light,
You common people of the skies,
What are you when the sun shall rise? *Wotton.*

POO'RLY.* *adj.* A colloquial expression, in several parts of England, for indifferent in health.

POORJO'HN.† *n. s.* [*callarius.*] A sort of fish. Ainsworth. Hake, dried and salted: a corruption of *pauvre jeans*, the French term for this fish. Malone.

Red herrings, sprats, *poor-John*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 66.*

The ocean left so poor, that it alone
Could since vaunt wretched herring and *poor-john*. *Habington's Castara, p. 120.*

The steward, as the manner of the country was, provided two tables for their dinners; for those that came upon request, powdered beef, and perhaps venison; for those that came for hire, *poor-john* and apple-pies. *Sir J. Harington, Br. View of the Ch. p. 115.*

POO'RNESS.† *n. s.* [from *poor*.]

1. Poverty; indigence; want.

No lesse I hate him than the gates of hell,
That *poorenesse* can force, an untruth to tell. *Chapman.*

If a prince should complain of the *poorness* of his exchequer, would he be angry with his merchants, if they brought him a cargo of good bullion. *Burnet, Theory.*

2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity.

Such is the *poorness* of some spirits, and the narrowness of their souls; they are so nailed to the earth. *Howell, Instr. For. Travel, p. 198.*

The Italian opera seldom sinks into a *poorness* of language, but, amidst all the meanness of the thoughts, has something beautiful and sonorous in the expression. *Addison.*

There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as *poorness* and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of slavery. *Addison.*

3. Narrowness; want of capacity.

The *poorness* of our conceptions is such, that it cannot forbear setting bounds to every thing it contemplates. *Spectator, No. 565.*

4. Sterility; barrenness.

The *poorness* of the herbs shews the *poorness* of the earth, especially if in colour more dark. *Bacon.*

Enquire the differences of metals which contain other metals, and how that agrees with the *poorness* or riches of the metals in themselves. *Bacon.*

POORSPI'RITED. *adj.* [*poor* and *spirit*.] Mean; cowardly.

Mutan! *poorspirited* wretch! thou hast deceiv'd me. *Dennis.*

POORSPI'RITEDNESS. *n. s.* Meanness; cowardice.

A cause of men's taking pleasure in the sins of others, is, from that meanness and *poorspiritedness* that accompanies guilt. *South.*

POP. *n. s.* [*poppysma*, Lat.] A small smart quick sound. It is formed from the sound.

I have several ladies, who could not give a *pop* loud enough to be heard at the farther end of the room, who can now discharge a fan, that it shall make a report like a pocket-pistol. *Addison.*

To POP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move or enter with a quick, sudden and unexpected motion.

He that kill'd my king,
Popt in between th' election and my hope. *Shakspeare.*

A boat was sunk and all the folk drowned, saving one only woman, that in her first *popping* up again, which most living things accustom, espied the boat risen likewise, and floating by her, got hold of the boat, and sat astride upon one of its sides. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

I startled at his *popping* upon me unexpectedly. *Addison.*

As he scratched to fetch up thought,
Forth *popp'd* the sprite so thin. *Swift, Miscell.*

Others have a trick of *popping* up and down every moment, from their paper to the audience, like an idle school-boy. *Swift.*

To POP.† *v. a.*

1. To put out or in suddenly, slily, or unexpectedly.

That is my brother's plea,
The which if he can prove, he *pops* me out
At least from fair five hundred pound a-year. *Shakspeare.*

He *popped* a paper into his hand. *Milton.*

A fellow, finding somewhat prick him, *popt* his finger upon the place. *L'Estrange.*

The commonwealth *popped* up its head for the third time under Brutus and Cassius, and then sunk for ever. *Dryden.*

Did'st thou never *pop*
Thy head into a tinman's shop? *Prior.*

2. To shift.

Do you *pop* me off with this slight answer. *Beaum. and Fl. Nob. Gentleman.*

If their curiosity leads them to ask what they should not know, it is better to tell them plainly, that it is a thing that belongs not to them to know, than to *pop* them off with a falsehood. *Locke on Education.*

POP.* *adv.* [from the verb.] Suddenly; unexpectedly.

Into that bush
Pop goes his pate, and all his face is comb'd over. *Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim.*

POPE. *n. s.* [*papa*, Lat. πάππας.]

1. The bishop of Rome.

I refuse you for my judge; and
Appeal unto the *pope* to be judg'd by him. *Shakspeare.*

He was organist in the *pope's* chapel at Rome. *Peacham.*

Christianity has been more oppressed by those that thus fought for it, than those that were in arms against it; upon this score, the *pope* has done her more harm than the Turk. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

2. A small fish.

A *pope*, by some called a ruffe, is like a pearch for shape, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon: an excellent fish of a pleasant taste, and spawns in April. *Walton.*

POPE-JOAN.* *n. s.* A game at cards.

Time was, when prudent dames would stay
Till Christmas holydays to see a play,
And met at cards, at that glad time alone,
In friendly setts of loo or cheap *pope-joan*. *Jenner, Ecl. 2.*

PO'PEDOM. *n. s.* [*pope* and *dom.*] Papacy; papal dignity.

That world of wealth I've drawn together
For mine own ends; indeed, to gain the *popedom*. *Shakspeare.*

PO'PELING.* *n. s.* [from *pope.*] One that adheres to the pope.

The pope and *popelings* shall not grease themselves
With gold, and groats, that are the soldiers' due.
Troub. Reign of K. John, (1611.)

PO'PERY. *n. s.* [from *pope.*] The religion of the church of Rome.

Popery for corruptions in doctrine, and discipline, I look upon to be the most absurd system of Christianity. *Swift.*

POPESEY'E. *n. s.* [*pope* and *eye.*] The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh: why so called I know not.

PO'PGUN. *n. s.* [*pop* and *gun.*] A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise.

Life is not weak enough to be destroyed by this *popgun* artillery of tea and coffee. *Cheyne.*

PO'PINJAY. *n. s.* [*papegay*, Dutch; *papagayo*, Span.]

1. A parrot.

Young *popinjays* learn quickly to speak. *Ascham.*

The great red and blue parrot; there are of these greater, the middlemost called *popinjays*, and the lesser called perroquets. *Grew, Mus.*

2. A woodpecker. So it seems to be used here.

Terpsichore would be expressed, upon her head a coronet of those green feathers of the *popinjay*, in token of that victory which the muses got of the daughters of Pierus, who were turned into *popinjays* or woodpeckers. *Peacham.*

3. A trifling fop.

I then, all smarting, with my wounds being cold,
To be so pester'd by a *popinjay*,
Out of my grief and my impatience,
Answer'd neglectingly, I know not what. *Shakspeare.*

PO'PISH. *adj.* [from *pope.*] Taught by the pope; relating to popery; peculiar to popery.

In this sense as they affirm, so we deny, that whatsoever is *popish* we ought to abrogate. *Hooker.*

I know thou art religious,
With twenty *popish* tricks and ceremonies. *Shakspeare.*

PO'PISHLY. *adv.* [from *popish.*] With tendency to popery; in a popish manner.

She baffled the many attempts of her enemies, and entirely broke the whole force of that party among her subjects, which was *popishly* affected. *Addison, Freeholder.*

A friend in Ireland, *popishly* speaking, I believe constantly well disposed towards me. *Pope to Swift.*

PO'PLAR. *n. s.* [*peuplier*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves of the *poplar* are broad, and for the most part angular: the male trees produce amentaceous flowers, which have many little leaves and apices, but are barren: the female trees produce membraneous pods, which open into two parts, containing many seeds, which have a large quantity of down adhering to them, and are collected into spikes. *Miller.*

Po is drawn with the face of an ox, with a garland of *poplar* upon his head. *Peacham on Drawing.*

All he describ'd was present to their eyes,
And as he rais'd his verse, the *poplars* seem'd to rise. *Roscommon.*

So falls a *poplar*, that in watry ground
Rais'd high the head. *Pope, Iliad.*

PO'PLIN.* *n. s.* A kind of stuff, made both in England and Ireland, of silk and worsted.

PO'PPET.* See PUPPET.

PO'PPY. *n. s.* [popıᵹ, Sax. *papaver*, Lat.] A flower.

Of these are eighteen species: some sort is cultivated for medicinal use; and some suppose it to be the plant whence opium is produced. *Miller.*

His temples last with *poppies* were o'erspread,
That nodding seem'd to consecrate his head. *Dryden.*

Dr. Lister has been guilty of mistake, in the reflections he makes on what he calls the sleeping Cupid with *poppy* in his hands. *Addison on Italy.*

And pale Nymphæa with her clay-cold breath;
And *poppies*, which suborn the sleep of death. *Harte.*

PO'PULACE. *n. s.* [*populace*, Fr. from *populus*, Lat.] The vulgar; the multitude.

Now swarms the *populace*, a countless throng,
Youth and hoar age tumultuous pour along. *Pope.*

The tribunes and people having subdued all competitors, began the last game of a prevalent *populace*, to chuse themselves a master. *Swift.*

PO'PULACY. *n. s.* [*populace*, Fr.] The common people; the multitude.

Under colours of piety ambitious policies march, not only with security, but applause as to the *populacy*. *King Charles.*

When he thinks one monarch's lust too mild a regiment, he can let in the whole *populacy* of sin upon the soul. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

PO'PULAR.† *adj.* [*populaire*, Fr. *popularis*, Lat.]

1. Vulgar; plebeian.

Mix yourself still with such as flourish in the spring of the fashion, and are least *popular*: study their carriage and behaviour in all. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

I was sorry to hear with what partiality and *popular* heat elections were carried in many places. *King Charles.*

The emmet join'd in her *popular* tribes
Of commonalty. *Milton, P. L.*

So the *popular* vote inclines. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Suitable to the common people; familiar; not critical.

Homilies are plain and *popular* instructions. *Hooker.*

It were too speculative a depth for a *popular* sermon. *Hammond, Serm. 18.*

3. Beloved by the people; pleasing to the people.

It might have been more *popular* and plausible to vulgar ears, if this first discourse had been spent in extolling the force of laws. *Hooker.*

Such as were *popular*,
And well-deserving, were advanc'd by grace. *Daniel.*

The old general was set aside, and prince Rupert put into the command, which was no *popular* change. *Clarendon.*

4. Studious of the favour of the people.

A *popular* man is, in truth, no better than a prostitute to common fame and to the people. *Dryden.*

His virtues have undone his country;
Such *popular* humanity is treason. *Addison, Cato.*

5. Prevailing or raging among the populace: as, a *popular* distemper.

POPULA'RITY. *n. s.* [*popularitas*, Lat. *popularité*, Fr. from *popular.*]

1. Graciousness among the people; state of being favoured by the people.

The best temper of minds desireth good name and true honour; the lighter, *popularity* and applause; the more depraved, subjection and tyranny. *Bacon.*

Your mind has been above the wretched affectation of *popularity*. *Dryden.*

Admire we then,
Or *popularity*, or stars, or strings,
The mob's applauses, or the gifts of kings. *Pope.*

He could be at the head of no factions and cabals, nor attended by a hired rabble, which his flatterers might represent as *popularity*. *Swift.*

2. Representation suited to vulgar conception; what affects the vulgar.

The persuader's labour is to make things appear good or evil, which as it may be performed by solid reasons, so it may be represented also by colours, *popularities*, and circumstances, which sway the ordinary judgement. *Bacon.*

PO'PULARLY. *adv.* [from *popular.*]

1. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd.

The victor knight
Bareheaded, *popularly* low had bow'd,
And paid the salutations of the crowd. *Dryden.*
Influenc'd by the rabble's bloody will,
With thumbs bent back, they *popularly* kill. *Dryden.*

2. According to vulgar conception.

Nor can we excuse the duty of our knowledge, if we only bestow those commendatory conceits, which *popularly* set forth the eminency thereof. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To POPULATE. *v. n.* [from *populus*, Lat. people.] To breed people.

When there be great shoals of people, which go on to *populate*, without foreseeing means of life and sustentation, it is of necessity, that once in an age they discharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon, Ess.*

POPULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *populate.*] The state of a country with respect to numbers of people.

The *population* of a kingdom does not exceed the stock of the kingdom, which should maintain them; neither is the *population* to be reckoned only by number; for a smaller number, that spend more and earn less, do wear out an estate sooner than a greater number, that live lower and gather more. *Bacon.*

POPULO'SITY.† *n. s.* [*populosité*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Populousness; multitude of people.

How it conduceth unto *populosity*, we shall make but little doubt; there are causes of numerosity in any species. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PO'PULOUS. *adj.* [*populosus*, Lat.] Full of people; numerously inhabited.

A wilderness is *populous* enough,
So Suffolk had thy heav'nly company. *Shakspeare.*
Far the greater part have kept
Their station; heaven, yet *populous*, retains
Number sufficient to possess her realms. *Milton, P. L.*

PO'PULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *populous.*] With much people.

PO'PULOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *populous.*] The state of abounding with people.

The German adventurers in number answered not the largeness and *populousness* of their country. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 19.

This will be allowed by any that considers the vastness, the opulence, the *populousness* of this region, with the ease and facility wherewith 'tis governed. *Temple, Miscell.*

PO'RCELAIN.† *n. s.* [*porcelaine*, Fr. said to be derived from *pour cent années;* because it was believed by Europeans, that the materials of *porcelain* were matured under ground one hundred years. Dr. Johnson. — Others say it is from the Portuguese *porçelana*, a cup: Mr. Douce, from the Ital. *porcellana*, which, as well as the French *porcelaine*, is the name of the shell called concha Veneris, Venus's shell, to the polished exterior of which china ware bears resemblance.]

1. China; china ware; fine dishes, of a middle nature between earth and glass, and therefore semipellucid.

We have burials in several earths, where we put divers cements, as the Chinese do their *porcelain*. *Bacon.*

We are not thoroughly resolved concerning *porcelain* or china dishes; that according to common belief, they are made of earth, which lieth in preparation about a hundred years under ground. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The fine materials made it weak;
Porcelain, by being pure, is apt to break. *Dryden.*
These look like the workmanship of heav'n:
This is the *porcelain* clay of human kind,
And therefore cast into these noble molds. *Dryden.*

2. [*Portulaca*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PORCH. *n. s.* [*porche*, Fr. *porticus*, Lat.]

1. A roof supported by pillars before a door; an entrance.

Ehud went forth through the *porch*, and shut the doors of the parlour. *Judges*, iii. 23.

Not infants in the *porch* of life were free,
The sick, the old, that could but hope a day
Longer by nature's bounty, not let stay. *B. Jonson.*

2. A portico; a covered walk.

All this done,
Repair to Pompey's *porch*, where you shall find us. *Shakspeare.*

PO'RCUPINE. *n. s.* [*porc espi*, or *epic*, Fr. *porcospino*, Italian.]

The *porcupine*, when full grown, is as large as a moderate pig: there is no other difference between the *porcupine* of Malacca and that of Europe, but that the former grows to a larger size. *Hill.*

This stubborn Cade
Fought so long, till that his thighs with darts
Were almost like a sharp quill'd *porcupine*. *Shakspeare.*
Long bearded comets stick
Like flaming *porcupines* to their left sides,
As they would shoot their quills into their hearts. *Dryden.*

By the black prince of Monomotapa's side were the glaring cat-a-mountain and the quill-darting *porcupine*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

PORE.† *n. s.* [*pore*, Fr. πόρος, Gr. from πείρω, to pass through.]

1. Spiracle of the skin; passage of perspiration.

Witches, carrying in the air, and transforming themselves into other bodies, by ointments and anointing themselves all over, may justly move a man to think, that these fables are the effects of imagination; for it is certain, that ointments do all, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the *pores* shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely. *Bacon.*

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confin'd?
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd,
And not, as feeling, through all parts diffus'd,
That she might look at will through every *pore?* *Milton, S. A.*

2. Any narrow spiracle or passage.

Pores are small interstices between the particles of matter which constitute every body, or between certain aggregates or combinations of them. *Quincy.*

From veins of vallies milk and nectar broke,
And honey sweating through the *pores* of oak. *Dryden.*

To PORE.† *v. n.* [πόρος is the *optick nerve;* but I imagine *pore* to come by corruption from some English word. Dr. Johnson. — Others deduce it from πωρὸς, blind. It is an old verb in our language: "In every house he gan to *pore* and prie." Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.] To look with great intenseness and care; to examine with great attention.

All delights are vain; but that most vain,
Which with pain purchas'd, doth inherit pain;
As painfully to *pore* upon a book,
To seek the light of truth, while truth the while
Doth falsely blind the eyesight. *Shakspeare.*

The eye grows weary, with *poring* perpetually on the same thing. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Let him with pedants hunt for praise in books,
Pore out his life amongst the lazy gownmen,
Grow old and vainly proud in fancy'd knowledge. *Rowe.*

With sharpen'd sight pale antiquaries *pore*,
The inscription value, but the rust adore. *Pope.*

He hath been *poring* so long upon Fox's Martyrs, that he imagines himself living in the reign of queen Mary. *Swift.*

The design is to avoid the imputation of pedantry, to shew that they understand men and manners, and have not been *poring* upon old unfashionable books. *Swift.*

To Pore.* *v. a.* To examine; with *on.*

A book was writ of late call'd Tetrachordon,
And woven close, both matter, form, and stile;
The subject new: it walk'd the town awhile,
Numbering good intellects; now seldom *por'd on.*
Milton, Sonnet, xi.

Po'reblind.† *adj.* [commonly spoken and written *purblind.* Dr. Johnson. — But *poreblind* is right, from the Gr. πωρὸς, blind.] Nearsighted; short-sighted.

Poreblind men see best in the dimmer light, and likewise have their sight stronger near at hand, than those that are not *poreblind*, and can read and write smaller letters; for that the spirits visual in those that are *poreblind* are thinner and rarer than in others, and therefore the greater light disperseth them. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Thy groveling mind, and moping *poreblind* eye,
The worth or weakness never can descry
Of my large-winged Muse. *More, Poems,* (1647,) p. 320.

Po'riness. *n. s.* [from *pory.*] Fulness of pores.

I took off the dressings, and set the trepan above the fractured bone, considering the *poriness* of the bone below. *Wiseman.*

Pori'stick *Method. n. s.* [πορισικος.] In mathematicks, is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways a problem may be solved. *Dict.*

PORK.† *n. s.* [*porc*, Fr. *porcus*, Lat.]

1. Swine's flesh unsalted.

You are no good member of the commonwealth; for, in converting Jews to Christians, you raise the price of *pork.* *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

All flesh full of nourishment, as beef and *pork*, increase the matter of *phlegm.* *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. A hog; a pig. *Cotgrave.*

I mean not to dispute philosophy with this *pork*, who never read any! *Milton, Colasterion.*

Po'rkeater. *n. s.* [*pork* and *eater.*] One who feeds on pork.

This making of christians will raise the price of hogs; if we grow all to be *porkeaters*, we shall not shortly have a rasher on the coals for money. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Po'rker. *n. s.* [from *pork.*] A hog; a pig.

Strait to the lodgments of his herd he run,
Where the fat *porkers* slept beneath the sun. *Pope.*

Po'rket. *n. s.* [from *pork.*] A young hog.

A priest appears
And off'rings to the flaming altars bears;
A *porket*, and a lamb that never suffer'd shears. *Dryden.*

Po'rkling. *n. s.* [from *pork.*] A young pig.

A hovel
Will serve thee in winter, moreover than that,
To shut up thy *porklings*, thou meanest to fat. *Tusser.*

Poro'sity.† *n. s.* [*porosité*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *porous.*] Quality of having pores.

This is a good experiment for the disclosure of the nature of colours; which of them require a finer *porosity*, and which a grosser. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The *porosities* of the fleshy parts. *Smith on Old Age,* p. 235.

PO'ROUS. *adj.* [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore.*] Having small spiracles or passages.

Vulture and dogges have torne from every lim
His *porous* skin; and forth his soul is fled. *Chapman.*

The rapid current, which through veins
Of *porous* earth with kindly thirst updrawn,
Rose a fresh fountain, and with many a rill
Water'd the garden. *Milton, P. L.*

Of light the greater part he took, and plac'd
In the sun's orb, made *porous* to receive
And drink the liquid light; firm to retain
Her gather'd beams; great palace now of light. *Milton, P. L.*

Po'rousness. *n. s.* [from *porous.*] The quality of having pores: the porous part.

They will forcibly get into the *porousness* of it, and pass between part and part, and separate the parts of that thing one from another; as a knife doth a solid substance, by having its thinnest parts pressed into it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Po'rphyre. } *n. s.* [from πορφύρα; *porphyrites*, Lat.
Po'rphyry. } *porphyre*, Fr.] Marble of a particular kind.

I like best the *porphyry*, white or green marble, with a mullar or upper stone of the same. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Consider the red and white colours in *porphyre*; hinder light but from striking on it, its colours vanish, and produce no such ideas in us; but upon the return of light, it produces these appearances again. *Locke.*

Po'rpoise. } *n. s.* [*porc poisson*, Fr.] The sea-hog.
Po'rpus. }

And wallowing *porpice* sport and lord it in the flood. *Drayton.*

Amphibious animals link the terrestrial and aquatick together; seals live at land and at sea, and *porposes* have the warm blood and entrails of a hog. *Locke.*

Parch'd with unextinguish'd thirst,
Small beer I guzzle till I burst;
And then I drag a bloated corpus
Swell'd with a dropsy like a *porpus.* *Swift.*

Porra'ceous. *adj.* [*porraceus*, Lat. *porrace*, Fr.] Greenish.

If the lesser intestines be wounded, he will be troubled with *porraceous* vomiting. *Wiseman.*

Porre'ction. *n. s.* [*porrectio*, Lat.] The act of reaching forth.

Po'rret. *n. s.* [*porrum*, Lat.] A scallion.

It is not an easy problem to resolve why garlick, molys and *porrets* have white roots, deep green leaves, and black seeds. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Po'rridge. *n. s.* [more properly *porrage*; *porrata*, low Latin, from *porrum*, a leek.] Food made by boiling meat in water; broth.

I had as lief you should tell me of a mess of *porridge.* *Shakspeare.*

Po'rridgepot.† *n. s.* [*porridge* and *pot.*] The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.

A proud man is a fool in fermentation, that swells, and boils over like a *porridge-pot.* *Butler, Charact.*

Po'rringer. *n. s.* [from *porridge.*]

1. A vessel in which broth is eaten.

A small wax candle put in a socket of brass, then set upright in a *porringer* full of spirit of wine, then set both the candle and spirit of wine on fire, and you shall see the flame of the candle become four times bigger than otherwise, and appear globular. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A physician undertakes a woman with sore eyes, who dawbs 'em quite up with ointment, and, while she was in that pickle, carries off a *porringer.* *L'Estrange.*

The *porringers*, that in a row
Hung high, and made a glittering show,
Were now but leathern buckets rang'd. *Swift.*

2. It seems in Shakspeare's time to have been a word of contempt for a headdress; of which perhaps the first of these passages may show the reason.

Here is the cap your worship did bespeak.
— Why this was moulded on a *porringer*.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

A haberdasher's wife of small wit rail'd upon me, till her pink'd *porringer* fell off her head. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

PORT.† *n. s.* [*port*, Fr. *portus*, Lat.]

1. A harbour; a safe station for ships.

Her small gondelay her *port* did make;
And that gay pair, forth issuing on the shore,
Disburden'd her. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I should be still
Peering in maps for *ports*, and ways, and roads. *Shakspeare.*

The earl of Newcastle seized upon that town; when there was not one *port* town in England, that avowed their obedience to the king. *Clarendon.*

A weather-beaten vessel holds
Gladly the *port*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. [popꞇ, Sax. *porta*, Lat. *porte*, Fr.] A gate.

Shew all thy praises within the *ports* of the daughter of Sion. *Psalm* ix. 14.

He I accuse,
The city *ports* by this hath entered. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

O polish'd perturbation! golden care!
That keep'st the *ports* of slumber open wide
To many a watchful night; sleep with it now!
Yet not so sound, and half so deeply sweet,
As he, whose brow with homely biggen bound,
Snores out the watch of night. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The mind of man hath two *ports*; the one always frequented by the entrance of manifold vanities; the other desolate and overgrown with grass, by which enter our charitable thoughts and divine contemplations. *Ralegh.*

From their ivory *port* the cherubim
Forth issu'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. The aperture in a ship, at which the gun is put out.

At Portsmouth the Mary Rose, by a little sway of the ship in casting about, her *ports* being within sixteen inches of the water, was overset and lost. *Ralegh.*

The linstocks touch, the ponderous ball expires,
The vigorous seaman every *port*-hole plies,
And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryden.*

4. [*Portée*, Fr.] Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing; external appearance; demeanour.

In that proud *port*, which her so goodly graceth,
Whiles her fair face she rears up to the sky,
And to the ground her eyelids low embraceth,
Most goodly temperature ye may descry. *Spenser.*

Think you much to pay two thousand crowns,
And bear the name and *port* of gentleman? *Shakspeare.*

See Godfrey there in purple clad and gold,
His stately *port* and princely look behold. *Fairfax.*

Their *port* was more than human, as they stood;
I took it for a fairy vision
Of some gay creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live. *Milton, Comus.*

Now lay the line, and measure all thy court,
By inward virtue, not external *port*;
And find whom justly to prefer above
The man on whom my judgement plac'd my love. *Dryden.*

A proud man is so far from making himself great by his haughty and contemptuous *port*, that he is usually punished with neglect for it. *Collier on Pride.*

Thy plumy crest
Nods horrible, with more terrifick *port*
Thou walk'st, and seem'st already in the fight. *Philips.*

5. A kind of wine: from *Oporto*, in *Portugal*.

Our warlike men
Might drink thick *port* for fine champagne. *Prior.*

6. The Ottoman court; the sublime *port*: so called from the *gate* of the sultan's palace, where justice is distributed, and publick business dispatched. In the eastern countries the magistrates, from the earliest times, sat constantly in the *gates*." See Shaw's Travels, 4to. p. 253. and Lowth on Isaiah, xxix. 21.

To PORT. *v. a.* [*porto*, Lat. *porter*, Fr.] To carry in form.

The angelick squadron bright
Turn'd fiery red, sharpening in mooned horns
Their phalanx, and began to hem him round
With *ported* spears. *Milton, P. L.*

PO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*portabilis*, Lat.]

1. Manageable by the hand.

2. Such as may be born along with one.

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and *portable* pleasure, such an one as he carries about in his bosom, without alarming the eye or envy of the world. *South.*

3. Such as is transported or carried from one place to another.

Most other *portable* commodities decay quickly in their use; but money is by slower degrees removed from, or brought into the free commerce of any country, than the greatest part of other merchandize. *Locke.*

4. Sufferable; supportable.

How light and *portable* my pains seem now,
When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

All these are *portable*
With other graces weigh'd. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

PO'RTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *portable*.] The quality of being portable.

PO'RTAGE.† *n. s.* [*portage*, Fr.]

1. Carriage; the act of carrying. Dr. Johnson has not noticed this meaning; but the word, in the example which he gives of the next definition, ought perhaps to be placed under this.

They set such, who are most faint and feeble of their company, to the lesser and lighter end of the beame, and order such as are the strongest amongst them for the *portage* of the heaviest part thereof. *Standard of Equality*, § 8.

2. The price of carriage.

He had reason to do, gaining thereby the charge of *portage*. *Fell.*

3. [From *port*.] Porthole.

Lend the eye a terrible aspect;
Let it pry through the *portage* of the head,
Like the brass cannon. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

PO'RTAL.† *n. s.* [*portal*, Spanish; *portail*, Fr. *portella*, Italian.] A gate; the arch under which the gate opens; a door.

King Richard doth appear,
As doth the blushing discontented sun,
From out the fiery *portal* of the east. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Though I should run
To those disclosing *portals* of the sun;
And walk his way, until his horses steep
Their fiery locks in the Iberian deep. *Sandys.*

He through heaven,
That open'd wide her blazing *portals*, led
To God's eternal house direct the way. *Milton, P. L.*

The great vein, called vena cava, sends forth branches throughout the whole body, and hath at its entrance into the heart certain *portals*, from their form called valvulæ tricuspides.
Smith on Old Age, p. 231.

The sick for air before the *portal* gasp. *Dryden.*

The *portal* consists of a composite order unknown to the ancients. *Addison on Italy.*

PO'RTANCE. *n. s.* [from *porter*, Fr.] Air; mien; port; demeanour.

A goodly lady, ——
That seem'd to be a woman of great worth,
And by her stately *portance* born of heavenly birth.
Spenser, F. Q.

Your loves,
Thinking upon his services, took from you

The apprehension of his present *portance*,
Which gibingly, ungravely, he did fashion. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Po'rtass.† *n. s.* [probably from the Fr. *portes vous.* Skene. In low Latin the word is *portiforium*, which Du Cange derives "ab eo quòd *foras* facilè *portari* possit," because it might be easily carried abroad. But Dr. Jamieson considers this as a Fr. or Alem. word, according to the custom of the dark ages, latinized. Junius deduces it from the Fr. *porter*, to carry, and *hose*, the trowsers of our ancestors: and the word has been corruptly given, in some editions of Chaucer, *porthose*; thus countenancing this quaint etymon. But it was anciently *portace*, *portas*, *portos*, *portous*, *portuis*; and not *porthose*.] A breviary; a prayer-book.

By this *portos* I you swere. *Chaucer, Shipm. Tale.*
Let me see your *portous*, gentle sir John. *Old Morality of Lusty Juventus*
Their *portase*, bedes, temples, aultars. *Bale on the Rev.* Pref. a. viii.
Boner hath set up again in Paules Salesburi Latin *portace*. *Bp. Gardiner's De Obed. Tr.* (*Roane*, 1553,) *Adm.* a. iii. b.
In his hand his *portesse* still he bare,
That much was worn, but therein little red;
For of devotion he had little care. *Spenser.*
An old priest always read in his *portass* mumpsimus domine for sumpsimus; whereof when he was admonished, he said that he now had used mumpsimus thirty years, and would not leave his old mumpsimus for their new sumpsimus. *Camden.*

Po'rtatiyl.* *adj.* [*portatif*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Portable. Obsolete. *Bullokar.*
So smale an instrument *portatife*. *Chaucer, of the Astrolabie.*

Portcu'llis.† } *n. s.* [*portecoulisse*, Fr. quasi *porta*
Po'rtclusl. } *clausa*. Dr. Johnson. — And so Chaucer writes it, from the French, *portecolise*. The Welsh *cwlis* must also be noticed: *og cwlis*, a wear, a portcullis.] A sort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.

Over it a fair *portcullis* hong,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compass and compacture strong,
Neither unseemly short, nor yet exceeding long. *Spenser.*
The cannon against St. Stephen's gate executed so well, that the *portcullis* and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city. *Hayward.*
She the huge *portcullis* high up drew,
Which, but herself, not all the Stygian pow'rs
Cou'd once have mov'd. *Milton, P. L.*
Pyrrhus comes, neither men nor walls
His force sustain, the torn *portcullis* falls. *Denham.*
The upper eyelid claps down, and is as good a fence as a *portcullis* against the importunity of the enemy. *More.*
The gates are opened, the *portcullis* drawn;
And deluges of armies from the town
Come pouring in. *Dryden.*

To Portcu'llis. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bar; to shut up.
Within my mouth you have engaol'd my tongue,
Doubly *portcullis'd* with my teeth and lips. *Shakspeare.*

Portcu'llised.* *adj.* Having a portcullis.
The state's fort, the turrets tall,
Portcullis'd gate, and battled wall. *Shenstone, Prog. of Taste*, P. ii.

Po'rted.* *adj.* [from *port*.] Having gates.
These bright keys,
Designing power to ope the *ported* skies. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

To PORTE'ND. *v. a.* [*portendo*, Lat.] To foretoken; to foreshow as omens.
As many as remained, he earnestly exhorteth to prevent *portended* calamities. *Hooker.*
Doth this churlish superscription
Portend some alteration in good will? *Shakspeare.*
A moist and a cool summer *portendeth* a hard winter. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
True opener of mine eyes,
Much better seems this vision, and more hope
Of peaceful days *portends*, than those two past. *Milton, P. L.*
True poets are the guardians of a state,
And when they fail, *portend* approaching fate. *Roscommon.*
The ruin of the state in the destruction of the church, is not only *portended* as its sign, but also inferred from it as its cause. *South.*

Porte'nsion. *n. s.* [from *portent*.] The act of foretokening. Not in use.
Although the red comets do carry the *portensions* of Mars, the brightly white should be of the influence of Venus. *Brown.*

PORTE'NT. *n. s.* [*portentum*, Lat.] Omen of ill; prodigy foretokening misery.
O, what *portents* are these?
Some heavy business hath my lord in hand,
And I must know it. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
My loss by dire *portents* the god foretold;
You riven oak, the fairest of the green. *Dryden.*

Porte'ntous. *adj.* [*portentosus*, Lat. from *portent*.]
1. Foretokening ill; ominous.
They are *portentous* things
Unto the climate that they point at. *Shakspeare.*
This *portentous* figure
Comes armed through our watch so like the king
That was. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Every unwonted meteor is *portentous*, and some divine prognostick. *Glanville.*
2. Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful, in an ill sense.
Overlay
With this *portentous* bridge the dark abyss. *Milton, P. L.*
No beast of more *portentous* size
In the Hercinian forest lies. *Roscommon.*
Let us look upon them as so many prodigious exceptions from our common nature, as so many *portentous* animals, like the strange unnatural productions of Africa. *South.*
The petticoat will shrink at your first coming to town; at least a touch of your pen will make it contract itself, and by that means oblige several who are terrified or astonished at this *portentous* novelty. *Addison.*

PO'RTER.† *n. s.* [*portier*, Fr. from *porta*, Lat. a gate.]
1. One that has the charge of the gate.
Porter, remember what I give in charge,
And, when you've so done, bring the keys to me. *Shakspeare.*
Arm all my household presently, and charge
The *porter* he let no man in till day. *B. Jonson.*
Nic. Frog demanded to be his *porter*, and his fishmonger, to keep the keys of his gates, and furnish the kitchen. *Arbuthnot.*
2. One who waits at the door to receive messages.
A fav'rite *porter* with his master vie,
Be brib'd as often, and as often lie. *Pope.*
3. [*Porteur*, Fr. from *porto*, Lat. to carry.] One who carries burthens for hire.
It is with kings sometimes as with *porters*, whose packs may jostle one against the other, yet remain good friends still. *Howell.*
By *porter*, who can tell, whether I mean a man who bears burthens, or a servant who waits at a gate? *Watts.*
4. A kind of strong beer. [from being much drunk by *porters*, who carry burthens. Malone.] Not older in this sense, perhaps, than about the year 1750.

Po'rterage.† *n. s.* [from *porter*.]
1. Carriage.
These porters do now become a *porterage* themselves; and those parts that were wont to bear the greatest burdens, are now so great a burden themselves, that the man stoops under them, and is scarce able to bear them. *Smith on Old Age*, (1666,) p. 179.
2. Money paid for carriage.

Po'rtesse. *n. s.* A breviary. See Portass.

Portfo'lio.* *n. s.* [*porter*, Fr. and *folio*; Fr. *portfeuille.*] A case of the size of a large book, to keep loose papers or prints in.

Po'rtglave. *n. s.* [*porter*, and *glaive*, Fr. and Erse.] A sword bearer. *Ainsworth.*

Po'rtgrave.† } *n. s.* [popt-ᵹepefa, Sax. See
Po'rtgreve. } Portreve.] The principal magistrate of port-towns.

Po'rthole.† *n. s.* [from *port* and *hole.*] A hole cut like a window in a ship's sides where the guns are placed. See the citation from Dryden, under the third sense of *port.*

Po'rtico.† } *n. s.* [*porticus*, Lat. *portico*, Italian;
Po'rticus. } *portique*, Fr. popric, Sax.] A covered walk; a piazza.

Till the whole tree become a *porticus*,
Or arched arbour. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

The rich their wealth bestow
On some expensive airy *portico*;
Where safe from showers they may be born in state,
And free from tempests for fair weather wait. *Dryden.*

PO'RTION.† *n. s.* [*portion*, Fr. *portio*, Latin.]

1. A part.

These are parts of his ways, but how little a *portion* is heard of him! *Job*, xxvi. 14.

Like favour find the Irish, with like fate
Advanc'd to be a *portion* of our state. *Waller.*

In battles won, fortune a part did claim,
And soldiers have their *portion* in the fame. *Waller.*

Those great *portions* or fragments fell into the abyss; some in one posture, and some in another. *Burnet.*

Pirithous no small *portion* of the war
Press'd on, and shook his lance. *Dryden.*

2. A part assigned; an allotment; a dividend.

Here's their prison ordain'd, and *portion* set. *Milton, P. L.*

Shou'd you no honey vow to taste,
But what the master bees have plac'd
In compass of their cells, how small
A *portion* to your share would fall. *Waller.*

Of words they seldom know more than the grammatical construction, unless they are born with a poetical genius, which is a rare *portion* amongst them. *Dryden.*

As soon as any good appears to make a part of their *portion* of happiness, they begin to desire it. *Locke.*

When he considers the temptations of poverty and riches, and how fatally it will affect his happiness to be overcome by them, he will join with Agur in petitioning God for the safer *portion* of a moderate convenience. *Rogers.*

One or two faults are easily to be remedied with a very small *portion* of abilities. *Swift.*

3. Part of an inheritance given to a child; a fortune.

Leave to thy children tumult, strife, and war,
Portions of toil, and legacies of care. *Prior.*

4. A wife's fortune.

I give my daughter to him, and will make
Her *portion* equal his. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

To **Po'rtion.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide; to parcel.

The gods who *portion* out
The lots of princes as of private men,
Have put a bar between his hopes and empire. *Rowe.*

Argos the seat of sovereign rule I chose,
Where my Ulysses and his race might reign,
And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain. *Pope.*

2. To endow with a fortune.

Him *portion'd* maids, apprentic'd orphans, bless'd,
The young who labour, and the old who rest. *Pope.*

Po'rtioner. *n. s.* [from *portion.*] One that divides.

Po'rtionist.* *n. s.* [*portioniste*, Fr. from *portion.*] One who has a certain academical allowance or portion. Of a few benefices in this kingdom, having more than one rector or vicar, the incumbents are also called *portionists.*

The second brother of A. Wood became one of the *portionists*, or postmasters of Merton College. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 10.

Po'rtliness. *n. s.* [from *portly.*] Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour; bulk of personage.

Such pride is praise, such *portliness* is honour,
That boldness innocence bears in her eyes;
And her fair countenance like a goodly banner,
Spreads in defiance of all enemies. *Spenser.*

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, fulness with fineness, seemliness with *portliness*, and currentness with stayedness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness. *Camden, Rem.*

Po'rtly. *adj.* [from *port.*]

1. Grand of mien.

Rudely thou wrong'st my dear heart's desire,
In finding fault with her too *portly* pride. *Spenser.*

Your Argosies with *portly* sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,
Or as it were the pageants of the sea,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakspeare.*

A goodly *portly* man, and a corpulent; of a cheerful look, a pleasing eye, and a most noble carriage. *Shakspeare.*

A *portly* prince, and goodly to the sight,
He seem'd a son of Anak for his height. *Dryden.*

2. Bulky; swelling.

Our house little deserves
The scourge of greatness to be used on it;
And that same greatness too, which our own hands
Have help'd to make so *portly.* *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Po'rtman. *n. s.* [*port* and *man.*] An inhabitant or burgess, as those of the cinque ports. *Dict.*

Portma'nteau. *n. s.* [*portemanteau*, Fr.] A chest or bag in which clothes are carried.

I desired him to carry one of my *portmanteaus*; but he laughed, and bid another do it. *Spectator.*

Po'rtmote.* *n. s.* [popt and mot, Sax.] A court held in port towns.

These legal ports were undoubtedly at first assigned by the crown; since to each of them a court of *portmote* is incident. *Blackstone.*

Po'rtoise. *n. s.* In sea language, the ship is said to ride a *portoise*, when she rides with her yards struck down to the deck. *Dict.*

PO'RTRAIT. *n. s.* [*pourtrait*, Fr.] A picture drawn after the life.

As the idea of perfection is of little use in *portraits*, or the resemblances of particular persons, so neither is it in the characters of comedy and tragedy, which are always to be drawn with some specks of frailty, such as they have been described in history. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

The figure of his body was strong, proportionable, beautiful; and were his picture well drawn, it must deserve the praise given to the *portraits* of Raphael. *Prior.*

If a *portrait*-painter is desirous to raise and improve his subject, he has no other means than by approaching it to a general idea; he leaves out all the minute breaks and peculiarities in the face, and changes the dress from a temporary fashion to one more permanent, which has annexed to it no ideas of meanness from its being familiar to us. *Reynolds.*

In *portraits*, the grace, and, we may add, the likeness, consists more in taking the general air, than in observing the exact similitude of every feature. *Reynolds.*

To **Po'rtrait.** *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr. from the noun.] To draw; to portray. It is perhaps ill copied, and should be written in the following examples *portray.*

In most exquisite pictures, they use to blaze and *portraict* not only the dainty lineaments or beauty, but also round about it to shadow the rude thickets and craggy cliffs. *E. K. Pref. Spenser's Shep. Cal.*

I labour to *portrait*, in Arthur, the image of a brave knight, perfected in the twelve private moral virtues. *Spenser to Sir W. Ralegh.*

Po'rtraiture. *n. s.* [*portraiture*, Fr. from *portray.*] Picture; painted resemblance.

By the image of my cause I see
The *portraiture* of his. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Let some strange mysterious dream,
Wave at his wings in airy stream
Of lively *portraiture* display'd,
Softly on my eyelids laid. *Milton, Il Pens.*

Herein was also the *portraiture* of a hart. *Brown.*

This is the *portraiture* of our earth, drawn without flattery. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Her wry-month'd *portraiture*
Display'd the fates her confessors endure. *Pope.*

He delineates and gives us the *portraiture* of a perfect orator. *Baker on Learning.*

To **Portra'y.** *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.]

1. To paint; to describe by picture.

The earl of Warwick's ragged staff is yet to be seen *portrayed* in many places of their church steeple. *Carew.*

Take a tile, and so *portray* upon it the city Jerusalem. *Ezek.* iv. 1.

Our Phenix queen was there *portrayed* too bright,
Beauty alone could beauty take so right. *Dryden.*

2. To adorn with pictures.

Shields
Various, with boastful argument *portray'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

Po'rtress. *n. s.* [from *porter.*] A female guardian of a gate.

The *portress* of hell-gate reply'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The shoes put on, our faithful *portress*
Admits us in to storm the fortress;
While like a cat with walnuts shod,
Stumbling at ev'ry step she trod. *Swift, Miscell.*

Po'rtreve.† *n. s.* [popꞇ-ᵹeꞃeꝼa, Sax.] The bailiff of a port town; a kind of mayor.

In many towns the chief magistrate is called the *port-reve*, or *port-grave*, that is, the guardian or keeper of the town. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 56.

Po'rwiggle. *n. s.* A tadpole or young frog not yet fully shaped.

That black and round substance began to grow oval, after a while the head, the eyes, the tail to be discernible, and at last to become that which the ancients called gyrinus, we a *porwiggle* or tadpole. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Po'ry. *adj.* [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore.*] Full of pores.

To the court arriv'd th' admiring son
Beholds the vaulted roofs of *pory* stone *Dryden*

Pose.* *n. s.* [ᵹepoꞅe, Sax. gravedo, dolor capitis.] A cold; a catarrh; a rheum in the head. Grose notices the word as still in use.

He speketh in his nose,
And sneseth fast, and eke he hath the *pose*. *Chaucer, Mancip. Tale*

To **POSE.**† *v. a.* [from *pose*, an old word signifying heaviness or stupefaction; ᵹepoꞅe, Sax. Skinner, and Dr. Johnson.—From the Icel. *pussa*, Sueth. *putsa*, imponere, illudere. Serenius. From the Dutch *poos*, a pause. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a stand or stop.

Learning was *pos'd*, philosophy was set,
Sophisters taken in a fisher's net. *Herbert.*

How God's eternal Son should be man's brother,
Poseth his proudest intellectual power. *Crashaw.*

The one remaining question to me I confess is a *posing* one. *Hammond.*

As an evidence of human infirmities, I shall give instances of our intellectual blindness, not that I design to *pose* them with those common enigmas of magnetism. *Glanville.*

Particularly in learning of languages, there is least occasion for *posing* of children. *Locke on Education.*

2. To appose; to interrogate. See *To* Appose.

She in the presence of other *posed* him and sifted him, thereby to try whether he were indeed the very duke of York or no. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Po'ser. *n. s.* [from *pose.*] One who asks questions to try capacities; an examiner.

He that questioneth much, shall learn much; but let his questions not be troublesome, for that is fit for a *poser*. *Bacon.*

Po'sited. *adj.* [*positus*, Lat. It has the appearance of a participle preter. but it has no verb.] Placed; ranged.

That the principle that sets on work these organs is nothing else but the modification of matter, or the natural motion thereof thus, or thus *posited* or disposed, is most apparently false. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Posi'tion. *n. s.* [*position*, Fr. *positio*, Lat.]

1. State of being placed; situation.

Iron having stood long in a window, being thence taken, and by the help of a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of inquietude till it attain the former *position*. *Wotton.*

They are the happiest regions for fruits, by the excellence of soil, the *position* of mountains, and the frequency of streams. *Temple.*

Since no one sees all, and we have different prospects of the same thing, according to our different *positions* to it, it is not incongruous to try whether another may not have notions that escaped him. *Locke.*

By varying the *position* of my eye, and moving it nearer to or farther from the direct beam of the sun's light, the colour of the sun's reflected light constantly varied upon the speculum as it did upon my eye. *Newton, Opt.*

Place ourselves in such a *position* toward the object, or place the object in such a *position* toward our eye, as may give us the clearest representation of it; for a different *position* greatly alters the appearance of bodies. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Principle laid down.

Of any offence or sin therein committed against God, with what conscience can ye accuse us, when your own *positions* are, that the things we observe should every one of them be dearer unto us than ten thousand lives. *Hooker.*

Let not the proof of any *positions* depend on the *positions* that follow, but always on those which go before. *Watts.*

3. Advancement of any principle.

A fallacious illation is to conclude from the *position* of the antecedent unto the *position* of the consequent, or the remotion of the consequent to the remotion of the antecedent. *Brown*

4. [In grammar.] The state of a vowel placed before two consonants, as *pómpous*; or a double consonant, as *áxle*.

Posi'tional.† *adj.* [from *position.*] Respecting position.

The leaves of cataputia or spurge plucked upwards or downwards, performing their operations by purge or vomit; as old wives still do preach, is a strange conceit, ascribing unto plants *positional* operations. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He is oftener expressed sitting, not for any *positional* variation, but for the variety of his effect, and operation. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 6.

PO'SITIVE. *adj.* [*positivus*, Lat. *positif*, Fr.]

1. Not negative; capable of being affirmed; real; absolute.

The power of blossom is a *positive* good, although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative good *Bacon.*

It is well and truly said in schools, in sin there is nothing *positive*; but it is a want of that which ought to be, or subsist, partly in the nature of man, and partly in the actions of nature. *Perkins.*

Hardness carries somewhat more of *positive* in it than impenetrability, which is negative; and, is perhaps more a consequence of solidity, than solidity itself. *Locke.*

Whatsoever doth or can exist, or be considered as one thing, is *positive*; and so not only simple ideas and substances, but modes also are *positive* beings, though the parts, of which they consist, are very often relative one to another. *Locke.*

2. Absolute: particular; direct; not implied.

As for *positive* words, that he would not bear arms against king Edward's son; though the words seem calm, yet it was a plain and direct over-ruling of the king's title. *Bacon.*

3. Dogmatical; ready to lay down notions with confidence; stubborn in opinion.

I am sometimes doubting, when I might be *positive*, and sometimes confident out of season. *Rymer.*

Some *positive* persisting fops we know,
That, if once wrong, will needs be always so
But you, with pleasure, own your errors past,
And make each day a critick on the last. *Pope.*

4. Settled by arbitrary appointment.

In laws, that which is natural, bindeth universally, that which is *positive*, not so. *Hooker.*

Although no laws but *positive* be mutable, yet all are not mutable which be *positive*; *positive* laws are either permanent or else changeable, according as the matter itself is, concerning which they were made. *Hooker.*

The law is called *positive*, which is not inbred, imprinted, or infused, into the heart of man, by nature or grace; but is imposed by an external mandate of a lawgiver, having authority to command. *White.*

Laws are but *positive*; love's pow'r we see,
Is nature's sanction, and her first decree. *Dryden.*

5. Having the power to enact any law.

Not to consent to the enacting of such a law, which has no view besides the general good, unless another law shall at the same time pass, with no other view but that of advancing the power of one party alone; what is this but to claim a *positive* voice, as well as a negative. *Swift.*

6. Certain; assured: as, he was *positive* as to the fact.

Po'sitive.* *n. s.*

1. What is capable of being affirmed; reality.

By rating *positives* by their privatives, and other arts of reason by which discourse supplies the want of the reports of sense, we may collect the excellency of the understanding then, by the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the stateliness of the building by the magnificence of its ruins. *South, Serm.* i. 53.

2. What settles by absolute appointment.

Positives, while under precept, cannot be slighted without slighting morals also. *Waterland, Script. Vind.* P. iii. p. 37.

Po'sitively. *adv.* [from *positive.*]

1. Absolutely; by way of direct position.

The good or evil, which is removed, may be esteemed good or evil comparatively, and not *positively* or simply. *Bacon.*

2. Not negatively.

It is impossible that any successive duration should be actually and *positively* infinite, or have infinite successions already gone and past. *Bentley.*

3. Certainly; without dubitation.

Give me some breath, some little pause,
Before I *positively* speak in this. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

It was absolutely certain, that this part was *positively* yours, and could not possibly be written by any other. *Dryden.*

4. Peremptorily; in strong terms.

I would ask any man, that has but once read the Bible, whether the whole tenor of the divine law does not *positively* require humility and meekness to all men. *Sprat.*

Po'sitiveness. *n. s.* [from *positive.*]

1. Actualness; not mere negation.

The *positiveness* of sins of commission lies both in the habitude of the will and in the executed act too; whereas the *positiveness* of sins of omission is in the habitude of the will only. *Norris.*

2. Peremptoriness; confidence.

This peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a magisterialness in matters of opinion, the other a *positiveness* in relating matters of fact; in the one we impose upon men's understandings, in the other on their faith. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Positi'vity. *n. s.* [from *positive.*] Peremptoriness; confidence. A low word.

Courage and *positivity* are never more necessary than on such an occasion; but it is good to join some argument with them of real and convincing force, and let it be strongly pronounced too. *Watts on the Mind.*

Po'siture. *n. s.* [*positura*, Lat.] The manner in which any thing is placed.

Supposing the *positure* of the party's hand who did throw the dice, and supposing all other things, which did concur to the production of that cast, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but in this case the cast is necessary. *Bramhall.*

Po'snet. *n. s.* [from *bassinet*, Fr. Skinner.] A little bason; a porringer; a skillet.

To make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin in equal quantity, and also whether it yield no soiliness more than silver; and again whether it will endure the ordinary fire, which belongeth to chaffing-dishes, *posnets* and such other silver vessels. *Bacon.*

PO'SSE. *n. s.* [Latin.] An armed power; from *posse comitatus*, the power of the shires. A low word.

The *posse* comitatus, the power of the whole county, is legally committed unto him. *Bacon.*

As if the passion that rules, were the sheriff of the place, and came off with all the *posse*, the understanding is seized. *Locke.*

To POSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*possessus*, Lat. *posseder*, Fr.]

1. To have as an owner; to be master of; to enjoy or occupy actually.

She will not let instructions enter
Where folly now *possesses*. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Record a gift,
Here in the court, of all he dies *possess'd*,
Unto his son. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

2. To seize; to obtain.

The English marched towards the river Eske, intending to *possess* a hill called Under-Eske. *Hayward.*

3. To give possession or command of any thing; to make master of. It has *of* before that which is possessed; sometimes anciently *with*.

Is he yet *possest*,
How much you would?
— Ay, ay, three thousand ducats. *Shakspeare.*

This man, whom hand to hand I slew in fight,
May be *possessed with* some store of crowns. *Shakspeare.*

This *possesses* us *of* the most valuable blessing of human life, friendship. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Seem I to thee sufficiently *possess'd*
Of happiness or not, who am alone
From all eternity? *Milton, P. L.*

I hope to *possess* chymists and corpuscularians *of* the advantages to each party, by confederacy between them. *Boyle.*

The intent of this fable is to *possess* us *of* a just sense of the vanity of these craving appetites. *L'Estrange.*

Whole houses, *of* their whole desires *possest*,
Are often ruin'd at their own request. *Dryden.*

Of fortune's favour long *possess'd*,
He was with one fair daughter only bless'd. *Dryden.*

We *possessed* ourselves *of* the kingdom of Naples, the dutchy of Milan, and the avenue of France in Italy. *Addison.*

Endowed with the greatest perfections of nature, and *possessed of* all the advantages of external condition, Solomon could not find happiness. *Prior*

4. To fill with something fixed.

It is of unspeakable advantage to *possess* our minds with an habitual good intention, and to aim all our thoughts, words and actions at some laudable end. *Addison.*

Those, under the great officers, know every little case that is before the great man, and if they are *possessed* with honest minds, will consider poverty as a recommendation. *Addison.*

5. To have power over, as an unclean spirit.

Beware what spirit rages in your breast:
For ten inspir'd, ten thousand are *possest*. *Roscommon.*

Inspir'd within, and yet *possess'd* without. *Cleaveland.*

I think, that the man is *possessed*. *Swift.*

6. To affect by intestine power.

He's *possest* with greatness,
And speaks not to himself, but with a pride
That quarrels at self-breath. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Let not your ears despise my tongue,
Which shall *possess* them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard. *Shakspeare.*

Possest with rumours full of idle dreams,
Not knowing what they fear, but full of fear. *Shakspeare.*

What fury, O son,
Possesses thee, to bend that mortal dart
Against thy father's head? *Milton, P. L.*

With the rage of all their race *possest*,
Stung to the soul the brothers start from rest. *Pope.*

POSSE'SSION. *n. s.* [*possession*, Fr. *possessio*, Lat.]

1. The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power; property.

He shall inherit her, and his generation shall hold her in *possession*. *Ecclus.* iv. 16.

In *possession* such, not only of right,
I call you. *Milton.*

2. The thing possessed.

Do nothing to lose the best *possession* of life, that of honour and truth. *Temple.*

A man has no right over another's life, by his having a property in land and *possessions*. *Locke.*

3. Madness caused by the internal operation of an unclean spirit.

To POSSE'SSION. *v. a.* To invest with property. Obsolete.

Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred possesseth and *possessioneth*. *Carew.*

POSSE'SSIONER. *n. s.* [from *possession.*] Master; one that has the power or property of any thing.

They were people, whom having been of old freemen and *possessioners*, the Lacedemonians had conquered. *Sidney.*

POSSE'SSIVE.† *adj.* [*possessivus*, Lat.]

1. Having possession.
2. Denoting possession: a grammatical term.

This case answers to the genitive case in Latin, and may still be so called; though perhaps more properly the *possessive* case. *Lowth.*

POSSE'SSORY. *adj.* [*possessoire*, Fr. from *possess.*] Having possession.

This he detains from the ivy much against his will; for he should be the true *possessory* lord thereof. *Howel.*

POSSE'SSOR. *n. s.* [*possessor*, Latin; *possesseur*, Fr.] Owner; master; proprietor.

Thou, profoundest hell,
Receive thy new *possessor*. *Milton, P. L.*

A considerable difference lies between the honour of men for natural and acquired excellencies and divine graces, that those having more of human nature in them, the honour doth more directly redound to the *possessor* of them. *Stillingfleet.*

'Twas the interest of those, who thirsted after the possessions of the clergy, to represent the *possessors* in as vile colours as they could. *Atterbury, Serm.*

Think of the happiness of the prophets and apostles, saints and martyrs, who are now rejoicing in the presence of God, and see themselves *possessors* of eternal glory. *Law.*

PO'SSET. *n. s.* [*posca*, Lat.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid.

We'll have a *posset* at the latter end of a sea-coal fire. *Shakspeare.*

In came the bridemaids with the *posset*,
The bridegroom eat in spight. *Suckling.*

I allowed him medicated broths, *posset* ale and pearl julep. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

A sparing diet did her health assure;
Or sick, a pepper *posset* was her cure. *Dryden.*

The cure of the stone consists in vomiting with *posset* drink, in which althea roots are boiled. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Increase the milk when it is diminished by the too great use of flesh meats, by gruels and *posset* drink. *Arbuthnot.*

To PO'SSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn; to curdle: as milk with acids. Not used.

Swift as quicksilver it courses through
The nat'ral gates and allies of the body;
And, with a sudden vigour, it doth *posset*
And curd, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

POSSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*possibilité*, Fr.] The power of being in any manner; the state of being possible.

There is no let, but that as often as those books are read, and need so requireth, the stile of their differences may expresly be mentioned to bar even all *possibility* of error. *Hooker.*

Brother, speak with *possibilities*,
And do not break into these woeful extremes. *Shakspeare.*

When we have for the proof of any thing, some of the highest kinds of evidence, in this case it is not the suggestion of a meer *possibility* that the thing may be otherwise, that ought to be any sufficient cause of doubting. *Wilkins.*

Consider him antecedently to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of *possibilities*; and consequently could have nothing to recommend him to Christ's affection. *South.*

A bare *possibility*, that a thing may be or not be, is no just cause of doubting whether a thing be or not. *Tillotson.*

According to the multifariousness of this imitability, so are the *possibilities* of being. *Norris.*

Example not only teaches us our duty, but convinces us of the *possibility* of our imitation. *Rogers, Serm.*

PO'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*possible*, French; *possibilis*, Lat.] Having the power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things.

Admit all these impossibilities and great absurdities to be *possible* and convenient. *Whitgift.*

With men this is impossible, but with God all things are *possible*. *St. Mat.* xix. 26.

All things are *possible* to him that believeth. *St. Mark*, ix. 23.

Firm we subsist, but *possible* to swerve. *Milton, P. L.*

He must not stay within doors, for fear the house should fall upon him, for that is *possible*: nor must he go out, lest the next man that meets him should kill him, for that is also *possible*. *Wilkins.*

It will scarce seem *possible*, that God should engrave principles in men's minds in words of uncertain signification. *Locke.*

Set a pleasure tempting, and the hand of the Almighty visibly prepared to take vengeance, and tell whether it be *possible* for people wantonly to offend against the law. *Locke.*

PO'SSIBLY. *adv.* [from *possible.*]

1. By any power really existing.

Within the compass of which laws, we do not only comprehend whatsoever may be easily known to belong to the duty of all men, but even whatsoever may *possibly* be known to be of that quality. *Hooker.*

Can we *possibly* his love desert? *Milton.*

2. Perhaps; without absurdity.

Possibly he might be found in the hands of the earl of Essex, but he would be dead first. *Clarendon.*

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who might *possibly* have been a good one, had he been invested with an authority circumscribed by laws. *Addison.*

POST.† *n. s.* [*poste*, Fr. *equis positis cursor*.]

1. A hasty messenger; a courier who comes and goes at stated times; commonly a letter-carrier.

In certain places there be always fresh *posts*, to carry that farther which is brought unto them by the other. *Abbot.*

Thee I'll rake up, the *post* unsanctified
Of murth'rous letchers. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I fear my Julia would not deign my lines,
Receiving them by such a worthless *post*. *Shakspeare.*

A cripple in the way out-travels a footman, or a *post* out of the way. *B. Jonson, Discov.*

I send you the fair copy of the poem on dulness, which I should not care to hazard by the common *post*. *Pope.*

2. Quick course or manner of travelling. This is

the sense in which it is taken; but the expression seems elliptical: to ride *post*, is to ride as a *post*, or to ride in the manner of a *post*; *courir en poste*; whence Shakspeare, to ride in *post*.

I brought my master news of Juliet's death,
And then in *post* he came from Mantua
To this same monument. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Sent from Media *post* to Egypt. *Milton.*

He who rides *post* through an unknown country, cannot distinguish the situation of places. *Dryden.*

3. [*Poste*, Fr. from *positus*, Lat.] Situation; seat.

The waters rise every where upon the surface of the earth; which new *post*, when they had once seized on, they would never quit. *Burnet, Theory.*

4. Military station.

See before the gate what stalking ghost
Commands the guard, what sentries keep the *post*. *Dryden.*

As I watch'd the gates,
Lodg'd on my *post*, a herald is arriv'd
From Cæsar's camp. *Addison, Cato.*

Whatever spirit careless of his charge
His *post* neglects, or leaves the fair at large,
Shall feel sharp vengeance. *Pope.*

Each of the Grecian captains he represents conquering a single Trojan, while Diomed encounters two at once; and when they are engaged, each in his distinct *post*, he only is drawn fighting in every quarter. *Pope.*

5. Place; employment; office.

Every man has his *post* assigned to him, and in that station he is well, if he can but think himself so. *L'Estrange.*

False men are not to be taken into confidence, nor fearful men into a *post* that requires resolution. *L'Estrange.*

Without letters a man can never be qualified for any considerable *post* in the camp; for courage and corporal force, unless joined with conduct, the usual effects of contemplation, is no more fit to command than a tempest. *Collier.*

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's publick *posts* retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys. *Addison.*

Certain laws, by suff'rers thought unjust,
Deny'd all *posts* of profit or of trust. *Pope.*

Many thousands there are, who determine the justice or madness of national administrations, whom neither God nor men ever qualified for such a *post* of judgment. *Watts.*

6. [poꞅt, Sax. *postis*, Lat.] A piece of timber set erect.

The blood they shall strike on the two side *posts* and upper *post* of the house. *Ex.* xii. 7.

Fir-trees, cypresses, and cedars being, by a kind of natural rigour, inflexible downwards, are thereby fittest for *posts* or pillars. *Wotton on Architecture.*

Post is equivocal; it is a piece of timber, or a swift messenger. *Watts, Logick.*

7. Post *and Pair*. An old game at cards.

Why should not the thrifty and right worshipful game of *post and pair* content them? *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

The clergy understood no other than the old Elsibeth game of *post and pair*, and never played higher than two pence a dozen. *Bp. Parker, Rep. of Rehears. Transpr.* p. 469.

8. *Knight of the* Post. [*apposter*, Fr. to suborn. Cotgrave.] A fellow suborned; a fellow procured to do a bad action.

They were indicted of conspiracy against Andronicus; and *knights of the post*, of the devil's own dubbing, did depose it against them. *Fuller, Holy and Prof. State*, p. 466.

Post.* *adj.* [*apposter*, Fr. See the last meaning of the substantive, which Dr. Johnson had overpassed.] Suborned; hired to do an improper action.

These men in blacking the lives and actions of the reformers, — partly suborned other *post* men to write their legends. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel.* (ed. 1605) sign. I. 2. b.

To Post. *v. n.* [*poster*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel with speed.

I *posted* day and night to meet you.
Will you presently take horse with him,
And with all speed *post* with him tow'rds the North?
Shakspeare.

Post speedily to my lord, your husband,
Shew him this letter. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Most wicked speed, to *post*
With such dexterity to incestuous sheets. *Shakspeare.*

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, implore;
Post here for help, seek there their followers. *Daniel.*

The Turkish messenger presently took horse, which was there in readiness for him, and *posted* towards Constantinople with as much speed as he could. *Knolles.*

Themistocles made Xerxes *post* apace out of Greece, by giving out that the Grecians had a purpose to break his bridge of ships athwart the Hellespont. *Bacon, Ess.*

Thousands at his bidding speed,
And *post* o'er land and ocean without rest. *Milton, Sonnet.*

With songs and dance we celebrate the day;
At other times we reign by night alone,
And *posting* through the skies pursue the moon. *Dryden.*

No wonder that pastorals have fallen into disesteem; I see the reader already uneasy at this part of Virgil, counting the pages, and *posting* to the Æneis. *Walsh.*

This only object of my real care,
In some few *posting* fatal hours is hurl'd
From wealth, from power, from love, and from the world.
Prior.

To Post. *v. a.*

1. To fix opprobriously on posts.

Many gentlemen, for their integrity in their votes, were, by *posting* their names, exposed to the popular calumny and fury. *King Charles.*

On pain of being *posted* to your sorrow,
Fail not, at four, to meet me. *Granville.*

2. [*Poster*, Fr.] To place; to station; to fix.

The conscious priest, who was suborn'd before,
Stood ready *posted* at the postern door. *Dryden.*

He that proceeds upon other principles in his enquiry into any sciences, puts himself on that side, and *posts* himself in a party, which he will not quit till he be beaten out. *Locke.*

When a man is *posted* in the station of a minister, he is sure, beside the natural fatigue of it, to incur the envy of some, and the displeasure of others. *Addison, Freeholder.*

3. To register methodically; to transcribe from one book into another. A term common among merchants.

You have not *posted* your books these ten years; how should a man keep his affairs even at this rate? *Arbuthnot.*

4. To delay. Obsolete.

I have not stopt mine ears to their demands,
Nor *posted* off their suits with slow delays;
Then why should they love Edward more than me.
Shakspeare.

Po'stable.* *adj.* [from *post.*] That may be carried.

Devotion doth by degrees teach us to make our peace *postable* upon all the tides of fortune, understanding them to be truly the current of Divine Providence.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. I. (1648,) p. 58.

Po'stage. *n. s.* [from *post.*] Money paid for conveyance of a letter.

Fifty pounds for the *postage* of a letter! to send by the church, is the dearest road in Christendom. *Dryden.*

Po'stboy. *n. s.* [*post* and *boy.*] Courier; boy that rides post.

This genius came thither in the shape of a *postboy*, and cried out, that Mons was relieved. *Tatler.*

Postchai'se.* *n. s.* [*post* and *chaise.*] A travelling carriage, with four wheels. At the first appearance of these vehicles, rather before the middle of the eighteenth century, they had only two wheels; and the front opened by way of door. Mason.

In the afternoon we took a *postchaise* (it still snowing very hard) for Boulogne. This chaise is a strange sort of convey-

ance, of much greater use than beauty, resembling an ill-shaped chariot, only with the door opening before instead of the side. *Gray, Lett.* (1739.)

We could indeed have used our *postchaise* one day longer, along the military road to Fort Augustus. *Johnson. Journ. West. Islands.*

To **POSTDA'TE.** ✝ *v. a.* [*post*, after, Lat. and *date.*] To date later than the real time.

If they [the physicians] should begin to write now rules for my dyet and exercise when I were well, [being now sick,] this were to antedate or to *postdate* their consultation, not to give physick. *Donne, Devot.* p. 210.

Those, whose *postdated* loyalty now consists only in decrying that action, which had been taken out of their hands by others more cunning, though no less wicked, than themselves. *South, Serm.* v. 59.

POSTDILU'VIAN. *adj.* [*post* and *diluvium*, Lat.] Posterior to the flood.

Take a view of the *postdiluvian* state of this our globe, how it hath stood for this last four thousand years. *Woodward.*

POSTDILU'VIAN *n. s.* [*post* and *diluvium*, Lat.] One that lived since the flood.

The antediluvians lived a thousand years: and as for the age of the *postdiluvians* for some centuries, the annals of Phœnicia, Egypt, and China, agree with the tenor of the sacred history. *Grew, Cosmol.*

PO'STER. *n. s.* [from *post.*] A courier; one that travels hastily.

Weird sisters hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do go about. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

POSTE'RIOR. *adj.* [*posterior*, Lat. *posterieur*, Fr.]

1. Happening after; placed after; following.

Where the anterior body giveth way, as fast as the *posterior* cometh on, it maketh no noise, be the motion never so great. *Bacon.*

No care was taken to have this matter remedied by the explanatory articles *posterior* to the report. *Addison.*

Hesiod was *posterior* to Homer. *Broome.*

This orderly disposition of things includes the ideas of prior, *posterior*, and simultaneous. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Backward.

And now had fame's *posterior* trumpet blown,
And all the nations summon'd. *Pope.*

POSTERIO'RITY. *n. s.* [*postériorité*, Fr. from *posterior.*] The state of being after; opposite to *priority.*

Although the condition of sex and *posteriority* of creation might extenuate the error of a woman, yet it was unexcusable in the man. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

There must be a *posteriority* in time of every compounded body, to these more simple bodies out of which it is constituted. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

POSTE'RIORS. *n. s.* [*posteriora*, Lat.] The hinder parts.

To raise one hundred and ten thousand pounds, is as vain as that of Rabelais, to squeeze out wind from the *posteriors* of a dead ass. *Swift.*

POSTE'RITY. ✝ *n. s.* [*posterité*, Fr. *posteritas*, Lat.] Succeeding generations; descendants: opposed to *ancestors.* Not often found in the plural.

It was said,
It should not stand in thy *posterity*;
But that myself should be the father
Of many kings. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Since arms avail not now that Henry's dead,
Posterity await for wretched years. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

That was counted unto him for righteousness, among all *posterities* for evermore. *Ps.* cvi. 31.

Posterity inform'd by thee might know. *Milton.*

Their names shall be transmitted to *posterity*, and spoken of through all future ages. *Smalridge, Serm.*

To th' unhappy, that unjustly bleed,
Heav'n gives *posterity* t' avenge the deed. *Pope.*

They were fallible, they were men; but if *posterity*, fallible as they, grow bold and daring, where the other would have trembled, let them look to it. *Waterland.*

PO'STERN. *n. s.* [*poterne*, Fr. *posterne*, Dutch; *janua postica*, Lat.] A small gate; a little door.

Ere dawning light
Discover'd had the world to heaven wide,
He by a privy *postern* took his flight,
That of no envious eyes he mote be spy'd. *Spenser.*

Go on, good Eglamour,
Out at the *postern* by the abby wall. *Shakspeare.*

By broken byways did I inward pass,
And in that window made a *postern* wide. *Fairfax.*

These issued into the base court through a privy *postern*, and sharply visited the assailants with halberds. *Hayward.*

Great Britain hath had by his majesty a strong addition; the *postern*, by which we were so often entered and surprised, is now made up. *Ralegh, Ess.*

The conscious priest, who was suborn'd before,
Stood ready posted at the *postern* door. *Dryden.*

If the nerves, which are the conduits to convey them from without to the audience in the brain, be so disordered, as not to perform their functions, they have no *postern* to be admitted by, no other ways to bring themselves into view. *Locke.*

A private *postern* opens to my gardens,
Through which the beauteous captive might remove. *Rowe.*

POSTEXI'STENCE. *n. s.* [*post* and *existence.*] Future existence.

As Simonides has exposed the vicious part of women from the doctrine of pre-existence, some of the ancient philosophers have satirized the vicious part of the human species from a notion of the soul's *postexistence.* *Addison.*

POSTHA'CKNEY. *n. s.* [*post* and *hackney.*] Hired post-horses.

Espying the French ambassador with the king's coach attending him, made them balk the beaten road and teach *posthackneys* to leap hedges. *Wotton.*

POSTHA'STE. *n. s.* [*post* and *haste.*] Haste like that of a courier.

This is
The source of this our watch, and the chief head
Of this *posthaste* and romage in the land. *Shakspeare.*

The duke
Requires your haste, *posthaste* appearance,
Ev'n on the instant. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

This man tells us, that the world waxes old, though not in *posthaste.* *Hakewill on Providence.*

PO'STHORSE. *n. s.* [*post* and *horse.*] A horse stationed for the use of couriers.

He lay under a tree, while his servants were getting fresh *posthorses* for him. *Sidney.*

He cannot live, I hope; and must not die,
Till George be pack'd with *posthorse* up to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

Xaycus was forthwith beset on every side and taken prisoner, and by *posthorses* conveyed with all speed to Constantinople. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

PO'STHOUSE. *n. s.* [*post* and *house.*] Post office; house where letters are taken and dispatched.

An officer at the *posthouse* in London places every letter he takes in, in the box belonging to the proper road. *Watts.*

PO'STHUME. ✱ *adj.* [*posthume*, Fr.] Posthumous: the elder word.

A *posthume* modesty, which could not be born, till they were dead. *Purchas, Pilgr.* (1617,) p. 379.

Any new-invented, and, as it were, *posthume* interpretation. *Bp. Sanderson on Promiss. Oaths*, ii. § 7.

PO'STHUMOUS. *adj.* [*posthumus*, Lat. *posthume*, Fr.] Done, had, or published after one's death.

In our present miserable and divided condition, how just soever a man's pretensions may be to a great or blameless reputation, he must, with regard to his *posthumous* character, content himself with such a consideration as induced the famous Sir Francis Bacon, after having bequeathed his soul to God, and his body to the earth, to leave his fame to foreign nations. *Addison.*

Po'sthumously.* *adv.* [from *posthumous.*] After one's death.

The Register [of bishop Kennet] was *posthumously* published, from his MS. collections, in 1728. *Note on Atterbury's Epist. Corresp.* i. 23.

Po'stick. *adj.* [*posticus*, Lat.] Backward.

The *postick* and backward position of the feminine parts in quadrupeds can hardly admit the substitution of masculine generation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PO'STIL.† *n. s.* [*postille*, Fr. *postilla*, Lat.] Gloss; marginal notes.

What the *postylles* are upon the epysteles and gospels, I can not tell. *Bale, Yet a Course*, (1543,) fol. 53. b.

To Po'stil.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To comment; to make illustrations.

To *postell* upon a kyrie. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 200.

To Po'stil. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes.

I have seen a book of account of Empson's, that had the king's hand almost to every leaf by way of signing, and was in some places *postilled* in the margin with the king's hand. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Po'stiller. *n. s.* [from *postil.*] One who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes.

It hath been observed by many holy writers, commonly delivered by *postillers* and commentators. *Brown.*

Hence, you phantastick *postillers* in song;
My text defeats your art, ties nature's tongue. *Cleaveland.*

Posti'lion. *n. s.* [*postillon*, French.]

1. One who guides the first pair of a set of six horses in a coach.

Let the *postilion* nature mount, and let
The coachman art be set. *Cowley.*

A young batchelor of arts came to town recommended to a chaplain's place; but, none being vacant, modestly accepted of that of a *postilion.* *Tatler.*

2. One who guides a postchaise.

Postlimi'niar.† } *adj.* [*postliminium*, Lat.] Done
Postlimi'nious. } or contrived subsequently.

The reason why men are so short and weak in governing, is, because most things fall out to them accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their pre-conceived ends, but are forced to comply subsequently, and to strike in with things as they fall out, by *postliminious* after applications of them to their purposes. *South, Serm.* i. 284.

It may be said, that it is possible the soul may be rapt from this terrestrial body, and carried to remote and distant places, from whence she may make a *postliminiar* return. *Hallywell, Melampr.* (1681,) p. 70.

Po'stman.* *n. s.* [*post* and *man.*] A post; a courier; commonly, a letter-carrier.

We are most frail, and never abide in one stay; but hasten, like a *postman*, to our end. *Granger on Eccles.* (1621,) p. 11.

Newswriters of Great Britain, whether *postmen* or postboys, or by what other name or title soever dignified or distinguished. *Tatler*, No. 18.

Po'stmaster.† *n. s.* [*post* and *master.*]

1. One who has charge of publick conveyance of letters.

I came yonder at Eaton to marry Mrs. Anne Page; and 'tis a *postmaster's* boy. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

Without this letter, as he believes that happy revolution had never been effected, he prays to be made *postmaster* general. *Spectator.*

2. A portionist. See Portionist. An academical term.

Po'stmaster-general. *n. s.* He who presides over the posts or letter-carriers.

Postmeri'dian. *adj.* [*postmeridianus*, Lat.] Being in the afternoon.

Over-hasty digestion is the inconvenience of *postmeridian* sleep. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Po'stnate.* *adj.* [*post*, afterwards, and *natus*, born, Lat.] Subsequent.

The graces and gifts of the Spirit are *postnate*, and are additions to art and nature. *Bp. Taylor on Extemp. Prayer*, § 14.

Po'stoffice. *n. s.* [*post* and *office.*] Office where letters are delivered to the post; a posthouse.

If you don't send to me now and then, the *postoffice* will think me of no consequence; for I have no correspondent but you. *Gay to Swift.*

If you are sent to the *postoffice* with a letter, put it in carefully. *Swift.*

To POSTPO'NE † *v. a.* [*postpono*, Lat. *postposer*, French.]

1. To put off; to delay.

You wou'd *postpone* me to another reign,
Till when you are content to be unjust. *Dryden.*

The most trifling amusement is suffered to *postpone* the one thing necessary. *Rogers.*

2. To set in value below something else: with *to.*

All other considerations should give way, and be *postponed to* this. *Locke on Education.*

These words, by *postponing* of the parenthesis to its proper place, are more clearly understood. *Knatchbull, Annot. N. Test.* p. 100.

Postpo'nement.* *n. s.* [from *postpone.*] Delay.

Postpo'nence.* *n. s.* [from *postpone.*] Dislike.

Noting preference, or *postponence.* *Dr. Johnson, in V. Of.*

Postposi'tion.* *n. s.* [*postpositus*, Lat.] The state of being put back, or out of the regular place.

Nor is the *postposition* of the nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue; nor the trajection here so great, but the Latin will admit the same order of the words. *Mede on Daniel's Weeks*, p. 36.

Po'stscript. *n. s.* [*post* and *scriptum*, Lat.] The paragraph added to the end of a letter.

One, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was most material in the *postscript.* *Bacon, Ess.*

The following letter I shall give my reader at length, without either preface or *postscript.* *Addison, Spect.*

Your saying that I ought to have writ a *postscript* to Gay's, makes me not content to write less than a whole letter. *Pope.*

I think he prefers the publick good to his private opinion; and therefore is willing his proposals should with freedom be examined: thus I understand his *postscript.* *Locke.*

Post-town.* *n. s.* A town where posthorses are kept; a town, in which there is a postoffice.

During the necessary delay at some *post-town*, our contemplative parson rambled about after a bookseller's shop. *Wakefield, Mem.* p. 54.

To PO'STULATE.† *v. a.* [*postulo*, Lat. *postuler*, French.]

1. To beg or assume without proof.

They most powerfully magnify God, who, not from *postulated* and precarious inferences, entreat a courteous assent, but from experiments and undeniable effects. *Brown.*

2. To invite; to require by entreaty.

A great alliance was projected among many Protestant Princes to disturb Cardinal Fustemburg in the possession of Colen, to which he was *postulated* by the majority of the Chapter. *Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time.*

Po'stulate. *n. s.* [*postulatum*, Lat.] Position supposed or assumed without proof.

This we shall induce not from *postulates* and entreated maxims, but from undeniable principles. *Brown.*

Some have cast all their learning into the method of mathematicians, under theorems, problems, and *postulates.* *Watts.*

Postula'tion.† *n. s.* [*postulatio*, Lat. *postulation*, Fr. from *postulate.*]

1. The act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption.

A second *postulation* to elicit my assent, is the veracity of him that reports it. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. Supplication; intercession.

Presenting his *postulations* at the throne of God. *Pearson on the Creed,* Art. 6.

3. Suit; cause.

By this means the Cardinal's *postulation* was defective, since he had not two-thirds of the voices. *Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time.*

PO'STULATORY. *adj.* [from *postulate.*]

1. Assuming without proof.

2. Assumed without proof.

Whoever shall peruse the phytognomy of Porta, and strictly observe how vegetable realities are forced into animal representations, may perceive the semblance is but *postulatory.* *Brown.*

POSTULA'TUM.† *n. s.* [Latin.] Position assumed without proof.

Calumnies often refuted, are the *postulatums* of scribblers, upon which they proceed, as upon first principles. *Addison, Spect,* No. 125.

From these and the like principles or *postulata,* as void of reason as of decency and modesty, and for which he has not one syllable of proof, he draws deductions, and forms conclusions, all built upon the sand. *Waterland, Script. Vind.* P. ii. p. 66.

PO'STURE. *n. s.* [*posture,* Fr. *positura,* Latin.]

1. Place; situation; disposition with regard to something else.

Although these studies are not so pleasing as contemplations physical or mathematical, yet they recompense with the excellency of their use in relation to man, and his noblest *posture* and station in this world, a state of regulated society. *Hale.*

According to the *posture* of our affairs in the last campaign, this prince could have turned the balance on either side. *Addison.*

2. Voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other.

He starts,
Then lays his finger on his temple; strait
Springs out into fast gait; then stops again,
Strikes his breast hard, and then anon he casts
His eyes against the moon, in most strange *postures.* *Shakspeare.*

Where there are affections of reverence, there will be *postures* of reverence. *South.*

The *posture* of a poetick figure is the description of his heroes in the performance of such or such an action. *Dryden.*

In the meanest marble statue, one sees the faces, *postures,* airs, and dress, of those that lived so many ages before us. *Addison.*

3. State; disposition.

The lord Hopton left Arundel-castle, before he had put it into the good *posture* he intended. *Clarendon.*

I am at the same point and *posture* I was, when they forced me to leave Whitehall. *King Charles.*

In this abject *posture* have ye sworn
To adore the conquerour? *Milton, P. L.*

The several *postures* of his devout soul in all conditions of life, are displayed with great simplicity. *Atterbury.*

To PO'STURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in any particular place or disposition.

He was raw with *posturing* himself according to the direction of the chirurgeons. *Brook.*

The gillfins are so *postured,* as to move from back to belly, and è contra. *Grew.*

PO'STUREMASTER. *n. s.* [*posture* and *master.*] One who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body.

When the students have accomplished themselves in this part, they are to be delivered into the hands of a kind of *posturemaster.* *Spectator.*

PO'SY.† *n. s.* [contracted from *poesy.*]

1. A motto on a ring, or on any thing else,

A paltry ring,
That she did give me, whose *posy* was
Like cutler's poetry;
Love me and leave me not. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

They paint withal in their flags "hoc signo vinces, by this sign thou shalt get the victory," by a most fond imitation of the *posy* of Constantinus Magnus. *Homily against Rebellion,* P. iv.

You have chosen a very short text to enlarge upon; I should as soon expect to see a critick on the *posy* of a ring, as on the inscription of a medal. *Addison.*

2. A bunch of flowers. Of unknown derivation. Dr. Johnson. — From the mottoes perhaps which accompanied a nosegay, when presented by a lover to his mistress. The names of some flowers makes this conjecture likely. Mr. Bagshaw.

With store of vermeil roses,
To deck their bridegroom's *posies.* *Spenser.*

We make a difference between suffering thistles to grow among us, and wearing them for *posies.* *Swift.*

POT.† *n. s.* [*pot,* Fr. and Dutch; *potte,* Dan. and Icel. *pota, pote,* Su. Goth. ahenum, olla; *pueta,* to dig, or hollow out. See PIT.]

1. A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire.

Toad that under the cold stone
Swelter'd, venom sleeping got;
Boil thou first i' the charmed *pot.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was done,
To their huge *pots* of boiling pulse would run,
Fell to with eager joy. *Dryden.*

2. Vessel to hold liquids.

The woman left her water *pot,* and went her way. *St. John.*

3. Vessel made of earth.

Whenever potters meet with any chalk or marle mixed with their clay, though it will with the clay hold burning, yet whenever any water comes near any such *pots,* after they are burnt, both the chalk and marl will slack, and spoil their ware. *Mortimer.*

4. A cup: now usually supposed to contain a quart.

But that I think his father loves him not,
I'd have him poison'd with a *pot* of ale. *Shakspeare.*

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays,
Upon two distant *pots* of ale,
Not knowing which was mild or stale. *Prior.*

A soldier drinks his *pot,* and then offers payment. *Swift.*

5. *To go to* POT. To be destroyed or devoured. A low phrase.

The sheep went first to *pot,* the goats next, and after them the oxen, and all little enough to keep life together. *L'Estrange.*

John's ready money went into the lawyer's pockets; then John began to borrow money upon the bank stock, now and then a farm went to *pot.* *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

To POT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To preserve seasoned in pots.

Potted fowl and fish come in so fast,
That ere the first is out the second stinks,
And mouldy mother gathers on the brinks. *Dryden.*

2. To inclose in pots of earth.

Pot them in natural, not forced earth; a layer of rich mould beneath and about this natural earth to nourish the fibres, but not so as to touch the bulbs. *Evelyn.*

Acorns, mast, and other seeds may be kept well, by being barrelled or *potted* up with moist sand. *Mortimer.*

PO'TABLE. *adj.* [*potable,* Fr. *potabilis,* Lat.] Such as may be drank: drinkable.

Thou best of gold art worst of gold,
Other less fine in carrat is more precious,
Preserving life in med'cine *potable.* *Shakspeare.*

Dig a pit upon the sea shore, somewhat above the high water mark, and sink it as deep as the low water mark; and as the tide cometh in, it will fill with water fresh and *potable.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Rivers run *potable* gold. *Milton, P. L.*

The said *potable* gold should be endued with a capacity of being agglutinated and assimilated to the innate heat. *Harvey.*

PO'TABLE.* *n. s.* Something which may be drunk.

Where solar beams
Parch thirsty human veins, the damask'd meads
Unforc'd display ten thousand painted flowers
Useful in potables. *Philips.*

PO'TABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *potable.*] Drinkableness.

PO'TAGER. *n. s.* [from *pottage.*] A porringer.

An Indian dish or *potager*, made of the bark of a tree, with the sides and rim sewed together after the manner of twiggen-work. *Grew, Mus.*

POTA'RGO.† *n. s.* A kind of sauce or pickle imported from the West Indies. "The roe of mullet makes *potargo.*" Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 187.

What lord of old would bid his cook prepare
Mangos, *potargo*, champignons, cavarre. *King.*

PO'TASH. *n. s.* [*potasse*, Fr.]

Potash, in general, is an impure fixed alcaline salt, made by burning from vegetables: we have five kinds of this salt now in use; 1. The German *potash*, sold under the name of pearlashes. 2. The Spanish, called barilla, made by burning a species of kali, which the Spaniards sow. 3. The home-made *potash*, made from fern. 4. The Swedish, and 5. Russian kinds, with a volatile acid matter combined with them; but the Russian is stronger than the Swedish; *potash* is of great use to the manufacturers of soap and glass, to bleachers, and to dyers; the Russian *potash* is greatly preferable. *Hill.*

Cheshire rock salt, with a little nitre, allum, and *potash*, is the flux used for the running of the plate-glass. *Woodward.*

POTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*potation*, ancient French; *potatio*, Lat.]

1. Drinking bout.
2. Draught.

Roderigo,
Whom love hath turned almost the wrong side out
To Desdemona, hath to night carouz'd
Potations pottle deep. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

3. Species of drink.

If I had a thousand sons, the first human principle I would teach them should be to forswear thin *potations*, and to addict themselves to sack. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

POTA'TO.† *n. s.* [I suppose an American word. Dr. Johnson. — We are told that the original word is *batatas;* and the French, who borrowed it from the American, certainly call it *batatte*, as well as *patatte.* Nares, Elem. of Orthoepy, p. 306.] An esculent root.

The red and white *potatoes* are the most common esculent roots now in use, and were originally brought from Virginia into Europe. *Miller.*

On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine,
And with *potatoes* fat their wanton swine. *Waller.*

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness upon butter-milk and *potatoes.* *Swift.*

Leek to the Welch, to Dutchmen butter's dear,
Of Irish swains *potatoe* is the chear;
Oats for their feasts the Scottish Shepherds grind,
Sweet turnips are the food of Blouzelind;
While she loves turnips, butter I'll despise,
Nor leeks, nor oatmeal, nor *potatoe* prize. *Gay.*

PO'TBELLIED.† *adj.* [*pot* and *bellied.*] Having a swoln paunch.

The opera-house is crouded this year. — Elisi is finer than any thing that has been here in your memory. — He appears to be near forty; a little *potbellied* and thick-shouldered, otherwise no bad figure. *Gray, Lett to Mason.*

PO'TBELLY. *n. s.* [*pot* and *belly.*] A swelling paunch.

He will find himself a forked stradling animal and a *pot-belly.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To POTCH.† *v. n.* [*pocher*, Fr. to thrust out the eyes as with the thumb.]

1. To thrust; to push. *Potch* is used in the midland counties for a rough, violent push. Steevens.

I thought to crush him in an equal force,
True sword to sword; I'll *potch* at him some way;
Or wrath, or craft, may get him. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

To POTCH.† *v. a.* [*pocher*, Fr.] To poach; to boil slightly. It is commonly written *poach.* See *To* POACH.]

In great wounds, it is necessary to observe a spare diet, as panadoes, or a *potched* egg; this much availing to prevent inflammation. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

POTCOMPA'NION.† *n. s.* A fellow-drinker; a good fellow at carousals.

There are no greater gluttons in the world; and for fuddling, they shall make the best *potcompanion* in Switzerland knock under the table. *L'Estrange, Tr. of Quevedo.*

PO'TENCY. *n. s.* [*potentia*, Lat.]

1. Power; influence; authority.

Now arriving
At place of *potency* and sway o'the state,
If he should still malignantly remain
Fast foe to the plebeians, your voices might
Be curses to yourselves. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Thou hast sought to make us break our vow,
To come betwixt our sentence and our power,
Which nor our nature nor our place can bear,
Our *potency* make good. *Shakspeare.*

By what name shall we call such an one as exceedeth God in *potency.* *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

2. Efficacy; strength.

Use can master the devil, or throw him out
With wond'rous *potency.* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

PO'TENT. *adj.* [*potens*, Latin.]

1. Powerful; forcible; strong; efficacious.

There is nothing more contagious than some kinds of harmony; than some nothing more strong and *potent* unto good. *Hooker.*

I do believe,
Induc'd by *potent* circumstances, that
You are mine enemy. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Here's another
More *potent* than the first. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

One would wonder how, from so differing premisses, they should infer the same conclusion, were it not that the conspiration of interest were too *potent* for the diversity of judgment *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

When by command
Moses once more his *potent* rod extends
Over the sea: the sea his rod obeys. *Milton, P. L.*

Verses are the *potent* charms we use,
Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuse. *Waller.*

The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such *potent* grounds, as the minister can urge disobedience. *South.*

How the effluvia of a magnet can be so rare and subtile, as to pass through a plate of glass without any resistance, or diminution of their force, and yet so *potent* as to turn a magnetick needle through the glass. *Newton, Opt.*

The chemical preparations are more vigorous and *potent* in their effects than the galenical. *Baker.*

Cyclop, since human flesh has been thy feast,
Now drain this goblet *potent* to digest. *Pope.*

2. Having great authority or dominion: as, *potent* monarchs.

PO'TENT.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A prince; a potentate. Not in use.

Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus?
Cry havock, kings; back to the stained field,
You equal *potents*, fiery-kindled spirits! *Shakspeare.*

2. [*Potentia*, low Lat. *potence*, Fr. a crutch.] A walking-staff; a crutch. Obsolete.

She ne went
A fote, but it were by *potent.* *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 368.

Fro the benche he drove away the cat,
And laied adoun his potent and his hat.
Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.

Po'TENTATE. *n. s.* [*potentat*, Fr.] Monarch; prince; sovereign.

Kings and mightiest *potentates* must die. *Shakspeare.*

These defences are but compliments,
To dally with confining *potentates*. *Daniel.*

All obey'd
The wonted signal, and superiour voice
Of their great *potentate*; for great indeed
His name, and high was his degree in heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

Exalting him not only above earthly princes and *potentates*, but above the highest of the celestial hierarchy. *Boyle.*

Each *potentate*, as wary fear, or strength,
Or emulation urg'd, his neighbour's bounds
Invades. *Philips.*

Pote'ntial. *adj.* [*potenciel*, Fr. *potentialis*, Lat.]

1. Existing in possibility, not in act.

This *potential* and imaginary materia prima cannot exist without form. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

2. Having the effect without the external actual property.

The magnifico is much belov'd,
And hath in his effect a voice *potential*,
As double as the duke's. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

The cautery is either actual or *potential*. *Markham.*

Ice doth not only submit unto actual heat, but indureth not the *potential* calidity of many waters. *Brown.*

3. Efficacious; powerful. Not in use.

Thou must make a dullard of the world,
If they not thought the profits of my death
Were very pregnant and *potential* spurs
To make thee seek it. *Shakspeare.*

4. In grammar, *potential* is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.

Potentia'lity. *n. s.* [from *potential.*] Possibility; not actuality.

Manna represented to every man the taste himself did like, but it had in its own *potentiality* all those tastes and dispositions eminently. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Commun.*

God is an eternal substance and act, without *potentiality* and matter, the principle of motion, the cause of nature. *Stillingfleet.*

The true notion of a soul's eternity is this, that the future moments of its duration can never be all past and present; but still there will be a futurity and *potentiality* of more for ever and ever. *Bentley.*

Pote'ntially. *adv.* [from *potential.*]

1. In power or possibility; not in act or positively.

This duration of human souls is only *potentially* infinite; for their eternity consists only in an endless capacity of continuance without ever ceasing to be in a boundless futurity, that can never be exhausted, or all of it be past or present; but their duration can never be positively and actually eternal, because it is most manifest, that no moment can ever be assigned, wherein it shall be true, that such a soul hath then actually sustained an infinite duration. *Bentley.*

2. In efficacy; not in actuality.

They should tell us, whether only that be taken out of scripture which is actually and particularly there set down, or else that also which the general principles and rules of scripture *potentially* contain. *Hooker.*

Blackness is produced upon the blade of a knife that has cut sour apples, if the juice, though both actually and *potentially* cold, be not quickly wiped off. *Boyle on Colours.*

Po'tently. *adv.* [from *potent.*] Powerfully; forcibly.

You're *potently* oppos'd; and with a malice
Of as great size. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Metals are hardened by often heating and quenching; for cold worketh most *potently* upon heat precedent. *Bacon.*

Oil of vitriol, though a *potently* acid menstruum, will yet precipitate many bodies mineral, and others dissolved not only in aquafortis, but in spirit of vinegar. *Boyle.*

Po'tentness. *n. s.* [from *potent.*] Powerfulness; might; power.

Po'testative.* *adj.* [*potestativus*, low Lat.] Authoritative.

The third branch of God's authoritative or *potestative* power consisteth in the use of all things in his possession, by virtue of his absolute dominion. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.*

Po'tgun.† *n. s.* [by mistake or corruption used for *popgun*. Dr. Johnson. — It is a mistake or corruption of long standing; though Dr. Johnson has noticed it only in Swift.] A gun which makes a small smart noise.

They are but as the *potguns* of boys.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 148.

When men are grown inveterately wicked, to attempt their reformation with smaller judgements is to batter a wall of marble with a *potgun*.
Scott, Serm. before the L. Mayor, (1686.)

An author, thus who pants for fame,
Begins the world with fear and shame,
When first in print, you see him dread
Each *potgun* levell'd at his head. *Swift, Miscell.*

Po'thanger. *n. s.* [*pot* and *hanger*.] Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

Po'thecary.† *n. s.* [contracted by pronunciation and poetical convenience from *apothecary*; *apothecarius*, from *apotheca*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — This is far from being a true statement of the word *pothecary*. *Pothecary* is no contraction, but the old English word *poticary*, or *potecary*; probably, as Pegge and others have observed, from the Spanish *boticario*; (the change of *b* into *p* being common;) *botica*, the shop of an apothecary; *bote*, a gallipot. *Apothecary* is a modern word in comparison to the present; and though Dr. Johnson, in illustration of the *pretended* contraction *'pothecary*, has adduced an example only from Pope, I will give sufficient proof of this original uncontracted word *poticary*, *pothecary*, or *potecary*, from our old writers.] One who compounds and sells physick.

Forth he goth, ne lenger wold he tary,
Into the toun unto a *potecary*,
And praied him that he him wolde sell
Some poison. *Chaucer, Pard. Tale.*

Poticaries, physitions, surgions, and alcumists, use words of Greke, Arabike, and other strange languages.
Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 375.

Ye wote well, that *poticaryes* walke very late.
Old Morality of Hycke Scorner.

What *pothecary* durst be so bold as make such confection?
Brewer, Com. of Lingua, A. 2. S. 5.

Modern *'pothecaries*, taught the art
By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part,
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,
Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools. *Pope.*

POTHER. *n. s.* [This word is of double orthography and uncertain etymology: it is sometimes written *podder*, sometimes *pudder*, and is derived by Junius from *foudre*, thunder, Fr. by Skinner from *peuteren* or *poteren*, Dutch, to shake or dig; and more probably by a second thought from *poudre*, Fr. dust.]

1. Bustle; tumult; flutter. A low word.

Such a *pother*,
As if that whatsoever god, who leads him,
Were crept into his human pow'rs,
And gave him graceful posture. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Some hold the one, and some the other,
But howsoe'er they make a *pother*. *Hudibras.*

What a *pother* has been here with Wood and his brass,
Who would modestly make a few halfpennies pass. *Swift.*

'Tis yet in vain so keep a pother
About one vice, and fall into the other. *Pope.*
I always speak well of thee,
Thou always speak'st ill of me;
Yet after all our noise and *pother,*
The world believes nor one nor t'other. *Guardian.*

2. Suffocating cloud. This justifies the derivation from *poudre.*

He suddenly unties the poke,
Which from it sent out such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the *pother.* *Drayton.*

To Po'ther. *v. n.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort.

To Po'ther. *v. a.* To turmoil; to puzzle.

He that loves reading and writing, yet finds certain seasons wherein those things have no relish, only *pothers* and wearies himself to no purpose. *Locke.*

Po'therb. *n. s.* [*pot* and *herb.*] An herb fit for the pot.

Sir Tristram telling us tobacco was a *potherb*, bid the drawer bring in t'other halfpint. *Tatler.*

Egypt baser than the beasts they worship;
Below their *potherb* gods that grow in gardens. *Dryden.*

Of alimentary leaves, the olera or *potherbs* afford an excellent nourishment; amongst those are the cole or cabbage kind. *Arbuthnot.*

Leaves eaten raw are termed sallad; if boiled, they become *potherbs*: and some of those plants which are *potherbs* in one family, are sallad in another. *Watts.*

Po'thook.† *n. s.* [*pot* and *hook.*]

1. Hooks to fasten pots or kettles with.

What have we here? *pothooks* and andirons! — I much pity you; 'tis the Syrian character, or the Arabick. *Beaum. and Fl. Elder Brother.*

2. Ill formed or scrawled letters or characters.

Let me see her Arabian *pothooks.* *Dryden.*

Po'thouse.* *n. s.* [*pot* and *house.*] An ale-house.

To *pothouse* I repair, the sacred haunt,
Where, Ale, thy votaries in full resort
Hold rites nocturnal! *Warton, Panegyr. on Oxford Ale.*

Po'tion. *n. s.* [*potion*, Fr. *potio*, Lat.] A draught; commonly a physical draught.

For tastes in the taking of a *potion* or pills, the head and neck shake. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The earl was by nature of so indifferent a taste, that he would stop in the midst of any physical *potion*, and after he had licked his lips, would drink off the rest. *Wotton.*

Most do taste through fond intemperate thirst:
Soon as the *potion* works, their human countenance,
The express resemblance of the gods, is chang'd
Into some brutish form of wolf or bear. *Milton, Comus.*

Po'tlid. *n. s.* [*pot* and *lid.*] The cover of a pot.

The columella is a fine, thin, light, bony tube; the bottom of which spreads about, and gives it the resemblance of a wooden *potlid* in country houses. *Derham.*

Po'tman.* *n. s.* [*pot* and *man.*] A pot companion.

Eddisbury carried it by the juniors and *potmen*, he being one himself. *Life of A. Wood, p. 286.*

Po'tshare.† } *n. s.* [*share*, or *shard*, any thing
Po'tsherd. } divided, or separated. See *To* Shear. Of *potshare* Dr. Johnson has taken no notice; yet it is an old word; and *potsherd*, as Dr. Johnson has observed, should be *potshard.*] A fragment of a broken pot.

They hew'd their helms, and plates asunder brake,
As they had *potshares* bene. *Spenser, F. Q.*

At this day at Gaza, they couch *potsherds* or vessels of earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and pass it in spouts into rooms. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He on the ashes sits, his fate deplores;
And with a *potsherd* scrapes the swelling sores. *Sandys.*

Whence come broken *potsherds* tumbling down,
And leaky ware from garret windows thrown;
Well may they break our heads. *Dryden.*

Po'ttage. *n. s.* [*potage*, Fr. from *pot.*] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. See Porridge.

Jacob sod *pottage*, and Esau came from the field faint. *Genesis.*

For great the man, and useful, without doubt,
Who seasons *pottage*, or expells the gout;
Whose science keeps life in, and keeps death out. *Harte.*

Po'tter. *n. s.* [*potier*, Fr. from *pot.*] A maker of earthen vessels.

My thoughts are whirled like a *potter's* wheel. *Shakspeare.*
Some press the plants with sherds of *potters* clay. *Dryden.*
A *potter* will not have any chalk or marl mixed with the clay. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

He like the *potter* in a mould has cast
The world's great frame. *Prior.*

Po'ttern-ore. *n. s.* An ore, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the potters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call *pottern-ore.* *Boyle.*

Po'ttery.* *n. s.* [*poterie*, Fr. from *potter.*]

1. A place where earthern vessels are made.

2. The earthen vessels made.

Po'tting. *n. s.* [from *pot.*] Drinking.

I learnt it in England, where they are most potent in *potting.* *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Po'ttle.† *n. s.* [*potel*, old Fr. from *pot.*] Liquid measure containing four pints. It is sometimes used licentiously for a tankard, or pot out of which glasses are filled.

He drinks you with facility your Dane dead drunk, ere the next *pottle* can be filled. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Roderigo hath to-night carous'd
Potations *pottle* deep. *Shakspeare.*

The oracle of Apollo
Here speaks out of his *pottle*,
Or the Tripos his tower bottle. *B. Jonson.*

Potva'liant.† *adj.* [*pot* and *valiant.*] Heated to courage by strong drink.

What, you sot, are you grown *potvaliant?* *Addison, Drummer.*

Po'tulent. *adj.* [*potulentus*, Lat.]

1. Pretty much in drink. *Dict.*

2. Fit to drink.

POUCH.† *n. s.* [pocca, Saxon; *poche*, Fr.]

1. A small bag; a pocket.

Tester I'll have in *pouch*, when thou shalt lack. *Shakspeare.*

From a girdle about his waist, a bag or *pouch* divided into two cells. *Gulliver, Trav.*

The spot of the vessel, where the disease begins, gives way to the force of the blood pushing outwards, as to form a *pouch* or cyst. *Sharp, Surgery.*

2. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or paunch.

To Pouch. *v. a.*

1. To pocket.

In January husband that *poucheth* the grotes,
Will break up his lay, or be sowing of otes. *Tusser.*

2. To swallow.

The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck to reach prey, and a wide extensive throat to *pouch* it. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

3. To pout; to hang down the lip. *Ainsworth.*

Pou'chmouthed. *adj.* [*pouch* and *mouthed.*] Blubberlipped. *Ainsworth.*

Po'verty.† *n. s.* [pouenꝺe, Norm. Sax. *pauvreté*, *poverté*, Fr.]

1. Indigence; necessity; want of riches.

My men are the poorest,
But *poverty* could never draw them from me. *Shakspeare.*

Such madness, as for fear of death to die,
Is to be poor for fear of *poverty.* *Denham.*

These by their strict examples taught,
How much more splendid virtue was than gold;
Yet scarce their swelling thirst of fame could hide,
And boasted *poverty* with too much pride. *Prior.*

There is such a state as absolute *poverty*, when a man is destitute not only of the conveniencies, but the simple necessaries of life, being disabled from acquiring them, and depending entirely on charity. *Rogers.*

2. Meanness; defect.

There is in all excellencies in compositions a kind of *poverty*, or a casualty or jeopardy. *Bacon.*

Pou'ldavis. *n. s.* A sort of sail cloth. See Poledavis. *Ainsworth.*

To Pou'lder.* See *To* Powder.

Pou'ldron.* See Powldron.

POULT. *n. s.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young chicken.

One would have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey *poults*, fresh from th' egg, in batter fry'd. *King*

Pou'lter.† } *n. s.* [from *poult*. The old word is
Pou'lterer. } *poulter*, as in Shakspeare, and in our ancient vocabularies.] One whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook.

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, hang me up by the heels for a *poulter's* hare. *Shakspeare.*

Several nasty trades, as butchers, *poulterers*, and fishmongers, are great occasions of plagues. *Harvey.*

POU'LTICE. *n. s.* [*pulte*, Fr. *pultis*, Lat.] A cataplasm; a soft mollifying application.

Poultice relaxeth the pores, and maketh the humour apt to exhale. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

If your little finger be sore, and you think a *poultice* made of our vitals will give it ease, speak, and it shall be done. *Swift.*

To Pou'ltice. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a poultice or cataplasm.

Pou'ltive. *n. s.* [A word used by Temple.] A poultice.

Poultives allayed pains, but drew down the humours, making the passages wider, and apter to receive them. *Temple.*

Pou'ltry. *n. s.* [*poulet*, Fr. *pullities*, Lat.] Domestick fowls.

The cock knew the fox to be a common enemy of all *poultry*. *L'Estrange.*

What louder cries, when Ilium was in flames,
Than for the cock the widow'd *poultry* made. *Dryden.*

Soldiers robbed a farmer of his *poultry*, and made him wait at table, without giving him a morsel. *Swift.*

POUNCE.† *n. s.* [*ponzone*, Ital. Skinner. From *pungo*, Lat.]

1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey.

As haggard hawk, presuming to contend
With hardy fowl about his able might,
His weary *pounces* all in vain doth spend
To truss the prey too heavy for his flight. *Spenser.*

The new-dissembl'd eagle, now endu'd
With beak and *pounces* Hercules pursu'd. *Dryden.*

'Twas a mean prey for a bird of his *pounce*. *Atterbury.*

2. The powder of gum sandarach, so called because it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box. Dr. Johnson. — It is so called from the Fr. *ponce*, pumice-stone; whence *poncer*, to smooth, to polish over with pumice-stone, which anciently was powdered for such purposes.

3. Cloth worked in eyelet holes.

One spendeth his patrimony upon *pounces* and cuts. *Homily, Against Excess of Apparel.*

To Pounce.† *v. a.* [*ponzonare*, Italian.]

1. To pierce, to perforate; to work in eyelet holes.

A short coate garded and *pounced* after the galiarde fashion. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 91.*

Barbarous people, that go naked, do not only paint, but *pounce* and raise their skin, that the painting may not be taken forth, and make it into works. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To pour or sprinkle through small perforations.

It may be tried by incorporating copple-dust, by *pouncing* into the quicksilver. *Bacon.*

3. To seize with the pounces or talons.

Pou'nced. *adj.* [from *pounce*.] Furnished with claws or talons.

From a craggy cliff,
The royal eagle draws his vigorous young
Strong *pounc'd*. *Thomson, Spring.*

Pou'ncetbox. *n. s.* [*pounce* and *box*.] A small box perforated.

He was perfumed like a milliner,
And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
A *pouncetbox*, which ever and anon
He gave his nose. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

POUND.† *n. s.* [pond, pund, Sax. *pund*, Goth. *pondo*, Lat.]

1. A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in avoirdupois of sixteen ounces.

He that said, that he had rather have a grain of fortune than a *pound* of wisdom, as to the things of this life, spoke nothing but the voice of wisdom. *South, Serm.*

A *pound* doth consist of ounces, drams, scruples. *Wilkins.*

Great Hannibal within the balance lay,
And tell how many *pounds* his ashes weigh. *Dryden.*

2. The sum of twenty shillings; which formerly weighed a pound.

That exchequer of medals in the cabinets of the great duke of Tuscany, is not worth so little as an hundred thousand *pound*. *Peacham of Antiquities.*

He gave, whilst ought he had, and knew no bounds;
The poor man's drachma stood for rich men's *pounds*. *Harte.*

3. [From pindan, Sax.] A pinfold; an inclosure; a prison in which beasts are inclosed.

I hurry,
Not thinking it is levee day,
And find his honour in a *pound*,
Hemm'd by a triple circle round. *Swift, Miscell.*

To Pound.† *v. a.* [punian, Sax. whence in many places they use the word *pun*. Dr. Johnson. — Our old word was *powne*. Wicliffe so writes it.]

1. To beat; to grind as with a pestle.

His mouth and nostrils pour'd a purple flood,
And *pounded* teeth came rushing with his blood. *Dryden.*

Would'st thou not rather chuse a small renown
To be the mayor of some poor paltry town,
To *pound* false weights and scanty measure break. *Dryden.*

Tir'd with the search, not finding what she seeks,
With cruel blows she *pounds* her blubber'd cheeks. *Dryden.*

Shou'd their axle break, its overthrow
Would crush, and *pound* to dust the crowd below;
Nor friends their friends, nor sires their sons could know. *Dryden.*

Opaque white powder of glass, seen through a microscope, exhibits fragments pellucid and colourless, as the whole appeared to the naked eye before it was pounded. *Bentley.*

She describes
How under ground the rude Riphean race
Mimick brisk cyder, with the brakes product wild
Sloes *pounded*. *Philips.*

Lifted pestles brandished in the air,
Loud stroaks with *pounding* spice the fabrick rend,
And aromatick clouds in spires ascend. *Garth.*

2. To shut up; to imprison, as in a pound. [from pindan, Sax.]

We'll break our walls,
Rather than they shall *pound* us up. *Shakspeare.*

More might be said, if I were not *pounded* within an epistle. *Wotton, Rem. p. 246.*

I ordered John to let out the good man's sheep that were *pounded* by night. *Spectator.*

Pou'ndage.† *n. s.* [from *pound*.]

1. A certain sum deducted from a pound; a sum paid by the trader to the servant that pays the money, or to the person who procures him customers.

In *poundage* and drawbacks I lose half my rent. *Swift.*

2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

Tonnage and *poundage*, and other duties upon merchandizes, were collected by order of the board. *Clarendon.*

3. Confinement of cattle in a pound. Not now in use. *Huloet.*

POU'NDER.† *n. s.* [from *pound.*]

1. The name of a heavy large pear.

Alcinous' orchard various apples bears;
Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears. *Dryden.*

2. Any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds: as, *a ten pounder*, a gun that carries a bullet of ten *pounds* weight; or in ludicrous language a man with ten *pounds* a year; in like manner, a note or bill is called a twenty *pounder* or ten *pounder*, from the sum it bears.

None of these forty or fifty *pounders* may be suffered to marry, under the penalty of deprivation. *Swift.*

3. A pestle. *Ainsworth.*

4. One who impounds cattle; a pinner. *Huloet.*

POUNDFOO'LISH.* *adj.* [*pound* and *foolish.*] Neglecting the care of large sums for the sake of attention to little ones: a proverbial word.

Pennywise, *poundfoolish!* *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* Pref. p. 38.

Nor would I advise him to carry about him any more money than is absolutely necessary to defray his expences; for some in this particular have been penny-wise and *pound-foolish*, who, in hopes of some small benefit in the rates, have left their principal, exposing their persons and purses to daily hazard. *Howell, Instruct. For. Trav.* p. 57.

POU'PETON. *n. s.* [*poupée*, Fr.] A puppet or little baby.

POU'PICKS. *n. s.* In cookery, a mess of victuals made of veal steaks and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*

To POUR. *v. a.* [supposed to be derived from the Welsh *bwrw.*]

1. To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or receptacle.

If they will not believe those signs, take of the water of the river, and *pour* it upon the dry land. *Exod.* iv 9.

He stretched out his hand to the cup, and *poured* of the blood of the grape, he *poured* out at the foot of the altar a sweet-smelling savour unto the most high. *Ecclus.* l. 15.

A Samaritan bound up his wounds, *pouring* in oil and wine, and brought him to an inn. *St. Luke*, x. 34.

Your fury then boil'd upward to a fome;
But since this message came, you sink and settle,
As if cold water had been *pour'd* upon you. *Dryden.*

2. To emit; to give vent to; to send forth; to let out; to send in a continued course.

Hie thee hither,
That I may *pour* my spirits in thine ear,
And chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round. *Shakspeare.*

London doth *pour* out her citizens;
The mayor and all his brethren in best sort,
With the Plebeians swarming. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

As thick as hail
Came post on post; and every one did bear
Thy praises in his kingdom's great defence,
And *pour'd* them down before him. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The devotion of the heart is the tongue of the soul: actuated and heated with love, it *pours* itself forth in supplications and prayers. *Duppa, Rules for Devotion.*

If we had groats or sixpences current by law, that wanted one third of the silver by the standard, who can imagine, that our neighbours would not *pour* in quantities of such money upon us, to the great loss of the kingdom. *Locke.*

Is it for thee the linnet *pours* his throat?
Loves of his own and raptures swell the note. *Pope.*

To POUR.† *v. n.*

1. To stream; to flow.

It cannot rain, but it *pours.* *Proverb.*

2. To rush tumultuously.

If the rude throng *pour* on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop short. *Gay.*

All his fleecy flock
Before him march, and *pour* into the rock,
Not one or male or female stay'd behind. *Pope.*

A ghastly band of giants,
All *pouring* down the mountains, crowd the shore. *Pope.*

A gathering throng,
Youth and white age tumultuous *pour* along. *Pope.*

POU'RER. *n. s.* [from *pour.*] One that pours.

POU'RLIEU.* See PURLIEU.

To POURTRA'Y.* See *To* PORTRAY. But *pourtray* is the more ancient way of writing the word.

POUSSE. *n. s.* The old word for *pease*; corrupted, as may seem, from *pulse.*

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?
That shall yonder heard groom and none other,
Which over the *pousse* hitherward doth post. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

POUT. *n. s.* [*asellus barbatus.*]

1. A kind of fish; a cod-fish.

2. A kind of bird.

Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove, heath-cock, and *pout.* *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

To POUT. *v. n.* [*bouter*, Fr.]

1. To look sullen by thrusting out the lips.

Like a misbehav'd and sullen wench,
Thou *pout'st* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakspeare.*

He had not din'd;
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then
We *pout* upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I would advise my gentle readers, as they consult the good of their faces, to forbear frowning upon loyalists, and *pouting* at the government. *Addison, Freeholder.*

The nurse remained *pouting*, nor would she touch a bit during the whole dinner. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. To shoot out; to hang prominent.

The ends of the wound must come over one another, with a compress to press the lips equally down, which would otherwise become crude, and *pout* out with great lips. *Wiseman.*

Satyrus was made up betwixt man and goat, with a human head, hooked nose, and *pouting* lips. *Dryden.*

POUT.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] In colloquial language, a fit of sullenness.

POU'TING.* *n. s.* [from *pout.*] A fit of childish sullenness.

Poutings,
Fitter for girls and schoolboys. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.*

Captiousness, sullenness, and *pouting*, are most exceedingly illiberal and vulgar. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

POWDER.† *n. s.* [*poudre*, Fr. *pouldre*, old Fr. *pulvis*, Lat.]

1. Dust of the earth: the primary meaning. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

We wipen off agens you the *poudir* that clevyde to us of your cytee. *Wicliffe, St. Luke* x.

2. Dust; any body comminuted.

The calf which they had made, he burnt in the fire, and ground it to *powder.* *Exod.* xxxii. 20.

3. Gunpowder.

The seditious being furnished with artillery, *powder* and shot, battered Bishopsgate. *Hayward.*

As to the taking of a town, there were few conquerors could signalize themselves that way, before the invention of *powder* and fortifications. *Addison.*

4. Sweet dust for the hair.

When the hair is sweet through pride or lust,
The *powder* doth forget the dust. *Herbert.*

Our humbler province is to tend the fair,
To save the *powder* from too rude a gale. *Pope.*

To Po'wder.† *v. a.* [*poudrer*, *pouldrer*, Fr. and so *poulder*, in our old language.]

1. To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound or grind small.

Her *pouldred* corse. *Spenser, Ruins of Rome.*

The geaunt strooke so maynly mercilesse,
That could have overthrowne a stony towre;
And were not heavenly grace that him did blesse,
He had been *pouldred* all as thin as flowre. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. vii. 12.

Thus I hurl
My *powder'd* spells into the spungy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with sleight illusion. *Milton, MS. Mask of Comus.*

2. To sprinkle, as with dust. Employed also as the heraldick word for *strow*, or *besprinkle*.

The choice skinnes only were by those Germans *pouldred* with spots. *Bolton, Elem. of Armories*, (1610,) p. 79.

Powder thy radiant hair,
Which if without such ashes thou would'st wear,
Thou who, to all which come to look upon,
Wert meant for Phœbus, would'st be Phaeton. *Donne.*

In the galaxy, that milky way
Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou see'st
Powder'd with stars. *Milton, P. L.*

The *powder'd* footman
Beneath his flapping hat secures his hair. *Gay.*

3. To salt; to sprinkle with salt.

If you imbowel me to-day, I'll give you leave to *powder* me and eat me to-morrow. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Salting of oysters, and *powdering* of meat, keepeth them from putrefaction. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

My hair I never powder, but my chief
Invention is to get me *powder'd* beef. *Cleaveland.*

Immoderate feeding upon *powdered* beef, pickled meats, anchovy, and debauching with brandy, do inflame and acuate the blood. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To Po'wder. *v. n.* To come tumultuously and violently. A low corrupt word.

Whilst two companions were disputing it at sword's point, down comes a kite *powdering* upon them, and gobbets up both. *L'Estrange.*

Po'wderbox. *n. s.* [*powder* and *box*.] A box in which powder for the hair is kept.

There stands the toilette,
The patch, the *powderbox*, pulville, perfumes. *Gay.*

Po'wder-chests. *n. s.* On board a ship, wooden triangular chests filled with gunpowder, pebble-stones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy, which soon makes all clear before them. *Dict.*

Po'wderflask.† } *n. s.* [*powder*, *flask*, and *horn*.]
Po'wderhorn. } A horn case in which gunpowder is kept.

You may stick your candle in a bottle or a *powderhorn*. *Swift.*

Po'wdermill. *n. s.* [*powder* and *mill*.] The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

Upon the blowing up of a *powdermill*, the windows of adjacent houses are bent and blown outwards, by the elastick force of the air within exerting itself. *Arbuthnot.*

Po'wdermine.* *n. s.* [*powder* and *mine*.] A cavern in which powder is placed, so as to be fired at a proper time. See Mine.

Could I run
Like a swift *powder-mine* beneath the world,
Up would I blow it, all to find out thee,
Though I lay ruin'd in it. *Rowley and Decker, Witch of Edmonton.*

Po'wderroom. *n. s.* [*powder* and *room*.] The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.

The flame invades the *powder-rooms*, and then
Their guns shoot bullets, and their vessels men. *Waller.*

Po'wdering-tub. *n. s.* [*powder* and *tub*.]

1. The vessel in which meat is salted.

When we view those large bodies of oxen, what can we better conceit them to be, than so many living and walking *powdering-tubs*, and that they have animam salis. *More.*

2. The place in which an infected lecher is physicked to preserve him from putrefaction.

To the spital go,
And from the *powdering-tub* of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite Doll Tearsheet. *Shakspeare.*

Po'wdery. *adj.* [*poudreux*, Fr. from *powder*.] Dusty; friable.

A brown *powdery* spar, which holds iron, is found amongst the iron ore. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Po'wdike.* *n. s.* A dike formed of earth *pounded* or rammed, as Mr. Mason asserts. It is, more probably, the *marsh* or *fen* dike; *pow* being a contraction of *pool*, Su. Goth. *poel*, Icel. *paala*, and a common word in Scotland.

Maliciously to destroy the *powdike* in the fens of Norfolk and Ely, is felony. *Blackstone.*

PO'WER. *n. s.* [*pouvoir*, Fr.]

1. Command; authority; dominion; influence of greatness.

If law, authority, and *pow'r* deny not,
It will go hard with poor Anthonio. *Shakspeare.*

No man could ever have a just *power* over the life of another, by right of property in land. *Locke.*

Power is no blessing in itself, but when it is employed to protect the innocent. *Swift.*

2. Influence; prevalence upon.

If ever
You meet in some fresh cheek the *power* of fancy,
Then you shall know the wounds invisible,
That love's keen arrows make. *Shakspeare.*

This man had *power* with him, to draw him forth to his death. *Bacon, Ess.*

Dejected! no, it never shall be said,
That fate had *power* upon a Spartan soul;
My mind on its own centre stands unmov'd
And stable, as the fabrick of the world. *Dryden.*

3. Ability; force; reach.

That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that which ordereth his work is wisdom, and that which perfecteth his work is *power*. *Hooker.*

I have suffer'd in your woe;
Nor shall be wanting ought within my *power*
For your relief in my refreshing bower. *Dryden.*

You are still living to enjoy the blessings of all the good you have performed, and many prayers that your *power* of doing generous actions may be as extended as your will. *Dryden.*

It is not in the *power* of the most enlarged understanding, to invent one new simple idea in the mind, not taken in by the ways aforementioned. *Locke.*

'Tis not in the *power* of want or slavery to make them miserable. *Addison.*

Though it be not in our *power* to make affliction no affliction; yet it is in our *power* to take off the edge of it, by a steady view of those divine joys prepared for us in another state. *Atterbury, Serm.*

4. Strength; motive; force.

Observing in ourselves, that we can at pleasure move several parts of our bodies, which were at rest; the effects also that natural bodies are able to produce in one another, occuring every moment to our senses, we both these ways get the idea of *power*. *Locke.*

5. The moving force of an engine.

By understanding the true difference betwixt the weight and the *power*, a man may add such a fitting supplement to the strength of the *power*, that it shall move any conceivable weight, though it should never so much exceed that force, which the *power* is naturally endowed with. *Wilkins.*

6. Animal strength; natural strength.

Care, not fear; or fear, not for themselves, altered something the countenances of the two lovers: but so as any man might perceive, was rather an assembling of *powers*, than dismayedness of courage. *Sidney*.

He died of great years, but of strong health and *powers*. *Bacon, Hen. VII*.

7. Faculty of the mind.

I was in the thought, they were not fairies, and yet the guiltiness of my mind, the sudden surprize of my *powers*, drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief. *Shakspeare*.

In our little world, this soul of ours
Being only one, and to one body ty'd,
Doth use on divers objects, divers *powers*;
And so are her effects diversify'd. *Davies*.

Maintain the empire of the mind over the body, and keep the appetites of the one in due subjection to the reasoning *powers* of the other. *Atterbury*.

The design of this science is to rescue our reasoning *powers* from their unhappy slavery and darkness. *Watts*.

8. Government; right of governing: correlative to *subjection*.

My labour
Honest and lawful, to deserve my food
Of those who have me in their civil *power*. *Milton*.

9. Sovereign; potentate.

'Tis surprising to consider with what heats these two *powers* have contested their title to the kingdom of Cyprus, that is in the hands of the Turk. *Addison on Italy*.

10. One invested with dominion.

After the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the *powers* of the heavens shall be shaken. *St. Matt*.

The fables turn'd some men to flowers,
And others did with brutish forms invest;
And did of others make celestial *powers*,
Like angels, which still travel, yet still rest. *Davies*.

If there's a *power* above us,
And that there is all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he must delight in virtue. *Addison*.

11. Divinity.

Merciful *powers*,
Restrain in me the cursed thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repose! *Shakspeare, Macbeth*.

Cast down thyself, and only strive to raise
The glory of thy Maker's sacred name;
Use all thy powers, that blessed *power* to praise,
Which gives thee power to be and use the same. *Davies*.

With indignation, thus he broke
His awful silence, and the *powers* bespoke. *Dryden*.

Tell me,
What are the gods the better for this gold?
The wretch that offers from his wealthy store
These presents, bribes the *powers* to give him more. *Dryden*.

12. Host; army; military force.

He, to work him the more mischief, sent over his brother Edward with a *power* of Scots and Redshanks into Ireland, where they got footing. *Spenser on Ireland*.

Never such a *power*,
For any foreign preparation,
Was levied in the body of a land. *Shakspeare, K. John*.

Who leads his *power*?
Under whose government come they along? *Shakspeare*.

My heart, dear Harry,
Threw many a northward look, to see his father
Bring up his *powers*; but he did long in vain. *Shakspeare*.

Gazellus, upon the coming of the bassa, valiantly issued forth with all his *power*, and gave him battle. *Knolles*.

13. A large quantity; a great number. In low language: as, a *power* of good things. [*force*, French.]

Po'werable. *adj.* [from *power*.] Capable of performing any thing. Not in use.

That you may see how *powerable* time is in altering tongues, I will set down the Lord's prayer, as it was translated in sundry ages. *Camden*.

Po'werful.† *adj.* [*power* and *full*.]

1. Invested with command or authority; potent.

And chiefly thou, whose undetermin'd state
Is yet the business of the gods' debate;
Whether in after-times to be declar'd
The patron of the world, and Rome's peculiar guard,
Or o'er the fruits and seasons to preside,
And round the circuit of the year to guide,
Powerful of blessings, which thou strew'st around,
And with thy goddess-mother's myrtle crown'd. *Dryden, Virg. Georg.* B. i.

2. Forcible; mighty.

We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heaven's Lord hath *powerfullest* to send
Against us from about his throne. *Milton, P. L.*

Henry II. endeavouring to establish his grandfather's laws, met with *powerful* opposition from archbishop Becket. *Ayliffe*.

3. Efficacious: as, a *powerful* medicine.

O, mickle is the *powerful* grace that lies
In herbs, plants, stones, and their true qualities. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Po'werfully. *adv.* [from *powerful*.] Potently; mightily; efficaciously: forcibly.

The sun and other *powerfully* lucid bodies dazzle our eyes. *Boyle*.

By assuming a privilege belonging to riper years, to which a child must not aspire, you do but add new force to your example, and recommend the action more *powerfully*. *Locke*.

Before the revelation of the gospel, the wickedness and impenitency of the heathen world was a much more excusable thing, because they had but very obscure apprehensions of those things which urge men most *powerfully* to forsake their sins. *Tillotson*.

The grain-gold, upon all the golden coast of Guinea, is displayed by the rains falling there with incredible force, *powerfully* beating off the earth. *Woodward*.

Po'werfulness. *n. s.* [from *powerful*.] Power; efficacy: might; force.

So much he stands upon the *powerfulness* of christian religion, that he makes it beyond all the rules of moral philosophy, strongly effectual to expel vice, and plant in men all kind of virtue. *Hakewill on Providence*.

Po'werless.† *adj.* [from *power*.] Weak; impotent.

I give you welcome with a *powerless* hand,
But with a heart full of unstained love. *Shakspeare*.

Oft, inadvertent, from the milky stream
They [flies] meet their fate; or, weltering in the bowl
With *powerless* wings around them wrapp'd, expire. *Thomson, Summer*.

It is already evident, and shall still be made more plain, that such a *powerless*, dead substance, as matter, must owe its existence to something else. *A. Baxter on the Soul*, i. 80.

Po'uldron.* *n. s.* That part of armour, which covers the shoulders: an heraldick term.

The clods began to move;
And tops of lances first appear'd above;
Then helmets, nodding with their plumed crests;
Forthwith refulgent *pouldrons*; plated breasts. *Sandys, Ov. Met.* iii.

Po'wter.* *n. s.* A kind of pigeon: more properly, perhaps, *pouter*, from the protuberance of its crop.

Pox.† *n. s.* [properly *pocks*, which originally signified small bags or pustules; of the same original, perhaps, with *powke* or *pouch*. We still use *pock*, for a single pustule; poccas, Sax. *pocken*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — The Saxons also had the singular, poc. Mr. H. Tooke considers *pock* as the past participle of the Sax. pycan, to pick; "*pock* is so applied, as we use it, because where the pustules have been, the face is usually marked as if it had been *picked* or *pecked*." Div. of Purley, ii. 209. Nevertheless, Dr. Johnson's explanation, and consequently his etymon, seem more probable. Many languages agree, Serenius has observed, in citing the Sueth. *pockor*, *pustulæ*, in naming them from their round or swelling form. Mr. Tooke's expla-

nation may apply to the *effect of the pock*, the cavity made, but not to the *pock itself.*]

1. Pustules; efflorescencies; exanthematous eruptions. It is used of many eruptive distempers.

I have known a lady sick of the small *pocks*, only to keep her face from pitholes, take cold, and strike them in again, kick up the heels, and vanish! *Beaum. and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.*

Many diseases — altogether unknown to Galen and Hippocrates: as, small *pox*, plica, sweating sickness, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 6.

2. The venereal disease. This is now the sense when it has no epithet: but formerly it was applied, without an epithet, to the small pox, as Dr. Farmer has shewn in a laughable note on Shakspeare's Love's Labour's Lost.

Though brought to their ends by some other apparent disease, yet the *pox* hath been adjudged the foundation. *Wiseman.*

Wilt thou still sparkle in the box,
Can'st thou forget thy age and *pox?* *Dorset.*

Poy.† *n. s.* [*appoyo*, Spanish: *appuy*, *poids*, Fr.] A ropedancer's pole. Dr. Johnson. — In Northumberland, *puy* is a pole to push forward a boat. Pegge.

To **Poze.** *v. a.* To puzzle. See *To* Pose, and *To* Appose.

And say you so? then I shall *poze* you quickly. *Shakspeare.*

Of human infirmities I shall give instances, not that I design to *poze* them with those common enigmas of magnetism, fluxes and refluxes. *Glanville.*

Practicabi'lity.* *n. s.* [from *practicable.*] Possibility to be performed.

They all attend the worship of the kirk, as often as a visit from their minister, or the *practicability* of travelling, gives them opportunity. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

Pra'cticable. *adj.* [*practicable*, Fr.]

1. Performable; feasible; capable to be practised.

This falls out for want of examining what is *practicable* and what not, and for want again of measuring our force and capacity with our design. *L'Estrange.*

An heroick poem should be more like a glass of nature, figuring a more *practicable* virtue to us than was done by the ancients. *Dryden.*

This is a *practicable* degree of christian magnanimity. *Atterbury.*

Some physicians have thought, that if it were *practicable* to keep the humours of the body in an exact balance of each with its opposite, it might be immortal; but this is impossible in the practice. *Swift.*

2. Assailable; fit to be assailed: as, a *practicable* breach.

Pra'cticableness.† *n. s.* [from *practicable.*] Possibility to be performed.

Demonstrating both the equitableness and *practicableness* of the thing. *Locke.*

Pra'cticably. *adv.* [from *practicable.*] In such a manner as may be performed.

The meanest capacity, when he sees a rule *practicably* applied before his eyes, can no longer be at a loss how 'tis to be performed. *Rogers.*

Pra'ctical. *adj.* [*practicus*, Lat. *pratique*, Fr. from *practice.*] Relating to action; not merely speculative.

The image of God was no less resplendent in man's *practical* understanding; namely, that storehouse of the soul, in which are treasured up the rules of action and the seeds of morality. *South.*

Religion comprehends the knowledge of its principles, and a suitable life and practice; the first, being speculative, may be called knowledge; and the latter, because 'tis *practical*, wisdom. *Tillotson.*

Pra'ctically. *adv.* [from *practical.*]

1. In relation to action.

2. By practice; in real fact.

I honour her, having *practically* found her among the better sort of trees. *Howell, Voc. For.*

Pra'cticalness. *n. s.* [from *practical.*] The quality of being practical.

PRA'CTICE.† *n. s.* [πρακτική, *pratique*, Fr. The substantive is written *practice*; the verb, *practise.*]

1. The habit of doing any thing.

It would be endless for me to enumerate all the particular instances in which a well-bred man shews his good-breeding in good company; your own good sense will point them out to you, and then your own good-nature will recommend, and your own self-interest enforce, the *practice*. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

2. Use; customary use.

Obsolete words may be laudably revived, when they are more sounding, or more significant than those in *practice.* *Dryden.*

Of such a *practice* when Ulysses told;
Shall we, cries one, permit
This lewd romancer and his bantering wit. *Tate.*

3. Dexterity acquired by habit.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Despite his nice fence and his active *practice.* *Shakspeare.*

4. Actual performance, distinguished from theory.

There are two functions of the soul, contemplation and *practice*, according to that general division of objects, some of which only entertain our speculations, others also employ our actions; so the understanding, with relation to these, is divided into speculative and practick. *South.*

5. Method or art of doing any thing.

An heart they have exercised with covetous *practices.* 2 *Pet.* ii. 14.

All a man's *practices* hanging loose and uncertain, unless they are governed and knit together by the prospect of some certain end. *South, Serm.* iv. 483.

6. Medical treatment of diseases.

This disease is beyond my *practice;* yet I have known those which have walked in their sleep, who have died holily in their beds. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

7. Exercise of any profession.

After one or more ulcers formed in the lungs, I never, as I remember, in the course of above forty years' *practice*, saw more than two recover. *Blackmore.*

8. [Pꞃæꞇ, Saxon, is cunning, sliness, and thence *prat*, in G. Douglas, is a trick or fraud; latter times forgetting the original of words, applied to *practice* the sense of *prat.*] Wicked stratagem; bad artifice. A sense not now in use.

He sought to have that by *practice*, which he could not by prayer; and being allowed to visit us, he used the opportunity of a fit time thus to deliver us. *Sidney.*

With suspicion of *practice*, the king was suddenly turned. *Sidney.*

It is the shameful work of Hubert's hand,
The *practice* and the purpose of the king. *Shakspeare.*

Shall we thus permit
A blasting and a scandalous breath to fall
On him so near us? this needs must be *practice;*
Who knew of your intent and coming hither? *Shakspeare.*

Wise states prevent purposes
Before they come to practice, and foul *practices*
Before they grow to act. *Denham, Sophy.*

Unreasonable it is to expect that these who lived before the rise and condemnation of heresies, should come up to every accurate form of expression, which long experience afterwards found necessary, to guard the faith, against the subtile *practices*, or provoking insults of its adversaries. *Waterland.*

9. A rule in arithmetick.

Pra'ctick.† *adj.* [πρακτικὸς, Gr. *practicus*, Lat. *pratique*, Fr.]

1. Relating to action; not merely theoretical,

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;

And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honied sentences;
So that the act and *practick* part of life
Must be the mistress to this theorick. *Shakspeare.*

Whilst they contend for speculative truth, they, by mutual calumnies, forfeit the *practick*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

True piety without cessation tost
By theories, the *practick* part is lost. *Denham.*

2. In Spenser it seems to signify, sly; artful.

She used hath the *practick* pain
Of this false footman, clok'd with simpleness. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Thereto his subtile engines he doth bend,
His *practick* wit, and his fair filed tongue,
With thousand other sleights. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. Conversant; acquainted with; skilful.

Right *practicke* was Sir Priamond in fight,
And throughly skil'd in use of shield and speare. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. iii. 7.

Camilla laughed at her maiden's A. B. C. and accounted her to be more *practick* in love-matters, than she herself had confessed. *Shelton, Tr. of Don Quic.* iv. 7.

To PRA'CTISE.† *v. a.* [πρακτικος; *pratiquer*, Fr.]

1. To do habitually.

Incline not my heart to *practise* wicked works with men that work iniquity. *Psalm*, cxli. 4.

2. To do; not merely to profess: as, to *practise* law or physick.

A woman that *practised* physick in man's clothes. *Tatler*, No. 226.

3. To use in order to habit and dexterity.

At *practis'd* distances to cringe not fight. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To draw by artifices.

To *practise* the city into an address to the queen. *Swift.*

To PRA'CTISE.† *v. n.*

1. To form a habit of acting in any manner.

Will truth return unto them that *practise* in her. *Ecclus.*

They shall *practise* how to live secure. *Milton.*

Oft have we wonder'd
How such a ruling spirit you cou'd restrain,
And *practise* first over yourself to reign. *Waller.*

2. To transact; to negotiate secretly.

I've *practis'd* with him,
And found a means to let the victor know,
That Syphax and Sempronius are his friends. *Addison.*

3. To try artifices.

Others, by guilty artifice and arts,
Of promis'd kindness, *practise* on our hearts;
With expectation blow the passion up,
She fans the fire without one gale of hope. *Granville.*

4. To use bad arts or stratagems.

If you there
Did *practise* on my state, your being in Egypt
Might be my question. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

If thou do'st him any slight disgrace, he will *practise* against thee by poison. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

It hath been found that the city was from the beginning *practising* against kings, and the men therein were given to rebellion and war. 1 *Esdr.* ii. 26.

5. To use medical methods.

I never thought I should try a new experiment, being little inclined to *practise* upon others, and as little that others should *practise* upon me. *Temple, Miscell.*

6. To exercise any profession.

Taliacotius began to *practise* in a town of Germany. *Tatler*, No. 260.

PRA'CTISANT. *n. s.* [from *practise.*] An agent.

Here enter'd Pucelle and her *practisants.* *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.* P. I.

PRA'CTISER.† *n. s.* [from *practise.*]

1. One that practises any thing; one that does any thing habitually.

We will, in the principles of the politician, shew how little efficacy they have to advance the *practisers* of them to the things they aspire to. *South.*

The disciples of the best moralists, at least the *practisers* of their doctrine, were very few. *Clarke, Evid. of Nat. and Rev. Rel.*

2. One who prescribes medical treatment.

Sweet *practiser*, thy physick I will try,
That ministers thine own death if I die. *Shakspeare.*

I had reasoned myself into an opinion, that the use of physicians, unless in some acute disease, was a venture, and that their greatest *practisers* practised least upon themselves. *Temple.*

3. One who uses bad arts or stratagems.

Some shall be thought *practisers*, that would pluck the cards; and others shall be thought papists, that would shuffle the cards. What a misery is this, that we should come together to foul one another, instead of procuring the publick good! *Bacon, Speech in Parl.*

Jaques Fraunces — was a continual *practiser* both with Cullen, and others, to destroy Her Majesty. *Proceed. against Garnet*, sign. Q. 4. b.

Virgil, Horace, and the rest
Of those great master-spirits, did not want
Detractors then, or *practisers* against them. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

PRACTI'TIONER. *n. s.* [from *practice.*]

1. He who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art.

The author exhorts all gentlemen *practitioners* to exercise themselves in the translatory. *Arbuthnot.*

I do not know a more universal and unnecessary mistake among the clergy, but especially the younger *practitioners*. *Swift.*

2. One who uses any sly or dangerous arts.

There are some papistical *practitioners* among you. *Whitgift.*

3. One who does any thing habitually.

He must be first an exercised, thorough-paced *practitioner* of these vices himself. *South.*

PRÆ.† See PRE.

PRÆMUNI'RE.† See PREMUNIRE.

PRÆCO'GNITA. *n. s.* [Latin.] Things previously known in order to understanding something else; thus the structure of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of physick.

Either all knowledge does not depend on certain *præcognita* or general maxims, called principles, or else these are principles. *Locke.*

PRAGMA'TICK.† } *adj.* [πράγματα, Gr. *pragma-*
PRAGMA'TICAL. } *tique*, Fr. Ben Jonson has placed the accent on the first syllable of *pragmatick*. It is now usually on the second. Dr. Johnson has given no example of it in poetry.] Meddling; impertinently busy; assuming business without leave or invitation.

I love to hit
These *pragmatick* young men at their own weapons *B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass.*

No sham so gross, but it will pass upon a weak man that is *pragmatical* and inquisitive. *L'Estrange.*

Common estimation puts an ill character upon *pragmatick* meddling people. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He understands no more of his own affairs, than a child; he has got a sort of a *pragmatical* silly jade of a wife, that pretends to take him out of my hands. *Arbuthnot.*

The fellow grew so *pragmatical*, that he took upon him the government of my whole family. *Arbuthnot.*

Such a backwardness there was among good men to engage with an usurping people, and *pragmatical* ambitious orators. *Swift.*

They are *pragmatical* enough to stand on the watch tower, but who assigned them the post? *Swift.*

PRAGMA'TICALLY.† *adv.* [from *pragmatical.*] Meddlingly; impertinently.

St. Paul opposes it to being overbusy, or *pragmatically* curious, and to walking disorderly. *Barrow, Serm.* i. on 1 *Thess.* iv. 11.

Pragma'ticalness. † *n. s.* [from *pragmatical.*] The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

The *pragmaticalness* of whose agents [the lords of the Inquisition] will be more than ordinarily ready to discover every one that dissembles his religion. *More on the Seven Churches*, ch. 5.

Their proceedings therefore are not to be charged with culpable *pragmaticalness.* *Barrow, Serm.* i. 265.

A thousand more such easy inlets there are into good discourse, without imputation of *pragmaticalness.* *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. i.

Pra'gmatist. * *n. s.* [from *pragmatick.*] One who is impertinently busy.

As they say of a swine, that he looks every way but upwards; so we may say of *pragmatists*, that their eyes look all ways but inward. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions*, ch. 16.

Prahme. * See Prame.

Prai'sable. * *adj.* [from *praise.*] That may be praised.

Every dede *praisable*, or reprovable, of mannes wille. *Wicliffe, Lewis's Life of Wicl.* p. 358.

Thou blamest that thing that is *praisable.* *Abp. Arundel, Exam. of Thorpe in Fox's Acts.*

PRAISE. † *n. s.* [*prijs*, Teut. Dr. Johnson. — *Prez*, Span. *prezzo*, Ital. *preis*, Germ. *pris*, Goth. price, value; and figuratively, honour, esteem.]

1. Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celebrity.

I will get them *praise* and fame in every land, where they have been put to shame. *Zeph.* iii. 19.

Best of fruits, whose taste has taught
The tongue, not made for speech, to speak thy *praise.* *Milton, P. L.*

Lucan, content with *praise*, may lie at ease
In costly grots and marble palaces;
But to poor Bassus what avails a name,
To starve on compliments and empty fame. *Dryden.*

2. Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud.

He hath put a new song in my mouth, even *praise* unto our God. *Psalm*, xl. 3.

To God glory and *praise.* *Milton.*

3. Ground or reason of praise.

Praiseworthy actions are by thee embrac'd;
And 'tis my *praise* to make thy praises last. *Dryden.*

To **Praise.** *v. a.* [*prijsen*, Dutch.]

1. To commend; to applaud; to celebrate.

Will God incense his ire
For such a petty trespass, and not *praise*
Rather your dauntless virtue? *Milton, P. L.*

We *praise* not Hector, though his name we know
Is great in arms; 'tis hard to *praise* a foe. *Dryden.*

2. To glorify in worship.

The shepherds returned, glorifying and *praising* God for all the things that they had heard and seen. *St. Luke*, ii. 20.

One generation shall *praise* thy works to another, and declare thy mighty works. *Psalm*, cxlv. 4.

They touch'd their golden harps, and hymning *prais'd*
God and his works. *Milton, P. L.*

Prai'seful. *adj.* [*praise* and *full.*] Laudable; commendable. Not now in use.

Of whose high praise, and *praiseful* bliss,
Goodness the pen, heaven the paper is. *Sidney.*

He ordain'd a lady for his prise,
Generally *praiseful*, fair and young, and skill'd in housewiferies. *Chapman, Iliad.*

Prai'seless. * *adj.* [*praise* and *less.*] Wanting praise; without praise.

If speech, next to reason, be the greatest gift bestowed upon mortality; that cannot be *praiseless*, which doth most polish that blessing of peace. *Sidney, Def. of Poesy.*

Prai'ser. *n. s.* [from *praise.*] One who praises; an applauder; a commender.

We men and *praisers* of men should remember, that if we have such excellencies, it is reason to think them excellent creatures of whom we are. *Sidney.*

Forgive me, if my verse but say you are
A Sidney: but in that extend as far
As loudest *praisers.* *B. Jonson, Epig.*

Turn to God, who knows I think this true,
And useth oft, when such a heart missays,
To make it good; for such a *praiser* prays. *Donne.*

Praisewo'rthily. * *adv.* [from *praiseworthy.*] In a manner worthy of praise.

Her name was Envie, knowen well thereby;
Whose nature is, to grieve and grudge at all
That ever she sees doen *prays-worthily.* *Spenser, F. Q.* v. xii. 31.

Praisewo'rthiness. * *n. s.* [from *praiseworthy.*] What deserves or is entitled to praise.

Man desires not only praise, but *praise-worthiness*; or to be that thing, which, though it should be praised by nobody, is, however, the natural and proper object of praise. *A. Smith, Theory of Mor. Sentiments*, P. iii. ch. 2.

Praisewo'rthy. *adj.* [*praise* and *worthy.*] Commendable; deserving praise.

The Tritonian goddess having heard
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward
For her *praiseworthy* workmanship to yield. *Spenser.*

Since men have left to do *praiseworthy* things,
Most think all praises flatteries; but truth brings
That sound, and that authority with her name,
As to be rais'd by her is only fame. *B. Jonson.*

Firmus, who seized upon Egypt, was so far *praiseworthy*, that he encouraged trade. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Prame. † *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson cites this word from Bailey, without any etymology. It is the Icel. *pram*, Teut. *prame*, scapha. Sometimes it is written *praam*, or *prahme.*] A flat-bottomed boat.

The use of *prahmes* and pontons with flat-bottomed vessels. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 234.

To **PRANCE.** † *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dutch, to set one's self to show; whence the German *prangen.* Wachter.]

1. To spring and bound in high mettle.

The noise of the rattling of the wheels, and of the *prancing* horses. *Nahum*, iii. 2.

Here's no fantastick mask, nor dance,
But of our kids that frisk and *prance*;
Nor wars are seen,
Unless upon the green,
Two harmless lambs are butting one the other. *Wotton.*

With mud fill'd high, the rumbling cart draws near,
Now rule thy *prancing* steeds, lac'd charioteer. *Gay.*

Far be the spirit of the chase from them,
To spring the fence, to rein the *prancing* steed. *Thomson.*

2. To ride gallantly and ostentatiously.

I see
Th' insulting tyrant, *prancing* o'er the field,
Strow'd with Rome's citizens, and drench'd in slaughter,
His horses' hoofs wet with patrician blood. *Addison.*

3. To move in a warlike or showy manner.

We should neither have meat to eat, nor manufacture to cloathe us, unless we could *prance* about in coats of mail, or eat brass. *Swift.*

Pra'ncing. * *n. s.* [from *prance.*] The act of bounding as a horse in high mettle.

Then were the horse-hoofs broken by the means of the *prancings*, the *prancings* of their mighty ones. *Judges*, v. 22.

All point at earth, and hiss at human pride,
The wisdom of the wise, and *prancings* of the great. *Young, Night Th.* 9.

To **PRANK.** *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To decorate; to dress or adjust to ostentation.

Some *prank* their ruffs, and others timely dight
Their gay attire. *Spenser, F. Q.*

In wine and meats she flow'd above the bank,
And in excess exceeded her own might,
In sumptuous tire she joy'd herself to *prank*,
But of her love too lavish. *Spenser, F. Q.*

These are the tribunes of the people,
The tongues o' the common mouth: I do despise them:
For they do *prank* them in authority
Against all noble sufferance. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Your high self,
The gracious mark o' the land, you have obscur'd
With a swain's wearing; and me, poor lowly maid,
Most goddess-like *prank'd* up. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

'Tis that miracle, and queen of gems,
That nature *pranks* her in, attracts my soul. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

This juggler
Would think to charm my judgement as mine eyes,
Obtruding false rules, *prank'd* in reason's garb. *Milton, Comus.*

PRANK.† *n. s.* [*pronk*, Dutch.] A frolick; a wild flight; a ludicrous trick; a mischievous act. A word of levity, Dr. Johnson says. Usually it is so; but formerly it was employed in a serious sense.

The firste craftie subtil *pranke* of the whorishe church of Rome is to banish truth. *Tr. of Bp. Gardiner's De Obed.* (1553,) sign. i. 7.

That ever I this dismal day did see!
Full farre was I from thinking such a *pranke*. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. i. 15.

Lay home to him;
Tell him, his *pranks* have been too broad to bear with. *Shakspeare.*

Such is thy audacious wickedness,
Thy lewd, pestiferous, and dissentious *pranks*;
The very infants prattle of thy pride. *Shakspeare.*

They caused the table to be covered and meat set on, which was no sooner set down, then in came the harpies, and played their accustomed *pranks*. *Ralegh.*

They put on their cloaths, and played all those *pranks* you have taken notice of. *Addison, Guardian.*

PRANK.* *adj.* [from the substantive. Mr. Mason has quite mistaken the meaning of the passage, in which this word occurs, by defining it neatly dressed, and by deriving it from the verb. The speaker of the following words is merely referring to the tricks he had played in former times.] Frolicksome; full of tricks.

If I do not seem *pranker* now than I did in those days, I'll be hanged. *Brewer, Com. of Lingua.*

PRA'NKER.* *n. s.* [*pronker*, Dutch; from *To* PRANK.] One who dresses ostentatiously.

If she be a noted reveller, a gadder, a singer, a *pranker*, or a dancer, then take heed of her. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 567.

PRA'NKING.* *n. s.* [from *To prank.*] Ostentatious decoration.

Her *prankings*, and adornings, in the splendour of their altars, and churches, and copes. *More on the Seven Ch.* ch. 6.

PRA'SON. *n. s.* [πράσον.] A leek: also a sea weed as green as a leek. *Bailey.*

To PRATE. *v. n.* [*praten*, Dutch.] To talk carelessly and without weight; to chatter; to tattle; to be loquacious; to prattle.

His knowledge or skill is in *prating* too much. *Tusser.*

Behold me, which owe
A moiety of the throne, here standing
To *prate* and talk for life and honour, 'fore
Who please to hear. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

This starved justice hath *prated* to me of the wildness of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbal-street; and every third word a lie. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

O listen with attentive sight
To what my *prating* eyes indite! *Cleaveland.*

What nonsense would the fool thy master *prate*,
When thou, his knave, can'st talk at such a rate. *Dryden.*

She first did wit's prerogative remove,
And made a fool presume to *prate* of love. *Dryden.*

This is the way of the world; the deaf will *prate* of discords in musick. *Watts.*

PRATE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Tattle; slight talk unmeaning loquacity.

If I talk to him; with his innocent *prate*,
He will awake my mercy which lies dead. *Shakspeare.*

Would her innocent *prate* could overcome me;
Oh! what a conflict do I feel. *Denham, Sophy.*

PRA'TER.† *n. s.* [from *prate.*] An idle talker; a chatterer.

A speaker is but a *prater*; a rhyme is but a ballad! *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

When expectation rages in my blood,
Is this a time, thou *prater*; hence, be gone. *Southern.*

PRA'TING.* *n. s.* [from *prate.*] Chatter; idle prate.

After Flammoch and the blacksmith had, by joint and several *pratings*, found tokens of consent in the multitude, they offered themselves to lead them. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

PRA'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *prate.*] With tittle tattle; with loquacity.

PRA'TIQUE.† *n. s.* [French; *prattica*, Italian.] A licence for the master of a ship to traffick in the ports of Italy upon a certificate, that the place, from whence he came, is not annoyed with any infectious disease. *Bailey.*

At first, indeed, *prattic* was allowed, though only to two or three of our seamen out of every ship, who had the favour to go ashore. But, soon after, it being noised in the town, that our ships had taken a Dutch vessel laden with corn for Spain, that little *prattic* we had was prohibited. *Milton, Lett. to the Gr. Duke of Tuscany*, (1658.)

To PRA'TTLE. *v. n.* [diminutive of *prate.*] To talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious.

I *prattle*
Something too wildly, and my father's precepts
I therein do forget. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

What the great ones do, the less will *prattle* of. *Shakspeare.*

A French woman teaches an English girl to speak and read French, by only *prattling* to her. *Locke.*

There is not so much pleasure to have a child *prattle* agreeably, as to reason well. *Locke on Education.*

His tongue, his *prattling* tongue, had chang'd him quite
To sooty blackness, from the purest white. *Addison, Ovid.*

A little lively rustick, trained up in ignorance and prejudice, will *prattle* treason a whole evening. *Addison.*

I must *prattle* on, as afore,
And beg your pardon, yet this half hour. *Prior.*

Let credulous boys and *prattling* nurses tell,
How if the festival of Paul be clear,
Plenty from liberal horn shall strow the year. *Gay.*

PRA'TTLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity.

In a theatre the eyes of men
After a well-grac'd actor leaves the stage,
Are idly bent on him that enters next,
Thinking his *prattle* to be tedious. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

The bookish theorick,
Wherein the toged consuls can propose
As masterly as he; mere *prattle*, without practice,
Is all his soldiership. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

The insignificant *prattle* and endless garrulity of the philosophy of the schools. *Glanville.*

PRA'TTLER. *n. s.* [from *prattle.*] A trifling talker; a chatterer.

Poor *prattler*, how thou talk'st! *Shakspeare.*

Prattler, no more, I say;
My thoughts must work, but like a noiseless sphere,
Harmonious peace must rock them all the day;
No room for *prattlers* there. *Herbert.*

PRA'VITY. *n. s.* [*pravitas*, Lat.] Corruption badness; malignity.

Doubt not but that sin
Will reign among them, as of thee begot;
And therefore was law given them, to evince
Their natural *pravity*. *Milton, P. L.*

More people go to the gibbet for want of timely correction, than upon any incurable *pravity* of nature. *L'Estrange.*

I will shew how the *pravity* of the will could influence the understanding to a disbelief of Christianity. *South.*

PRAWN. *n. s.* A small crustaceous fish, like a shrimp, but larger.

I had *prawns*, and borrowed a mess of vinegar. *Shakspeare.*

PRA'XIS. * *n. s.* [Latin.] Use; practice.

Bochart — tells us of an impious treatise of the elements and *praxis* of necromancy. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. 3.

To PRAY. † *v. n.* [*prier*, Fr. *pregare*, Italian; from *precor*, Lat. Our word is more directly from the ancient French *praier*, a supplication.]

1. To make petitions to heaven.

I will buy with you, sell with you; but I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor *pray* with you. *Shakspeare.*

Pray for this good man and his issue. *Shakspeare.*

Ne'er throughout the year to church thou go'st,
Except it be to *pray* against thy foes. *Shakspeare.*

I tell him, we shall stay here at the least a month; and he heartily *prays*, some occasion may detain us longer. *Shakspeare.*

Is any sick? let him call for the elders of the church, and let them *pray* over him. *Jam.* v. 14.

Unskilful with what words to *pray*, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton, P. L.*

He that *prays*, despairs not; but sad is the condition of him that cannot *pray*; happy are they that can, and do, and love to do it. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

Thou, Turnus, shalt atone it by thy fate,
And *pray* to heav'n for peace, but *pray* too late. *Dryden.*

He prais'd my courage, *pray'd* for my success;
He was so true a father of his country,
To thank me for defending ev'n his foes. *Dryden.*

They who add devotion to such a life, must be said to *pray* as christians, but live as heathens. *Law.*

Should you *pray* to God for a recovery, how rash would it be to accuse God of not hearing your prayers, because you found your disease still to continue. *Wake.*

2. To entreat; to ask submissively.

Pray that in towns and temples of renown,
The name of great Anchises may be known. *Dryden.*

3. *To* PRAY *in Aid.* A term used for a petition made, in a court of justice, for the calling in of help from another, that hath an interest in the cause in question. *Hanmer.*

You shall find
A conquerour, that will *pray in aid* for kindness,
Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

4. I PRAY; that is, *I* pray *you to tell me* is a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question.

But I *pray*, in this mechanical formation, when the ferment was expanded to the extremities of the arteries, why did it not break through the receptacle? *Bentley, Serm.*

5. Sometimes only *pray* elliptically.

Barnard, in spirit, sense, and truth abounds;
Pray, then, what wants he? fourscore thousand pounds. *Pope.*

To PRAY. † *v. a.*

1. To supplicate; to implore; to address with submissive petitions.

Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth labourers into his harvest. *St. Matt.* ix. 38.

I will *pray* the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter. *St. John*, xiv. 16.

Then *prayed* they him to tarry certain days. *Acts*, x. 48.

How much more, if we *pray* him, will his ear
Be open, and his heart to pity incline? *Milton, P. L.*

2. To ask for as a supplicant.

He that will have the benefit of this act, must *pray* a prohibition before a sentence in the ecclesiastical court. *Ayliffe.*

3. To entreat in ceremony or form.

Pray my colleague Antonius I may speak with him;
And as you go, call on my brother Quintus,
And *pray* him with the tribunes to come to me. *B. Jonson.*

PRA'YER. † *n. s.* [*praier*, old Fr. *priere*, modern.]

1. Petition to heaven.

They did say their *prayers*, and address'd them
Again to sleep. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

O remember, God!
O hear her *prayer* for them as now for us. *Shakspeare.*

My heart's desire and *prayer* to God for Israel is, that they might be saved. *Rom.* x. 1.

Unreasonable and absurd ways of life, whether in labour or diversion, whether they consume our time or our money, are like unreasonable and absurd *prayers*, and are as truly an offence to God. *Law.*

2. Mode of petition.

The solemn worship of God and Christ is neglected in many congregations; and instead thereof an indigested form and conception of extemporal *prayer* is used. *White.*

3. Practice of supplication.

Were he as famous and as bold in war,
As he is fam'd for mildness, peace, and *prayer*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Single formule of petition.

He fell to his devotions on that behalf, and made those two excellent *prayers* which were published immediately after his death. *Fell.*

Sighs now breath'd
Inutterable, which the spirit of *prayer*
Inspir'd. *Milton, P. L.*

No man can always have the same spiritual pleasure in his *prayers*; for the greatest saints have sometimes suffered the banishment of the heart, sometimes are fervent, sometimes they feel a barrenness of devotion; for this spirit comes and goes. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

5. Entreaty; submissive importunity.

Prayer among men is supposed a means to change the person to whom we pray; but prayer to God doth not change him, but fits us to receive the things prayed for. *Stillingfleet.*

PRA'YERBOOK. *n. s.* [*prayer* and *book*.] Book of publick or private devotions.

Get a *prayerbook* in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen;
For on that ground I'll build a holy descant. *Shakspeare.*

I know not the names or number of the family which now reigns, farther than the *prayerbook* informs me. *Swift.*

PRA'YINGLY. * *adv.* [from the part. *praying*.] With supplication to God.

Nor is it easily credible, that he who can preach well, should be unable to pray well; when as it is indeed the same ability to speak affirmatively, or doctrinally, and only by changing the mood, to speak *prayingly*. *Milton, Apol. for Smect.* § xi.

PRE. [*præ*, Lat.] A particle which, prefixed to words derived from the Latin, marks priority of time or rank.

To PREACH. *v. n.* [*prædico*, Lat. *prescher*, Fr.] To pronounce a publick discourse upon sacred subjects.

From that time Jesus began to *preach*. *St. Matt.* iv. 17.

Prophets *preach* of thee at Jerusalem. *Neh.* vi. 7.

It is evident in the apostles *preaching* at Jerusalem and elsewhere, that at the first proposal of the truth of Christ to them, and the doctrine of repentance, whole multitudes received the faith, and came in. *Hammond.*

Divinity would not pass the yard and loom, the forge or anvil, nor *preaching* be taken in as an easier supplementary trade, by those that disliked the pains of their own. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

As he was sent by his Father, so were the apostles commissioned by him to *preach* to the gentile world. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

The shape of our cathedral is not proper for our *preaching* auditors, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre with galleries. *Graunt.*

To PREACH. *v. a.*

1. To proclaim or publish in religious orations.

The Jews of Thessalonica had knowledge, that the word of God was *preached* of Paul. *Acts.*

He decreed to commissionate messengers to *preach* this covenant to all mankind. *Hammond.*

2. To inculcate publickly; to teach with earnestness.

There is not any thing publickly notified, but we may properly say it is *preached.* *Hooker.*

He oft to them *preach'd*
Conversion and repentance. *Milton, P. L.*

Can they *preach* up equality of birth,
And tell us how we all began from earth? *Dryden.*

Among the rest, the rich Galesus lies,
A good old man while peace he *preach'd* in vain,
Amidst the madness of th' unruly train. *Dryden.*

PREACH. *n. s.* [*presche*, Fr. from the verb.] A discourse; a religious oration. Not in use.

This oversight occasioned the French spitefully to term religion in that sort exercised, a mere *preach.* *Hooker.*

PREA'CHER. *n. s.* [*prescheur*, Fr. from *preach.*]

1. One who discourses publickly upon religious subjects.

The Lord gave the word; great was the company of the *preachers.* *Ps.* lxviii. 11.

You may hear the sound of a *preacher's* voice, when you cannot distinguish what he saith. *Bacon.*

Here lies a truly honest man,
One of those few that in this town
Honour all *preachers;* hear their own. *Crashaw.*

2. One who inculcates any thing with earnestness and vehemence.

No *preacher* is listened to but time, which gives us the same train of thought, that elder people have tried in vain to put into our heads before. *Swift.*

PREA'CHERSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *preacher.*] The office of a preacher.

The publick *preachership* of St. Edmund's Bury [was] then offered me upon good conditions. *Bp. Hall, Specialties in his Life.*

You have seen by the papers the disposition of the *preachership* to Dr. Ross. *Warburton to Hurd,* Lett. 116.

PREA'CHING.* *n. s.* [from *preach.*] Publick discourse upon sacred subjects.

Go unto Nineveh, that great city, and preach unto it the *preaching* that I bid thee. *Jonah,* iii. 2.

He said that Marston wrote his father-in-law's *preachings.* *Drummond, Conv. of Ben Jonson.*

PREA'CHMAN.* *n. s.* [*preach* and *man.*] A preacher mentioned in contempt.

Some of our *preachmen* are grown dog-mad; there's a worm got into their tongues, as well as their heads. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 33. (dat. 1645.)

PREA'CHMENT. *n. s.* [from *preach.*] A sermon mentioned in contempt; a discourse affectedly solemn.

Was't you, that revell'd in our parliament,
And made a *preachment* of your high descent? *Shakspeare.*

All this is but a *preachment* upon the text. *L'Estrange.*

PREACQUAI'NTANCE.* *n. s.* [*præ* and *acquaintance.*] State of being before acquainted with; previous knowledge.

In English, city is a name common to many places; and speaker, a name common to many men. Yet if we prefix the article, *the* city means our metropolis; and *the* speaker, a high officer in the British parliament. And thus 'tis by an easy transition, that, the article, from denoting reference, comes to denote eminence also; that is to say, from implying an ordinary *preacquaintance,* to presume a kind of general and universal notoriety. *Harris, Hermes,* B. 2. ch. 1.

PREADMINISTRA'TION.* *n. s.* [*præ* and *administration.*] Previous administration.

Baptism as it was instituted by Christ after the *preadministration* of St. John. *Pearson on the Creed,* Art. 10.

To PREADMO'NISH.* *v. a.* [*præ* and *admonish.*] To caution or admonish beforehand.

These things thus *preadmonished,* let us inquire what the undoubted meaning is of our Saviour's words. *Milton, Judg. of M. Bucer on Divorce,* ch. 30.

PREA'MBLE. *n. s.* [*preambule,* Fr.] Something previous; introduction; preface.

How were it possible that the church should any way else with such ease and certainty provide, that none of her children may, as Adam, dissemble that wretchedness, the penitent confession whereof is so necessary a *preamble,* especially to common prayer. *Hooker.*

Truth as in this we do not violate, so neither is the same gainsayed or crossed, no not in those very *preambles* placed before certain readings, wherein the steps of the Latin service-book have been somewhat too nearly followed. *Hooker.*

Doors shut, visits forbidden, and divers contestations with the queen, all *preambles* of ruin, though now and then he did wring out some petty contentments. *Wotton.*

This *preamble* to that history was not improper for this relation. *Clarendon, Hist. of the Reb.*

With *preamble* sweet
Of charming symphony they introduce
Their sacred song, and waken raptures high. *Milton, P. L.*

I will not detain you with a long *preamble.* *Dryden.*

PREA'MBULARY.† } *adj.* [from *preamble.*] Previous.
PREA'MBULOUS. } Not in use, though not inelegant. Dr. Johnson. — Accordingly Dr. Johnson has given an example only of *preambulous;* but of the better word, *preambulary,* he had found no instance; which, however, one of the finest English writers affords.

These three evangelical resuscitations are so many *preambulary* proofs of the last and general resurrection. *Pearson on the Creed,* Art. 11.

He not only undermineth the base of religion, but destroyeth the principle *preambulous* unto all belief, and puts upon us the remotest error from truth. *Brown.*

To PREA'MBULATE.* *v. n.* [*præ* and *ambulate.*] To walk before; to go before.

When fierce destruction follows to hell-gate,
Pride doth most commonly *preambulate.* *Jordan's Poems,* §§ 3. b.

PREAMBULA'TION.* *n. s.* [*præ* and *ambulatio,* Lat.] Preamble. Not in use.

What speakest thou of *preambulacion?* *Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prol.*

PREA'MBULATORY.* *adj.* [*præ* and *ambulatory.*] Going before; antecedent.

Simon Magus had *preambulatory* impieties; he was covetous and ambitious, long before he offered to buy the Holy Ghost. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 219.

PREAPPREHE'NSION. *n. s.* [*pre* and *apprehend.*] An opinion formed before examination.

A conceit not to be made out by ordinary eyes, but such as regarding the clouds, behold them in shapes conformable to *preapprehensions.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PREASE. *n. s.* Press; crowd. Spenser. See PRESS. Obsolete.

A ship into the sacred seas,
New-built, now launch we; and from out our *prease*
Chuse two-and-fifty youths. *Chapman.*

PREA'SING. *part. adj.* Crowding. *Spenser.*

PREAU'DIENCE.* *n. s.* [*præ* and *audience.*] The right or state of being heard before another.

A custom has of late years prevailed of granting letters patent of precedence to such barristers, as the crown thinks proper to honour with that mark of distinction: whereby they are entitled to such rank and *pre-audience,* as are assigned in their respective patents. *Blackstone.*

PRE'BEND. *n. s.* [*præbenda,* low Latin; *prebende,* Fr.]

1. A stipend granted in cathedral churches.

His excellency gave the doctor a *prebend* in St. Patrick's cathedral. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. Sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary.

Deans and canons, or *prebends* of cathedral churches, in their first institution, were of great use, to be of counsel with the bishop. *Bacon.*

PREBE'NDAL.* *adj.* [from *prebend.*] Of or belonging to a prebend.

Mr. Harte is returned in perfect health from Cornwall, and has taken possession of his *prebendal* house at Windsor. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

PRE'BENDARY. *n. s.* [*præbendarius*, Lat.] A stipendiary of a cathedral.

To lords, to principals, to *prebendaries*. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*
I bequeath to the Reverend Mr. Grattan, *prebendary* of St. Audoen's, my gold bottle-screw. *Swift's Last Will.*

PRE'BENDARYSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *prebendary.*] The office of a prebendary; a canonry.

My lord's grace of Canterbury hath this week sent hither to Mr. Hales, very nobly, a *prebendaryship* of Windsor, unexpected, undesired. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 369.

PRECA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*precarius*, Lat. *precaire*, Fr.] Dependent; uncertain, because depending on the will of another; held by courtesy; changeable or alienable at the pleasure of another. No word is more unskilfully used than this with its derivatives. It is used for *uncertain* in all its senses; but it only means uncertain, as dependent on others: thus there are authors who mention the *precariousness* of an *account*, of the *weather*, of a *die*.

What subjects will *precarious* kings regard,
A beggar speaks too softly to be heard. *Dryden.*

Those who live under an arbitrary tyrannick power, have no other law but the will of their prince, and consequently no privileges but what are *precarious*. *Addison.*

This little happiness is so very *precarious*, that it wholly depends on the will of others. *Addison, Spect.*

He who rejoices in the strength and beauty of youth, should consider by how *precarious* a tenure he holds these advantages, that a thousand accidents may before the next dawn lay all these glories in the dust. *Rogers, Serm.*

PRECA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *precarious.*] Uncertainly by dependence; dependently; at the pleasure of others.

If one society cannot meet or convene together, without the leave or license of the other society; nor treat or enact any thing relating to their own society, without the leave and authority of the other; then is that society, in a manner, dissolved, and subsists *precariously* upon the meer will and pleasure of the other. *Leslie.*

Our scene *precariously* subsists too long
On French translation and Italian song:
Dare to have sense yourselves; assert the stage,
Be justly warm'd with your own native rage. *Pope.*

PRECA'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *precarious.*] Uncertainty; dependence on others. The following passage from a book, otherwise elegantly written, affords an example of the impropriety mentioned at the word *precarious*.

Most consumptive people die of the discharge they spit up, which, with the *precariousness* of the symptoms of an oppressed diaphragm from a mere lodgment of extravasated matter, render the operation but little adviseable. *Sharp, Surgery.*

PRE'CATIVE.* *adj.* [*precatus*, Lat.] Suppliant; submissive.

The requisitive [mood] appears under two distinct species, either as 'tis imperative to inferiors, or *precative* to superiors. *Harris, Hermes*, B. i. ch. 8.

PRE'CATORY.* *adj.* [*precatus*, Lat.] Suppliant; beseeching.

As this particle Amen, used in the beginning of a speech, is assertory of the undoubted truth of it, so when it is subjoined and used at the end of it, it is *precatory*, and signifies our earnest desire to have our prayers heard and our petitions granted. *Bp. Hopkins, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer*, p. 208.

They had *precatory* sacrifices, which were burnt-offerings of several creatures, in order to obtain from God some particular favours. *Shuckford, Connect. of Sac. and Proph. Hist.* ii. 297.

PRECAU'TION. *n. s.* [*precaution*, Fr. from *præcautus*, Latin.] Preservative caution; preventive measures.

Unless our ministers have strong assurances of his falling in with the grand alliance, or not opposing it, they cannot be too circumspect and speedy in taking their *precautions* against any contrary resolution. *Addison on the War.*

To PRECAU'TION. *v. a.* [*precautioner*, Fr. from the noun.] To warn beforehand.

By the disgraces, diseases, and beggary of hopeful young men brought to ruin, he may be *precautioned*. *Locke.*

PRECAU'TIONAL.* *adj.* [from *precaution.*] Preservative; preventive. The word is perhaps not in use: but *precautionary* has, I think, in modern times been adopted.

This first filial fear is but virtuous and *precautional*, and so compatible with a happy constitution; for it perplexeth our present fruition no more than the general notion of our mortality offendeth our present health: the knowledge that we must die, doth not make us sick; no more doth the understanding that our temporary delights are to pass away, disrelish their present savour. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 61.

PRECEDA'NEOUS.† *adj.* [This word is, I believe, mistaken by the author [Hale] for *præcidaneous*; *præcidaneus*, Lat. cut or slain before. Nor is it used here in its proper sense. Dr. Johnson.— Surely *precedaneous* may be deduced from *precede*, as *antecedaneous* from *antecede*; nor is the word so uncommon, as the solitary example from Hale, which Dr. Johnson gives, might induce the reader to suppose. Our best writers abundantly use it.] Previous; preceding; anteriour.

The custom of sin—contracted by many *precedaneous* acts of consent to it. *Hammond, Works*, i. 191.

A competition *precedaneous* to this choice. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 510.

History records several strange events in nature *precedaneous* to the assassination of Henry the fourth of France. *Spencer on Prod.* p. 100.

It appears from hence, that faith is in Holy Scripture represented in nature *precedaneous* to God's benevolence, to his conferring remission of sins, accepting and justifying our persons. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 4.

That priority of particles of simple matter, influx of the heavens and preparation of matter might be antecedent and *precedaneous*, not only in order, but in time, to their ordinary productions. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To PRECE'DE. *v. a.* [*præcedo*, Lat. *preceder*, Fr.]

1. To go before in order of time.

How are we happy, still in fear of harm?
But harm *precedes* not sin. *Milton, P. L.*

Arius and Pelagius durst provoke,
To what the centuries *preceding* spoke. *Dryden.*

The ruin of a state is generally *preceded* by an universal degeneracy of manners and contempt of religion. *Swift.*

2. To go before according to the adjustment of rank.

PRECE'DENCE. } *n. s.* [from *præcedo*, Lat.]
PRECE'DENCY. }

1. The act or state of going before; priority.

2. Something going before; something past. Not used.

I do not like, but yet it does allay
The good *precedence*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain
Some obscure precedence that hath tofore been sain. *Shakespeare.*

3. Adjustment of place.

Among the laws touching *precedence* in Justinian, divers are, that have not yet been so received every where by custom. *Selden.*

The constable and marshal had cognizance, touching the rights of place and *precedence*. *Hale.*

4. The foremost place in ceremony.

None sure will claim in hell
Precedence; none, whose portion is so small
Of present pain, that with ambitious mind
Will covet more. *Milton, P. L.*

The royal olive accompanied him with all his court, and always gave him the *precedency*. *Howell.*

That person hardly will be found,
With gracious form and equal virtue crown'd;
Yet if another could *precedence* claim,
My fixt desires could find no fairer aim. *Dryden.*

5. Superiority.

Books will furnish him, and give him light and *precedency* enough to go before a young follower. *Locke.*

Being distracted with different desires, the next inquiry will be, which of them has the *precedency*, in determining the will, to the next action. *Locke.*

Prece'dent. *adj.* [*precedent*, Fr. *præcedens*, Latin.] Former; going before.

Do it at once,
Or thy *precedent* services are all
But accidents unpurpos'd. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Our own *precedent* passions do instruct us,
What levity's in youth. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

When you work by the imagination of another, it is necessary that he, by whom you work, have a *precedent* opinion of you, that you can do strange things. *Bacon.*

Hippocrates, in his prognosticks, doth make good observations of the diseases that ensue upon the nature of the *precedent* four seasons of the year. *Bacon.*

The world, or any part thereof, could not be *precedent* to the creation of man. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Truths, absolutely necessary to salvation, are so clearly revealed, that we cannot err in them, unless we be notoriously wanting to ourselves; herein the fault of the judgment is resolved into a *precedent* default in the will. *South.*

Pre'cedent. *n. s.* [The adjective has the accent on the second syllable, the substantive on the first.] Any thing that is a rule or example to future times: any thing done before of the same kind.

Examples for cases can but direct as *precedents* only. *Hooker.*

Eleven hours I've spent to write it over,
The *precedent* was full as long a doing. *Shakspeare.*

No power in Venice
Can alter a decree establish'd:
'Twill be recorded for a *precedent*;
And many an errour, by the same example,
Will rush into the state. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

God, in the administration of his justice, is not tied to *precedents*, and we cannot argue, that the providences of God towards other nations shall be conformable to his dealings with the people of Israel. *Tillotson.*

Such *precedents* are numberless; we draw
Our right from custom: custom is a law. *Granville.*

Pre'cedented.* *adj.* [from *precedent*.] Having a precedent; justifiable by an example.

Prece'dently. *adv.* [from *precedent*, adj.] Beforehand.

Prece'llence.* } *n. s.* [old Fr. *precellence*; from
Prece'llency. } *præcello*, Latin.] Excellence. Not in use.

Any pre-eminence or *precellency* given. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist*, p. 151.

There is no nation of the world but will yield to the English the *precellency* of that glory, either in ships, or men. *Casaubon on Credulity*, p. 287.

Prece'ntor.† *n. s.* [*præcentor*, Lat. *precenteur*, Fr.] He that leads the choir; a chanter.

A *precentor* in a choir both appointeth, and moderateth, all the songs that be sung there. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 318.

Follow this *precentor* of ours, in blessing and magnifying that God of all grace, and never yielding to those enemies, which he died to give us power to resist and overcome. *Hammond.*

What I have now only as a *precentor*, begun to you, the whole chorus will answer in the counterpart. *Hammond, Serm.*

PRE'CEPT.† *n. s.* [*precepte*, Fr. *præceptum*, Lat.]

1. A rule authoritatively given; a mandate; a commandment; a direction.

The custom of lessons furnishes the very simplest and rudest sort with infallible axioms and *precepts* of sacred truth, delivered even in the very letter of the law of God. *Hooker.*

'Tis sufficient, that painting be acknowledged for an art; for it follows, that no arts are without their *precepts*. *Dryden.*

A *precept* or commandment consists in, and has respect to, some moral point of doctrine, viz. such as concerns our manners, and our inward and outward good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*

2. In law language, a warrant of a justice, or any magistrate.

Marry, sir;—these *precepts* cannot be served. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*

Prece'ptial. *adj.* [from *precept*.] Consisting of precepts. Not in use.

Men
Can counsel, and give comfort to that grief
Which they themselves not feel; but tasting it,
Their counsel turns to passion, which before
Would give *preceptial* medicine to rage;
Fetter strong madness in a silken thread,
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakspeare.*

Prece'ption.* *n.* [*præceptio*, Lat.] A precept. Not in use.

Their Leo calls these words a *preception*, I did not. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Cl.* p. 96.

Prece'ptive. *adj.* [*perceptivus*, Lat. from *precept*.] Containing precepts; giving precepts.

The ritual, the *preceptive*, the prophetick, and all other parts of sacred writ, were most sedulously, most religiously guarded by them. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

As the *preceptive* part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the promissory, which, in respect of the rewards, and the manner of proposing them, is adapted to the same end. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

The lesson given us here, is *preceptive* to us not to do any thing but upon due consideration. *L'Estrange.*

Prece'ptor. *n. s.* [*preceptor*, Lat. *precepteur*, Fr.] A teacher; a tutor.

Passionate chiding carries rough language with it, and the names that parents and *preceptors* give children, they will not be ashamed to bestow on others. *Locke.*

It was to thee, great Stagyrite unknown,
And thy *preceptor* of divine renown. *Blackmore.*

Prece'ptory.* *adj.* [from *preceptor*, Lat.] Giving precepts.

The other place seemeth, to sundry, to stande for a law *preceptorie* as well to us now, as to the Levites then. *Anderson, Expos. on Benedictus*, (1573,) fol. 74.

Prece'ptory.* *n. s.* [from *preceptor*.] A kind of subordinate religious house, where instruction was given.

Here was a religious foundation called a *preceptorie*. I should thinke it to have been a free-schoole. *Weever.*

Prece'ssion. *n. s.* [from *præcedo*, *precessus*, Lat.] The act of going before.

Preci'nct.† *n. s.* [*præcinctus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson has placed the accent on the last syllable, as Milton has done; but the word is now usually spoken with the accent on the first.] Outward limit; boundary.

The main body of the sea being one, yet within divers *precincts*, hath divers names; so the catholick church is in like sort divided into a number of distinct societies. *Hooker.*

This is the manner of God's dealing with those that have lived within the *precincts* of the church; they shall be condemned for the very want of true faith and repentance. *Perkins.*

Through all restraint broke loose, he wings his way
Not far off heaven, in the *precincts* of light,
Directly towards the new created world. *Milton, P. L.*

PRECIO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *pretiosus*, Lat.]

1. Value; preciousness.
2. Any thing of high price. Not used in either sense.

The index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their *preciosities*, and hath the tuition of the thumb scarce unto the second joint. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Barbarians seem to exceed them in the curiosity of their application of these *preciosities*. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

PRE'CIOUS. *adj.* [*precieux*, Fr. *pretiosus*, Lat.]

1. Valuable; being of great worth.

Many things, which are most *precious*, are neglected only because the value of them lieth hid. *Hooker.*

Why in that rawness left you wife and children,
Those *precious* motives, those strong knots of love,
Without leave taking? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

I never saw
Such *precious* deeds in one that promis'd nought
But beggary and poor luck. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

These virtues are the hidden beauties of a soul, which make it lovely and *precious* in his sight, from whom no secrets are concealed. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Costly; of great price: as, a *precious* stone.

Let none admire
That riches grow in hell; that soil may best
Deserve the *precious* bane. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Worthless. An epithet of contempt or irony.

More of the same kind, concerning these *precious* saints amongst the Turks, may be seen in Pietro della valle. *Locke.*

PRE'CIOUSLY.✝ *adv.* [from *precious.*]

1. Valuably; to a great price.

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd against them fly:
Some *preciously* by shatter'd porcelain fall,
And some by aromatick splinters die. *Dryden, Ann. Mir.*

2. Contemptibly. In irony.

PRE'CIOUSNESS.✝ *n. s.* [from *precious.*] Valuableness; worth; price.

The fat [in the margin, *preciousness*] of lambs. *Ps.* xxxvii. 20.
Its *preciousness* equalled the price of pearls. *Wilkins.*

PRE'CIPICE. *n. s.* [*præcipitium*, Lat. *precipice*, Fr.] A headlong steep; a fall perpendicular without gradual declivity.

You take a *precipice* for no leap of danger,
And woo your own destruction. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Where the water dasheth more against the bottom, there it moveth more swiftly and more in *precipice*; for in the breaking of the waves there is ever a *precipice*. *Bacon.*

I ere long that *precipice* must tread,
Whence none return, that leads unto the dead. *Sandys.*

No stupendous *precipice* denies
Access, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*

Swift down the *precipice* of time it goes,
And sinks in minutes, which in ages rose. *Dryden.*

His gen'rous mind the fair ideas drew
Of fame and honour, which in dangers lay;
Where wealth, like fruit, on *precipices* grew,
Not to be gather'd but by birds of prey. *Dryden.*

Drink as much as you can get; because a good coachman never drives so well as when he is drunk; and then shew your skill, by driving to an inch by a *precipice*. *Swift.*

PRECI'PITANCE. } *n. s.* [from *precipitant.*] Rash haste;
PRECI'PITANCY. } headlong hurry.

Thither they haste with glad *precipitance*. *Milton, P. L.*

'Tis not likely that one of a thousand such *precipitancies* should be crowned with so unexpected an issue. *Glanville.*

As the chymist, by catching at it too soon, lost the philosophical elixir, so *precipitancy* of our understanding is an occasion of error. *Glanville.*

We apply present remedies according unto indications, respecting rather the acuteness of disease and *precipitancy* of occasion, than the rising or setting of stars. *Brown.*

Hurried on by the *precipitancy* of youth, I took this opportunity to send a letter to the secretary. *Swift.*

A rashness and *precipitance* of judgment, and hastiness to believe something on one side or the other, plunges us into many errors. *Watts, Logick.*

PRECI'PITANT.✝ *adj.* [*præcipitans*, Lat.]

1. Falling or rushing headlong.

Without longer pause,
Downright into the world's first region throws
His flight *precipitant*. *Milton, P. L.*

The birds heedless while they strain
Their tuneful throats, the towering heavy lead
O'ertakes their speed; they leave their little lives
Above the clouds, *precipitant* to earth. *Philips.*

2. Hasty; urged with violent haste.

Should he return, that troop so blithe and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight,
And curse their cumbrous pride's unwieldy weight. *Pope.*

3. Rashly hurried.

The commotions in Ireland were so sudden and so violent, that it was hard to discern the rise, or apply a remedy to that *precipitant* rebellion. *King Charles.*

4. Unexpectedly brought on or hastened.

There may be some such decays as are *precipitant* as to years. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 73.

PRECI'PITANTLY.✝ *adv.* [from *precipitant.*] In headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry.

Returning *precipitantly*, if he withold us not, back to the captivity from whence he freed us. *Milton, Way to a Free Commonwealth.*

To PRECI'PITATE. *v. a.* [*præcipito*, Lat. *precipiter*, Fr. in all the senses.]

1. To throw headlong.

She had a king to her son-in-law, yet was, upon dark and unknown reasons, *precipitated* and banished the world into a nunnery. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Ere vengeance
Precipitate thee with augmented pain. *Milton, P. L.*

They were wont, upon a superstition, to *precipitate* a man from some high cliff into the sea, tying about him with strings many great fowls. *Wilkins.*

The goddess guides her son, and turns him from the light,
Herself involv'd in clouds, *precipitates* her flight. *Dryden.*

2. To urge on violently.

The virgin from the ground
Upstarting fresh, already clos'd the wound,
Precipitates her flight. *Dryden.*

3. To hasten unexpectedly.

Short intermittent and swift recurrent pains do *precipitate* patients into consumptions. *Harvey.*

4. To hurry blindly or rashly.

As for having them obnoxious to ruin, if they be of fearful natures, it may do well; but if they be daring, it may *precipitate* their designs, and prove dangerous. *Bacon.*

Dear Erythræ, let not such blind fury
Precipitate your thoughts, nor set them working,
Till time shall lend them better means,
Than lost complaints. *Denham, Sophy.*

5. To throw to the bottom. A term of chymistry opposed to sublime.

Gold endures a vehement fire long without any change, and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be *precipitated*, so as to appear again in its own form. *Grew, Cosmol.*

To PRECI'PITATE. *v. n.*

1. To fall headlong.

Had'st thou been aught but goss'mer feathers,
So many fathom down *precipitating*,
Thou'dst shiver'd like an egg. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. To fall to the bottom as a sediment in chymistry.

By strong water every metal will *precipitate*. *Bacon.*

3. To hasten without just preparation.

Neither did the rebels spoil the country, neither on the other side did their forces encrease, which might hasten him to precipitate and assail them. *Bacon.*

PRECI'PITATE.† *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Steeply falling.

Barcephas saith, it was necessary this paradise should be set at such a height, because the four rivers, had they not fallen so *precipitate*, could not have had sufficient force to thrust themselves under the great ocean. *Ralegh.*

When the full stores their ancient bounds disdain,
Precipitate the furious torrent flows;
In vain would speed avoid, or strength oppose. *Prior.*

2. Steep.

No cliff or rock is so *precipitate*,
But down it eyes can lead the blind a way.
Ld. Brooke, Trag. of Alaham.

3. Headlong; hasty; rashly hasty.

The archbishop, too *precipitate* in pressing the reception of that which he thought a reformation, paid dearly for it. *Clarendon.*

4. Hasty; violent.

Mr. Gay died of a mortification of the bowels; it was the most *precipitate* case I ever knew, having cut him off in three days. *Arbuthnot.*

PRECI'PITATE. *n. s.* A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

As the escar separated, I rubbed the super-excrescence with the vitriol-stone, or sprinkled it with *precipitate*. *Wiseman.*

PRECI'PITATELY. *adv.* [from *precipitate.*]

1. Headlong; steeply down.

2. Hastily; in blind hurry.

It may happen to those who vent praise or censure too *precipitately*, as it did to an English poet, who celebrated a nobleman for erecting Dryden's monument, upon a promise which he forgot, till it was done by another. *Swift.*

Not so bold Arnall; with a weight of scull
Furious he sinks, *precipitately* dull. *Pope, Dunciad.*

PRECIPITA'TION. *n. s.* [*precipitation*, Fr. from *precipitate.*]

1. The act of throwing headlong.

Let them pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the *precipitation* might down-stretch
Below the beam of sight, yet will I still
Be this to them. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. Violent motion downward.

That could never happen from any other cause than the hurry, *precipitation*, and rapid motion of the water, returning at the end of the deluge, towards the sea. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

3. Tumultuous hurry; blind haste.

Here is none of the hurry and *precipitation*, none of the blustering and violence, which must have attended those supposititious changes. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

4. In chymistry, subsidency: contrary to sublimation.

Separation is wrought by *precipitation* or sublimation; that is, a calling of the parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon.*

The *precipitation* of the vegetative matter, after the deluge, and the burying it in the strata underneath amongst the sand, was to retrench the luxury of the productions of the earth, which had been so ungratefully abused by its former inhabitants. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

PRECI'PITATOR.* *n. s.* [*præcipitator*, Lat.] One that urges on violently.

They — proved the hasteners and *precipitators* of the destruction of that kingdom. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 590.

PRECIPI'TIOUS.* *adj.* [from *precipice.*] Steep; headlong.

The other part of the hill — is *precipitious.*
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 139.

The descent was *precipitious*; so that, save by ragged steps, and those not a little dangerous, [there] was no riding down.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 152.

A *precipitious* solid rock. *Ray's Remains*, p. 196.

PRECIPI'TIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *precipitious.*] In headlong haste.

Headlong riot *precipiciously* will on, wherever strong desire shall drive, or flattering lust allure. *Decay of Chr. Piety*, p. 174.

PRECI'PITOUS. *adj.* [*precipites*, Lat.]

1. Headlong; steep.

Monarchy, together with me, could not but be dashed in pieces by such a *precipitous* fall as they intended. *K. Charles.*

2. Hasty; sudden.

Though the attempts of some have been *precipitous*, and their enquiries so audacious as to have lost themselves in attempts above humanity, yet have the enquiries of most defected by the way. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

How precious the time is, how *precipitous* the occasion, how many things to be done in their just season, after once a ground is in order. *Evelyn, Calendar.*

3. Rash; heady.

Thus fram'd for ill, he loos'd our triple bold,
Advice unsafe, *precipitous* and bold. *Dryden.*

PRECI'PITOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *precipitous.*] In a tumultuous hurry; in violent haste.

What hindered them from running *precipitously* to the acquisition of all Italy? *Transl. of Boccalini*, (1626,) p. 125.

PRECI'PITOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *precipitous.*] Rashness.

A second notion of this phrase, and degree of this character, [simplicity,] is the giddiness and unadvisedness of the sinner's course; as simplicity ordinarily signifies senselessness, *precipitousness*. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 576.

PRECI'SE. *adj.* [*precis*, Fr. *præcisus*, Lat.]

1. Exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitations.

Means more durable to preserve the laws of God from oblivion and corruption grew in use, not without *precise* direction from God himself. *Hooker.*

You'll not bear a letter for me; you stand upon your honour; why, thou unconfinable baseness, it is as much as I can do to keep the term of mine honour *precise*. *Shakspeare.*

The state hath given you license to stay on land six weeks, and let it not trouble you if your occasions ask farther time; for the law in this point is not *precise*. *Bacon.*

Let us descend from this top
Of speculation; for the hour *precise*
Exacts our parting. *Milton, P. L.*

In human actions there are no degrees and *precise* natural limits described, but a latitude is indulged. *Bp. Taylor.*

The reasonings must be *precise*, though the practice may admit of great latitude. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The *precise* difference between a compound and collective idea is this, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind, but a collective things of the same kind. *Watts.*

2. Formal; finical; solemnly and superstitiously exact.

The raillery of the wits in king Charles the Second's reign, upon every thing which they called *precise*, was carried to so great an extravagance, that it almost put all Christianity out of countenance. *Addison.*

PRECI'SELY. *adv.* [from *precise.*]

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

Doth it follow, that all things in the church, from the greatest to the least, are unholy, which the Lord hath not himself *precisely* instituted? *Hooker.*

When the Lord had once *precisely* set down a form of executing that wherein we are to serve him, the fault appeareth greater to do that which we are not, than not to do that which we are commanded. *Hooker.*

He knows,
He cannot so *precisely* weed this land,
As his misdoubts present occasion,
His foes are so enrooted with his friends. *Shakspeare.*

Where more of these orders than one shall be set in several stories, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns *precisely* one over another. *Wotton, Architecture.*

In his tract my wary feet have stept,
His undeclined ways *precisely* kept. *Sandys.*

The rule, to find the age of the moon, cannot shew *precisely* an exact account of the moon, because of the inequality of the motions of the sun and of the moon. *Holder.*

Measuring the diameter of the fifth dark circle, I found it the fifth part of an inch *precisely.* *Newton, Opt.*

2. With superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity; with troublesome ceremony.

Preci'seness. *n. s.* [from *precise.*] Exactness; rigid nicety.

I will distinguish the cases; though give me leave, in the handling of them, not to sever them with too much *preciseness.* *Bacon.*

When you have fixed proper hours for particular studies, keep to them, not with a superstitious *preciseness,* but with some good degrees of a regular constancy. *Watts.*

Preci'sian. *n. s.* [from *precise.*]

1. One who limits or restrains.

Though love use reason for his *precisian,* he admits him not for his counsellor. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

2. One who is superstitiously rigorous.

These men, for all the world, like our *precisians* be,
Who, for some cross or saint they in the window see,
Will pluck down all the church. *Drayton.*

A profane person calls a man of piety a *precisian.* *Watts.*

Preci'sianism.* *n. s.* [from *precisian.*] Superstitious rigour; finical exactness.

'Tis now esteem'd *precisianism* in wit,
And a disease in nature, to be kind
Toward desert. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

[They] will challenge the book at the very title; the malicious and malevolent, with their blotted comments; the captious and incredulous, with their jealous *precisianisms.* *Sir G. Buck, Ded. of Rich. III. to Ld. Pembroke.*

That they should, in this one particular, outstrip all *precisianism* with their scruples and cases. *Milton, Eicon. Bast. Pref.*

Preci'sion. *n. s.* [*precision,* Fr.] Exact limitation.

He that thinks of being in general, thinks never of any particular species of being; unless he can think of it with and without *precision* at the same time. *Locke.*

I have left out the utmost *precisions* of fractions in these computations as not necessary; these whole numbers shewing well enough the difference of the value of guineas. *Locke.*

I was unable to treat this part more in detail, without sacrificing perspicuity to ornament, without wandering from the *precision,* or breaking the chain of reasoning. *Pope.*

Preci'sive.† *adj.* [from *precisus,* Lat.]

1. Cutting off.

At other times our church moderates her censure, in proportion to the offence for the reducing the transgressor, using a medicinal censure, before a *precisive;* a less, to prevent a greater excommunication. *Fuller, Mod. of the Ch. of Eng.* p. 369.

2. Exactly limiting, by cutting off all that is not absolutely relative to the present purpose.

Precisive abstraction is when we consider those things apart, which cannot really exist apart; as when we consider mode, without considering its substance or subject. *Watts.*

To PRECLU'DE. *v. a.* [*præcludo,* Lat.] To shut out or hinder by some anticipation.

This much will obviate and *preclude* the objections of our adversaries, that we do not determine the final cause of the systematical parts of the world, merely as they have respect to the exigencies or conveniencies of life. *Bentley.*

If you once allow them such an acceptation of chance, you have *precluded* yourself from any more reasoning against them. *Bentley.*

I fear there will be no way left to tell you, that I entirely esteem you; none but that which no bills can *preclude,* and no king can prevent. *Pope.*

Preclu'sion.* *n. s.* [*præclusio,* Latin.] The act of precluding; hinderance by some anticipation.

Preclu'sive.* *adj.* [*præclusus,* Lat.] Hindering by some anticipation.

Every act of France bespoke an intention *preclusive* of accommodation. *Burke, Park Reg.* xxxiv. 482.

Preclu'sively.* *adv.* [from *preclusive.*] With hinderance by some anticipation.

PRECO'CIOUS. *adj.* [*præcox, præcosis,* Lat. *precoce,* Fr.] Ripe before the time.

Many *precocious* trees, and such as have their spring in the winter, may be found in most parts. *Brown.*

Preco'ciousness.* *n. s.* [from *precocious.*] Ripeness before the time.

To prevent a saucy *precociousness* in learning, they invite others to drudge in their methods. *Mannyngham, Disc.* (1681,) p. 10.

Preco'city. *n. s.* [from *precocious.*] Ripeness before the time.

Some impute the cause of his fall to a *precocity* of spirit and valour in him; and that therefore some infectious southern air did blast him. *Howell, Voc. For.*

To **Preco'gitate.†** *v. a.* [*præcogito,* Lat.] To consider or scheme beforehand. *Sherwood.*

Precogni'tion.† *n. s.* [*precognition,* Fr. *præ* and *cognitio,* Lat.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.

He bringeth this *precognition* and anticipation of God as a very good argument to prove, There is a God. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 56.

To **Precompo'se.*** *v. a.* [*præ* and *compose.*] To compose beforehand.

He did not *precompose* his cursory sermons; but having adjusted the heads, and sketched out some particulars, trusted for success to his extemporary powers. *Johnson, Life of Watts.*

Preconcei't. *n. s.* [*præ* and *conceit.*] An opinion previously formed.

A thing in reason impossible, which notwithstanding through their misfashioned *preconceit,* appeared unto them no less certain than if nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures. *Hooker.*

To **Preconcei've.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *conceive.*] To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

In a dead plain the way seemeth the longer, because the eye hath *preconceived* it shorter than the truth; and the frustrations of that maketh it seem so. *Bacon.*

Fondness of *preconceived* opinions is not like to render your reports suspect, nor, for want of care, defective. *Glanville.*

The reason why men are so weak in governing is, because most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their *preconceived* ends, but they are forced to comply subsequently. *South.*

Preconce'ption. *n. s.* [*præ* and *conception.*] Opinion previously formed.

Custom with most men prevails more than truth; according to the notions and *preconceptions,* which it hath formed in our minds, we shape the discourse of reason itself. *Hakewill.*

Preconce'rted.* *part. adj.* [*præ* and *concerted.*] Settled beforehand.

The performers were often the king, and the chief of the nobility of both sexes, who, under proper disguises, executed some *preconcerted* strategem, which ended in mirth and good humour. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 155.

Preconiza'tion.* *n. s.* [from *præconium,* Lat. the office of a cryer.] Proclamation.

The minister, in a solemn *preconization,* called you either then to speak, or for ever after to hold your peace. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* Add. C. 3.

Preco'ntract. *n. s.* [*præ* and *contract.* This was formerly accented on the last syllable.] A contract previous to another.

He is your husband on a *precontract;*
To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin. *Shakspeare.*

To PRECONTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*pre* and *contract.*] To contract or bargain beforehand.

Some are such as a man cannot make his wife, though he himself be unmarried, because they are already *precontracted* to some other; or else are in too near a degree of affinity or consanguinity. *Ayliffe.*

PRECU'RSE. *n. s.* [from *præcurro*, Lat.] Forerunning.

The like *precurse* of fierce events,
As harbingers preceding still the fates,
And prologue to the omen coming on,
Have heaven and earth together demonstrated.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

PRECU'RSOR. *n. s.* [*præcursor*, Lat. *precurseur*, Fr.] Forerunner; harbinger.

Jove's lightnings, the *precursors*
Of dreadful thunder claps, more momentary
Were not. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

This contagion might have been presaged upon consideration of its *precursors*, a rude winter, and a close, sulphurous, and fiery air. *Harvey on the Plague.*

Thomas Burnet played the *precurser* to the coming of Homer in his Homerides. *Pope.*

PRECU'RSORY.* *adj.* [from *precursor.*] Introductory; previous.

A *precursory* or prelusory judgement. *Bacon.*
Many *precursory* lights of knowledge.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

PRECU'RSORY.* *n. s.* An introduction.

Virtue is the way to truth; purity of affections, a necessary *precursory* to depth of knowledge. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 568.

PREDA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *præda*, Lat.] Living by prey.

As those are endowed with poison, because they are *predaceous*; so these need it not, because their food is near at hand, and may be obtained without contest. *Derham.*

PRE'DAL. *adj.* [from *præda*, Lat.] Robbing; practising plunder. This word is not countenanced from analogy.

Sarmatia, laid by *predal* rapine low,
Mourn'd the hard yoke, and sought relief in vain. *S. Boyse.*

PRE'DATORY.† *adj.* [*prædatorius*, Lat. from *præda*, Lat.]

1. Plundering; practising rapine.

The king called his parliament, where he exaggerated the malice and the cruel *predatory* war made by Scotland. *Bacon.*

2. Hungry; preying; rapacious; raveuous.

The evils that come of exercise are, that it maketh the spirits more hot and *predatory*. *Bacon.*

If it seizes the body, which is but of a mortal and frail make, and so (as it were) crumbles away under the pressure, why then the judgement itself expires through the failure of a sufficient subject or recipient, and ceases to be *predatory*, as having nothing to prey on. *South, Serm.* iv. 357.

To PREDECEA'SE.* *v. a.* [*præ* and *decease.*] To die before.

If children *predecease* progenitors,
We are their offspring, and they none of ours.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

PREDECEA'SED. *adj.* [*præ* and *deceased.*] Dead before.

Will you mock at an ancient tradition, began upon an honourable respect, and worn as a memorable trophy of *predeceased* valour. *Shakspeare.*

PREDECE'SSOR. *n. s.* [*predecesseur*, Fr. *præ* and *decedo*, Lat.]

1. One that was in any state or place before another.

In these pastoral pastimes, a great many days were spent to follow their flying *predecessors*. *Sidney.*

There is cause, why we should be slow and unwilling to change, without very urgent necessity, the ancient ordinances, rites, and approved customs of our venerable *predecessors*. *Hooker.*

If I seem partial to my *predecessor* in the laurel, the friends of antiquity are not few. *Dryden.*

The present pope, who is well acquainted with the secret history, and the weakness of his *predecessor*, seems resolved to bring the project to its perfection. *Addison.*

The more beauteous Cloe sat to thee,
Good Howard, emulous of Apelles' art;
But happy thou from Cupid's arrow free,
And flames that pierc'd thy *predecessor's* heart. *Prior.*

2. Ancestor.

PREDESTINA'RIAN. *n. s.* [from *predestinate.*] One that holds the doctrine of predestination.

Why does the *predestinarian* so adventurously climb into heaven, to ransack the celestial archives, read God's hidden decrees, when with less labour he may secure an authentick transcript within himself. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

PREDESTINA'RIAN.* *adj.* Of or belonging to predestination.

Some debates of the *predestinarian* points — have been since charitably handled betwixt him, the learned Dr. Hammond, and Dr. Pierce. *Walton, Life of Bp. Sanderson.*

To PREDE'STINATE. *v. a.* [*predestiner*, Fr. *præ* and *destino*, Lat.] To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree.

Whom he did foreknow, he also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of his Son. *Rom.* viii. 29.

Having *predestinated* us unto the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to himself. *Eph.* i. 5.

PREDE'STINATE.* *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Predestinated.

Some gentleman or other shall 'scape a *predestinate* scratcht face. *Shakspeare.*

St. Austin — made a difference between the regenerate and the *predestinate*. *Burnet, Art.* 17.

To PREDE'STINATE. *v. n.* To hold predestination. in ludicrous language.

His ruff crest he rears,
And pricks up his *predestinating* ears. *Dryden.*

PREDESTINA'TION. *n. s.* [*predestination*, Fr. from *predestinate.*] Fatal decree; pre-ordination.

Predestination we can difference no otherwise from providence and prescience, than this, that prescience only foreseeth, providence foreseeth and careth for, and hath respect to all creatures, and *predestination* is only of men, and yet not of all to men belonging, but of their salvation properly, in the common use of divines; or perdition, as some have used it. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Nor can they justly accuse
Their Maker, or their making, or their fate;
As if *predestination* over-rul'd
Their will, dispos'd by absolute decree,
Or high foreknowledge. *Milton, P. L.*

PREDE'STINATOR. *n. s.* [from *predestinate.*] One that holds predestination or the prevalence of preestablished necessity.

Me, mine example let the Stoicks use,
Their sad and cruel doctrine to maintain;
Let all *predestinators* me produce,
Who struggle with eternal fate in vain. *Cowley.*

To PREDE'STINE.† *v. a.* [*predestiner*, French; *præ* and *destine.*] To decree beforehand.

How happy floods are ye,
From our *predestin'd* plagues that privileged be!
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 1.

Papers, whose best folios are *predestined* to no better end than to make winding-sheets in Lent for pilchers.
Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.

Ye careful angels, whom eternal fate
Ordains on earth and human acts to wait;
Who turn with secret power this restless ball,
And bid *predestin'd* empires rise and fall. *Prior.*

PREDETE'RMINATE.* *adj.* [*præ* and *determinate.*] Before determined.

We cannot break through the bounds of God's providence, and *predeterminate* purpose, in the guidance of events.
Bp. Richardson, on the O. Test. p. 313.

PREDETERMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*predetermination*, Fr. *præ* and *determination.*] Determination made beforehand.

This *predetermination* of God's own will is so far from being the determining of ours, that it is distinctly the contrary; for supposing God to predetermine that I shall act freely; 'tis certain from thence, that my will is free in respect of God, and not predetermined. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The truth of the Catholick doctrine of all ages, in points of *predetermination* and irresistibility, stands in opposition to the Calvinists. *Hammond.*

To PREDETE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *determine.*] To doom or confine by previous decree.

We see in brutes certain sensible instincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty, whereby they are *predetermined* to the convenience of the sensible life. *Hale.*

PRE'DIAL. *adj.* [*prædium*, Lat.] Consisting of farms.

By the civil law, their *predial* estates are liable to fiscal payments and taxes, as not being appropriated for the service of divine worship, but for profane uses. *Ayliffe.*

PREDICABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *predicable.*] Capacity of being attributed to a subject.

Their existence is nothing but *predicability*, or the capacity of being attributed to a subject. *Reid.*

PRE'DICABLE.† *adj.* [*predicable*, Fr. *predicabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be affirmed of something.

The property, just now mentioned, is no way *predicable* concerning the existence of matter.
A. Baxter, on the Soul, ii. 265.

PRE'DICABLE. *n. s.* [*prædicabile*, Lat.] A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing.

These they call the five *predicables*; because every thing that is affirmed concerning any being, must be the genus, species, difference, some property or accident. *Watts.*

PREDI'CAMENT. *n. s.* [*predicament*, Fr. *prædicamentum*, Lat.]

1. A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures: called also categorema or category. *Harris.*

If there were nothing but bodies to be ranked by them in the *predicament* of place, then that description would be allowed by them as sufficient. *Digby on Bodies.*

2. Class or kind described by any definitive marks.

The offender's life lies in the mercy
Of the duke only, 'gainst all other voice;
In which *predicament* I say thou stand'st. *Shakspeare.*
I shew the line and the *predicament*,
Wherein you range under this subtle king. *Shakspeare.*

PREDICAME'NTAL.† *adj.* [from *predicament.*] Relating to predicaments.

Old Cybele, the first in all
This human *predicamental* scale. *J. Hall, Poems*, (1646,) p. 23.

PRE'DICANT.† *n. s.* [*prædicans*, Lat.] One that affirms any thing.

In this are not the people partakers neither, but only the *predicants* and schoolmen.
Hooker, Disc. of Justification, (1612,) p. 17.

To PRE'DICATE. *v. a.* [*prædico*, Lat.] To affirm any thing of another thing.

All propositions wherein a part of the complex idea, which any term stands for, is *predicated* of that term, are only verbal; v. g. to say that gold is a metal. *Locke.*

To PRE'DICATE. *v. n.* To affirm; to comprise an affirmation.

It were a presumption to think, that any thing in any created nature can bear any perfect resemblance of the incomprehensible perfection of the divine nature, very being itself not *predicating* univocally touching him and any created being.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

PRE'DICATE. *n. s.* [*prædicatum*, Lat.] That which is affirmed or denied of the subject; as, *man is rational; man is not immortal.*

The *predicate* is that which is affirmed or denied of the subject. *Watts, Logick.*

PREDICA'TION.† *n. s.* [*prædicatio*, Lat. from *predicate.*] Affirmation concerning any thing; declaration of any position.

To lerne it [science] to the men, and shewe it to the women, he ordeyned also *predications.*
Ld. Rivers, Dictes of the Philosophers, (1477,) B. vi. b.

This man fell into a hyperbolical *predication* of the wonderful miracles done newly by our Lady at Zichem.
Bp. Hall, Specialties in his Life.

Let us reason from them as well as we can; they are only about identical *predications* and influence. *Locke.*

PRE'DICATORY.* *adj.* [from *predicate.*] Affirmative; positive; decisive.

It must be considered in what nature, and within what compass, the interpretation is; — whether in the schools, in a mere grammatical way; or in the church, in a *predicatory.*
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 3. C. 10.

To PREDI'CT. *v. a.* [*prædictus*, Lat. *predire*, Fr.] To foretell; to foreshow.

He is always inveighing against such unequal distributions; nor does he ever cease to *predict* publick ruins, till his private are repaired. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PREDI'CTION. *n. s.* [*prædictio*, Lat. *prediction*, Fr. from *predict.*] Prophesy; declaration of something future.

These *predictions*
Are to the world in general, as to Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

The *predictions* of cold and long winters, hot and dry summers, are good to be known. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

How soon hath thy *prediction*, seer blest!
Measur'd this transient world the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd. *Milton, P. L.*

In Christ they all meet with an invincible evidence, as if they were not *predictions*, but after-relations; and the penman of them not prophets but evangelists. *South.*

He, who prophesy'd the best,
Approves the judgment to the rest;
He'd rather choose, that I should die,
Than his *prediction* prove a lie. *Swift, Miscell.*

PREDI'CTIVE.* *adj.* [from *predict.*] Prophetick; foretelling.

That passage being *predictive* of the extermination of the church from the face of the earth.
More on the Seven Churches, ch. 10.

If we look on him [Joshua] as now judge and ruler of Israel, there is scarce an action which is not clearly *predictive* of our Saviour. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

Nor were the actions prescribed under the law less *predictive* than the words of the prophets. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

PREDI'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *predict.*] Foreteller.

Whether he has not been the cause of this poor man's death, as well as the *predictor*, may be disputed. *Swift.*

PREDIGE'STION. *n. s.* [*præ* and *digestion.*] Digestion too soon performed.

Predigestion, or hasty digestion, fills the body full of crudities and seeds of diseases. *Bacon, Ess.*

PREDILE'CTION.* *n. s.* [*pre* and *dilection.*] A liking beforehand.

Sancroft, even to his maturer years, retained his strong early *predilection* to polite literature, which he still continued to cultivate; and from these and other remains of his studies in that pursuit, now preserved in the Bodleian library, it appears, that he was a diligent reader of the poetry of his times; both in English and Latin. *Warton, Pref. to Milton's Sm. Poems.*

To PREDISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *dispose.*] To adapt previously to any certain purpose.

Vegetable productions require heat of the sun, to *predispose*, and excite the earth and the seeds. *Burnet.*

Unless nature be *predisposed* to friendship by its own propensity, no arts of obligation shall be able to abate the secret hatreds of some persons towards others. *South.*

PREDISPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [*præ* and *disposition.*] Previous adaptation to any certain purpose.

The disease was conceived to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air, gathered by the *predispositions* of seasons. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Tunes and airs have in themselves some affinity with the affections; so as it is no marvel if they alter the spirits, considering that tunes have a *predisposition* to the motion of the spirits. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

External accidents are often the occasional cause of the king's evil; but they suppose a *predisposition* of the body. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

PREDO'MINANCE. } *n. s.* [*præ* and *domina*, Latin.]
PREDO'MINANCY. } Prevalence; superiority; ascendency; superiour influence.

We make guilty of our disasters, the sun, the moon, and the stars, as if we were knaves, thieves, and treacherous by spherical *predominance.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

An inflammation consists only of a sanguineous affluxion, or else is denominable from other humours, according to the *predominancy* of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Brown.*

In human bodies, there is an incessant warfare amongst the humours for *predominancy.* *Howell, Voc. For.*

The true cause of the Pharisees' disbelief of Christ's doctrine, was the *predominance* of their covetousness and ambition over their will. *South.*

The several rays in white light do retain their colorific qualities, by which those of any sort, whenever they become more copious than the rest, do, by their excess and *predominance*, cause their proper colour to appear. *Newton.*

PREDO'MINANT. *adj.* [*predominant*, Fr. *præ* and *dominor*, Lat.] Prevalent; supreme in influence; ascendent.

Miserable were the condition of that church, the weighty affairs whereof should be ordered by those deliberations, wherein such an humour as this were *predominant.* *Hooker.*

Foul subornation is *predominant*,
And equity exil'd Your Highness' land. *Shakspeare.*

It is a planet, that will strike
Where 'tis *predominant*; and 'tis powerful. *Shakspeare.*

Those helps were overweighed by things that made against him, and were *predominant* in the king's mind. *Bacon.*

Whether the sun, *predominant* in heaven,
Rise on the earth; or earth rise on the sun. *Milton, P. L.*

I could shew you several pieces, where the beauties of this kind are so *predominant*, that you could never be able to read or understand them. *Swift.*

PREDO'MINANTLY.* *adv.* [from *predominant.*] With superiour influence.

Live unto the dignity of thy nature, and leave it not disputable at last, whether thou hast been a man; or, since thou art a composition of man and beast, how thou hast *predominantly* passed thy days, to state the denomination. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 14.

To PREDO'MINATE. *v. n.* [*predominer*, Fr. *præ* and *dominor*, Lat.] To prevail; to be ascendent; to be supreme in influence.

So much did love t' her executed lord
Predominate in this fair lady's heart. *Daniel.*

The gods formed women's souls out of these principles, which compose several kinds of animals; and their good or bad disposition arises, according as such and such principles *predominate* in their constitutions. *Addison.*

The rays, reflected least obliquely, may *predominate* over the rest, so much as to cause a heap of such particles to appear very intensely of their colour. *Newton, Opt.*

Where judgment is at a loss to determine the choice of a lady who has several lovers, fancy may the more allowably *predominate.* *Richardson, Clarissa.*

To PREDO'MINATE.* *v. a.* To rule over.

I stoln am from myself by nine sweet queens,
Who do *predominate* my wit and will. *Davies, Wit's Pilgrim. Sign.* Xx2.

PREDOMINA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *predominate.*] Superiour influence.

Have thy starres maligne beene such,
That their *predominations* sway so much
Over the rest, that with a milde aspect
The lives and loves of shepheards doe affect?
Browne, Brit. Past. B. I. S. I.

To PREELE'CT. *v. a.* [*præ* and *elect.*] To choose by previous decision.

PREELE'CTION.* *n. s.* [*præ* and *election.*] Choice or election made by previous decision.

No such *preelections* shall be henceforth made in any college; — but the fellowships, scholarships, &c. shall be voided, before the election of any new fellows, &c. shall be made to succeed in the same. *Dean Prideaux, Life, &c.* p. 212.

PREE'MINENCE. *n. s.* [*preeminence*, Fr. *præ* and *eminence.* It is sometimes written, to avoid the junction of *ee*, *preheminence.*]

1. Superiority of excellence.

I plead for the *preeminence* of epick poetry. *Dryden.*

Let profit have the *preeminence* of honour in the end of poetry; pleasure, though but the second in degree, is the first in favour. *Dryden.*

It is a greater *preheminence* to have life, than to be without it; to have life and sense, than to have life only; to have life, sense, and reason, than to have only life and sense. *Wilkins.*

The *preeminence* of christianity to any other religious scheme which preceded it, appears from this, that the most eminent among the Pagan philosophers disclaimed many of those superstitious follies which are condemned by revealed religion. *Addison.*

2. Precedence; priority of place.

His lance brought him captives to the triumph of Artesia's beauty, such as, though Artesia be amongst the fairest, yet in that company were to have the *preeminence.* *Sidney.*

He toucheth it as a special *preeminence* of Junias and Andronicus, that in christianity they were his ancients. *Hooker.*

I do invest you jointly with my power,
Preeminence, and all the large effects
That troop with majesty. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The English desired no *preeminence*, but offered equality both in liberty and privilege, and in capacity of offices and employments. *Hayward.*

Am I distinguish'd from you but by toils,
Superior toils, and heavier weight of cares!
Painful *preeminence.* *Addison, Cato.*

3. Superiority of power or influence.

That which standeth on record, hath *preeminence* above that which passeth from hand to hand, and hath no pens but the tongues, no book but the ear of men. *Hooker.*

Beyond the equator, the Southern point of the needle is sovereign, and the North submits his *preeminence.* *Brown.*

PREE'MINENT. *adj.* [*preeminent*, Fr. *præ* and *eminent.*] Excellent above others.

Tell how came I here? by some great maker
In goodness and in power *preeminent.* *Milton, P. L.*

We claim a proper interest above others, in the *preeminent* rights of the household of faith. *Sprat, Serm.*

PREE'MINENTLY.* *adv.* [from *preeminent.*] In a manner excellent above others.

The southern extremity is *preeminently* magnificent. *Pennant.*

PREE'MPTION. *n. s.* [*præemptio*, Lat.] The right of purchasing before another.

Certain persons, in the reigns of king Edward VI, and queen Mary, sought to make use of this *preemption*, but crossed in the prosecution, or defeated in their expectation, gave it over. *Carew.*

To PREENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *engage.*] To engage by precedent ties or contracts.

To Cipseus by his friends his suit he mov'd,
But he was *preengag'd* by former ties. *Dryden.*
Not only made an instrument,
But *preengaged* without my own consent. *Dryden.*
The world has the unhappy advantage of *preengaging* our passions, at a time when we have not reflection enough to look beyond the instrument to the hand whose direction it obeys. *Rogers, Serm.*

PREENGA'GEMENT. *n. s.* [from *preengage.*] Precedent obligation.
My *preengagements* to other themes were not unknown to those for whom I was to write. *Boyle.*
The opinions, suited to their respective tempers, will make way to their assent, in spite of accidental *preengagements.* *Glanville.*
Men are apt to think, that those obediences they pay to God shall, like a *preengagement,* disannull all after-contracts made by guilt. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*
As far as opportunity and former *preengagements* will give leave. *Collier of Friendship.*

To **PREEN.**† *v. a.* [See *To* PRUNE.] To trim the feathers of birds, to enable them to glide through the air: for this use nature has furnished them with two peculiar glands, which secrete an unctuous matter into a perforated oil-bag, out of which the bird draws it with its bill. *Bailey.*
Water-fowl —*preen,* when they sleek, or replace, their wet feathers in the sun. *Warton, Obs. on Spenser.*

PREEN.* *n. s.* [pꞃeon, Sax. a kind of buckle.] A forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.

To **PREESTA'BLISH.**† *v. a.* [*præ* and *establish.*] To settle beforehand.
A *preestablished* usage of this kind. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv.* 4.

PREESTA'BLISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *preestablish.*] Settlement beforehand.

PREEXAMINA'TION.* *n. s.* [*præ* and *examination.*] Previous examination.
One of the inquisitors —— would by no means proceed any further without a *preexamination* of the foresaid Giovan Battista. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 309.

To **PREEXI'ST.** *v. n.* [*præ* and *existo,* Lat.] To exist beforehand.
If thy *preexisting* soul
Was form'd at first with myriads more,
It did through all the mighty poets roll. *Dryden.*

PREEXI'STENCE. *n. s.* [*preexistence,* Fr. from *preexist.*]
1. Existence before.
Wisdom declares her antiquity and *preexistence* to all the works of this earth. *Burnet, Theory.*
2. Existence of the soul before its union with the body.
As Simonides has exposed the vicious part of women, from the doctrine of *preexistence;* some of the ancient philosophers have satirized the vicious part of the human species, from a notion of the soul's postexistence. *Addison.*

PREEXI'STENT. *adj.* [*preexistent,* Fr. *præ* and *existent.*] Existent beforehand; preceding in existence.
Artificial things could not be from eternity, because they suppose man, by whose art they were made, *preexistent* to them; the workman must be before the work. *Burnet.*
Blind to former, as to future fate,
What mortal knows his *preexistent* state? *Pope.*
If this *preexistent* eternity is not compatible with a successive duration, then some being, though infinitely above our finite comprehensions, must have had an identical, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God. *Bentley, Serm.*

PREEXISTIMA'TION.* *n. s.* [*præ* and *existimation.*] Esteem beforehand.
Value the judicious, and let not mere acquests in minor parts of learning gain thy *preexistimation.* *Brown, Chr. Mor.* ii. 4.

PRE'FACE. *n. s.* [*preface,* Fr. *præfatio,* Lat.] Something spoken introductory to the main design; introduction; something proemial.
This superficial tale
Is but a *preface* to her worthy praise. *Shakspeare.*
Sir Thomas More betrayed his depth of judgment in state affairs in his Utopia, than which, in the opinion of Budæus in a *preface* before it, our age hath not seen a thing more deep. *Peacham of Poetry.*
Heaven's high behest no *preface* needs. *Milton, P. L.*

To **PRE'FACE.** *v. n.* [*prefari,* Lat.] To say something introductory.
Before I enter upon the particular parts of her character, it is necessary to *preface,* that she is the only child of a decrepid father. *Spectator.*

To **PRE'FACE.** *v. a.*
1. To introduce by something proemial.
Wheresoe'er he gave an admonition, he *prefaced* it always with such demonstrations of tenderness. *Fell.*
Thou art rash,
And must be *preface'd* into government. *Southern.*
2. To face; to cover. A ludicrous sense.
I love to wear cloaths that are flush,
Not *prefacing* old rags with plush. *Cleaveland.*

PRE'FACER. *n. s.* [from *preface.*] The writer of a preface.
If there be not a tolerable line in all these six, the *prefacer* gave me no occasion to write better. *Dryden.*

PRE'FATORY. *adj.* [from *preface.*] Introductory.
If this proposition, whosoever will be saved, be restrained only to those to whom it was intended, the christians, then the anathema reaches not the heathens, who had never heard of Christ: after all, I am far from blaming even that *prefatory* addition to the creed. *Dryden.*

PRE'FECT.† *n. s.* [*præfectus,* Lat.]
1. Governour; commander.
He is much
The better soldier, having been a tribune,
Prefect, lieutenant, prætor in the war. *B. Jonson.*
It was the custom in the Roman empire, for the *prefects* and viceroys of distant provinces to transmit a relation of every thing remarkable in their administration. *Addison.*
2. A superintendant.
The psalm, thus composed by David, was committed to the *prefect* of his musick. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 69.
3. A tutelary power.
Venus— is *prefect* of marriage.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

PRE'FECTURE. *n. s.* [*prefecture,* Fr. *præfectura,* Lat.] Command; office of government.

To **PREFE'R.** *v. a.* [*preferer,* Fr. *præfero,* Lat.]
1. To regard more than another.
With brotherly love, in honour *preferring* one another. *Rom.* xii. 10.
2. With *above* before the thing postponed.
If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I *prefer* not Jerusalem *above* my chief joy. *Ps.* cxxxvii. 6.
3. With *before.*
He that cometh after me, is *preferred before* me; for he was before me. *St. John,* i. 15.
It may worthily seem unto you a most shameful thing, to have *preferred* an infamous peace *before* a most just war. *Knolles.*
O spirit, that dost *prefer*
Before all temples the upright heart. *Milton.*
The greater good is to be *preferred before* the less, and the lesser evil to be endured rather than the greater. *Wilkins.*
4. With *to.*
Would he rather leave this frantick scene,
And trees and beasts *prefer to* courts and men. *Prior.*
5. To advance; to exalt; to raise.
By the recommendation of the earl of Dunbar, he was *preferred to* the bishoprick of Coventry and Litchfield. *Clarendon.*

6. To present ceremoniously. This seems not a proper use.

He spake, and *to* her hand *preferr'd* the bowl. *Pope.*

7. To offer solemnly; to propose publickly; to exhibit.

They flatly disavouch
To yield him more obedience or support;
And as to a perjur'd duke of Lancaster,
Their cartel of defiance they *prefer.* *Daniel.*

I, when my soul began to faint,
My vows and prayers *to* thee *preferr'd;*
The lord my passionate complaint,
Even from his holy temple, heard. *Sandys.*

Prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest; and if that won't do, challenge the crown and the two houses. *Collier on Duelling.*

Take care,
Lest thou *prefer* so rash a prayer;
Nor vainly hope the queen of love
Will e'er thy favourite's charms improve. *Prior.*

Every person within the church or commonwealth may *prefer* an accusation, that the delinquent may suffer condign punishment. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

PRE'FERABLE. *adj.* [*preferable,* Fr. from *prefer.*] Eligible before something else. With *to* commonly before the thing refused.

The stronger ties we have to an unalterable pursuit of happiness, which is greatest good, the more are we free from any necessary compliance with our desire, set upon any particular, and then appearing *preferable* good, till we have duly examined it. *Locke.*

Though it be incumbent on parents to provide for their children, yet this debt to their children does not quite cancel the score due to their parents; but only is made by nature *preferable to* it. *Locke.*

Almost every man in our nation is a politician, and hath a scheme of his own, which he thinks *preferable to* that of any other. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Even in such a state as this, the pleasures of virtue would be superior to those of vice, and justly *preferable.* *Atterbury.*

PRE'FERABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *preferable.*] The state of being preferable.

My purpose is not to measure or weigh the *preferableness* of several vocations.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648,) p. 121.

PRE'FERABLY. *adv.* [from *preferable.*] In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

How came he to chuse a comick *preferably* to the tragick poets; or how comes he to chuse Plautus *preferably* to Terence. *Dennis.*

PRE'FERENCE. *n. s.* [*preference,* Fr. from *prefer.*]

1. The act of prefering; estimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another.

It gives as much due to good works, as is consistent with the grace of the gospel; it gives as much *preference* to divine grace, as is consistent with the precepts of the gospel. *Sprat.*

Leave the criticks on either side, to contend about the *preference* due to this or that sort of poetry. *Dryden.*

We find in ourselves a power to begin or forbear several actions of our minds and motions of our bodies, barely by a thought or *preference* of the mind, ordering the doing, or not doing such a particular action. *Locke.*

The several musical instruments in the hands of the Apollos, Muses, and Fauns, might give light to the dispute for *preference* between the ancient and modern musick. *Addison.*

A secret pleasure touch'd Athena's soul
To see the *preference* due to sacred age
Regarded. *Pope, Odyss.*

The Romanists were used to value the latter equally with the former, or even to give them the *preference.* *Waterland.*

2. With *to* before the thing postponed.

This passes with his soft admirers, and gives him the *preference to* Virgil. *Dryden.*

It directs one, in *preference to,* or with neglect of the other, and thereby either the continuation or change becomes voluntary. *Locke.*

3. With *above.*

I shall give an account of some of those appropriate and discriminating notices wherein the human body differs, and hath *preference above* the most perfect brutal nature. *Hale.*

4. With *before.*

Herein is evident the visible discrimination between the human nature, and its *preference before* it. *Hale.*

5. With *over.*

The knowledge of things alone gives a value to our reasonings, and *preference* to one man's knowledge *over* another. *Locke.*

PREFE'RMENT. *n. s.* [from *prefer.*]

1. Advancement to a higher station.

I'll move the king
To any shape of thy *preferment,* such
As thou'lt desire. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

If you hear of that blind traitor,
Preferment falls on him that cuts him off. *Shakspeare.*

Princes must, by a vigorous exercise of that law, make it every man's interest and honour to cultivate religion and virtue, by rendering vice a disgrace, and the certain ruin to *preferment* or pretensions. *Swift.*

2. A place of honour or profit.

All *preferments* should be placed upon fit men. *L'Estrange.*

The mercenary and inconstant crew of the hunters after *preferment,* whose designs are always seen through. *Davenant.*

3. Preference; act of prefering. Not in use.

All which declare a natural *preferment* of the one unto the motion before the other. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PREFE'RRER.† *n. s.* [from *prefer.*] One who prefers.

This admonition finding small entertainment, the authors or chief *preferrers* thereof being imprisoned, out cometh the second admonition. *Bp. Bancroft, Dangerous Posit.* B. 3. ch. 1.

To PREFI'GURATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro,* Lat.] To shew by an antecedent representation.

PREFIGURA'TION. *n. s.* [from *prefigurate.*] Antecedent representation.

The same providence that hath wrought the one, will work the other; the former being pledges, as well as *prefigurations* of the latter. *Burnet, Theory.*

The variety of prophesies and *prefigurations* had their punctual accomplishment in the author of this institution. *Norris.*

PREFI'GURATIVE.* *adj.* [from *prefigurate.*] Exhibiting by antecedent representation.

All the sacrifices of old instituted by God, we may affirm to have been chiefly preparatory unto, and *prefigurative* of, this most true and perfect sacrifice. *Barrow,* vol. ii. S. 27.

The *prefigurative* atonement made by the sprinkling of blood. *Bp. Horne, Lett. on Infidelity,* L. 11.

To PREFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro,* Lat.] To exhibit by antecedent representation.

What the Old Testament hath, the very same the New containeth; but that which lieth there, as under a shadow, is here brought forth into the open sun; things there *prefigured,* are here performed. *Hooker.*

Such piety, so chaste use of God's day,
That what we turn to feast, she turn'd to pray,
And did *prefigure* here in devout taste,
The rest of her high sabbath, which shall last. *Donne.*

If shame superadded to loss, and both met together as the sinner's portion here, perfectly *prefiguring* the two saddest ingredients in hell, deprivation of the blissful vision, and confusion of face, cannot prove efficacious to the mortifying of vice, the church doth give over the patient. *Hammond.*

To PREFI'NE.† *v. a.* [*prefiner,* Fr. *præfinio,* Lat.] To limit beforehand.

He, in his immoderate desires, *prefined* unto himself three years, which the great monarchs of Rome could not perform in so many hundreds. *Knolles.*

Giving them a name, *prefining* their number, and declaring their office. *Potter on the Num.* 666, p. 88.

PREFINI'TION.* *n. s.* [*præfinitio*, Lat.] Previous limitation.

God hath encompassed all the kingdoms of the earth with a threefold restraint; to wit, a limitation of their powers; a circumscription of their bounds; and a *prefinition* of their periods. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 270.

To PREFI'X. *v. a.* [*præfigo*, Lat.]

1. To appoint beforehand.

At the *prefix'd* hour of her awaking,
Came I to take her from her kindred's vault. *Shakspeare.*

A time *prefix*, and think of me at last! *Sandys.*

Its inundation constantly increaseth the seventh day of June; wherein a larger form of speech were safer, than that which punctually *prefixeth* a constant day. *Brown.*

Booth's forward valour only serv'd to show,
He durst that duty pay we all did owe:
The attempt was fair; but heaven's *prefixed* hour
Not come. *Dryden.*

2. To settle; to establish.

Because I would *prefix* some certain boundary between them, the old statutes end with king Edward II., the new or later statutes begin with king Edward III. *Hale, Law of England.*

These boundaries of species are as men, and not as nature makes them, if there are in nature any such *prefixed* bounds. *Locke.*

3. To put before another thing: as, he *prefixed* an advertisement to his book.

PREFI'X. *n. s.* [*præfixum*, Lat.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its signification.

In the Hebrew language the noun has its *prefixa* and affixa, the former to signify some few relations, and the latter to denote the pronouns possessive and relative. *Clarke.*

It is a *prefix* of augmentation to many words in that language. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PREFI'XION. *n. s.* [*prefixion*, Fr. from *prefix*.] The act of prefixing. *Dict.*

To PREFO'RM. *v. a.* [*præ* and *form*.] To form beforehand. Not in use.

If you consider the true cause,
Why all these things change, from their ordinance,
Their natures and *preformed* faculties,
To monstrous quality; why you shall find,
That heaven made them instruments of fear
Unto some monstrous state. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

PREFU'LGENCY.* *n. s.* [*præfulgens*, Lat.] Superiour brightness.

By the *prefulgency* of his excellent worth and merit, St. Peter had the first place. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

PRE'GNABLE.* *adj.* [*prenable*, Fr.] Expugnable; that may be forced, or won by force; that may be overcome. Not in use. *Cotgrave, and Cockeram.*

PRE'GNANCE.* *n. s.* [from *pregnant*.]

1. State of being impregnated.

At the time of her conception and *pregnance*. *Young on Idolatr. Corrupt.* ii. 71.

2. Inventive power.

I cannot but admire the ripeness and the *pregnance* of his native treachery, endeavouring to be more a fox than his wit will suffer him. *Milton, Colasterion.*

PRE'GNANCY. *n. s.* [from *pregnant*.]

1. The state of being with young.

The breast is encompassed with ribs, and the belly left free for respiration; and in females, for that extraordinary extension in the time of their *pregnancy*. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; acuteness.

He was sent to school, where his *pregnancy* was advantaged by more than paternal care and industry. *Fell.*

Pregnancy is made a tapster, and hath his quick wit wasted in giving reckonings. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

This writer, out of the *pregnancy* of his invention, hath found out an old way of insinuating the grossest reflections under the appearance of admonitions. *Swift, Miscell.*

PRE'GNANT.† *adj.* [*pregnant*, Fr. *prægnans*, Lat.]

1. Teeming; breeding.

Thou,
Dove-like, sat'st brooding on the vast abyss,
And mad'st it *pregnant*. *Milton, P. L.*

His town, as fame reports, was built of old
By Danae, *pregnant* with almighty gold. *Dryden.*

Through either ocean, foolish man!
That *pregnant* word sent forth again,
Might to a world extend each atom there,
For every drop call forth a sea, a heaven for ev'ry star. *Prior.*

2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating.

All these in their *pregnant* causes mixt. *Milton, P. L.*

Call the floods from high, to rush amain
With *pregnant* streams, to swell the teeming grain. *Dryden.*

3. Full of consequence.

These knew not the just motives and *pregnant* grounds with which I thought myself furnished. *King Charles.*

An egregious and *pregnant* instance how far virtue surpasses ingenuity. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

O detestable passive obedience! did I ever imagine I should become thy votary in so *pregnant* an instance. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Evident; plain; clear; full. An obsolete sense.

This granted, as it is a most *pregnant* and unforc'd position, who stands so eminent in the degree of this fortune as Cassio? a knave very voluble. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Were't not that we stand up against them all,
'Twere *pregnant*, they should square between themselves. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

5. Easy to produce or to admit any thing.

A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am *pregnant* to good pity. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

6. Free; kind. Obsolete.

My matter hath no voice, but to your own most *pregnant* and vouchsafed ear. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

7. Ready; dexterous; witty; apt. This is found in our old lexicography; and perhaps the preceding passage from Twelfth Night belongs to this meaning.

How *pregnant* sometimes his replies are! a happiness that often madness hits on, which reason and sanity could not so prosperously be delivered of. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

PRE'GNANTLY. *adv.* [from *pregnant*.]

1. Fruitfully.

2. Fully; plainly; clearly.

A thousand moral paintings I can shew,
That shall demonstrate these quick blows of fortune
More *pregnantly* than words. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

The dignity of this office among the Jews is so *pregnantly* set forth in Holy Writ, that it is unquestionable; kings and priests are mentioned together. *South.*

PREGUSTA'TION. *n. s.* [*præ* and *gusto*, Lat.] The act of tasting before another.

To PREINSTRU'CT.* *v. a.* [*præ* and *instruct*.] To instruct previously.

As if Plato had been *preinstructed* by men of the same spirit with the Apostle. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 204.

They are by him as the elder and better courtier, coming out of the school of Guarini, *preinstructed* to approach your Royal Highness, if not without rusticity, yet without irreverence. *Fanshaw, Past. Fido, Ep. Dedic.*

To PREJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*prejuger*, Fr. *præ* and *judico*, Lat.] To determine any question beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, he knew it was condemn'd in parliament, and *prejudged* in the common opinion of the realm, and that it tended to the disinherison of the line of York. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The child was strong and able, though born in the eighth month, which the physicians do *prejudge*. *Bacon.*

The cause is not to be defended, or patronized by names, but arguments, much less to be *prejudged*, or blasted by them. *Hammond.*

The committee of council hath *prejudged* the whole case, by calling the united sense of both houses of parliament an universal clamour. *Swift.*

Some action ought to be entered, lest a greater cause should be injured and *prejudged* thereby. *Ayliffe.*

PREJU'DGEMENT.* *n. s.* [*prejugement*, Fr. from *prejudge.*] Judgement without examination.

It is not free and impartial inquiry that we deprecate, it is hasty and arrogant *prejudgement*; our warnings are not addressed to those who pursue with patience, modesty, and candour, the fair deductions of reason, but to such as without patience, modesty, or candour, are given not to inquiry but change. It is against those I caution you, who allow nothing to authority, but every thing to what they call reason; who despise the conclusions of wisdom, confirmed by the experience of ages, when they militate against those crude conceptions and narrow views which a weak understanding, acting upon a small stock of knowledge, mocks with the respectable name of judgement. *Bp. of Killaloe, (Knox,) Two Serm.* p. 39.

PREJU'DICACY.* *n. s.* [from *prejudicate.*] Prepossession; prejudice.

I, desiring somewhat to inform myself of the Turkish nation, would not sit down with a book-knowledge thereof; but rather receive it from mine own eye, not dazzled with any affection, *prejudicacy*, or mist of education. *Blount, Voyage to the Levant*, p. 8.

To PREJU'DICATE.† *v. a.* [*præ* and *judico*, Lat.] To determine beforehand to disadvantage.

Neither must it *prejudicate* anye other man's righte or title. *Martin, Marr. of Priests*, (1554,) N. iv.

Our dearest friend
Prejudicates the business, and would seem
To have us make denial. *Shakspeare.*

The fault of the father may *prejudicate* the son's right, although he had no part in the fault. *Hayward, Answ. to Doleman*, ch. 7.

Are you, in favour of his person, bent
Thus to *prejudicate* the innocent? *Sandys.*

To PREJU'DICATE.* *v. n.* To form a judgement without examination.

A mind most prejudiced with a *prejudicating* humour. *Sidney, Def. of Poesy.*

To be so caught in a *prejudicating* weakness, as to condemn that for lewd, which these elect servants of Christ commended for lawful. *Milton, Judg. of M. Bucer on Divorce.*

PREJU'DICATE.† *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by prejudice; formed before examination.

It is forestalled with such a number of *prejudicate* opinions, as it is made unprofitable. *Bacon, on the Controv. of the Ch. of Eng.*

This rule of casting away all our former *prejudicate* opinions, is not proposed to any of us to be practised at once as subjects or christians, but merely as philosophers. *Watts.*

2. Prejudiced; prepossessed by opinions.

I would repent me, were it not too late;
Were not the angry world *prejudicate!* *Bp. Hall, Sat.* vi. 1.

Their works will be embraced by most that understand them; and their reasons enforce belief from *prejudicate* readers. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PREJUDICA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *prejudicate.*] The act of judging without examination. *Sherwood.*

PREJU'DICATIVE.* *adj.* [from *prejudicate.*] Forming an opinion or decision without examination.

A thing as ill beseeming philosophers, as hasty *prejudicative* sentence political judges. *More, Infin. of Worlds*, (1647,) Pref.

PRE'JUDICE. *n. s.* [*prejudice*, Fr. *prejudicium*, Lat.]

1. Prepossession; judgement formed beforehand without examination. It is used for prepossession in favour of any thing or against it. It is sometimes used with *to* before that which the *prejudice* is against, but not properly.

The king himself frequently considered more the person who spoke, as he was in his *prejudice*, than the counsel itself that was given. *Clarendon.*

My comfort is, that their manifest *prejudice to* my cause will render their judgment of less authority. *Dryden.*

There is an unaccountable *prejudice to* projectors of all kinds, for which reason, when I talk of practising to fly, silly people think me an owl for my pains. *Addison.*

2. Mischief; detriment; hurt; injury. This sense is only accidental or consequential; *a bad thing* being called *a prejudice*, only because *prejudice* is commonly *a bad thing*, and is not derived from the original or etymology of the word: it were therefore better to use it less; perhaps *prejudice* ought never to be applied to any mischief, which does not imply some partiality or prepossession. In some of the following examples its impropriety will be discovered.

I have not spake one the least word,
That might be *prejudice* of her present state,
Or touch of her good person. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

England and France might, through their amity,
Breed him some *prejudice*; for from this league
Peep'd harms that menac'd him. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Factions carried too high and too violently, is a sign of weakness in princes, and much to the *prejudice* of their authority and business. *Bacon.*

How plain this abuse is, and what *prejudice* it does to the understanding of the sacred Scriptures. *Locke.*

A prince of this character will instruct us by his example, to fix the unsteadiness of our politicks; or by his conduct hinder it from doing us any *prejudice*. *Addison.*

To PRE'JUDICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prepossess with unexamined opinions; to fill with prejudices.

Half pillars wanted their expected height,
And roofs imperfect *prejudic'd* the sight. *Prior.*

Suffer not any beloved study to *prejudice* your mind, so far as to despise all other learning. *Watts.*

2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised.

Companies of learned men, be they never so great and reverend, are to yield unto reason; the weight whereof is no whit *prejudiced* by the simplicity of his person, which doth alledge it. *Hooker.*

Neither must his example, done without the book, *prejudice* that which is well appointed in the book. *Whitgift.*

I am not to *prejudice* the cause of my fellow-poets, though I abandon my own defence. *Dryden.*

3. To injure; to hurt; to diminish; to impair; to be detrimental to. This sense, as in the noun, is often improperly extended to meanings that have no relation to the original sense; who can read with patience of an ingredient that *prejudices* a medicine?

The strength of that law is such, that no particular nation can lawfully *prejudice* the same by any their several laws and ordinances, more than a man by his private resolutions, the law of the whole commonwealth wherein he liveth. *Hooker.*

The Danube rescu'd, and the empire sav'd,
Say, is the majesty of verse retriev'd?
And would it *prejudice* thy softer vein,
To sing the princes, Louis and Eugene? *Prior.*

To this is added a vinous bitter, warmer in the composition of its ingredients than the watry infusion; and, as gentian and lemon-peel make a bitter of so grateful a flavour, the only care required in this composition was to chuse such an addition as might not *prejudice* it. *London Dispensatory.*

PREJUDI'CIAL. *adj.* [*prejudiciable*, Fr. from *prejudice.*]

1. Obstructed by means of opposite prepossessions.

'Tis a sad irreverence, without due consideration to look upon the actions of princes with a *prejudicial* eye. *Holyday.*

2. Contrary; opposite.

What one syllable is there, in all this, *prejudicial* any way to that which we hold? *Hooker.*

3. Mischievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental. This sense is improper. See PREJUDICE, noun and verb.

His going away the next morning with all his troops, was most *prejudicial* and most ruinous to the king's affairs. *Clarendon.*

One of the young ladies reads, while the others are at work; so that the learning of the family is not at all *prejudicial* to its manufactures. *Addison, Guardian.*

A state of great prosperity, as it exposes us to various temptations, so it is often *prejudicial* to us, in that it swells the mind with undue thoughts. *Atterbury.*

PREJUDI'CIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *prejudicial.*] The state of being prejudicial; mischievousness.

PRE'LACY. *n. s.* [from *prelate.*]

1. The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastick of the highest order.

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices; as that of the pontificate, a patriarchship, an archbishoprick and bishoprick. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. Episcopacy, the order of bishops.

The presbyter, puff'd up with spiritual pride,
Shall on the necks of the lewd nobles ride,
His brethren damn, the civil power defy,
And parcel out republick *prelacy*. *Dryden.*

How many are there, that call themselves protestants, who put *prelacy* and popery together as terms convertible? *Swift.*

3. Bishops. Collectively.

Divers of the reverend *prelacy*, and other most judicious men, have especially bestowed their pains about the matter of jurisdiction. *Hooker, Dedication.*

PRE'LATE. *n. s.* [*prelat*, Fr. *prælatus*, Lat.] An ecclesiastick of the highest order and dignity.

It beseemed not the person of so grave a *prelate*, to be either utterly without counsel, as the rest were, or in a common perplexity to shew himself alone secure. *Hooker.*

Hear him but reason in divinity,
And, all-admiring, with an inward wish
You would desire the king were made a *prelate*. *Shakspeare.*

The archbishop of Vienna, a reverend *prelate*, said one day to king Lewis XI. of France, — Sir, your mortal enemy is dead, what time duke Charles of Burgundy was slain. *Bacon.*

Yet Munster's *prelate* ever be accurst,
In whom we seek the German faith in vain. *Dryden.*

PRE'LATESHIP.* *n. s.* [from *prelate.*] Office of a prelate.

Superiorities and *prelateships*.
Harmar, Transl. of Beza, (1587.) p. 168.

PRELA'TICAL.† } *adj.* [from *prelate.*] Relating to
PRELA'TICK. } prelate or prelacy. Dr. Johnson notices only *prelatical*, and that without any example. A learned correspondent has expressed to me an opinion. that this adjective has not been used except in an invidious way; of which usage Milton affords many examples. But the word was certainly employed, and in Milton's time too, in its dignified and proper sense.

A *prelatical* superintendency, or episcopacy.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, ch. 5. § 5.

Such of the *prelatick* party, as are in love with present pomp and power, will be averse unto me, because I pare so deep.
Sir E. Dering's Speeches, p. 161.

Still galling and vexing the *prelatical* Pharisees.
Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.

We hold it no more to be the badge and bulwark of religion, than the popish or *prelatical* courts, or the Spanish Inquisition.
Milton, Obs. on the Art of Peace.

PRELA'TICALLY.* *adv.* [from *prelatical.*] With reference to prelates.

This is as much as any *prelatically* minded man could either say, or wish to be said. *Bp. Morton, Episc. Ass.* ch. 2. § 2.

A sort of formal outside men *prelatically* addicted.
Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

PRELA'TION.† *n. s.* [*prælatus*, Lat.] Preference; setting of one above the other.

To reproach the Roman church for this idolatrous corrivalry, or rather *prelation*, of the Virgin in religious worship before Christ. *More on the Sev. Churches*, Pref.

The affection and *prelation* of their parents.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.

In case the father left only daughters, they equally succeeded as in co-partnership, without any *prelation* or preference of the eldest daughter to a double portion. *Hale.*

PRE'LATURE. } *n. s.* [*prælatura*, Lat. *prelature*,
PRE'LATURESHIP. } Fr.] The state or dignity of a prelate. *Dict.*

PRE'LATY.* *n. s.* [from *prelate.*] Episcopacy.

Other profound clerks of late greatly, as they conceive, to the advancement of *prelaty*, are so earnestly meting out the Lydian proconsular Asia, to make good the prime metropolis of Ephesus. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* Pref.

To PRELE'CT.* *v. n.* [*prælectus*, *prælego*, Lat.] To discourse; to read a lecture.

I dare not in this assembly, in which I see myself surrounded by so many of the masters of physiology, attempt a particular exposition of the anatomical imagery of this extraordinary text; lest I should seem not to have taken warning by the contempt which fell on that conceited Greek, who had the vanity to *prelect* upon the military art before the conquerors of Asia. *Bp. Horsley, Serm.* (1789.)

PRELE'CTION.† *n. s.* [*prælectio*, Lat.] Reading; lecture; discourse.

He that is desirous to prosecute these asystata or infinitude, let him resort to the *prelections* of Faber. *Hale.*

Bishop Sanderson hath writ of the obligation of oaths, especially in his third *prelection*.
Fuller, Mod. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 195.

PRELE'CTOR.* *n. s.* [*prælector*, Lat.] A reader; a lecturer.

Their so famous a *prelectour* doth teach.
Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, p. 38.

If his reproof be private, or with the cathedrated authority of a *prælector* or publick reader.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 385.

PRELIBA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *prælibo*, Lat.] Taste beforehand; effusion previous to tasting.

The firm belief of this, in an innocent soul, is a high *prelibation* of those eternal joys. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

He assuredly knows from the *prelibation* of eternal life, which he hath had in this world, that then all tears shall be wiped away from his eys. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 200.

Rich *prelibation* of consummate joy. *Young, Night Th.* 9.

PRELI'MINARY. *adj.* [*preliminaire*, Fr. *præ limine*, Lat.] Previous; introductory; proemial.

My master needed not the assistance of that *preliminary* poet to prove his claim; his own majestick mien discovers him to be the king. *Dryden.*

PRELI'MINARY. *n. s.* Something previous; preparatory act. Preparation, preparative.

The third consists of the ceremonies of the oath on both sides, and the *preliminaries* to the combat. *Notes on Iliad.*

PRE'LUDE. *n. s.* [*prelude*, Fr. *præludium*, Lat.]

1. Some short flight of musick played before a full concert.

My weak essay
But sounds a *prelude*, and points out their prey. *Young.*

2. Something introductory; something that only shews what is to follow.

To his infant arms oppose
His father's rebels and his brother's foes;
Those were the *preludes* of his fate,
That form'd his manhood, to subdue
The hydra of the many-headed hissing crew. *Dryden.*

The last Georgick was a good *prelude* to the Æneis, and very well shewed what the poet could do in the description of what was really great. *Addison.*

One concession to a man is but a *prelude* to another. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

To PRELU'DE.† *v. n.* [*preluder*, Fr. *præludo*, Lat.] To serve as an introduction; to be previous to; to make introduction.

Either songster holding out their throats,
And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes,
As if, all-day, *preluding* to the fight,
They only had rehears'd, to sing by night. *Dryden.*

Eustathius observes, that Priam *preludes* to his words by actions expressive of misery. *Pope, Note on Hom. Il.* vi.

So love *preluding* plays at first with hearts,
And after wounds with deeper piercing darts. *Congreve.*

To PRELUDE.* *v. a.* To play before. See the first sense of PRELUDE.

If the organist *preludes* an anthem of praise or thanksgiving, a spirited movement is certainly in its place, if kept within the limits which dignified exultation would prescribe. *Mason on Ch. Musick*, p. 63.

PRE'LUDER.* *n. s.* [from *prelude*.] One who plays an extemporary introduction to a regular piece of musick.

The fugue — has a merit peculiar to itself, which is never so fully perceived as when executed on the organ by an extempore performer, provided he has all the requisites of invention, science, and execution, which Rousseau requires in a good *preluder*. *Mason on Ch. Musick*, p. 60.

PRELU'DIOUS. *adj.* [from *prelude*.] Previous; introductory.

That's but a *preludious* bliss,
Two souls pickeering in a kiss. *Cleaveland.*

PRELU'DIUM.† *n. s.* [Latin.] Prelude.

They are very modest; 'tis a fine *preludium*. *Beaum. and Fl. Rule a Wife.*

His usual songs are certain catches and roundelayes, much after the manner of the French braules; you would take him verily to be a monsieur of Paris, if you heard but his *preludiums*. *Parth. Sacra*, (1633,) p. 139.

We shall be sufficiently instructed in this *preludium* or introduction to repentance. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 56.

With these *preludiums* is he brought to the last scene of mockery and cruelty. *South, Serm.* v. 81.

This Menelaus knows, expos'd to share
With me the rough *preludium* of the war. *Dryden.*

PRELU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *prelude*.] Previous; introductory; proemial.

The clouds
Softly shaking on the dimpled pool
Prelusive drops, let all their moisture flow. *Thomson.*

PRELU'SORY.* *adj.* [from *prelude*.] Introductory; previous.

A precursory or *prelusory* judgement of the great judgement of Christ. *Bacon.*

These are but the *prelusory* lighter brandishings of these swords. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 470.

When the parents have at home grounded their children in these *prelusory* rudiments, they send them to school. *L. Addison, State of the Jews*, p. 84.

PREMATU'RE. *adj.* [*prematuré*, Fr. *præmaturus*, Lat.] Ripe too soon; formed before the time; too early; too soon said, believed, or done; too hasty.

'Tis hard to imagine, what possible consideration should persuade him to repent, till he deposited that *premature* persuasion of his being in Christ. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

PREMATU'RELY. *adv.* [from *premature*.] Too early; too soon; with too hasty ripeness.

PREMATU'RENESS.† } *n. s.* [*prematurité*, Fr. from *premature*.] Too great haste; unseasonable earliness. *Sherwood.*
PREMATU'RITY. }

We must recur to the vigorous *prematurity* of Chatterton's understanding. It was not in books only that this boy shewed his amazing intuition and comprehension. He looked on life with the same penetrating and pervading eye. *Warton, Rowley Enq.* p. 87.

To PREME'DITATE. *v. a.* [*præmeditor*, Lat. *premediter*, Fr.] To contrive or form beforehand; to conceive beforehand.

Where I have come, great clerks have purposed
To greet me with *premeditated* welcomes. *Shakspeare.*
With words *premeditated* thus he said. *Dryden.*

To PREME'DITATE. *v. n.* To have formed in the mind by previous meditation; to think beforehand.

Of themselves they were rude, and knew not so much as how to *premeditate*; the spirit gave them speech and eloquent utterance. *Hooker, Eccl. Pol.*

PREME'DITATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Contrived beforehand; prepense.

He said to me, he never improved his interest at court to do a *premeditate* mischief to other persons. *Burnet, Life of Rochester*, p. 14.

PREME'DITATELY.* *adv.* [from *premeditate*.] With premeditation.

He that *premeditately* cosens one. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 62.

In all the number of laws passed with regard to the plantations, the words which distinguish revenue laws, specifically as such, were, I think, *premeditately* avoided. *Burke, Sp. on American Taxation.*

PREMEDITA'TION. *n. s.* [*præmeditatio*, Lat. *premeditation*, Fr. from *premeditate*.] Act of meditating beforehand.

Are all th' unlook'd-for issue of their bodies
To take their rooms ere I can place myself,
A cold *premeditation* for my purpose? *Shakspeare.*

Hope is a pleasant *premeditation* of enjoyment, as when a dog expects, till his master has done picking of the bone. *More, Antid. against Atheism.*

He, amidst the disadvantage of extempore against *premeditation*, dispelled with ease and perfect clearness all the sophisms that had been brought against him. *Fell.*

Verse is not the effect of sudden thought; but this hinders not, that sudden thought may be represented in verse, since those thoughts must be higher than nature can raise without *premeditation*. *Dryden on Dram. Poetry.*

To PREME'RIT. *v. a.* [*præmereor*, Lat.] To deserve before.

They did not forgive Sir John Hotham, who had so much *premerited* of them. *King Charles.*

PRE'MICES. *n. s.* [*primitiæ*, Lat. *premices*, Fr.] First fruits.

A charger, yearly filled with fruits, was offered to the gods at their festivals, as the *premices* or first gatherings. *Dryden.*

PRE'MIER. *adj.* [French.] First; chief.

The Spaniard challengeth the *premier* place, in regard of his dominions. *Camden, Rem.*

Thus families like realms, with equal fate,
Are sunk by *premier* ministers of state. *Swift.*

PRE'MIER.* *n. s.* A principal minister of state; the prime minister.

He, makes him not only his *premier* in temporals, but his vicegerent in spirituals, with consequences no less dangerous to his own royal person and authority than to the interest and security of church and state. *Hildrop, Cont. of the Clergy*, (1739,) p. 61.

To PREMI'SE. *v. a.* [*præmissus*, Lat.]

1. To explain previously; to lay down premises.

The apostle's discourse here is an answer upon a ground taken; he *premiseth*, and then infers. *Burnet.*

I *premise* these particulars, that the reader may know I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task. *Addison.*

2. To send before the time. Not in use.

O let the vile world end,
And the *premised* flames of the last day
Knit earth and heaven together. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

To PREMI'SE.* *v. n.* To make antecedent propositions.

I must *premise* with three circumstances. *Swift.*

PRE'MISES.† *n. s.* [*præmissa*, Lat. *premisses*, Fr.]

1. Propositions antecedently supposed or proved.

They infer upon the *premises*, that as great difference as commodiously may be, there should be in all outward ceremonies between the people of God, and them which are not his people. *Hooker.*

This is so regular an inference, that whilst the *premises* stand firm, it is impossible to shake the conclusion. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

She study'd well the point, and found
Her foes' conclusions were not sound,
From *premises* erroneous brought,
And therefore the deduction's nought. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. In law language, houses or lands.

Possession could not be acquired without both an actual intention to possess, and an actual seisin or entry into the *premises*, or part of them in the name of the whole. *Blackstone.*

PRE'MISS. *n. s.* [*præmissum*, Latin.] Antecedent proposition. This word is rare in the singular.

They know the major or minor, which is implied, when you pronounce the other *premiss* and the conclusion. *Watts.*

PRE'MIUM. *n. s.* [*præmium*, Lat.] Something given to invite a loan or a bargain.

No body cares to make loans upon a new project; whereas men never fail to bring in their money upon a land-tax, when the *premium* or interest allowed them is suited to the hazard they run. *Addison, Freeholder.*

People were tempted to lend, by great *premiums* and large interest; and it concerned them to preserve that government, which they had trusted with their money. *Swift, Miscell.*

To PREMO'NISH.† *v. a.* [*præmoneo*, Lat.] To warn or admonish beforehand.

Of these hath our loving Lord *premonished* us in this heavenly work of his. *Bale on the Rev.* P. i. (1550,) A. 8. b.

We exhort you, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, to have in remembrance into how high a dignity, and to how chargeable an office, ye be called; that is to say, the messengers, the watchmen, the pastors, and the stewards of the Lord; to teach, to *premonish*, to feed, and provide for, the Lord's family. *Off. for the Ordering of Priests.*

I desire only to *premonish* you, that it is my resolution. *Bp. Sanderson on Promiss. Oaths*, ii. § 1.

PREMO'NISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *premonish.*] Previous information.

After these *premonishments*, I will come to the compartition itself. *Wotton on Architecture.*

PREMONI'TION. *n. s.* [from *premonish.*] Previous notice; previous intelligence.

What friendly *premonitions* have been spent
On your forbearance, and their vain event. *Chapman.*

How great the force of such an erroneous persuasion is, we may collect from our Saviour's *premonition* to his disciples, when he tells them, that those who killed them should think they did God service. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

PREMO'NITORY.* *adj.* [from *præ* and *moneo*, Latin.] Previously advising.

PREMO'NSTRANTS.* *n. s.* [*Præmonstratenses*, Latin.] Monks of *Premontrè*, in the Isle of France, commonly called white canons, who first came into England in the twelfth century.

To PREMO'NSTRATE.† *v. a.* [*præ* and *monstro*, Lat.] To show beforehand.

I am half persuaded that Wells also had their prophecies as well as Bath, and that this bishop was *premonstrated* (that I may not say predestinate) to give this great wound to this bishoprick. *Sir J. Harington, Br. View of the Church*, p. 111.

Neither in the delivery of these things, though evidently true, do we presuppose any thing, as if we would gain men's affections by stealth or flattery, but we *premonstrate* rather, that is, we deduce one thing out of another continually, from the first principles of metaphysicks until we come to the last and least differences of things. *Hartlib, Reform. of Schools*, p. 51.

PREMONSTRA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *premonstrate.*] Act of showing beforehand.

If such demonstration was made for the beginning, then the like *premonstration* is to be looked for in the fulfilling. *Shelford, Learned Discourses*, p. 323.

PREMUNI'RE. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrable, as infringing some statute.

Premunire is now grown a good word in our English laws, by tract of time; and yet at first it was merely mistaken for premonire. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

2. The penalty so incurred.

Wolsey incurred a *premunire*, forfeited his honour, estate, and life, which he ended in great calamity. *South.*

3. A difficulty; a distress. A low ungrammatical word.

PREMUNI'TION. *n. s.* [from *premunio*, Lat.] An anticipation of objection.

To PRENO'MINATE.† *v. a.* [*prænomino*, Lat.] To forename.

Think'st thou to catch my life so pleasantly,
As to *prenominate* in nice conjecture
Where thou wilt hit me dead? *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

PRENO'MINATE.* *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Forenamed.

Him you would sound,
Having ever seen, in the *prenominate* crimes,
The youth, you breathe of, guilty. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

PRENOMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*præ* and *nomino*, Lat.] The privilege of being named first.

The watry productions should have the *prenomination*; and they of the land rather derive their names, than nominate those of the sea. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PRENO'TION.† *n. s.* [*prenotion*, Fr. *præ* and *nosco*, Lat.] Foreknowledge; prescience.

The hedgehog's pretension of winds is so exact, that it stoppeth the north or southern hole of its nest, according unto *prenotion* of these winds ensuing. *Brown.*

Hence that perpetual struggle to recover the lost region of light, that ardent thirst after truth and intellectual ideas, which the mind of man would neither seek to attain, nor rejoice in, nor know when attained, except she had some *prenotion* or anticipation of them. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 314.

PRENSA'TION.* *n. s.* [*prensatus*, from *prenso*, Lat. to catch hold of.] The act of seizing with violence.

Historians complain, that within three ages after our Lord, commonly by ambitious *prensations*, by simoniacal corruptions, by political bandyings, by all kinds of sinister ways, men crept into the papacy. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

PRE'NTICE.† *n. s.* [contracted, by colloquial licence, from *apprentice*. Dr. Johnson. — It is a very old contraction; for Chaucer has *prentis*, in the present sense.] One bound to a master, in order to instruction in a trade.

My accuser is my *prentice*, and when I did correct him for his fault, he did vow upon his knees he would be even with me. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

PRE'NTICESHIP. *n. s.* [from *prentice.*] The servitude of an apprentice.

He serv'd a *prenticeship*, who sets up shop,
Ward try'd on puppies, and the poor his drop. *Pope.*

PRENUNCIA'TION. *n. s.* [*prænuncio*, Lat.] The act of telling before. *Dict.*

PREO'CCUPANCY. *n. s.* [from *preoccupate.*] The act of taking possession before another.

To PREO'CCUPATE. *v. a.* [*preoccuper*, Fr. *præoccupo*, Lat.]

1. To anticipate.

Honour aspireth to death; grief flieth to it; and fear *preoccupieth* it. *Bacon.*

2. To prepossess; to fill with prejudices.

That the model be plain without colours, lest the eye *preoccupate* the judgement. *Wotton on Architecture.*

PREOCCUPA'TION.† *n. s.* [*preoccupation*, Fr. from *preoccupate.*]

1. Anticipation.

To provide so tenderly by *preoccupation*, as no spider may suck poison out of a rose.

Proceed. against Garnet, (1606,) Ccc. 3. b.

2. Prepossession.

The remark which the vindicator makes on the supposed obscurity of one of our church articles, (which from mere prejudice of education, and *preoccupation* of mind, he does not understand,) on the framers of the articles, on the venerable fathers of the Reformation, and on the conduct of the established church, deserves a much severer censure than I am disposed to pass on it.

Bp. of Durham, (*Barrington*,) *Sermons, Charges, &c.* p. 423.

3. Anticipation of objection.

As if, by way of *preoccupation*, he should have said; well, here you see your commission, this is your duty, these are your discouragements; never seek for evasions from worldly afflictions; this is your reward, if you perform it; this is your doom, if you decline it. *South.*

To PREO'CCUPY.† *v. a.*

1. To take previous possession of.

Places where demons are enthroned or seated; either having *preoccupied* such places of themselves; or, brought thither by certain ceremonies and magical invocations, do as it were dwell there. *Mede on Churches*, p. 63.

2. To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections, than *preoccupy* his judgement. *Arbuthnot.*

To PREO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *ominor*, Lat.] To prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event.

Because many ravens were seen when Alexander entered Babylon, they were thought to *preominate* his death. *Brown.*

PREOPI'NION. *n. s.* [*præ* and *opinio*, Lat.] Opinion antecedently formed; prepossession.

Diet holds no solid rule of selection; some, in indistinct voracity, eating almost any; others, out of a timorous *preopinion*, refraining from very many things. *Brown.*

PREO'PTION.* *n. s.* [*præ* and *option.*] The right of first choice.

Agamemnon, as general, had the *preoption* of what part of the booty he pleased.

Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bib. vol. i. B. 5. ch. 4.

To PREORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*præ* and *ordain.*] To ordain beforehand.

Sin is the contrariety to the will of God, and if all things be *preordained* by God, and so demonstrated to be willed by him, it remains there is no such thing as sin. *Hammond.*

Few souls *preordain'd* by fate,
The race of gods have reach'd that envy'd state. *Roscommon.*

PREO'RDINANCE.* *n. s.* [*præ* and *ordinance.*] Antecedent decree; first decree. Not in use.

These lowly courtesies
Might stir the blood of ordinary men,
And turn *preordinance* and first decree
Into the law of children. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

PREO'RDINATE.* *part. adj.* [*præ* and *ordinate.*] Preordained.

Am I of that virtue, that I maye resist against celestial influence, *preordinate* by providence divine?

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 187. b.

PREORDINA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *preordain.*] The act of preordaining.

Cities grow great and little, neither by fate, nor fortune, but by God's *preordination*. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 278.

Where we were when the foundations of the earth were laid, when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy, He must answer who asks it; who understands entities of *preordination* and beings yet unbeing.

Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 25.

PRE'PARATE.* *part.* [*preparatus*, Lat.] Prepared. Obsolete.

For thee is *preparate* the eternal glory.

Old Morality of Every Man.

PREPARA'TION. *n. s.* [*preparatio*, Lat. *preparation*, Fr. from *prepare.*]

1. The act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any purpose.

Nothing hath proved more fatal to that due *preparation* for another life, than our unhappy mistake of the nature and end of this. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

2. Previous measures.

I will shew what *preparations* there were in nature for this dissolution, and after what manner it came to pass. *Burnet.*

3. Ceremonious introduction.

I make bold to press, with so little *preparation*, upon you. —You're welcome. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

4. The act of making or fitting by a regular process.

In the *preparations* of cookery, the most volatile parts of vegetables are destroyed. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. Any thing made by process of operation.

I wish the chymists had been more sparing, who magnify their *preparations*, inveigle the curiosity of many, and delude the security of most. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

6. Accomplishment; qualification. Out of use.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, authentick in your place and person, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned *preparations*. *Shakspeare.*

PREPA'RATIVE. *adj.* [*preparatif*, Fr. from *prepare.*] Having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting.

Would men have spent toilsome days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge *preparative* to this work. *South.*

PREPA'RATIVE. *n. s.* [*preparatif*, Fr. from *prepare.*]

1. That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting.

They tell us the profit of reading is singular, in that it serveth for a *preparative* unto sermons. *Hooker.*

My book of advancement of learning may be some *preparative* or key for the better opening of the instauration. *Bacon.*

Resolvedness in sin can, with no reason, be imagined a *preparative* to remission. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Though he judged the time of sickness an improper season for the great work of repentance; yet he esteemed it a most useful *preparative*, the voice of God himself exhorting to it. *Fell.*

Such a temper is a contradiction to repentance, as being founded in the destruction of those qualities, which are the only dispositions and *preparatives* to it. *South.*

2. That which is done in order to something else.

The miseries, which have ensued, may be yet, through thy mercy, *preparatives* to us of future blessings. *K. Charles.*

What avails it to make all the necessary *preparatives* for our voyage, if we do not actually begin the journey. *Dryden.*

PREPA'RATIVELY. *adv.* [from *preparative.*] Previously; by way of preparation.

It is *preparatively* necessary to many useful things in this life, as to make a man a good physician. *Hale.*

PREPA'RATORY. *adj.* [*preparatoire*, Fr.]

1. Antecedently necessary.

The practice of all these is proper to our condition in this world, and *preparatory* to our happiness in the next. *Tillotson.*

2. Introductory; previous; antecedent.

Preparatory, limited, and formal interrogatories in writing preclude this way of occasional interrogatories. *Hale.*

Rains were but *preparatory*; the violence of the deluge depended upon the disruption of the great abyss. *Burnet.*

To PREPA'RE. *v. a.* [*preparo*, Lat. *preparer*, Fr.]

1. To fit for any thing; to adjust to any use; to make ready for any purpose.

Patient Octavia, plough thy visage up
With her *prepared* nails. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Prepare men's hearts by giving them the grace of humility, repentance, and probity of heart. *Hammond.*

Confound the peace establish'd, and *prepare*
Their souls to hatred, and their hands to war. *Dryden.*

Our souls, not yet *prepar'd* for upper light,
Till doomsday wander in the shades of night. *Dryden.*

The beams of light had been in vain display'd,
Had not the eye been fit for vision made;
In vain the author had the eye *prepar'd*
With so much skill, had not the light appear'd. *Blackmore.*

2. To qualify for any purpose.

Some preachers, being *prepared* only upon two or three points of doctrine, run the same round. *Addison.*

3. To make ready beforehand.

There he maketh the hungry to dwell, that they may *prepare* a city for habitation. *Ps.* cvii. 36.

Now *prepare* thee for another sight. *Milton, P. L.*

He took the golden compasses, *prepar'd*
In God's eternal store to circumscribe
This universe. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To form; to make.

He hath founded it upon the seas, and *prepared* it upon the floods. *Ps.* xxiv. 2.

5. To make by regular process: as, he *prepared* a medicine.

To PREPA'RE. *v. n.*

1. To take previous measures.

Efficacy is a power of speech, which represents to our minds the lively ideas of things so truly, as if we saw them with our eyes; as Dido *preparing* to kill herself. *Peacham.*

2. To make every thing ready; to put things in order.

Go in, Sirrah, bid them *prepare* for dinner. *Shakspeare.*

The long-suffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a *preparing*. 1 *Pet.* iii. 2.

3. To make one's self ready; to put himself in a state of expectation.

PREPA'RE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Preparation; previous measures. Not in use.

In our behalf
Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war. *Shakspeare.*

PREPA'REDLY. *adv.* [from *prepared.*] By proper precedent measures.

She *preparedly* may frame herself
To th' way she's forc'd to. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

PREPA'REDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *prepare.*] State or act of being prepared.

Though abstinence from sin cannot of itself take away the power of it, yet it will put the heart in a good *preparedness* for grace to take it away. *South, Serm.* vi. 451.

He that waits for the fall of some preferment, puts himself in a present *preparedness*. *South, Serm.* vii. 329.

PREPA'RER. *n. s.* [from *prepare.*]

1. One that prepares; one that previously fits.

The bishop of Ely, the fittest *preparer* of her mind to receive such a doleful accident, came to visit her. *Wotton.*

2. That which fits for any thing.

Codded grains are an improver of land, and *preparer* of it for other crops. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To PREPE'NSE.* *v. a.* [*præ* and *pendo*, Lat.] To weigh or consider beforehand.

All these things *prepensed* and gathered together seriously, and after a due examination, — immediately commeth the authoritie of election. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 76. b.

To PREPE'NSE.* *v. n.* To deliberate beforehand.

And ever in your noble heart *prepense*,
That all the sorrow in the world is lesse
Than vertue's might and value's confidence.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. xi. 14.

PREPE'NSE.† *adj.* [from the verb.] Forethought; preconceived; contrived beforehand: as, malice *prepense*.

PREPO'LLENCE.* PREPO'LLENCY. } *n. s.* [*præpollens*, Lat.] Prevalence.

Sometimes in a more refined and highly philosophick sense, Osiris is the whole active force of the universe, considered as having a *prepollency* of good in its effects.
Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 3.

Those who hold this uncomfortable and gloomy opinion, would do well to consider what such men as Cudworth, archbishop King, Hutcheson, and Balguy, have so strongly urged in confutation of this opinion of the *prepollence* of evil in the world. *Dr. Warton, Note on Dryden's 10th Sat. of Juv.*

To PREPO'NDER. *v. a.* [from *preponderate.*] To outweigh. Not used.

Though pillars by channelling be seemingly ingrossed to our sight, yet they are truly weakened; and therefore ought not to be the more slender, but the more corpulent, unless apparencies *preponder* truths. *Wotton on Architecture.*

PREPO'NDERANCE. PREPO'NDERANCY. } *n. s.* [from *preponderate.*] The state of outweighing; superiority of weight.

As to an addition of ponderosity in dead bodies, comparing them unto blocks, this occasional *preponderancy* is rather an appearance than reality. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The mind should examine all the grounds of probability, and, upon a due balancing the whole, reject or receive proportionably to the *preponderancy* of the greater grounds of probability. *Locke.*

Little light boats were the ships which people used, to the sides whereof this fish remora fastening, might make it swag, as the least *preponderance* on either side will do, and so retard its course. *Grew, Mus.*

PREPO'NDERANT.* *part. adj.* [*preponderans*, Lat.] Outweighing.

The *preponderant* scale must determine. *Reid.*

To PREPO'NDERATE. *v. a.* [*præpondero*, Lat.]

1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight.

An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the centre of the balance, will *preponderate* greater magnitudes. *Glanville.*

The triviallest thing, when a passion is cast into the scale with it, *preponderates* substantial blessings. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. To overpower by stronger influence.

To PREPO'NDERATE. *v. n.*

1. To exceed in weight.

That is no just balance, wherein the heaviest side will not *preponderate*. *Wilkins.*

He that would make the lighter scale *preponderate*, will not so soon do it by adding new weight to the emptier, as if he took out of the heavier what he adds to the lighter. *Locke.*

Unless the very mathematical center of gravity of every system be fixed in the very mathematical center of the attractive power of all the rest, they cannot be evenly attracted on all sides, but must *preponderate* some way or other. *Bentley.*

2. To exceed in influence or power analogous to weight.

In matters of probability, we cannot be sure that we have all particulars before us, and that there is no evidence behind, which may outweigh all that at present seems to *preponderate* with us. *Locke.*

By putting every argument on one side and the other into the balance, we must form a judgment which side *preponderates*. *Watts.*

PREPONDERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *preponderate.*] The act or state of outweighing any thing.

In matters, which require present practice, we must content ourselves with a mere *preponderation* of probable reasons. *Watts, Logick.*

To PREPO'SE. *v. a.* [*preposer*, Fr. *præpono*, Lat.] To put before. *Dict.*

PREPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [*preposition*, Fr. *præpositio*, Lat.] In grammar, a particle governing a case.

A *preposition* signifies some relation, which the

thing signified by the word following it, has to something going before in the discourse; as, Cæsar came *to* Rome. *Clarke, Lat. Gram.*

PREPO'SITOR. *n. s.* [*præpositor*, Lat.] A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.

PREPO'SITURE.* *n. s.* [*præpositura*, Lat.] A provostship.

The king gave him moreover a prebend in the collegiate church of Hastings; — and the *prepositure* of Wells, with the prebend annexed. *Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, § 1.

To PREPOSSE'SS.† *v. a.* [*præ* and *possess.*]

1. To preoccupy; to take previous possession of.

In the reverend place
Of the dear Cross's foot, she made account
To pour her vows; but there before her was
A youthful man, who *prepossess'd* her room.
Beaumont, Psyche, p. 284.

2. To fill with an opinion unexamined; to prejudice.

She was *prepossessed* with the scandal of salivating. *Wiseman.*

PREPOSSE'SSION. *n. s.* [from *prepossess.*]

1. Preoccupation; first possession.

God hath taken care to anticipate and prevent every man to give piety the *prepossession*, before other competitors should be able to pretend to him; and so to engage him in holiness first, and then in bliss. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

2. Prejudice; preconceived opinion.

Had the poor vulgar rout only, who were held under the prejudices and *prepossessions* of education, been abused into such idolatrous superstitions, it might have been pitied, but not so much wondered at. *South.*

With thought, from *prepossession* free, reflect
On solar rays, as they the sight respect. *Blackmore.*

PREPOSSE'SSOR.* *n. s.* [from *prepossess.*] One that possesses before another. Not in use.

They signify only a bare *prepossessor*, one that possessed the land before the present possessor. *Brady, Gloss.*

PREPO'STEROUS. *adj.* [*præposterus*, Lat.]

1. Having that first which ought to be last.

The method I take may be censured as *preposterous*, because I thus treat last of the antediluvian earth, which was first in order of nature. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Wrong; absurd; perverted.

Put a case of a land of Amazons, where the whole government, publick and private, is in the hands of women: is not such a *preposterous* government against the first order of nature, for women to rule over men, and in itself void. *Bacon.*

Death from a father's hand, from whom I first
Receiv'd a being, 'tis a *preposterous* gift,
An act at which inverted nature starts,
And blushes to behold herself so cruel. *Denham.*

Such is the world's *preposterous* fate;
Amongst all creatures, mortal hate
Love, though immortal, doth create. *Denham.*

The Roman missionaries gave their liberal contribution, affording their *preposterous* charity to make them proselytes, who had no mind to be confessors or martyrs. *Fell.*

By this distribution of matter continual provision is every where made for the supply of bodies, quite contrary to the *preposterous* reasonings of those men, who expected so different a result. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

3. Applied to persons: foolish; absurd.

Preposterous ass! that never read so far
To know the cause why musick was ordain'd. *Shakspeare.*

PREPO'STEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *preposterous.*] In a wrong situation; absurdly.

Those things do best please me,
That befal *preposterously*. *Shakspeare, M. Night's Dream.*

Upon this supposition, one animal would have its lungs, where another hath its liver, and all the other members *preposterously* placed; there could not be a like configuration of parts in any two individuals. *Bentley, Serm.*

PREPO'STEROUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *preposterous.*] Absurdity; wrong order or method.

'Tis the saucy servant that causes the lord to shrink his descending favours. Of the two, pride is more tolerable in a master. The other is a *preposterousness*, which Solomon saw the earth did groan for. *Feltham, Res.* i, 7.

PRE'POTENCY. *n. s.* [*præpotentia*, Lat.] Superior power; predominance.

If there were a determinate *prepotency* in the right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals. *Brown.*

PRE'PUCE. *n. s.* [*prepuce*, Fr. *præputium*, Lat.] That which covers the glans; foreskin.

The *prepuce* was much inflamed and swelled. *Wiseman.*

To PREREQUI'RE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *require.*] To demand previously.

Some primary literal signification is *prerequired* to that other of figurative. *Hammond.*

PRERE'QUISITE. *adj.* [*præ* and *requisite.*] Previously necessary.

The conformation of parts is necessary, not only unto the *prerequisite* and previous conditions of birth, but also unto the parturition. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Before the existence of compounded body, there must be a pre-existence of active principles, necessarily *prerequisite* to the mixing these particles of bodies. *Hale.*

PRERE'QUISITE.* *n. s.* Something previously necessary.

How much more justly may I challenge that privilege to do it, with the same *prerequisites*? *Dryden, Ep. pref. to Annus Mirabilis.*

To PRERESO'LVE.* *v. a.* [*præ* and *resolve.*] To resolve previously.

I am confident you are herein *preresolved*, as I wish. *Sir E. Dering's Speeches*, p. 143.

PRERO'GATIVE. *n. s.* [*prerogative*, Fr. *prærogativa*, low Lat.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege.

My daughters and the fair Parthenia might far better put in their claim for that *prerogative*. *Sidney.*

Our *prerogative*
Calls not your counsels, but our natural goodness
Imparts this. *Shakspeare.*

How could communities,
The primogeniture, and due of birth,
Prerogative of age, sceptres, and crowns,
But by degree, stand in authentick place? *Shakspeare.*

The great Caliph hath an old *prerogative* in the choice and confirmation of the kings of Assyria. *Knolles.*

They are the best laws, by which the king hath the justest *prerogative*, and the people the best liberty. *Bacon.*

Had any of these second causes despoiled God of his *prerogative*, or had God himself constrained the mind and will of man to impious acts by any celestial inforcements? *Ralegh.*

They obtained another royal *prerogative* and power, to make war and peace at their pleasure. *Davies.*

The house of commons to these their *prerogatives* over the lords, sent an order to the lieutenant of the Tower, that he should cause him to be executed that very day. *Clarendon.*

For freedom still maintain'd alive,
Freedom an English subject's sole *prerogative*,
Accept our pious praise. *Dryden.*

All wish the dire *prerogative* to kill,
Ev'n they wou'd have the power, who want the will. *Dryden.*

It seems to be the *prerogative* of human understanding, when it has distinguished any ideas, so as to perceive them to be different, to consider in what circumstances they are capable to be compared. *Locke.*

I will not consider only the *prerogatives* of man above other animals, but the endowments which nature hath conferred on his body in common with them. *Ray on the Creation.*

PRERO'GATIVED. *adj.* [from *prerogative.*] Having an exclusive privilege; having prerogative.

'Tis the plague of great ones,
Prerogativ'd are they less than the base;
'Tis destiny unshunable. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

PRES. *Pres*, *prest*, seem to be derived from the Saxon,

pneoſτ, a priest; it being usual in after times to drop the letter *o* in like cases. *Gibson's Camden.*

PRE'SAGE.† *n. s.* [*presage*, Fr. *præsagium*, Lat. Dr. Johnson has placed the accent on the last syllable, which was common in our old poetry, and which Dryden has followed. But Milton gives it on the first, as this substantive is now usually spoken; though Dr. Johnson has corruptly cited a single passage from the great poet, which might leave the reader to suppose that *preságe* was intended: " Joy and shout *presage* of victory;" which is printed as an entire line; when the real passage is very different.] Prognostick; presension of futurity.

And the sad augurs mock their own *preságe*. *Shakspeare, Sonnet.*

Our's joy fill'd, and shout,
Présage of victory. *Milton, P. L.*

I — lend them oft my aid,
Oft my advice by *presages* and signs. *Milton, P. R.*

If there be aught of *presage* in the mind. *Milton, S. A.*

Too true *preságes* of his future doom. *Dryden, Lucret.*

Dreams have generally been considered by authors only as revelations of what has already happened, or as *presages* of what is to happen. *Addison.*

To PRESA'GE. *v. a.* [*presager*, Fr. *præsagio*, Lat.]

1. To forbode; to foreknow; to foretell; to prophesy: it seems properly used of internal presension.

Henry's late *presaging* prophesy
Did glad my heart with hope. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

What power of mind
Foreseeing, or *presaging* from the depth
Of knowledge past or present, could have fear'd
How such united force of gods, how such
As stood like these, could ever know repulse? *Milton, P. L.*

This contagion might have been *presaged* upon consideration of its precursors. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Wish'd freedom, I *presage* you soon will find,
If Heav'n be just, and if to virtue kind. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes with *of* before the thing foretold.

That by certain signs we may *presage*
Of heats and rains, and wind's impetuous rage,
The Sovereign of the heav'ns has set on high
The moon to mark the changes of the sky. *Dryden.*

3. To foretoken; to foreshow.

If I may trust the flattering ruth of sleep,
My dreams *presage* some joyful news at hand. *Shakspeare.*

Dreams advise,
Which he hath sent propitious, some great good
Presaging. *Milton, P. L.*

That cloud, that hangs upon thy brow, *presages*
A greater storm than all the Turkish power
Can throw upon us. *Denham, Sophy.*

When others fell, this standing did *presage*
The crown shou'd triumph over pop'lar rage. *Waller.*

PRESA'GEFUL.* *adj.* [*presage* and *full.*] Foreboding; full of presage.

The brawling brook,
And cave *presageful*, send a hollow moan,
Resounding long in listening Fancy's ears. *Thomson, Winter.*

Garrets him, and squalid walls, await,
Unless, *presageful*, from this friendly strain
He glean advice, and shun the scribbler's doom. *Shenstone, Econ. P. ii.*

PRESA'GEMENT. *n. s.* [from *presage.*]

1. Forebodement; presension.

I have spent much enquiry, whether he had any ominous *presagement* before his end. *Wotton.*

2. Foretoken.

The falling of salt is an authentick *presagement* of ill luck, from whence notwithstanding nothing can be naturally feared. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PRESA'GER.* *n. s.* [from *presage.*] Foreteller; foreshewer.

O let my books be then the eloquence
And dumb *presagers* of my speaking breast. *Shakspeare, Sonnet.*

PRE'SBYTER. *n. s.* [*presbyter*, Lat. πρεσβύτερος.]

1. A priest.

Presbyters absent through infirmity from their churches, might be said to preach by those deputies who in their stead did but read homilies. *Hooker.*

They cannot delegate the episcopal power, properly so called, to *presbyters*, without giving them episcopal consecration. *Leslie.*

2. A presbyterian.

And *presbyters* have their jackpuddings too. *Butler.*

PRESBYTE'RIAL. } *adj.* [πρεσβυτερος.] Consisting of
PRESBYTE'RIAN. } elders; a term for a modern form of ecclesiastical government.

Chiefly was urged the abolition of episcopal, and the establishing of *presbyterian* government. *King Charles.*

Who should exclude him from an interest, and so unhappily a more unavoidable sway in *presbyterial* determinations? *Holyday.*

PRESBYTE'RIAN. *n. s.* [from *presbyter.*] An abettor of presbytery or Calvinistical discipline.

One of the more rigid *presbyterians*. *Swift.*

PRESBYTE'RIANISM.* *n. s.* [from *presbyterian.*] The principles and discipline of presbyterians.

The tories tell us, that the whig scheme would end in *presbyterianism* and a commonwealth. *Addison, Freehold.* No. 54.

PRE'SBYTERY. *n. s.* [from *presbyter.*] Body of elders, whether priests or laymen.

Those which stood for the *presbytery*, thought their cause had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland than the hierarchy of England. *Bacon.*

Flea-bitten synod, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of *presbytery*, where laymen guide
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side. *Cleaveland.*

Could a feeble *presbytery*, though perchance swelling enough, correct a wealthy, a potent offender? *Holyday.*

PRE'SCIENCE. *n. s.* [*prescience*, Fr. from *prescient.*] Foreknowledge; knowledge of future things.

They tax our policy, and call it cowardice,
Forestall our *prescience*, and esteem no act
But that of hand. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Prescience or foreknowledge, considered in order and nature, if we may speak of God after the manner of men, goeth before providence; for God foreknew all things before he had created them, or before they had being to be cared for; and *prescience* is no other than an infallible foreknowledge. *Ralegh.*

God's *prescience*, from all eternity, being but the seeing every thing that ever exists as it is, contingents as contingents, necessary as necessary, can neither work any change in the object, by thus seeing it, nor itself be deceived in what it sees. *Hammond.*

If certain *prescience* of uncertain events imply a contradiction, it seems it may be struck out of the omnisciency of God, and leave no blemish behind. *More.*

Of things of the most accidental and mutable nature, God's *prescience* is certain. *South.*

Freedom was first bestow'd on human race,
And *prescience* only held the second place. *Dryden.*

PRE'SCIENT. *adj.* [*præsciens*, Lat.] Foreknowing; prophetick.

Henry, upon the deliberation concerning the marriage of his eldest daughter into Scotland, had shewed himself sensible and almost *prescient* of this event. *Bacon.*

Who taught the nations of the field and wood,
Prescient, the tides or tempests to withstand? *Pope.*

PRE'SCIOUS.† *adj.* [*præscius*, Lat.] Having foreknowledge.

Bellarmine among the rest can brand him as a friend to Arianism, and a patron of that anabaptistical fancy of the unlawfulness of war; which yet himself, as *prescious* of so unjust an imputation, prevents and confutes in an epistle to Paulus Voltzius. *Bp. Hall, Peacemaker*, § 12.

Thrice happy thou, dear partner of my bed,
Whose holy soul the stroke of fortune fled;
Prescious of ills, and leaving me behind,
To drink the dregs of life. *Dryden, Æn.*

To PRESCI'ND.† *v. a.* [*præscindo.* Lat.] To cut off; to abstract.

Our next enquiry is, What this God the Son did suffer as the Son of man; not in the latitude of all his sufferings, but so far as they are comprehended in this article, [Suffered :] which first *prescindeth* all the antecedent part by the expression of time " under Pontius Pilate." *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 4.

A bare act of obliquity does not only *prescind* from, but positively deny, such a special dependence. *Norris.*

Not an abstract idea compounded of inconsistencies, and *prescinded* from all real things. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 323.

PRESCI'NDENT. *adj.* [*præscindens*, Lat.] Abstracting.

We may, for one single act, abstract from a reward, which nobody who knows the *prescindent* faculties of the soul, can deny. *Cheyne, Philos. Princip.*

To PRESCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*præscribo*, Lat.]

1. To set down authoritatively; to order; to direct.

Doth the strength of some negative arguments prove this kind of negative argument strong, by force whereof all things are denied, which Scripture affirmeth not, or all things, which Scripture *prescribeth* not, condemned. *Hooker.*

To the blanc moon her office they *prescrib'd. Milton, P. L.*

There's joy, when to wild will you laws *prescribe*,
When you bid fortune carry back her bribe. *Dryden.*

When parents loves are order'd by a son,
Let streams *prescribe* their fountains where to run. *Dryden.*

By a short account of the pressing obligations which lie on the magistrate, I shall not so much *prescribe* directions for the future, as praise what is past. *Atterbury.*

2. To direct medically.

The end of satire is the amendment of vices by correction; and he who writes honestly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the physician to the patient, when he *prescribes* harsh remedies. *Dryden.*

The extremest ways they first ordain,
Prescribing such intolerable pain,
As none but Cæsar could sustain. *Dryden.*

Should any man argue, that a physician understands his own art best; and therefore, although he should *prescribe* poison to all his patients, he cannot be justly punished, but is answerable only to God. *Swift.*

To PRESCRI'BE. *v. n.*

1. To influence by long custom.

A reserve of puerility we have not shaken off from school, where being seasoned with minor sentences, they *prescribe* upon our riper years, and never are worn out but with our memories. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. To influence arbitrarily; to give law.

The assuming an authority of dictating to others, and a forwardness to *prescribe* to their opinions, is a constant concomitant of this bias of our judgements. *Locke.*

3. [*Prescrire*, Fr.] To form a custom which has the force of law.

That obligation upon the lands did not *prescribe* or come into disuse, but by fifty consecutive years of exemption. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To write medical directions and forms of medicine.

Modern 'pothecaries, taught the art
By doctors' bills to play the doctors' part,
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,
Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools. *Pope.*

PRESCRI'BER.* *n. s.* [from *prescribe.*] One who gives any rules or directions.

The sun can neither do nor work any thing, but as God, the *prescriber* of order, hath appointed him. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622.) p. 185.

None of these great *prescribers* do ever fail providing themselves, and their notions, with a number of implicit disciples. *Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

PRE'SCRIPT. *adj.* [*præscriptus*, Lat.] Directed; accurately laid down in a precept.

Those very laws so added, they themselves do not judge unlawful; as they plainly confess both in matter of *prescript* attire, and of rites appertaining to burial. *Hooker.*

PRE'SCRIPT.† *n. s.* [*præscriptum*, Lat.]

1. Direction; precept; model prescribed. Milton seems to accent the last syllable, Dr. Johnson observes; as Spenser, he might have added, did before him.

He came with swift descent
Unto the place where his *prescript* did shew. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

We Christians, by the tenour and *prescript* of our religion, expect the hope of righteousness. *Chillingworth, Serm.* 8.

By his *prescript*, a sanctuary is fram'd
Of cedar, overlaid with gold. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Medical order.

Nor did he ever with so much regret submit unto any *prescript*, as when his physicians required him to eat suppers. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

PRESCRI'PTION.† *n. s.* [*prescription*, Fr. *præscriptio*, Lat. from *præscribo*, Lat.]

1. Rules produced and authorized by long custom; custom continued till it has the force of law.

You tell a pedigree
Of threescore and two years, a silly time
To make *prescription* for a kingdom's worth. *Shakspeare.*

Use such as have prevailed before in things you have employed them; for that breeds confidence, and they will strive to maintain their *prescription*. *Bacon, Ess.*

It will be found a work of no small difficulty, to dispossess a vice from that heart, where long possession begins to plead *prescription*. *South.*

Our poet bade us hope this grace to find,
To whom by long *prescription* you are kind. *Dryden.*

The Lucquese plead *prescription*, for hunting in one of the duke's forests, that lies upon their frontiers. *Addison.*

2. Medical receipt.

My father left me some *prescriptions*
Of rare and prov'd effects; such as his reading
And manifest experience had collected
For general sovereignty. *Shakspeare.*

Approving of my obstinacy against all common *prescriptions*, he asked me, whether I had never heard of the Indian way of curing the gout by moxa. *Temple.*

3. Appointment. An old sense of the word, overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

God detested them; much more the wanton rites of your *prescription*. *Bale, Yet a Course*, (1543,) fol. 78. b.

Who vainly brake the covenant of their God,
Nor in the ways of his *prescription* trod. *Sandys, Ps.* 78.

If the words be as determinate and express, as the example and *prescription* of Christ, it is sufficient. *Bp. Bramhall, Ch. of Eng. Def.* p. 229.

PRESCRI'PTIVE.* *adj.* [*præscriptus*, Lat.] Pleading the continuance and authority of custom.

Instead of being terrified by the conceit of a *prescriptive* right in our sovereigns to tyrannize over the subject, I am ready to think the contrary so evident from the constant course of our history, that the simplest of the people are in no hazard of falling into the delusion. *Hurd.*

PRE'SEANCE. *n. s.* [*preseance*, Fr.] Priority of place in sitting. Not used.

The ghests, though rude in their other fashions, may, for their discreet judgement in precedence and *preseance*, read a lesson to our civilest gentry. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

PRE'SENCE. *n. s.* [*presence*, Fr. *præsentia*, Lat.]

1. State of being present; contrary to absence.

To-night we hold a solemn supper,
And I'll request your *presence*. *Shakspeare.*

The *presence* of a king engenders love
Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends,
As it disanimates his enemies. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

We have always the same natures, and are every where the servants of the same God, as every place is equally full of his *presence*, and every thing is equally his gift. *Law.*

2. Approach face to face to a great personage.

The shepherd Dorus answered with such a trembling voice and abashed countenance, and oftentimes so far from the matter, that it was some sport to the young ladies, thinking it want of education which made him so discountenanced with unwonted *presence*. *Sidney.*

Men that very *presence* fear,
Which once they knew authority did bear! *Daniel.*

3. State of being in the view of a superiour.

I know not by what power I am made bold,
In such a *presence* here, to plead my thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

Thou with Eternal Wisdom didst converse,
Wisdom thy sister, and with her didst play
In *presence* of the Almighty Father, pleas'd
With thy celestial song. *Milton, P. L.*

Perhaps I have not so well consulted the repute of my intellectuals, in bringing their imperfections into such discerning *presences*. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Since clinging cares and trains of inbred fears,
Not aw'd by arms, but in the *presence* bold,
Without respect to purple or to gold. *Dryden.*

4. A number assembled before a great person.

Look I so pale,
— Ay; and no man in the *presence*,
But his red colour hath forsook his cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

Odmar, of all this *presence* does contain,
Give her your wreath whom you esteem most fair. *Dryden.*

5. Port; air; mien; demeanour.

Virtue is best in a body that is comely, and that hath rather dignity of *presence*, than beauty of aspect. *Bacon.*

A graceful *presence* bespeaks acceptance, gives a force to language, and helps to convince by look and posture. *Collier.*

How great his *presence*, how erect his look,
How every grace, how all his virtuous mother
Shines in his face, and charms me from his eyes. *Smith.*

6. Room in which a prince shows himself to his court.

By them they pass, all gazing on them round,
And to the *presence* mount, whose glorious view
Their frail amazed senses did confound. *Spenser.*

An't please your grace, the two great cardinals
Wait in the *presence*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The lady Anne of Bretagne, passing through the *presence* in the court of France, and espying Chartier, a famous poet, leaning upon his elbow fast asleep, openly kissing him, said, We must honour with our kiss the mouth from whence so many sweet verses have proceeded. *Peacham.*

7. Readiness at need; quickness at expedients.

A good bodily strength is a felicity of nature, but nothing comparable to a large understanding and ready *presence* of mind. *L'Estrange.*

Errors, not to be recall'd, do find
Their best redress from *presence* of the mind,
Courage our greatest failings does supply. *Waller.*

8. The person of a superiour.

To her the sovran *presence* thus reply'd *Milton.*

PRESENCE-CHAMBER. } *n. s.* [*presence* and *chamber* or
PRESENCE-ROOM. } *room.*] The room in which a great person receives company.

If these nerves, which are the conduits to convey them from without to their audience in the brain, the mind's *presence-room*, are so disordered, as not to perform their functions, they have no postern to be admitted by. *Locke.*

Kneller, with silence and surprise,
We see Britannia's monarch rise,
And aw'd by thy delusive hand,
As in the *presence-chamber* stand. *Addison.*

PRESENSA'TION.* *n. s.* [*pre* and *sensation.*] Previous notion or idea.

That plenitude of happiness that has been reserved for future times, the presage and *presensation* of it, has in all ages been a very great joy and triumph to all holy men and prophets. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 219.

PRESE'NSION.† *n. s.* [*præsensio*, Lat.] Perception beforehand.

The hedgehog's *presension* of winds is exact. *Brown.*

There is, saith Cicero, an ancient opinion, drawn from the utmost bounds of time, that there is among men a certain divination which the Greeks call prophecy, that is a *presention* and knowledge of future things. *Barrow on the Creed.*

PRE'SENT. *adj.* [*present*, Fr. *præsens*, Lat.]

1. Not absent; being face to face; being at hand.

But neither of these are any impediment, because the regent thereof is of an infinite immensity more than commensurate to the extent of the world, and such as is most intimately *present* with all the beings of the world. *Hale.*

Be not often *present* at feasts, not at all in dissolute company; pleasing objects steal away the heart. *Bp. Taylor.*

Much I have heard
Incredible to me, in this displeas'd,
That I was never *present* on the place
Of those encounters. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Not past; not future.

Thou future things can'st represent
As *present*. *Milton, P. L.*

A *present* good may reasonably be parted with, upon a probable expectation of a future good which is more excellent. *Wilkins.*

The moments past, if thou art wise, retrieve
With pleasant memory of the bliss they gave;
The *present* hours in *present* mirth employ,
And bribe the future with the hopes of joy. *Prior.*

The *present* age hath not been less inquisitive than the former ages were. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The *present* moment like a wife we shun,
And ne'er enjoy, because it is our own. *Young.*

3. Ready at hand; quick in emergencies.

If a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a *present* wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning. *Bacon.*

'Tis a high point of philosophy and virtue for a man to be so *present* to himself, as to be always provided against all accidents. *L'Estrange.*

4. Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious.

Be *present* to her now, as then,
And let not proud and factious men
Against your wills oppose their mights. *B. Jonson.*

The golden goddess, *present* at the prayer,
Well knew he meant th' inanimated fair,
And gave the sign of granting his desire. *Dryden.*

Nor could I hope, in any place but there,
To find a god so *present* to my prayer. *Dryden.*

5. Unforgotten; not neglectful.

The ample mind keeps the several objects all within sight, and *present* to the soul. *Watts.*

6. Not abstracted; not absent of mind; attentive.

7. Being now in view; being now under consideration.

Thus much I believe may be said, that the much greater part of them are not brought up so well, or accustomed to so much religion, as in the *present* instance. *Law.*

The PRE'SENT. An elliptical expression for *the present time;* the time now existing.

When he saw descend
The Son of God to judge them, terrify'd
He fled; not hoping to escape, but shun
The *present*; fearing, guilty, what his wrath
Might suddenly inflict. *Milton, P. L.*

Men that set their hearts only upon the *present*, without looking forward into the end of things, are struck at. *L'Estrange.*

Who, since their own short understandings reach
No further than the *present*, think ev'n the wise
Speak what they think, and tell tales of themselves. *Rowe.*

At PRE'SENT. [*à present*, Fr.] At the present time; now; elliptically, for *the present time.*

The state is *at present* very sensible of the decay in their trade. *Addison.*

PRE'SENT. *n. s.* [*present*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. A gift; a donative; something ceremoniously given.

Plain Clarence!
I will send thy soul to heaven,
If heaven will take the *present* at our hands. *Shakspeare.*

His dog to-morrow, by his master's command, he must carry for a *present* to his lady. *Shakspeare.*

He sent part of the rich spoil, with the admiral's ensign, as a *present* unto Solyman. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Say, heavenly muse, shall not thy sacred vein
Afford a *present* to the infant God?
Hast thou no verse, no hymn, no solemn strain,
To welcome him to this his new abode? *Milton, Ode.*

They that are to love inclin'd,
Sway'd by chance, not choice or art,
To the first that's fair or kind,
Make a *present* of their heart. *Waller.*

Somewhat is sure design'd by fraud or force;
Trust not their *presents*, nor admit the horse. *Dryden.*

2. A letter or mandate exhibited *per presentes.*

Be it known to all men by these *presents.* *Shakspeare.*

To PRESE'NT.† *v. a.* [*præsento*, low Lat. *presenter*, Fr. in all the senses.]

1. To place in the presence of a superiour.

On to the sacred hill
They led him high applauded, and *present*
Before the seat supreme. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To exhibit to view or notice.

He knows not what he says; and vain is it,
That we *present* us to him. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. To offer; to exhibit.

Thou therefore now advise,
Or hear what to my mind first thoughts *present.* *Milton, P. L.*

Now every leaf, and every moving breath
Presents a foe, and every foe a death. *Denham.*

Lectorides's memory is ever ready to offer to his mind something out of other men's writings or conversations, and is *presenting* him with the thoughts of other persons perpetually. *Watts, Imp. of the Mind.*

4. To give formally and ceremoniously.

Folks in mud-wall tenement,
Affording pepper-corn for rent,
Present a turkey or a hen
To those might better spare them ten. *Prior.*

5. To put into the hands of another in ceremony.

So ladies in romance assist their knight,
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. *Pope.*

6. To favour with gifts. To *present*, in the sense of to *give*, has several structures: we say absolutely, to *present* a man, to give something to him. This is less in use. The common phrases are, to *present* a gift to a man; or, to *present* the man with a gift.

Thou spendest thy time in waiting upon such a great one, and thy estate in *presenting* him; and, after all, hast no other reward, but sometimes to be smiled upon, and always to be smiled at. *South.*

He now *presents*, as ancient ladies do,
That, courted long, at length are forc'd to woo. *Dryden.*

Octavia *presented* the poet, for his admirable elegy on her son Marcellus. *Dryden.*

Should I *present* thee *with* rare figur'd plate,
O how thy rising heart would throb and beat. *Dryden.*

7. To prefer to ecclesiastical benefices.

That he put these bishops in the places of the deceased by his own authority, is notoriously false; for the duke of Saxony always *presented.* *Atterbury.*

8. To offer openly.

He was appointed admiral, and *presented* battle to the French navy, which they refused. *Hayward.*

9. To introduce by something exhibited to the view or notice. Not in use.

Tell on, quoth she, the woful tragedy,
The which these reliques sad *present* unto. *Spenser.*

10. To lay before a court of judicature, as an object of enquiry.

The grand juries were practised effectually with to *present* the said pamphlet, with all aggravating epithets. *Swift.*

11. To point a missile weapon before it is discharged.

PRESE'NTABLE.† *adj.* [from *present.*]

1. What may be presented.

Incumbents of churches *presentable* cannot, by their sole act, grant their incumbencies to others; but may make leases of the profits thereof. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. What may be exhibited or represented.

Here are again two ideas not *presentable* but by language. *Burke on the Subl. and Beaut.* P. v. § 7.

PRESENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *præsentaneus*, Lat.] Ready; quick; immediate.

Some plagues partake of such malignity, that, like a *presentaneous* poison, they enecate in two hours. *Harvey.*

PRESENTA'TION. *n. s.* [*presentation*, Fr. from *present.*]

1. The act of presenting.

Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires, as a mean of procuring desired effects at the hands of God. *Hooker.*

2. The act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice.

He made effectual provision for recovery of advowsons and *presentations* to churches. *Hale.*

What, shall the curate control me? have not I the *presentation*? *Gay.*

3. Exhibition.

These *presentations* of fighting on the stage, are necessary to produce the effects of an heroick play. *Dryden.*

4. This word is misprinted for *presension.*

Although in sundry animals, we deny not a kind of natural meteorology, or innate *presentation* both of wind and weather, yet that proceeding from sense, they cannot retain that apprehension after death. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PRESE'NTATIVE. *adj.* [from *present.*] Such as that presentations may be made of it.

Mrs. Gulston, possessed of the impropriate parsonage of Bardwell, did procure from the king leave to annex the same to the vicarage, and to make it *presentative*, and gave them both to St. John's College, Oxon. *Spelman.*

PRESENTE'E. *n. s.* [from *presenté*, Fr.] One presented to a benefice.

Our laws make the ordinary a disturber, if he does not give institution upon the fitness of a person presented to him, or at least give notice to the patron of the disability of his *presentee.* *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

PRESE'NTER.† *n. s.* [from *present.*] One that presents.

These — might declare the freeness of the *presenter*, but they upbraid the incapacity of the receiver. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* 18.

The thing was acceptable, but not the *presenter.* *L'Estrange.*

PRESE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *present.*] Supposing actual presence.

By union, I do not understand that which is local or *presential*, because I consider God as omnipresent. *Norris.*

PRESENTIA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *presential.*] State of being present.

This eternal indivisible act of his existence makes all futures actually present to him; and it is the *presentiality* of the object which founds the unerring certainty of his knowledge. *South, Serm.* i. 281.

PRESE'NTIALLY.* *adv.* [from *presential.*] In a way which supposes actual presence.

All spirits that around their rays extol,
Possess each point of the circumference
Presentially. *More, Song of the Soul*, iii. ii. 28.

To PRESE'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *present.*] To make present.

The fancy may be so strong, as to *presentiate* upon one theatre, all that ever it took notice of in times past: the power of fancy, in *presentiating* any one thing that is past, being no less wonderful, than having that power, it should also acquire the perfection to *presentiate* them all. *Grew.*

PRESENTI'FICK.† *adj.* [*præsens* and *facio*, Latin.] Making present. Not in use.

Adam had a sense of the divine presence; — notwithstanding he found no want of any covering to hide himself from that *presentifick* sense of him, nor indeed felt himself as naked in that notion of nakedness. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 171.

PRESENTI'FICKLY. *adv.* [from *presentifick.*] In such a manner as to make present.

The whole evolution of times and ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is collectedly and *presentifickly* represented to God at once, as if all things and actions were, at this very instant, really present and existent before him. *More.*

PRE'SENTLY. *adv.* [from *present.*]

1. At present; at this time; now. Obsolete.

The towns and forts you *presently* have, are still left unto you to be kept either with or without garrisons, so as you alter not the laws of the country. *Sidney.*

We may presume, that a rare thing it is not in the church of God, even for that very word which is read to be *presently* their joy, and afterwards their study that hear it. *Hooker.*

To speak of it as requireth, would require very long discourse; all I will *presently* say is this. *Hooker.*

Covetous ambition, thinking all too little which *presently* it hath, supposeth itself to stand in need of all which it hath not. *Ralegh, Ess.*

2. Immediately; soon after.

Tell him, that no history can match his policies, and *presently* the sot shall measure himself by himself. *South.*

PRESE'NTIMENT.* *n. s.* [*pressentiment*, Fr.] Notion previously formed; previous idea.

He must have given us this discernment and sense of things, as a *presentiment* of what is to be hereafter; that is, by way of information beforehand, what we are finally to expect in his world. *Butler's Analogy.*

I am sure you would not give people reason to change their favourable *presentiments* of you. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

I have a *presentiment* that my son will be captivated by her at first sight. *Smollett.*

PRESE'NTION.* See PRESENSION.

PRESE'NTMENT. *n. s.* [from *present.*]

1. The act of presenting.

When comes your book forth?
Upon the heels of my *presentment.* *Shakspeare.*

2. Any thing presented or exhibited; representation.

Thus I hurl
My dazzling spells into the spongy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with blear illusion,
And give it false *presentments*, lest the place
And my quaint habits breed astonishment. *Milton, Comus.*

3. In law, *presentment* is a mere denunciation of the jurors themselves or some other officer, as justice, constable, searcher, surveyors, and, without any information, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is presented. *Cowel.*

The grand juries were practised with, to present the said pamphlet with all aggravating epithets, and their *presentments* published for several weeks in all the newspapers. *Swift.*

PRE'SENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *present.*] Presence of mind; quickness at emergencies.

Goring had a much better understanding, a much keener courage, and *presentness* of mind in danger. *Clarendon.*

PRESE'RVABLE.* *adj.* [from *preserve.*] Fit to be preserved.

PRESERVA'TION. *n. s.* [from *preserve.*] The act of preserving; care to preserve; act of keeping from destruction, decay, or any ill.

Nature does require
Her times of *preservation*, which, perforce,
I give my tendance to. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The eyes of the Lord are upon them that love him, he is their mighty protection, a *preservation* from stumbling, and a help from falling. *Ecclus.* xxxiv. 16.

Every senseless thing, by nature's light,
Doth *preservation* seek, destruction shun. *Davies.*

Our allwise Maker has put into man the uneasiness of hunger, thirst, and other natural desires, to determine their wills for the *preservation* of themselves, and the continuation of their species. *Locke.*

PRESE'RVATIVE. *n. s.* [*preservatif*, Fr. from *preserve.*] That which has the power of preserving; something preventive; something that confers security.

If we think that the church needeth not those ancient *preservatives*, which ages before us were glad to use, we deceive ourselves. *Hooker.*

It hath been anciently in use to wear tablets of arsenick, as *preservatives* against the plague; for that being poisons themselves, they draw the venom from the spirits. *Bacon.*

Were there truth herein, it were the best *preservative* for princes, and persons exalted unto such fears. *Brown.*

Bodies kept clean, which use *preservatives*, are likely to escape infection. *Harvey.*

The most effectual *preservative* of our virtue, is to avoid the conversation of wicked men. *Rogers.*

Molly is an Egyptian plant, and was really made use of as a *preservative* against enchantment. *Broome on Odyss.*

PRESE'RVATIVE. *adj.* Having the power of preserving.

PRESE'RVATORY.* *n. s.* [from *preserve.*] That which has the power of preserving.

How many masters have some stately houses had, in the age of a small cottage, that hath, as it were, lived and died with her old master, both dropping down together! Such vain *preservatories* of us are our inheritances, even once removed. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* p. 410.

PRESE'RVATORY.* *adj.* That may tend to preserve.

The endeavours must be no other than *preservatory*, however it pleaseth God to order the events. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 2. C. 3.

To PRESE'RVE. *v. a.* [*præservo*, low Latin; *preserver*, Fr.]

1. To save; to defend from destruction or any evil; to keep.

The Lord shall deliver me from every evil work, and *preserve* me unto his heavenly kingdom. 2 *Tim.* iv. 18.

God sent me to *preserve* you a posterity, and save your lives. *Gen.* xlv. 7.

She shall lead me soberly in my doings, and *preserve* me in her power. *Wisd.* ix. 11.

He did too frequently gratify their unjustifiable designs, a guilt all men, who are obnoxious, are liable to, and can hardly *preserve* themselves from. *Clarendon.*

We can *preserve* unhurt our minds. *Milton.*

To be indifferent, which of two opinions is true, is the right temper of the mind, that *preserves* it from being imposed on, till it has done its best to find the truth. *Locke.*

Every petty prince in Germany must be intreated to *preserve* the queen of Great Britain upon her throne. *Swift.*

2. To season fruits and other vegetables with sugar and in other proper pickles: as, to *preserve* plums, walnuts, and cucumbers.

PRESE'RVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Fruit preserved whole in sugar.

All this is easily discerned in those fruits, which are brought in *preserves* unto us. *Brown.*

The fruit with the husk, when tender and young, makes a good *preserve.* *Mortimer.*

PRESE'RVER. *n. s.* [from *preserve.*]

1. One who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief.

Sit, my *preserver*, by thy patient's side. *Shakspeare.*

To be always thinking, perhaps, is the privilege of the infinite Author and *Preserver* of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps; but is not competent to any finite being. *Locke.*

Andrew Doria has a statue erected to him, with the glorious title of deliverer of the commonwealth; and one of his family another, that calls him its *preserver*. *Addison.*

2. One who makes preserves of fruit.

To PRESI'DE. *v. n.* [from *præsidio*, Lat. *presider*, Fr.] To be set over; to have authority over.

Some o'er the publick magazines *preside*,
And some are sent new forage to provide. *Dryden.*

O'er the plans
Of thriving peace, thy thoughtful sires *preside*. *Thomson.*

PRE'SIDENCY. *n. s.* [*presidence*, Fr. from *president*.] Superintendence.

What account can be given of the growth of plants from mechanical principles, moved without the *presidency* and guidance of some superior agent. *Ray on the Creation.*

PRE'SIDENT.✝ *n. s.* [*præsidens*, Lat. *président*, French.]

1. One placed with authority over others: one at the head of others.

As the *president* of my kingdom, will I
Appear there for a man *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The tutor sits in the chair as *president* or moderator, to see that the rules of disputation be observed. *Watts.*

2. Governour; prefect.

How might those captive Israelites, under the oversight and government of Assyrian *presidents*, be able to leave the places they were to inhabit. *Brerewood on Languages.*

3. A tutelary power.

This last complaint the indulgent ears did pierce
Of just Apollo, *president* of verse. *Waller.*

4. A guide: any thing that is a rule or example to govern future cases of the same kind; a precedent, as the expression has been in modern times. Dr. Johnson overpasses this use.

To knights of great emprise
The charge of Justice given was in trust;
That they might execute her judgements wise: —
Whereof no braver *president* this day
Remains on earth, preserv'd from iron rust
Of rude oblivion and long times delay
Than this of Artegall. *Spenser, F. Q.*

All which authorities and *presidents* may overweigh Aristotle's opinion. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning, B. 2.*

PRESIDE'NTIAL.* *adj.* [from *president*.] Presiding over.

Spoken, as some of the learned ancients suppose, by the *presidential* angels. *Glanville, Serm.* p. 203.

There are *presidential* angels of empires and kingdoms. *Hallywell, Melampr.* (1681,) p. 91.

PRE'SIDENTSHIP. *n. s.* [from *president*.] The office and place of president.

When things came to trial of practice, their pastors learning would be at all times of force to overpersuade simple men, who, knowing the time of their own *presidentship* to be but short, would always stand in fear of their ministers perpetual authority. *Hooker, Pref.*

PRESI'DIAL.✝ *adj.* [*presidial*, French; from *præsidium*, Lat.] Relating to a garrison; having a garrison.

There are three *presidial* castles in this city. *Howell, Lett.* i. i. 39.

The Roman part of Britain was first made a *presidial* province by Agricola. *Bp. Lloyd, Hist. Acc. of Ch. Gov. in Brit.* p. 5.

PRESI'DIARY.* *adj.* [from *præsidium*, Lat.] Of or belonging to a garrison; having a garrison.

It was sent by one Richard Pilson, an Englishman, and one of the *presidiary* soldiers of Dunkirke. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist,* (1616,) p. 181.

Having near upon fifty *presidiary* walled towns in their hands for caution. *Howell, Lett.* i. ii. 25.

PRESIGNIFICA'TION.* *n. s.* [*præsignificatio*, Lat.] Act of signifying or shewing beforehand.

To this kind we may refer the *presignification* and prediction of future events. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 9.

To PRESI'GNIFY.* *v. a.* [*præ* and *signify*.] To mark out or shew beforehand.

The death of Moses, and the succession of Joshua, *presignified* the continuance of the law till Jesus came. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

By virtue of these three predictions we are assured, that the Messias was to rise again, as also by those types which did represent and *presignify* the same. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 5.

To PRESS. *v. a.* [*presser*, Fr. *premo, pressus*, Lat.]

1. To squeeze; to crush.

The grapes I *pressed* into Pharaoh's cup. *Gen.* xl. 11.

Good measure *pressed* down, shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. *St. Luke*, vi. 38.

From sweet kernels *press'd*,
She tempers dulcet creams. *Milton P. L.*

I put pledgets of lint *pressed* out on the excoriation. *Wiseman.*

Their morning milk the peasants *press* at night,
Their evening milk before the rising light. *Dryden.*

After *pressing* out of the coleseed for oil in Lincolnshire, they burn the cakes to heat their ovens. *Mortimer.*

2. To distress; to crush with calamities.

Once or twice she heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it *press'd* her heart. *Shakspeare.*

3. To constrain; to compel; to urge by necessity.

The experience of his goodness in her own deliverance, might cause her merciful disposition to take so much the more delight in saving others, whom the like necessity should *press*. *Hooker.*

The posts that rode upon mules and camels, went out, being hastened and *pressed* on by the king's commands. *Esther.*

I was *pressed* by his majesty's commands, to assist at the treaty. *Temple, Miscell.*

He gapes; and straight,
With hunger *prest*, devours the pleasing bait. *Dryden.*

4. To impose by constraint.

He *pressed* a letter upon me, within this hour, to deliver to you. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

5. To drive by violence.

Come with words as medical as true,
Honest as either, to purge him of that humour
That *presses* him from sleep. *Shakspeare.*

6. To affect strongly.

Paul was *pressed* in spirit, and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ. *Acts*, xviii. 5.

Wickedness condemned by her own witness, and *pressed* with conscience, forecasteth grievous things. *Wisd.* xvii. 11.

7. To enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity.

Be sure to *press* upon him every motive. *Addison.*

I am the more bold to *press* it upon you, because these accomplishments sit more handsomely on persons of quality, than any other. *Felton on the Classicks.*

Those who negotiated, took care to make demands impossible to be complied with; and therefore might securely *press* every article, as if they were in earnest. *Swift.*

8. To urge; to bear strongly on.

Chymists I might *press* with arguments, drawn from some of the eminentest writers of their sect. *Boyle.*

The cardinal being *pressed* in dispute on this head, could think of no better an answer. *Waterland.*

His easy heart receiv'd the guilty flame,
And from that time he *prest* her with his passion. *Smith.*

9. To compress; to hug, as in embracing.

[He] *press'd* her matron lip
With kisses pure. *Milton, P. L.*

She took her son, and *press'd*
Th' illustrious infant to her fragrant breast. *Dryden.*

Leucothoë shook,
And *press'd* Palemon closer in her arms. *Pope.*

10. To act upon with weight.

The place thou *pressest* on thy mother earth,
Is all thy empire now: now it contains thee. *Dryden.*

11. To make earnest. *Prest* or *pressed* is here perhaps rather an adjective; *preste*, Fr. or from *pressè* or *empressè*, Fr.

Let them be *pressed*, and ready to give succours to their confederates, as it ever was with the Romans; for if the confederate had leagues defensive, the Romans would ever be the foremost. *Bacon, Ess.*

Prest for their country's honour and their king's,
On their sharp beaks they whet their pointed stings. *Dryden.*

12. To force into military service. This is properly *impress.*

Do but say to me what I should do,
That in your knowledge may by me be done,
And I am *prest* into it. *Shakspeare.*

For every man that Bolingbroke hath *press'd*
To lift sharp steel against our golden crown,
Heav'n for his Richard hath in store
A glorious angel. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

From London by the king was I *prest* forth. *Shakspeare.*

They are enforced of very necessity to *press* the best and greatest part of their men out of the West countries, which is no small charge. *Ralegh.*

The endeavour to raise new men for the recruit of the army by *pressing*, found opposition in many places. *Clarendon.*

The peaceful peasant to the wars is *prest*,
The fields lie fallow in inglorious rest. *Dryden.*

You were *pressed* for the sea-service, and got off with much a-do. *Swift.*

To PRESS. *v. n.*

1. To act with compulsive violence; to urge; to distress.

If there be fair proofs on the one side, and none at all on the other, and if the most *pressing* difficulties be on that side on which there are no proofs, this is sufficient to render one opinion very credible, and the other incredible. *Tillotson.*

A great many uneasinesses always solliciting the will, it is natural, that the greatest and most *pressing* should determine it to the next action. *Locke.*

2. To go forward with violence to any object.

I make bold to *press*
With so little preparation. *Shakspeare.*

I *press* toward the mark for the prize. *Phil.* iii. 14.

The Turks gave a great shout, and *pressed* in on all sides, to have entered the breach. *Knolles.*

The insulting victor *presses* on the more,
And treads the steps the vanquish'd trod before. *Dryden.*

She is always drawn in a posture of walking, it being as natural for Hope to *press* forward to her proper objects, as for Fear to fly from them. *Addison on Medals.*

Let us not therefore faint, or be weary in our journey, much less turn back or sit down in despair; but *press* chearfully forward to the high mark of our calling. *Rogers.*

3. To make invasion; to encroach.

On superiour powers
Were we to *press*, inferiour might *on* ours. *Pope.*

4. To crowd; to throng.

For he had healed many, insomuch that they *pressed* upon him for to touch him. *St. Mark*, iii. 11.

Thronging crowds *press* on you as you pass,
And with their eager joy make triumph slow. *Dryden.*

5. To come unseasonably or importunately.

Counsel she may; and I will give thy ear
The knowledge first of what is fit to hear:
What I transact with others or alone,
Beware to learn; nor *press* too near the throne. *Dryden.*

6. To urge with vehemence and importunity.

He *pressed* upon them greatly; and they turned in. *Gen.* xix. 3.

The less blood he drew, the more he took of treasure; and, as some construed it, he was the more sparing in the one, that he might be the more *pressing* in the other. *Bacon.*

So thick the shivering army stands,
And *press* for passage with extended hands. *Dryden.*

7. To act upon or influence.

When arguments *press* equally in matters indifferent, the safest method is to give up ourselves to neither. *Addison.*

8. *To* PRESS *upon*. To invade; to push against.

Patroclus *presses upon* Hector too boldly, and by obliging him to fight, discovers it was not the true Achilles. *Pope.*

PRESS. *n. s.* [*pressoir*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. The instrument by which any thing is crushed or squeezed; a wine press, a cider press.

The *press* is full, the fats overflow. *Joel*, iii. 13.

When one came to the *press* fats to draw out fifty vessels out of the *press*, there were but twenty. *Hag.* ii. 16.

The stomach and intestines are the *press*, and the lacteal vessels the strainers, to separate the pure emulsion from the fæces. *Arbuthnot.*

They kept their cloaths, when they were not worn, constantly in a *press*, to give them a lustre. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The instrument by which books are printed.

These letters are of the second edition; he will print them out of doubt, for he cares not what he puts into the *press*, when he would put us two in. *Shakspeare.*

His obligation to read not only classick authors, but the more recent abortions of the *press*, wherein he proved frequently concerned. *Fell.*

While Mist and Wilkins rise in weekly might,
Make *presses* groan, lead senators to fight. *Young.*

3. Crowd; tumult; throng.

Paul and Barnabas, when infidels admiring their virtues, went about to sacrifice unto them, rent their garments in token of horror, and as frighted, ran crying through the *press* of the people, O men, wherefore do ye these things! *Hooker.*

She held a great gold chain ylinked well,
Whose upper end to highest heaven was knit,
And lower part did reach to lowest hell,
And all that *press* did round about her swell,
To catchen hold of that long chain. *Spenser.*

Who is it in the *press* that calls on me?
I hear a tongue, shriller than all the musick,
Cry, Cæsar. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Ambitious Turnus in the *press* appears,
And aggravating crimes augment their fears. *Dryden.*

A new express all Agra does affright,
Darah and Aurengzebe are join'd in fight;
The *press* of people thickens to the court,
The impatient croud devouring the report. *Dryden.*

Through the *press* enrag'd Thalestris flies,
And scatters deaths around from both her eyes. *Pope.*

4. Violent tendency.

Death having prey'd upon the outward parts,
Leaves them insensible; his siege is now
Against the mind; the which he pricks and wounds
With many legions of strange fantasies;
Which in their throng, and *press* to that last hold,
Confound themselves. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

5. A kind of wooden case or frame for clothes and other uses.

Creep into the kill hole.—Neither *press*, coffer, chest, trunk; but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

6. A commission to force men into military service. For *impress.*

If I be not ashamed of my soldiers, I am a sowc'd gurnet;
I have misus'd the king's *press* damnably. *Shakspeare.*

Concerning the musters and *presses* for sufficient mariners to serve in His Majesty's ships, either the care is very little, or the bribery very great. *Ralegh.*

Why has there been now and then a kind of a *press* issued out for ministers, so that as it were the vagabonds and loiterers were taken in? *Davenant.*

PRE'SSBED.† [*press* and *bed.*] Bed so formed, as to be shut up in a case.

I was to sleep in a little *press-bed* in Dr. Johnson's room. I had it wheeled out into the dining-room. *Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides*, p. 85.

PRE'SSER. *n. s.* [from *press.*] One that presses or works at a press.

Of the stuffs I give the profits to dyers and *pressers.* *Swift.*

PRE'SSGANG.† *n. s.* [*press* and *gang.* Dr. Johnson. — Spelman derives it from *prest*, Fr. the participle of *prendre*, to seize; but Dr. Johnson cites *prest*, as applied to *pressed men*, in the sense of *ready.* See PREST.] A crew that strolls about the streets to force men into naval service.

PRE'SSINGLY. *adv.* [from *pressing.*] With force; closely.

The one contracts his words, speaking *pressingly* and short; the other delights in long-breathed accents. *Howell.*

PRE'SSION. *n. s.* [from *press.*] The act of pressing.

If light consisted only in *pression*, propagated without actual motion, it would not be able to agitate and heat the bodies, which refract and reflect it: if it consisted in motion, propagated to all distances in an instant, it would require an infinite force every moment, in every shining particle, to generate that motion: and if it consisted in *pression* or motion, propagated either in an instant or in time, it would bend into the shadow. *Newton, Opt.*

PRE'SSITANT. *adj.* Gravitating; heavy. A word not in use.

Neither the celestial matter of the vortices, nor the air, nor water are *pressitant* in their proper places. *More.*

PRE'SSLY.* *adv.* [*pressè*, Lat. from *press.*] Closely.

But still more *pressly* this point to pursue. *More, Song of the Soul*, ii. ii. 28.

No man ever spoke more neatly, more *pressly*, more weightily, or suffered less emptiness, less idleness, in what he uttered. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

PRE'SSMAN.† *n. s.* [*press* and *man.*]

1. One who forces another into service; one who forces away.

One only path to all; by which the *pressmen* came. *Chapman.*

2. One who makes the impression of print by the press; distinct from the compositor, who ranges the types.

The immense profits of this paper shall be all distributed among my friends, the publisher, compositor, *pressmen.* *Ld. Chesterfield, Miscell. Works*, ii. 165.

PRE'SSMONEY. *n. s.* [*press* and *money.*] Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced into the service.

Here, Peascod, take my pouch, 'tis all I own,
'Tis my *pressmoney.* — Can this silver fail? *Gay.*

PRE'SSURE. *n. s.* [from *press.*]

1. The act of pressing or crushing.
2. The state of being pressed or crushed.
3. Force acting against any thing; gravitation; weight acting or resisting.

The inequality of the *pressure* of parts appeareth in this; that if you take a body of stone, and another of wood of the same magnitude and shape, and throw them with equal force, you cannot throw the wood so far as the stone. *Bacon.*

Although the glasses were a little convex, yet this transparent spot was of a considerable breadth, which breadth seemed principally to proceed from the yielding inwards of the parts of the glasses by reason of their mutual *pressure.* *Newton.*

The blood flows through the vessels by the excess of the force of the heart above the incumbent *pressure*, which in fat people is excessive. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Violence inflicted; oppression.

A wise father ingenuously confessed, that those, which persuaded *pressure* of consciences, were commonly interested therein. *Bacon, Ess.*

His modesty might be secured from *pressure* by the concealing of him to be the author. *Fell.*

5. Affliction; grievance; distress.

Mine own and my people's *pressures* are grievous, and peace would be very pleasing. *King Charles.*

The genuine price of lands in England would be twenty years purchase, were it not for accidental *pressures* under which it labours. *Child on Trade.*

To this consideration he retreats, in the midst of all his *pressures*, with comfort; in this thought, notwithstanding the sad afflictions with which he was overwhelmed, he mightily exults. *Atterbury.*

Excellent was the advice of Elephas to Job, in the midst of his great troubles and *pressures*, Acquaint thyself now with God, and be at peace. *Atterbury.*

6. Impression; stamp; character made by impression.

From my memory
I'll wipe away all trivial fond records,
All saws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past,
That youth and observation copy'd there. *Shakspeare.*

PREST. *adj.* [*prest* or *prêt*, Fr.]

1. Ready; not dilatory. This is said to have been the original sense of the word *prest men*; men, not forced into the service, as now we understand it, but men, for a certain sum received, *prest* or ready to march at command.

Each mind is *prest*, and open every ear,
To hear new tidings, though they no way joy us. *Fairfax.*

Grittus desired nothing more than to have confirmed the opinion of his authority in the minds of the vulgar people, by the *prest* and ready attendance of the Vayuod. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

2. Neat; tight. In both senses the word is obsolete.

More wealth any where, to be breefe,
More people, more handsome, and *prest*,
Where find ye? *Tusser's Husbandry.*

PREST. *n. s.* [*prest*, Fr.] A loan.

He required of the city a *prest* of six thousand marks; but he could obtain but two thousand pounds. *Bacon.*

PRE'STER.* *n. s.* [πρηστὴρ, Gr.] A kind of exhalation, thrown from the clouds downwards with such force as to be set on fire by the collision.

PRE'STIGES.† *n. s.* [*prestiges*, French, Cotgrave; *præstigiæ*, Lat.] Illusions; impostures; juggling tricks. *Dict.*

The sophisms of infidelity, and the *prestiges* of imposture. *Warburton, Serm.* 5.

PRESTIGIA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *præstigiator*, Latin.] A deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemain. *Dict.*

Divers kinds of fascinations, incantations, *prestigiations.* *Howell, Lett.* iii. 23.

PRESTI'GIATORY.* *adj.* [*prestigiator*, Latin.] Juggling; consisting of illusions.

Wicked spirits deal only in petty, low, and useless *prestigiatory* tricks, of small consequence and no benefit. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 20.

PRESTI'GIOUS.* *adj.* [*præstigiosus*, Lat.] Juggling; practising tricks; imposing upon.

Ashamed are not these *prestigious* papistes. *Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot.* P. i. (1546,) fol. 61.

This outward world is not unfitly compared to an enchanted palace, which seems indeed mighty pleasing and ravishing to our deluded sense, whereas all is but imaginary, and a mere *prestigious* show. *Cudworth, Serm.* p. 83.

Prestigious delusions and tricks, as it were, of leger du maine. *Hallywell, Melampr.* p. 52.

PRE'STO.† *adv.* [*presto*, Italian; *presto*, Lat.]

1. Quick; at once. A word used by those that show legerdemain.

Presto! begone! 'tis here again;
There's ev'ry piece as big as ten. *Swift.*

2. Gaily; with quickness: a musical term.

Prestri'ction.* *n. s.* [*præstrictus*, Lat. from *præstringo*, to dazzle or darken.] Dimness.

Boast not of your eyes; it is feared you have Balaam's disease, a pearl in your eye, Mammon's *prestriction*. *Milton, Anim. Rem. Def.* § 3.

Presu'mable.* *adj.* [from *presume.*] That may be believed previously without examination, or affirmed without immediate proof.

Presu'mably. *adv.* [from *presume.*] Without examination.

Authors *presumably* writing by common places, wherein, for many years, promiscuously amassing all that make for their subject, break forth at last into useless rhapsodies. *Brown.*

To **PRESU'ME.** *v. n.* [*presumer*, Fr. *præsumo*, Lat.]

1. To suppose; to believe previously without examination.

O much deceiv'd, much failing, hapless Eve,
Of thy *presum'd* return! event perverse! *Milton, P. L.*

Experience supplants the use of conjecture in the point; we do not only *presume* it may be so, but actually find it is so. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. To suppose; to affirm without immediate proof.

Although in the relation of Moses there be very few persons mentioned, yet are there many more to be *presumed*. *Brown.*

I *presume*
That as my hand has open'd bounty to you,
My heart dropp'd love; my pow'r rain'd honour more
On you, than any. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

3. To venture without positive leave.

There was a matter we were no less desirous to know, than fearful to ask, lest we might *presume* too far. *Bacon.*

I to the heavenly vision thus *presum'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To form confident or arrogant opinions: with *upon* before the cause of confidence.

The life of Ovid being already written in our language, I will not *presume* so far *upon* myself, to think I can add any thing to Mr. Sandys his undertaking. *Dryden.*

This man *presumes upon* his parts, that they will not fail him at time of need, and so thinks it superfluous labour to make any provision beforehand. *Locke.*

5. To make confident or arrogant attempts.

In this we fail to perform the thing, which God seeth meet, convenient and good; in that we *presume* to see what is meet and convenient, better than God himself. *Hooker.*

God, to remove his ways from human sense,
Plac'd heaven from earth so far, that earthly sight,
If it *presume*, might err in things too high,
And no advantage gain. *Milton, P. L.*

6. It has *on* or *upon* sometimes before the thing supposed.

He, that would not deceive himself, ought to build his hypothesis on matter of fact, and not *presume on* matter of fact, because of his hypothesis. *Locke.*

Luther *presumes upon* the gift of continency. *Atterbury.*

7. It has *of* sometimes, but not properly.

Presuming of his force, with sparkling eyes,
Already he devours the promis'd prize. *Dryden.*

Presu'mer.† *n. s.* [from *presume.*] One that presupposes; an arrogant person; a presumptuous person.

Heavy with some high minds is an overweight of obligation; otherwise great deservers do grow intolerable *presumers*. *Wotton.*

The profane impenitent, the either spiritual or carnal *presumer*. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 531.

Presu'mption. *n. s.* [*præsumptus*, Lat. *presomption*, French.]

1. Supposition previously formed.

Thou hast shewed us how unsafe it is to offend thee, upon *presumptions* afterwards to please thee. *King Charles.*

Though men in general believed a future state, yet they had but confused *presumptions* of the nature and condition of it. *Rogers.*

2. Confidence grounded on any thing presupposed: with *upon*.

A *presumption, upon* this aid, was the principal motive for the undertaking. *Clarendon.*

Those at home held their immoderate engrossments of power by no other tenure, than their own *presumption upon* the necessity of affairs. *Swift, Miscell.*

3. An argument strong, but not demonstrative; a strong probability.

The error and unsufficience of their arguments doth make it, on the contrary side against them, a strong *presumption*, that God hath not moved their hearts to think such things, as he hath not enabled them to prove. *Hooker.*

4. Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous; presumptuousness.

Let my *presumption* not provoke thy wrath;
For I am sorry, that with reverence
I did not entertain thee as thou art. *Shakspeare.*

It warns a warier carriage in the thing,
Lest blind *presumption* work their ruining. *Daniel.*

I had the *presumption* to dedicate to you a very unfinished piece. *Dryden.*

5. Unreasonable confidence of divine favour.

The awe of his majesty will keep us from *presumption*, and the promises of his mercy from despair. *Rogers.*

Presu'mptive.† *adj.* [*presomptive*, Fr. from *presume.*]

1. Taken by previous supposition.

We commonly take shape and colour for so *presumptive* ideas of several species, that, in a good picture, we readily say, this is a lion, and that a rose. *Locke.*

2. Supposed: as, the *presumptive* heir: opposed to the heir *apparent*.

Heirs *presumptive* are such, who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would in the present circumstances of things be his heirs; but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born. *Blackstone.*

3. Confident; arrogant; presumptuous.

There being two opinions repugnant to each other, it may not be *presumptive* or sceptical to doubt of both. *Brown.*

Presu'mptively.* *adv.* [from *presumptive.*] By previous supposition.

When he who could read or write was *presumptively* a person in holy orders, libels could not be general or dangerous. *Burke, Speech on Pros. for Libels.*

Presu'mptuous. *adj.* [*presumptueux*, *presomptueux*, French.]

1. Arrogant; confident; insolent.

Presumptuous priest, this place commands my patience. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

I follow him not
With any token of *presumptuous* suit;
Nor would I have him, till I do deserve him. *Shakspeare.*

The boldness of advocates prevail with judges; whereas they should imitate God, who represseth the *presumptuous*, and giveth grace to the modest. *Bacon, Ess.*

Minds somewhat rais'd
By false *presumptuous* hope. *Milton, P. L.*

It being not the part of a *presumptuous*, but of a truly humble man to do what he is bidden, and to please those whom he is bound in duty to obey. *Kettlewell.*

Some will not venture to look beyond received notions of the age, nor have so *presumptuous* a thought, as to be wiser than their neighbours. *Locke.*

2. Irreverent with respect to holy things.

The sins whereinto he falleth, are not *presumptuous*; but are ordinarily of weakness and infirmity. *Perkins.*

Thus I *presumptuous*: and the vision bright,
As with a smile more brighten'd, thus reply'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The powers incens'd
Punish'd his *presumptuous* pride,
That for his daring enterprize she died. *Dryden.*

Can'st thou love
Presumptuous Crete, that boasts the tomb of Jove? *Pope.*

Presu'mptuously. *adv.* [from *presumptuous.*]

Arrogantly; confidently.
Irreverently.

Do you, who study nature's works, decide,
Whilst I the dark mysterious cause admire;
Nor, into what the gods conceal, *presumptuously* enquire.
Addison on Italy.

3. With vain and groundless confidence in divine favour.

I entreat your prayers, that God will keep me from all premature persuasion of my being in Christ, and not suffer me to go on *presumptuously* or desperately in any course. *Hammond.*

PRESU'MPTUOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *presumptuous.*] Quality of being presumptuous; confidence; irreverence. *Barret.*

Who going into extremes on different sides, and applying this truth in conformity to their own wrong dispositions, have run themselves either into *presumptuousness* of sinning on the one hand, or despair of performing any acceptable duty on the other. *Conybeare.*

PRESUPPO'SAL. *n. s.* [*præ* and *supposal.*] Supposal previously formed.

All things necessary to be known that we may be saved, but known with *presupposal* of knowledge concerning certain principles, whereof it receiveth us already persuaded. *Hooker.*

To PRESUPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*presupposer*, Fr. *præ* and *suppose.*] To suppose as previous, to imply as antecedent.

In as much as righteous life *presupposeth* life, in as much as to live virtuously it is impossible except we live; the first impediment, which we endeavour to remove, is penury and want of things without which we cannot live. *Hooker.*

All kinds of knowledge have their certain bounds; each of them *presupposeth* many necessary things learned in other sciences, and known beforehand. *Hooker.*

PRESUPPOSI'TION.† *n. s.* [*presupposition*, Fr. *præ* and *supposition.*] Supposition previously formed. *Sherwood.*

PRESURMI'SE. *n. s.* [*præ* and *surmise.*] Surmise previously formed.

It was your *presurmise*,
That in the dole of blows, your son might drop. *Shakspeare.*

PRETE'NCE. *n. s.* [*prætensus*, Lat.]

1. A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates.

This *pretence* against religion will not only be baffled, but we shall gain a new argument to persuade men over. *Tillotson.*

2. The act of showing or alleging what is not real; show; appearance.

With flying speed and seeming great *pretence*
Came running in a messenger. *Spenser.*

So strong his appetite was to those executions he had been accustomed to in Ireland, without any kind of commission or *pretence* of authority. *Clarendon.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd *pretence*
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince. *Dryden.*

I should have dressed the whole with greater care; but I had little time, which I am sure you know to be more than *pretence*. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

3. Assumption; claim to notice.

Despise not these few ensuing pages; for never was any thing of this *pretence* more ingenuously imparted. *Evelyn.*

4. Claim true or false.

Spirits in our just *pretences* arm'd
Fell with us. *Milton, P. L.*

Found worthy not of liberty alone,
Too mean *pretence*, but what we more affect,
Honour, dominion, glory, and renown. *Milton, P. L.*

Primogeniture cannot have any *pretence* to a right of solely inheriting property or power. *Locke.*

5. Shakspeare uses this word, with more affinity to the original Latin, for something threatened, or held out to terrify.

I have conceived a most faint neglect of late, which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very *pretence* and purpose of unkindness. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He hath writ this to feel my affection for your honour, and to no other *pretence* of danger. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

In the great hand of God I stand, and thence
Against the undivulg'd *pretence* I fight
Of treasonous malice. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To PRETE'ND.† *v. a.* [*prætendo*, Lat. *pretendre*, Fr.]

1. To hold out; to stretch forward. This is mere Latinity, and not now used. Perhaps it should be *protend.*

The captain —
His target always over her *pretended.* *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. xi. 19.

Lucagus, to lash his horses, bends
Prone to the wheels, and his left foot *pretends.* *Dryden.*

2. To simulate; to make false appearances or representations; to allege falsely.

This let him know,
Lest wilfully transgressing he *pretend*
Surprisal. *Milton, P. L.*

What reason then can any man *pretend* against religion, when it is so apparently for the benefit, not only of human society, but of every particular person. *Tillotson.*

3. To show hypocritically.

'Tis their interest to guard themselves from those riotous effects of *pretended* zeal, nor is it less their duty. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

4. To hold out as a delusive appearance; to exhibit as a cover of something hidden. This is rather Latin.

Warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth; lest that too heavenly form, *pretended*
To hellish falshood, snare them. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To claim. In this sense we rather say, *pretend to.*

Chiefs shall be grudg'd the part which they *pretend.* *Dryden.*

Are they not rich? what more can they *pretend?* *Pope.*

6. To design; to intend. Obsolete.

For though she were right glad so rid to be
From that vile lozel which her late offended;
Yet now no less encombrance she did see
And peril, by this salvage man *pretended.*
Spenser, F. Q. vi. iv. 10.

None your foes, but such as shall *pretend*
Malicious practices against his state.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

To PRETE'ND. *v. n.*

1. To put in a claim truly or falsely. It is seldom used without shade of censure.

What peace can be, where both to one *pretend?*
But they more diligent, and we more strong. *Dryden.*

In those countries that *pretend* to freedom, princes are subject to those laws which their people have chosen. *Swift.*

2. To presume on ability to do any thing; to profess presumptuously.

Of the ground of redness in this sea are we not fully satisfied? for there is another red sea, whose name we *pretend* not to make out from those principles. *Brown.*

PRETE'NDEDLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *pretended.*] By false appearance or representation.

An action — that came speciously and *pretendedly* out of a church. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 593.

In such cases any inferiour is exempted from obligation to comply with his superiour, either truly or *pretendedly* such.
Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

PRETE'NDER.† *n. s.* [from *pretend.*]

1. One who lays claim to any thing.

The prize was disputed only till you were seen; now all *pretenders* have withdrawn their claims *Dryden.*

Whatever victories the several *pretenders* to the empire obtained over one another, they are recorded on coins without the least reflection. *Addison on Medals.*

The numerous *pretenders* to places would never have been kept in order, if expectation had been cut off. *Swift.*

To just contempt ye vain *pretenders* fall,
The people's fable and the scorn of all. *Pope.*

Pretenders to philosophy or good sense grow fond of this sort of learning. *Watts.*

2. In English history, the name given to the person who was excluded by the law from the Crown of of England.

In the speeches she [Queen Anne] named the revolution twice; and said she would look on those concerned in it as the surest to her interests: she also fixed a new designation on the pretended prince of Wales, and called him *the pretender*; and he was so called in a new set of addresses, which, upon this occasion, were made to the queen; and I intend to follow the precedent, as often as I may have occasion hereafter to name him. *Burnet, Hist. of his own Time*, (1708.)

PRETE'NDINGLY. *adv.* [from *pretending.*] Arrogantly; presumptuously.

I have a particular reason to look a little *pretendingly* at present. *Collier on Pride.*

PRETE'NSED.✱ *part. adj.* [*prætensus*, Lat.] Pretended; feigned. *Pretensed* right is a term of law.

The purpose and *pretensed* vow of a more ample holiness. *Martin, Marr. of Priests*, (1554,) Cc. 4. b.

Protestants have had in England their *pretensed* synods and convocations. *Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith*, (1565,) fol. 140.

PRETE'NSION. *n. s.* [*pretensio*, Lat. *pretention*, Fr.]

1. Claim true or false.

But if to unjust things thou dost pretend,
Ere they begin, let thy *pretensions* end. *Denham.*

Men indulge those opinions and practices, that favour their *pretensions*. *L'Estrange.*

The commons demand that the consulship should lie in common to the *pretensions* of any Roman. *Swift.*

2. Fictitious appearance. A Latin phrase or sense.

This was but an invention and *pretension* given out by the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

He so much abhorred artifice and cunning, that he had prejudice to all concealments and *pretensions*. *Fell.*

PRETE'NTATIVE.✱ *adj.* [*præ* and *tentative.*] That may be previously tried.

This is but an exploratory and *pretentative* purpose between us; about the form whereof, and the matter, we shall consult to-morrow. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 507.

PRE'TER. *n. s.* [*præter*, Lat.] A particle which, prefixed to words of Latin original, signifies *beside.*

PRETERIMPE'RFECT. *adj.* In grammar, denotes the tense not perfectly past.

PRE'TERIT. *adj.* [*preterit*, Fr. *præteritus*, Lat.] Past.

PRE'TERITENESS. *n. s.* [from *preterit.*] State of being past; not presence; not futurity.

We cannot conceive a *preteriteness* (if I may say so) still backwards in infinitum, that never was present; as we can an endless futurity, that never will be present: so that though one is potentially infinite, yet nevertheless the other is positively finite: and this reasoning — doth not at all affect the eternal existence of the adorable Divinity, in whose invariable nature there is no past nor future. *Bentley, Serm.* 6.

PRETERI'TION.† *n. s.* [*preterition*, Fr. from *preterit.*] The act of going past; the state of being past.

Thine absence could not be so grievous as thy *preterition*. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

The Israelites were never to eat the paschal lamb, but they were recalled to the memory of that saving *preterition* of the angel. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 193.

I will secure him proof against all disturbance at the blind *preteritions* and regardlessness of fortune, or the purblind vulgar. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* p. 135.

The king found himself compelled, in a short time after, to give order, that most grants and patents, which required haste, should pass by immediate warrant to the great seal, without visiting the privy seal; which *preterition* was not usual. *Ld. Clarendon, Life*, ii. 197.

PRETERLA'PSED. *adj.* [*preterlapsus*, Lat.] Past and gone.

We look with a superstitious reverence upon the accounts of *preterlapsed* ages. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Never was there so much of either, in any *preterlapsed* age, as in this. *Walker.*

PRETERLE'GAL. *adj.* [*preter* and *legal.*] Not agreeable to law.

I expected some evil customs *preterlegal*, and abuses personal, had been to be removed. *King Charles.*

PRETERMI'SSION.† *n. s.* [*pretermission*, Fr. *prætermissio*, Lat.] The act of omitting.

Any disorder of mine, any *pretermission* of theirs, exalts the disease, accelerates the rages of it. *Donne, Devot.* (1624,) p. 470.

A foul *pretermission* in the author of this, whether story or fable. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 1.

I proceed to refute the objections of those, who argue from the silence and *pretermission* of authors. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 3.

To PRETERMI'T.† *v. a.* [*prætermitto*, Lat.] To pass by; to neglect.

The fees, that are termly given to these deputies, for recompence of their pains, I do purposely *pretermit*; because they be not certain. *Bacon.*

Either of these were just considerations, but both together not to be *pretermitted*. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 17.

Though he *pretermit* the cure of the disease itself. *Donne, Dev.* p. 205.

Virgil, writing of Æneas, hath *pretermitted* many things. *B Jonson. Discoveries.*

I shall *pretermit* the judges' names, the formalities of the court, and the proceedings there. *Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Ch. I.*

PRETERNA'TURAL. *adj.* [*præter* and *natural.*] Different from what is natural; irregular.

We will enquire into the cause of this vile and *preternatural* temper of mind, that should make a man please himself with that, which can no ways reach those faculties, which nature has made the proper seat of pleasure. *South, Serm.*

That form, which the earth is under at present, is *preternatural*, like a statue made and broken again. *Burnet.*

PRETERNATURA'LITY.✱ *n. s.* [from *preternatural.*] Preternaturalness. Not in use.

There is such an intricate mixture of naturality and *preternaturality* in age. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 133.

PRETERNA'TURALLY. *adv.* [from *preternatural.*] In a manner different from the common order of nature.

Simple air, *preternaturally* attenuated by heat, will make itself room, and break and blow up all that which resisteth it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

PRETERNA'TURALNESS. *n. s.* [from *preternatural.*] Manner different from the order of nature.

PRETERPE'RFECT. *adj.* [*preteritum perfectum*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to the tense which denotes time absolutely past.

The same natural aversion to loquacity has of late made a considerable alteration in our language, by closing in one syllable the termination of our *preterperfect* tense, as drown'd, walk'd, for drowned, walked. *Addison, Spect.*

PRETERPLUPE'RFECT. *adj.* [*preteritum plusquam perfectum*, Lat.] The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.

To PRETE'X.* *v. a.* [*pretexo*, Lat. to cover. See PRETEXT.] To cloak; to conceal.

Ambition's pride,
Too oft *pretexed* with our country's good!
Edwards, Can. of Crit. Son. i.

PRETE'XT.† *n. s.* [*pretexte*, Fr. *prætextum*, Lat. a border, a cloak, a covering; then, a pretence.] Pretence; false appearance; false allegation.

My *pretext* to strike at him admits
A good construction. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He made *pretext*, that I should onely go
And helpe convey his freight; but thought not so. *Chapman.*

Under this *pretext*, the means he sought
To ruin such whose might did much exceed
His power to wrong. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

As chymists gold from brass by fire would draw,
Pretexts are into treason forg'd by law. *Denham.*

I shall not say with how much, or how little *pretext* of reason they managed those disputes. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

They suck the blood of those they depend upon, under a *pretext* of service and kindness. *L'Estrange.*

PRE'TOR. *n. s.* [*prætor*, Lat. *preteur*, Fr.] The Roman judge. It is now sometimes taken for a mayor.

Good Cinna, take this paper;
And look you lay it in the *pretor's* chair. *Shakspeare.*

Porphyrius, whom you Egypt's *pretor* made,
Is come from Alexandria to your aid. *Dryden.*

An advocate pleading the cause of his client before one of the *pretors*, could only produce a single witness, in a point where the law required two. *Spectator.*

PRETO'RIAL.* *adj.* [from *pretor*.] Judicial; pronounced by the pretor.

Those occasional declarations of law called the *pretorial* edicts. *Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist.* i. 3.

PRETO'RIAN. *adj.* [*pretorianus*, Lat. *pretorien*, Fr.] Judicial; exercised by the pretor.

The chancery had the *pretorian* power for equity; the star-chamber had the censorian power for offences. *Bacon.*

PRE'TORSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *pretor*.] The office of pretor.

The *pretorship* Pompey, without voices, took to himself.
May, Lucan, B. i. Notes.

Asellus Sempronius Rufus was the person, who first taught the Romans to eat storks, for which he was said to have lost the *pretorship*. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

PRE'TTILY. *adv.* [from *pretty*.] Neatly; elegantly; pleasingly; without dignity or elevation.

How *prettily* the young swain seems to wash
The hand was fair before. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

One saith *prettily*; in the quenching of the flame of a pestilent ague, nature is like people that come to quench the fire of a house; so busy, as one letteth another. *Bacon.*

Children, kept out of ill company, take a pride to behave themselves *prettily*, after the fashion of others. *Locke.*

PRE'TTINESS.† *n. s.* [from *pretty*.] Beauty without dignity; neat elegance without elevation.

Thought and affliction —
She turns to favour and to *prettiness*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

There is goodliness in the bodies of animals, as in the ox, greyhound, and stag; or majesty and stateliness, as in the lion, horse, eagle, and cock; grave awfulness, as in mastiffs; or elegancy and *prettiness*, as in lesser dogs and most sort of birds, all which are several modes of beauty. *More.*

Those drops of *prettiness*, scatteringly sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to defecate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

PRE'TTY.† *adj.* [præt, finery, Sax. *pretto*, Italian; *prat*, *prattigh*, Dutch; *prydus*, Welsh, beautiful, handsome; *prydis*, Goth.]

1. Neat; elegant; pleasing without surprise or elevation.

Of these the idle Greeks have many *pretty* tales. *Ralegh.*

They found themselves involved in a train of mistakes, by taking up some *pretty* hypothesis in philosophy. *Watts.*

2. Beautiful without grandeur or dignity.

This is the *prettiest* low-born lass, that ever
Ran on the green-sward. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

3. Foppish; affected: applied in contempt to men.

In imitation of this agreeable being, is made that animal we call a *pretty* fellow; who, being just able to find out, that what makes Sophronius acceptable is a natural behaviour, in order to the same reputation, makes his own an artificial one. *Tatler*, No. 21.

The *pretty* gentleman must have his airs; and though they are not so pompous as those of the other, [the fine gentleman!] yet they are so affected, that few who have understanding can bring themselves to be proficients this way! *Guardian*, No. 38.

4. It is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in conversation: as, a *pretty* fellow indeed!

A *pretty* task; and so I told the fool,
Who needs must undertake to please by rule. *Dryden.*

He'll make a *pretty* figure in a triumph,
And serve to trip before the victor's chariot. *Addison.*

5. Not very small. This is a very vulgar use.

A knight of Wales, with shipping and some *pretty* company, did go to discover those parts. *Abbot.*

Cut off the stalks of cucumbers, immediately after their bearing, close by the earth, and then cast a *pretty* quantity of earth upon the plant, and they will bear next year before the ordinary time. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I would have a mount of some *pretty* height, leaving the wall of the enclosure breast high. *Bacon, Ess.*

Of this mixture we put a parcel into a crucible, and suffered it for a *pretty* while to continue red hot. *Boyle.*

A weasel a *pretty* way off stood leering at him. *L'Estrange.*

PRE'TTY. *adv.* In some degree. This word is used before adverbs or adjectives to intend their signification: it is less than *very*.

The world begun to be *pretty* well stocked with people, and human industry drained those uninhabitable places. *Burnet.*

I shall not enquire how far this lofty method may advance the reputation of learning; but I am *pretty* sure 'tis no great addition to theirs who use it. *Collier.*

A little voyage round the lake took up five days, though the wind was *pretty* fair for us all the while. *Addison.*

I have a fondness for a project, and a *pretty* tolerable genius that way myself. *Addison.*

These colours were faint and dilute, unless the light was trajected obliquely; for by that means they became *pretty* vivid. *Newton.*

This writer every where insinuates, and in one place *pretty* plainly professes himself a sincere christian. *Atterbury.*

The copper half-pence are coined by the publick, and every piece worth *pretty* near the value of the copper. *Swift.*

The first attempts of this kind were *pretty* modest. *Baker.*

To PRETY'PIFY.* *v. a.* [*præ* and *typify*.] To prefigure.

Thus the session of the Messias was *pretypified*.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 6.

To PREVA'IL. *v. n.* [*prevaloir*, Fr. *prævalere*, Lat.]

1. To be in force; to have effect; to have power; to have influence.

This custom makes the short-sighted bigots, and the warier scepticks, as far as it *prevails*. *Locke.*

2. To overcome; to gain the superiority: with *on* or *upon*, sometimes *over* or *against*.

They that were your enemies, are his,
And have *prevail'd* as much *on* him as you. *Shakspeare.*

Nor is it hard for thee to preserve me amidst the unjust hatred and jealousness of too many, which thou hast suffered to *prevail upon* me. *King Charles.*

I told you then he should *prevail*, and speed
On his bad errand. *Milton, P. L.*

The millenium *prevailed* long *against* the truth upon the strength of authority. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

While Marlbro's cannon thus *prevails* by land,
Britain's sea-chiefs by Anna's high command,
Resistless o'er the Thuscan billows ride. *Blackmore.*

Thus song could *prevail*
O'er death and o'er hell,
A conquest how hard and how glorious;
Though fate had fast bound her
With Styx nine times round her,
Yet musick and love were victorious. *Pope.*

This kingdom could never *prevail against* the united power of England. *Swift.*

3. To gain influence; to operate effectually.

I do not pretend that these arguments are demonstrations of which the nature of this thing is not capable: but they are such strong probabilities, as ought to *prevail* with all those who are not able to produce greater probabilities to the contrary. *Wilkins.*

4. To persuade or induce. It has *with*, *upon*, or *on* before the person persuaded.

With minds obdurate nothing *prevaileth*, as well they that preach, as they that read unto such, shall still have cause to complain with the prophets of old, who will give credit unto our teaching? *Hooker.*

He was *prevailed with* to restrain the earl of Bristol upon his first arrival. *Clarendon.*

The serpent *with* me
Persuasively has so *prevail'd*, that I
Have also tasted. *Milton, P. L.*

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under the conduct of a guide, that it is an hundred to one will mislead them, than he that has not yet taken a step, and is likelier to be *prevailed on* to enquire after the right way. *Locke.*

There are four sorts of arguments that men, in their reasonings with others, make use of to *prevail on* them. *Locke.*

The gods pray
He would resume the conduct of the day,
Nor let the world be lost in endless night;
Prevail'd upon at last, again he took
The harness'd steeds, that still with horror shook. *Addison.*

Upon assurances of revolt, the queen was *prevailed with* to send her forces upon that expedition. *Swift.*

Prevail upon some judicious friend to be your constant hearer, and allow him the utmost freedom. *Swift.*

PREVA'ILING. *adj.* [from *prevail.*] Predominant; having most influence; having great power; prevalent; efficacious.

Probabilities, which cross men's appetites and *prevailing* passions, run the same fate: let never so much probability hang on one side of a covetous man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh. *Locke.*

Save the friendless infants from oppression;
Saints shall assist thee with *prevailing* prayers,
And warring angels combat on thy side. *Rowe.*

PREVA'ILMENT. *n. s.* [from *prevail.*] Prevalence.

Messengers
Of strong *prevailment* in unharden'd youth.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

PRE'VALENCE. } *n. s.* [*prevalence*, Fr. *prævalentia*, low
PRE'VALENCY. } Lat.] Superiority; influence: predominance; efficacy; force; validity.

The duke better knew, what kind of arguments were of *prevalence* with him. *Clarendon.*

Others finding that, in former times, many churchmen were employed in the civil government, imputed their wanting of these ornaments their predecessors wore, to the power and *prevalency* of the lawyers. *Clarendon.*

Animals, whose forelegs supply the use of arms, hold, if not an equality in both, a *prevalency* oft times in the other. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Why, fair one, would you not rely
On reason's force with beauty's join'd;
Could I their *prevalence* deny,
I must at once be deaf and blind. *Prior.*

Least of all does this precept imply, that we should comply with any thing that the *prevalence* of corrupt fashion has made reputable. *Rogers.*

PRE'VALENT. *adj.* [*prævalens*, Lat.]

1. Victorious; gaining superiority; predominant.

Brennus told the Roman ambassadors, that *prevalent* arms were as good as any title, and that valiant men might account to be their own as much as they could get. *Raleigh.*

On the foughten field,
Michael and his angels *prevalent*
Encamping. *Milton, P. L.*

The conduct of a peculiar providence made the instruments of that great design *prevalent* and victorious, and all those mountains of opposition to become plains. *South.*

2. Powerful; efficacious.

Eve! easily may faith admit, that all
The good which we enjoy, from heaven descends;
But, that from us aught should ascend to heaven,
So *prevalent*, as to concern the mind
Of God high-blest; or to incline his will;
Hard to belief may seem. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Predominant.

This was the most received and *prevalent* opinion, when I first brought my collection up to London. *Woodward.*

PRE'VALENTLY. *adv.* [from *prevalent.*] Powerfully; forcibly.

The ev'ning-star so falls into the main,
To rise at morn more *prevalently* bright. *Prior.*

To PREVA'RICATE.* *v. a.* [*prævaricor*, Latin; *prevariquer*, Fr. from *varico*, to go crookedly. In our language, the active verb is old, and also used by our best authors; but Dr. Johnson has taken no notice of it, though he had inadvertently placed the example from Spenser under the neuter verb.] To pervert; to turn from the right; to corrupt; to evade by some quibble.

Laws are either disannulled, or quite *prevaricated*, through change and alteration of times; yet they are good in themselves. *Spenser.*

God intended we should serve him as the sun and moon do, as fire and water do; never to *prevaricate* the laws he fixed to us. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 139.

He that *prevaricates* the proportions and excellent reasons of Christianity, is a person without zeal, and without love. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 205.

Go to the crib, thou glutton, and there it will be found, that when the charger is clean, yet nature's rules were not *prevaricated;* the beast eats up all his provisions, because they are natural and simple. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1653,) p. 210.

The great masters of heathen wisdom do plainly discover either a great deal of ignorance, or malice, in *prevaricating* that light they had reflected upon them from Jewish tradition.
Pleydell, Serm. at the Funeral of Glanville, p. 2.

To PREVA'RICATE. *v. n.* [*prevaricor*, Lat. *prevariquer*, Fr.] To cavil; to quibble; to shuffle.

He *prevaricates* with his own understanding, and cannot seriously consider the strength, and discern the evidence of argumentations against his desires. *South.*

Whoever helped him to this citation, I desire he will never trust him more; for I would think better of himself, than that he would wilfully *prevaricate*. *Stillingfleet.*

PREVARICA'TION. *n. s.* [*prævaricatio*, Lat. *prevarication*, Fr. from *prevaricate.*] Shuffle; cavil.

Several Romans, taken prisoners by Hannibal, were released upon obliging themselves by an oath to return again to his camp: among these was one, who, thinking to elude the oath, went the same day back to the camp, on pretence of having forgot something; but this *prevarication* was so shocking to the Roman senate, that they ordered him to be delivered up to Hannibal. *Addison.*

PREVA'RICATOR.† *n. s.* [*prævaricator*, Lat. *prevaricateur*, Fr. from *prevaricate.*]

1. A caviller; a shuffler.

Where the envious, proud,
Ambitious, factious, superstitious, loud
Boasters, and perjur'd, with the infinite more
Prevaricators swarm. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

This petty *prevaricator* of America, the zany of Columbus. *Milton, Apol. Smectymn.*

2. A sort of occasional orator: an academical phrase, at Cambridge.

He should not need so vainly to have pursued me through the various shapes of a divine, a doctor, a head of a college, a professor, a *prevaricator*, a mathematician. *Bp. Wren, Monarchy Asserted*, Pref.

It would have made you smile, to hear the *prevaricator*, in his jocular way, give him his title and character to his face. *A. Philips, Life of Abp. Williams*, p. 34.

To PREVE'NE. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Lat.] To hinder.

If thy indulgent care
Had not *preven'd*, among unbody'd shades
I now had wander'd. *Philips.*

PREVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*preveniens*, Latin.] Preceding; going before; preventive.

From the mercy-seat above
Prevenient grace descending, had remov'd
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton, P. L.*

To PREVE'NT. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Lat. *prevenir*, Fr.]

1. To go before as a guide; to go before, making the way easy.

Are we to forsake any true opinion, or to shun any requisite action, only because we have in the practice thereof been *prevened* by idolaters? *Hooker.*

Prevent him with the blessings of goodness. *Ps.* xxi. 3.

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy most gracious favour. *Common Prayer.*

Let thy grace, O Lord, always *prevent* and follow us. *Common Prayer.*

2. To go before; to be before.

Mine eyes *prevent* the night-watches, that I might be occupied in thy words. *Ps.* cxix. 4.

The same officer told us, he came to conduct us, and that he had *prevented* the hour, because we might have the whole day before us for our business. *Bacon.*

Nothing engender'd doth *prevent* his meat:
Flies have their tables spread, ere they appear;
Some creatures have in winter what to eat;
Others do sleep. *Herbert, Temple.*

3. To anticipate.

Soon shalt thou find, if thou but arm their hands,
Their ready guilt *preventing* thy commands;
Could'st thou some great proportion'd mischief frame,
They'd prove the father from whose loins they came. *Pope.*

4. To preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt first.

Thou hast *prevented* us with overtures of love, even when we were thine enemies. *King Charles.*

5. To hinder; to obviate; to obstruct. This is now almost the only sense.

I do find it cowardly and vile,
For fear of what might fall, so to *prevent*
The time of life. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

This your sincerest care could not *prevent*,
Foretold so lately what would come to pass. *Milton, P. L.*

Too great confidence in success is the likeliest to *prevent* it; because it hinders us from making the best use of the advantages which we enjoy. *Atterbury.*

To PREVE'NT. *v. n.* To come before the time. A latinism.

Strawberries watered with water, wherein hath been steeped sheep's dung, will *prevent* and come early. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

PREVE'NTER. *n. s.* [from *prevent.*]

1. One that goes before.

The archduke was the assailant, and the *preventer*, and had the fruit of his diligence and celerity. *Bacon.*

2. One that hinders; an hinderer; an obstructer.

PREVE'NTION. *n. s.* [*prevention*, Fr. from *preventum*, Latin.]

1. The act of going before.

The greater the distance, the greater the *prevention*; as in thunder, where the lightning precedeth the crack a good space. *Bacon.*

2. Preoccupation; anticipation.

Achievements, plots, orders, *preventions*,
Success or loss. *Shakspeare.*

God's *preventions*, cultivating our nature, and fitting us with capacities of his high donatives. *Hammond.*

3. Hindrance; obstruction.

Half way he met
His daring foe, at this *prevention* more
Incens'd. *Milton, P. L.*

No odds appear'd
In might or swift *prevention*. *Milton, P. L.*

Prevention of sin is one of the greatest mercies God can vouchsafe. *South.*

4. Prejudice; prepossession. A French expression.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular gusto, or any *prevention* of mind, and that whatsoever judgment they make, it may be purely their own. *Dryden.*

PREVE'NTINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *preventing.*] In a way so as to stop, or obviate.

Before I could suggest the reasons, she *preventingly* replied, she would never give less than the third part. *Dr. Walker, Char. of Lady Warwick*, (1678,) p. 99.

PREVE'NTIONAL. *adj.* [from *prevention.*] Tending to prevention. *Dict.*

PREVE'NTIVE. *adj.* [from *prevent.*]

1. Tending to hinder.

Wars *preventive* upon just fears are true defensives, as well as upon actual invasions. *Bacon.*

2. Preservative; hindering ill. It has *of* before the thing prevented.

Physick is curative or *preventive of* diseases; *preventive* is that which, by purging noxious humours, preventeth sickness. *Brown.*

PREVE'NTIVE.† *n. s.* [from *prevent.*] A preservative; that which prevents; an antidote previously taken.

Procuring a due degree of sweat and perspiration, is the best *preventive* of the gout. *Arbuthnot.*

As every event is naturally allied to its cause, so by parity of reason 'tis opposed to its *preventive*. *Harris, Hermes*, B. 2. ch. 2.

PREVE'NTIVELY. *adv.* [from *preventive.*] In such a manner as tends to prevention.

Such as fearing to concede a monstrosity, or mutilate the integrity of Adam, *preventively* conceive the creation of thirteen ribs. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PRE'VIOUS. *adj.* [*prævius*, Latin.] Antecedent; going before; prior.

By this *previous* intimation we may gather some hopes, that the matter is not desperate. *Burnet, Theory.*

Sound from the mountain, *previous* to the storm,
Rolls o'er the muttering earth. *Thomson.*

PRE'VIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *previous.*] Beforehand; antecedently.

Darting their stings, they *previously* declare
Design'd revenge, and fierce intent of war. *Prior.*

It cannot be reconciled with perfect sincerity, as *previously* supposing some neglect of better information. *Fiddes.*

PRE'VIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *previous.*] Antecedence.

PREVI'SION.* *n. s.* [*prævisus*, Lat. *præ* and *vision.*] A seeing beforehand; foresight.

Nor is this clearer in Gabriel's exposition of the promise, than in Daniel's *prevision* of the performance. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

A lucky guess, or a sagacious *prevision*. *Fleetwood, Ess. on Miracles*, p. 116.

To PREWA'RN.* *v. n.* [*præ* and *warn.*] To give previous notice of ill.

Comets *prewarn*. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.*

PREY. *n. s.* [*præda*, Lat.]

1. Something to be devoured; something to be seized; food gotten by violence; ravine; wealth gotten by violence; plunder.

A garrison supported itself, by the *prey* it took from the neighbourhood of Aylesbury. *Clarendon.*

The whole included race his purpos'd *prey*. *Milton, P. L.*

She sees herself the monster's *prey*,
And feels her heart and intrails torn away. *Dryden.*

Pindar, that eagle, mounts the skies,
While virtue leads the noble way;
Too like a vulture Boileau flies,
Where sordid interest shews the *prey*. *Prior.*

Who stung by glory, rave, and bound away;
The world their field, and human-kind their *prey*. *Young.*

2. Ravage; depredation.

Hog in sloth, fox in stealth, lion in *prey*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Animal of *prey*, is an animal that lives on other animals.

There are men of *prey*, as well as beasts and birds of *prey*, that live upon, and delight in blood. *L'Estrange.*

To PREY. *v. n.* [*prædor*, Lat.]

1. To feed by violence: with *on* before the object.

A lioness
Lay couching head on ground, with cat-like watch,
When that the sleeping man should stir: for 'tis
The royal disposition of that beast
To *prey on* nothing that doth seem as dead. *Shakspeare.*

Put your torches out;
The wolves have *prey'd*, and look, the gentle day
Dapples the drowsy east. *Shakspeare.*

Jove venom first infus'd in serpents fell,
Taught wolves to *prey*, and stormy seas to swell. *May.*

Their impious folly dar'd to *prey*
On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. To plunder; to rob: with *on*.

They pray continually unto their saint the commonwealth, or rather not pray to her, but *prey on* her; for they ride up and down on her, and make her their boots. *Shakspeare.*

3. To corrode; to waste: with *on*.

Language is too faint to show
His rage of love; it *preys upon* his life;
He pines, he sickens, he despairs, he dies. *Addison.*

PRE'YER. *n. s.* [from *prey*.] Robber devourer; plunderer.

PRI'APISM. *n. s.* [*priapismus*, Lat. *priapisme*, Fr.] A preternatural tension.

Lust causeth a flagrancy in the eyes and *priapism*. *Bacon.*

The person every night has a *priapism* in his sleep. *Floyer.*

PRICE.† *n. s.* [*prix*, Fr. *pretium*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Rather the Germ. *preis*, Goth. *pris*, value of any thing.]

1. Equivalent paid for any thing.

I will buy it of thee at a *price*; neither will I offer burnt-offerings unto the Lord my God, of that which cost me nothing. *2 Sam.* xxiv. 24.

From that which hath its *price* in composition, if you take away any thing, or any part do fail, all is disgrace. *Bacon.*

If fortune has a niggard been to thee,
Devote thyself to thrift, not luxury;
And wisely make that kind of food thy choice,
To which necessity confines thy *price*. *Dryden.*

2. Value; estimation; supposed excellence.

We stand in some jealousy, lest by thus overvaluing their sermons; they make the *price* and estimation of Scripture, otherwise notified, to fall. *Hooker.*

Sugar hath put down the use of honey, inasmuch as we have lost those preparations of honey which the ancients had, when it was more in *price*. *Bacon.*

3. Rate at which any thing is sold.

Supposing the quantity of wheat, in respect to its vent be the same, that makes the change in the *price* of wheat. *Locke.*

4. Reward; thing purchased by merit.

Sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed;
What then? is the reward of virtue bread?
That, vice may merit; 'tis the *price* of toil;
The knave deserves it, when he tills the soil. *Pope.*

To PRICE.† *v. a.*

1. To pay for.

Some shall pay the price of other's guilt;
And he the man that made Sansfoy to fall,
Shall with his own blood *price* that he hath spilt. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To value; to estimate.

His condition slight,
Pric'd as a lamp consum'd with his own light. *Sandys, Paraphr. of Job*, p. 19.

PRI'CELESS.* *adj.* [*price* and *less*.] Invaluable; without price.

What *priceless* wealth the heavens had him lent. *Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.*

His ignorance of the *priceless* jewel. *Beaum. and Fl. Th. and Theodoret.*

Tutor of Athens, he in every street,
Dealt *priceless* treasure; goodness his delight,
Wisdom his wealth, and glory his reward. *Thomson, Liberty*, P. ii.

To PRICK.† *v. a.* [pɲiccian, Saxon; *pricken*, Dutch; *preka*, West-Goth. *prega*, Scan. pungere. Serenius. See also the substantive.]

1. To pierce with a small puncture.

Leave her to heav'n,
And to those thorns that in her bosom lodge,
To *prick* and sting her. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

There shall be no more a *pricking* brier unto the house of Israel, nor any grieving thorn. *Ezek.* xxviii. 24.

If she *pricked* her finger, Jack laid the pin in the way. *Arbuthnot.*

2 To form or erect with an acuminated point.

The poets make Fame a monster; they say, look how many feathers she hath, so many eyes she hath underneath, so many tongues, so many voices, she *pricks* up so many ears. *Bacon, Ess.*

A hunted panther casts about
Her glaring eyes, and *pricks* her listening ears to scout. *Dryden.*

His rough crest he rears,
And *pricks* up his predestinating ears. *Dryden.*

The fiery courser, when he hears from far
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,
Pricks up his ears. *Dryden, Virg.*

A greyhound hath *pricked* ears, but those of a hound hang down; for that the former hunts with his ears, the latter only with his nose. *Grew.*

The tuneful noise the sprightly courser hears,
Paws the green turf, and *pricks* his trembling ears. *Gay.*

Keep close to ears, and those let asses *prick*;
'Tis nothing, nothing; if they bite and kick. *Pope.*

3. To fix by the point.

I caused the edges of two knives to be ground truly strait, and *pricking* their points into a board, so that their edges might look towards one another, and meeting near their points contain a rectilinear angle, I fastened their handles together with pitch, to make this angle invariable. *Newton.*

4. To hang on a point.

The cooks slice it into little gobbets, *prick* it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys.*

5. To nominate by a puncture or mark.

Those many then shall die, their names are *prickt*. *Shakspeare.*

Some who are *pricked* for sheriffs, and are fit, set out of the bill. *Bacon.*

6. To spur; to goad; to impel; to incite.

When I call to mind your gracious favours,
My duty *pricks* me on to utter that,
Which else no worldly good should draw from me. *Shakspeare.*

Well, 'tis no matter, honour *pricks* me on;
But how if honour *prick* me off, when
I come on. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

His high courage *prick'd* him forth to wed. *Pope.*

7. To pain; to pierce with remorse.

When they heard this, they were *pricked* in their hearts, and said, Men and brethren what shall we do? *Acts*, ii. 37.

8. To make acid.

They their late attacks decline,
And turn as eager as *prick'd* wine. *Hudibras.*

9. To mark a tune.
A tune accurately set or *pricked.* *Hartlib, Ref. of Schools,* p. 45.

To PRICK.† *v. n.* [*prijken*, Dutch.]
1. To dress one's self for show.
2. To come upon the spur; to ride; to gallop.
After that varlet's flight, it was not long,
Ere on the plain fast *pricking* Guyon spied,
One in bright arms embattled full strong. *Spenser.*
They had not ridden far, when they might see
One *pricking* towards them with hasty heat. *Spenser.*
The Scottish horsemen began to hover much upon the English army, and to come *pricking* about them, sometimes within length of their staves. *Hayward.*
Before each van
Prick forth the airy knights. *Milton, P. L.*
In this king Arthur's reign,
A lusty knight was *pricking* o'er the plain. *Dryden.*
3. To aim at a point, mark, or place.
The trick, known to the common people, by the name of *pricking* at the belt or girdle, perhaps was practised by the gipsies in the time of Shakspeare. *Sir J. Hawkins.*

PRICK.† *n. s.* [pꞃicca, pꞃice, Sax. *prick*, Su. Goth.]
1. A sharp slender instrument; any thing by which a puncture is made.
The country gives me proof
Of bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numm'd and mortified bare arms
Pins, wooden *pricks*, nails, sprigs of rosemary. *Shakspeare.*
It is hard for thee to kick against the *pricks*. *Acts*, ix. 5.
If the English would not in peace govern them by the law, nor could in war root them out by the sword, must they not be *pricks* in their eyes, and thorns in their sides? *Davies.*
If God would have had men live like wild beasts, he would have armed them with horns, tusks, talons, or *pricks*. *Bramhall.*
2. A thorn in the mind; a teasing and tormenting thought; remorse of conscience.
My conscience first receiv'd a tenderness,
Scruple, and *prick*, on certain speeches utter'd
By the bishop of Bayonne. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
3. A spot or mark at which archers aim.
For long shooting, their shaft was a cloth yard, their *pricks* twenty-four score; for strength, they would pierce any ordinary armour. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*
4. A point; a fixed place; a mark.
One tittell or *pricke* of interrogation.
Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 201.
Now gins this goodly frame of temperance
Fairly to rise, and her adorned head
To *prick* of highest praise forth to advance. *Spenser.*
Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the noontide *prick*. *Shakspeare.*
5. A puncture.
No asps were discovered in the place of her death, only two small insensible *pricks* were found in her arm. *Brown.*
6. The print of a hare in the ground.

PRI'CKER. *n. s.* [from *prick*.]
1. A sharp-pointed instrument.
Pricker is vulgarly called an awl; yet, for joiner's use, it hath most commonly a square blade. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*
2. A light horseman. Not in use.
They had horsemen, *prickers* as they are termed, fitter to make excursions and to chase, than to sustain any strong charge. *Hayward.*

PRI'CKET. *n. s.* [from *prick*.] A buck in his second year.
I've call'd the deer; the princess kill'd a *pricket*. *Shakspeare.*
The buck is called the first year a fawn, the second year a *pricket*. *Manwood, Laws of the Forest.*

PRI'CKING.* *n. s.* [from *prick*.] Sensation of being pricked.
By the *pricking* of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
The part, where the incision had been made, was seized with unspeakable twinges and *prickings*. *Tatler*, No. 260.

PRI'CKLE.† *n. s.* [pꞃiccle, Saxon.]
1. Small sharp point, like that of a brier.
The *prickles* of trees are a kind of excrescence; the plants that have *prickles*, are black and white, those have it in the bough; the plants that have *prickles* in the leaf, are holly and juniper; nettles also have a small venomous *prickle*. *Bacon.*
An herb growing in the water, called lincostis, is full of *prickles*: this putteth forth another small herb out of the leaf, imputed to moisture gathered between the *prickles*. *Bacon.*
A fox catching hold of a bramble to break his fall, the *prickles* ran into his feet. *L'Estrange.*
The man who laugh'd but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again, to see a jury chaw
The *prickles* of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*
The flower's divine, where'er it grows;
Neglect the *prickles*, and assume the rose. *Watts.*
2. A basket made of briers. Obsolete.
Rain roses still,
Until the last be dropt; then hence; and fill
Your fragrant *prickles* for a second shower.
B. Jonson, Masques.

PRI'CKLEBACK.* *n. s.* A small fish, so named from the prickles on its sides and back.

PRI'CKLINESS. *n. s.* [from *prickly*.] Fulness of sharp points.

PRI'CKLOUSE. *n. s.* [*prick* and *louse*.] A word of contempt for a taylor. A low word.
A taylor and his wife quarrelling; the woman in contempt called her husband *pricklouse*. *L'Estrange.*

PRI'CKLY. *adj.* [from *prick*.] Full of sharp points.
Artichoaks will be less *prickly* and more tender, if the seeds have their tops grated off upon a stone. *Bacon.*
I no more
Shall see you browzing, on the mountain's brow,
The *prickly* shrubs. *Dryden.*
How did the humbled swain detest
His *prickly* beard, and hairy breast! *Swift, Miscell.*

PRI'CKMADAM. *n. s.* A species of houseleek.

PRI'CKPUNCH. *n. s.*
Prickpunch is a piece of tempered steel, with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in cold iron. *Moxon.*

PRI'CKSONG.† *n. s.* [*prick* and *song*.] Song set to musick; variegated musick, in contradistinction to *plainsong*. See PLAINSONG.
The fresh descante, *prychsonge* counterpoint.
Bale on the Rev. P. iii. (1550.)
He fights as you sing *pricksong*, keeps time, distance, and proportion. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

PRI'CKWOOD. *n. s.* [*euonymus*.] A tree. *Ainsworth.*

PRIDE. *n. s.* [pꞃyꞇ or pꞃyꝺe, Saxon.]
1. Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem.
I can see his *pride*
Peep through each part of him. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
Pride hath no other glass
To shew itself, but *pride*; for supple knees
Feed arrogance, and are the proud man's fees. *Shakspeare.*
They undergo
This annual humbling certain number'd days,
To dash their *pride* and joy for man seduc'd. *Milton, P. L.*
Vain aims, inordinate desires
Blown up with high conceits engendering *pride*. *Milton, P. L.*
2. Insolence; rude treatment of others; insolent exultation.
That witch
Hath wrought this hellish mischief unawares;
That hardly we escap'd the *pride* of France. *Shakspeare.*
Wantonness and *pride*
Raise out of friendship, hostile deeds in peace. *Milton, P. L.*
3. Dignity of manner; loftiness of air.
4. Generous elation of heart.

The honest *pride* of conscious virtue. *Smith.*

5. Elevation; dignity.

A falcon, towering in her *pride* of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawkt at and kill'd. *Shakspeare.*

6. Ornament; show; decoration.

Whose lofty trees, yclad with summer's *pride*,
Did spread so broad, that heaven's light did hide. *Spenser.*

Smallest lineaments exact,
In all the liveries deck'd of summer's *pride*. *Milton, P. L.*

Be his this sword,
Whose ivory sheath, inwrought with curious *pride*,
Adds graceful terrour to the wearer's side. *Pope.*

7. Splendour; ostentation.

In this array the war of either side,
Through Athens pass'd with military *pride*. *Dryden.*

8. The state of a female beast soliciting the male.

It is impossible you should see this,
Were they as salt as wolves in *pride*. *Shakspeare.*

To PRIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make proud; to rate himself high. It is only used with the reciprocal pronoun.

He could have made the most deformed beggar as rich, as those who most *pride themselves* in their wealth. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

This little impudent hardwareman turns into ridicule the direful apprehensions of the whole kingdom, *priding himself* as the cause of them. *Swift, Miscell.*

PRI'DEFUL.* *adj.* [*pride* and *full.*] Insolent; full of scorn. Not in use.

Then in wrath,
Depart, he cried, perverse and *prideful* nymph. *W. Richardson.*

PRI'DELESS.* *adj.* [*pride* and *less.*] Without pride. Obsolete.

Discrete, and *prideless*, ay honourable,
And to her husbond ever meke and stable. *Chaucer, Cl. Tale.*

PRI'DINGLY.* *adv.* In pride of heart.

He *pridingly* doth set himself before all others. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

PRIE. *n. s.* I suppose an old name of privet.

Lop popler and sallow, elme, maple and *prie*,
Wel saved from cattel, till summer to lie. *Tusser.*

PRIEF.† *n. s.* Proof. Obsolete. See also *To* PRIEVE, and *To* PROVE.

Nor on us taken any state of life,
But ready are of any to make *prief*. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

PRI'ER. *n. s.* [from *pry.*] One who enquires too narrowly.

PRIEST.† *n. s.* [πρεσβύτερος, Gr. *presbyter*, Lat. *prestre*, old Fr. *prêtre*, modern; pꞃeoꞅꞇ, Saxon; *prete*, Ital.]

1. One who officiates in sacred offices.

I'll to the vicar,
Bring you the maid, you shall not lack a *priest*. *Shakspeare.*

The high *priest* shall not uncover his head. *Lev.* xxi. 10.

Our practice of singing differs from the practice of David, the *priests* and Levites. *Peacham.*

These prayers I thy *priest* before thee bring. *Milton, P. L.*

2. One of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop.

There were no *priests* and anti-*priests* in opposition to one another, and therefore there could be no schism. *Leslie.*

No neighbours, but a few poor simple clowns,
Honest and true, with a well-meaning *priest*. *Rowe.*

Curanius is a holy *priest*, full of the spirit of the gospel, watching, labouring, and praying for a poor country village. *Law.*

PRIE'STCRAFT. *n. s.* [*priest* and *craft.*] Religious frauds; management of wicked priests to gain power.

Puzzle has half-a-dozen common-place topicks; though the debate be about Doway, his discourse runs upon bigotry and *priestcraft*. *Spectator.*

From *priestcraft* happily set free,
Lo! every finish'd son returns to thee. *Pope.*

PRIE'STESS. *n. s.* [from *priest.*] A woman who officiated in heathen rites.

Then too, our mighty sire, thou stood'st disarm'd.
When thy rapt soul the lovely *priestess* charm'd,
That Rome's high founder bore. *Addison.*

These two, being the sons of a lady who was *priestess* to Juno, drew their mother's chariot to the temple. *Spectator.*

She as *priestess* knows the rites,
Wherein the God of earth delights. *Swift, Miscell.*

The inferior *priestess*, at her altar's side,
Trembling, begins the sacred rites of pride. *Pope.*

PRIE'STHOOD.† *n. s.* [from *priest*, Sax. pꞃeoꞅꞇhaꝺ.]

1. The office and character of a priest.

Jeroboam is reproved, because he took the *priesthood* from the tribe of Levi. *Whitgift.*

The *priesthood* hath in all nations, and all religions, been held highly venerable. *Atterbury.*

The state of parents is a holy state, in some degree like that of the *priesthood*, and calls upon them to bless their children with their prayers and sacrifices to God. *Law.*

2. The order of men set apart for holy offices.

He pretends, that I have fallen foul on *priesthood*. *Dryden.*

3. The second order of the hierarchy. See PRIEST.

PRIE'STLIKE.* *adj.* [from *priest.*] Resembling a priest, or what belongs to a priest.

I have trusted thee, Camillo,
With all things nearest to my heart, as well
My chamber-councils: wherein, *priestlike*, thou
Hast cleans'd my bosom. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The musicians represented the shades of the old poets, and were attired in a *priestlike* habit of gold and purple. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

PRIE'STLINESS. *n. s.* [from *priestly.*] The appearance or manner of a priest.

PRIE'STLY. *adj.* [from *priest.*] Becoming a priest; sacerdotal; belonging to a priest.

In the Jewish church, none that was blind or lame was capable of the *priestly* office. *South, Serm.*

How can incest suit with holiness,
Or *priestly* orders with a princely state? *Dryden.*

PRIE'STRIDDEN. *adj.* [*priest* and *ridden.*] Managed or governed by priests.

Such a cant of high-church and persecution, and being *priestridden*. *Swift.*

To PRIEVE.† *v. a.* To prove. Obsolete.

Experience so *preveth* it every day *Chaucer, Merch. Tale.*
Ne would I it have ween'd, had I not late it *priev'd*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To PRIG.* *v. n.* [*prachgen*, Dutch, to beg. See *To* PROG.] To steal; to filch.

A *prigging* and thievish servant. *Barret, Alv.* 1580.

Sundry of their *prigging* and loose friars — have robbed their convents of their church-plate. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel.* (ed. 1605,) sign. M.

PRIG.† *n. s.* [A cant word derived perhaps from *prick*, as he *pricks* up, he is *pert*; or from *prick-eared*, an epithet of reproach bestowed upon the presbyterian teachers. Dr. Johnson. — See the verb to *prig*, i. e. to *steal*: the substantive *prig* being, primarily, a thief; a term still retained also in the canting language.]

1. A thief.

Out upon him! *prig*, for my life, *prig*: he haunts fairs, wakes, and bear-bitings. — Very true, Sir; he, Sir, he; that's the rogue. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical, little fellow.

A cane is a part of the dress of a *prig*, and always worn upon a button, for fear he should be thought to have an occasion for it! *Tatler*, No. 77.

The little man concluded, with calling monsieur Mesnager an insignificant *prig*. *Spectator.*

There have I seen some active *prig*,
To shew his parts, bestride a twig. *Swift, Miscell.*

PRILL. *n. s.* [*rhombus.*] A birt or turbot. *Ainsworth.*

PRIM. *adj.* [by contraction from *primitive.*] Formal; precise; affectedly nice.

A ball of new dropt horse's dung,
Mingling with apples in the throng,
Said to the pippin, plump and *prim*,
See, brother, how we apples swim. *Swift, Miscell.*

To **PRIM.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To deck up precisely; to form to an affected nicety.

PRI'MACY.† *n. s.* [*primace, primauté*, Fr. *primatus*, Latin.]

1. Excellency; supremacy.

St. Peter had a *primacy* of order, such an one as the ringleader hath in a dance, as the primipilar centurion had in the legion. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

2. The chief ecclesiastical station.

When he had now the *primacy* in his own hand, he thought he should be to blame if he did not apply remedies. *Clarendon.*

PRI'MAGE. *n. s.* The freight of a ship. *Ainsworth.*

PRI'MAL. *adj.* [*primus*, Lat.] First.

It hath been taught us from the *primal* state,
That he, which is, was wish'd, until he were. *Shakspeare.*
Oh! my offence is rank, it smells to heaven,
It hath the *primal*, eldest curse upon it. *Shakspeare.*

PRI'MARILY. *adv.* [from *primary.*] Originally; in the first intention; in the first place.

In fevers, where the heart *primarily* suffereth, we apply medicines unto the wrists. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

These considerations so exactly suiting the parable of the wedding-supper to this spiritual banquet of the gospel, if it does not *primarily*, and in its first design, intend it; yet certainly it may, with greater advantage of resemblance, be applied to it, than to any other duty. *South, Serm.*

PRI'MARINESS. *n. s.* [from *primary.*] The state of being first in act or intention.

That which is peculiar, must be taken from the *primariness* and secondariness of the perception. *Norris.*

PRI'MARY. *adj.* [*primarius*, Lat.]

1. First in intention.

The figurative notation of this word, and not the *primary* or literal, belongs to this place. *Hammond.*

2. Original; first.

Before that beginning, there was neither *primary* matter to be informed, nor form to inform, nor any being but the eternal. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

The church of Christ, in its *primary* institution, was made to be of a diffusive nature, to spread and extend itself. *Pearson.*

When the ruins both *primary* and secondary were settled, the waters of the abyss began to settle too. *Burnet.*

These I call original or *primary* qualities of body, which produce simple ideas in us, viz. solidity, extension, figure, and motion. *Locke.*

3. First in dignity; chief; principal.

As the six *primary* planets revolve about him, so the secondary ones are moved about them in the same sesquialteral proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs. *Bentley.*

PRI'MATE. *n. s.* [*primat*, Fr. *primas*, Lat.] The chief ecclesiastick.

We may learn from the prudent pen of our most reverend *primate*, eminent as well for promoting unanimity as learning. *Holyday.*

When the power of the church was first established, the archbishops of Canterbury and York had then no preeminence one over the other; the former being *primate* over the Southern, as the latter was over the Northern parts. *Ayliffe.*

The late and present *primate*, and the lord archbishop of Dublin hath left memorials of his bounty. *Swift.*

PRI'MATESHIP. *n. s.* [from *primate.*] The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIMA'TICAL.* *adj.* [from *primate.*] Belonging to the chief ecclesiastick, or primate.

Upon the like account, the bishops of other cities mounted up to a preeminency, metropolitan, *primatical*, patriarchick. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

PRIME.† *n. s.* [*primus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Ppim, Saxon; ppim-ʃanᵹ, prime-song, the morning song.]

1. The first part of the day; the dawn; the morning.

His larum bell might loud and wide be heard
When cause requir'd, but never out of time;
Early and late it rung at evening and at *prime*. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Sure pledge of day, that crown'st the smiling morn
With thy bright circlet, praise him in thy sphere
While day arises, that sweet hour of *prime*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. The beginning; the early days.

Quickly sundry arts mechanical were found out in the very *prime* of the world. *Hooker.*

Nature here wanton'd as in her *prime*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. The best part.

Give no more to every guest,
Than he's able to digest;
Give him always of the *prime*,
And but little at a time. *Swift.*

4. The spring of life; the height of health, strength, or beauty.

Make haste, sweet love, whilst it is *prime*,
For none can call again the passed time. *Spenser.*
Will she yet debase her eyes on me,
That cropt the golden *prime* of this sweet prince,
And made her widow to a woeful bed. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
Youth, beauty, wisdom, courage, virtue, all
That happiness and *prime* can happy call. *Shakspeare.*
Likeliest she seem'd to Ceres in her *prime*. *Milton, P. L.*
Short were her marriage joys; for in the *prime*
Of youth, her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*
No poet ever sweetly sung,
Unless he were, like Phœbus, young;
Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,
Unless, like Venus, in her *prime*. *Swift.*

5. Spring.

Hope waits upon the flowery *prime*,
And summer, though it be less gay,
Yet is not look'd on as a time
Of declination or decay. *Waller.*
The poet and his theme in spite of time,
For ever young enjoys an endless *prime*. *Granville.*
Nought treads so silent as the foot of time:
Hence we mistake our autumn for our *prime*, *Young.*

6. The height of perfection.

The plants which now appear in the most different seasons, would have been all in *prime*, and flourishing together at the same time. *Woodward.*

7. The first canonical hour. *Ainsworth.*

Hymn for the hour of *prime*. *Crashaw, Poems*, p. 164.

8. The first part; the beginning.

When ye have found the Sunday-letter in the uppermost line, guide your eye downward from the same, till you come right over against the *prime*. *Rule to find Easter, Comm. Pr.*

It may mean the *prime* of the moon, at the first appearing of the new moon, called the *prime*. *Upton, Notes on Spenser.*

PRIME.† *adj.* [ppim, Saxon. *primus*, Lat.]

1. Early; blooming.

His starry helm, unbuckled, shew'd him *prime*
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Principal; first-rate.

Divers of *prime* quality, in several counties, were, for refusing to pay the same, committed to prison. *Clarendon.*

Nor can I think, that God will so destroy
Us his *prime* creatures dignify'd so high. *Milton, P. L.*

Humility and resignation are our *prime* virtues. *Dryden.*

3. First; original.

We smother'd
The most replenished sweet work of nature,
That from the *prime* creation e'er she fram'd. *Shakspeare.*

Moses being chosen by God to be the ruler of his people, will not prove that priesthood belonged to Adam's heir, or the *prime* fathers. *Locke.*

4. Excellent. It may, in this loose sense, perhaps admit, though scarcely with propriety, a superlative.

We are contented with
Catharine our queen, before the *primest* creature
That's paragon'd i' the world. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

5. Forward. [*prim*, French. Cotgrave.]

As *prime* as goats. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

To PRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in the first powder; to put powder in the pan of a gun.

A pistol of about a foot in length, we *primed* with well-dried gunpowder. *Boyle.*

Prime all your firelocks, fasten well the stake. *Gay.*

His friendship was exactly tim'd,
He shot before your foes were *prim'd.* *Swift, Miscell.*

2. [*Primer*, Fr. to begin.] To lay the ground on a canvass to be painted.

To PRIME.* *v. n.* To serve for the charge of a gun.

Hang him, squib;
Now could I grind him into *priming* powder.
Beaum. and Fl. Captain.

PRI'MELY. *adv.* [from *prime.*]

1. Originally; primarily; in the first place; in the first intention.

Words signify not immediately and *primely* things themselves, but the conceptions of the mind about them. *South.*

2. Excellently; supremely well. A low sense.

PRI'MENESS. *n. s.* [from *prime.*]

1. The state of being first.

2. Excellence.

PRI'MER.† *adj.* [*primarius*, Lat.] First; original. Not now in use; but formerly common.

No man can forgive them absolutely, authoritatively, by *primer* and original power. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 317.

As when the *primer* church her councils pleas'd to call
Great Britain's bishops there were not the least of all.
Drayton.

PRI'MER.† *n. s.*

1. An office of the blessed Virgin.

Another prayer to her is not only in the manual, but in the *primer* or office of the blessed Virgin. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [*Primarius*, Lat.] A small prayer-book in which children are taught to read, so named from the Romish book of devotions; an elementary book.

The Lord's prayer, the creed, and ten commandments, he should learn by heart; not by reading them himself in his *primer*, but by somebody's repeating them before he can read.
Locke on Education.

3. A kind of letter in printing.

PRIME'RO.† *n. s.* [Spanish. Dr. Johnson. — The Spanish word is *primera*; which Minsheu couples with the Ital. *primavista*, and thus explains; "*primum* et *primum visum*, that is, first, and first scene, because he that can show such an order of cardes, wins the game."] A game at cards.

I left him at *primero*
With the duke of Suffolk. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The Spaniard is generally given to gaming, and that in excess: — their common game at cards is *primera.*
Howell, Lett. i. iii. 32.

Give me your honest trick, yet, at *primero*, or gleek.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

PRIME'VAL. } *adj.* [*primævus*, Lat.] Original; such
PRIME'VOUS. } as was at first.

Immortal dove,
Thou with almighty energy did'st move
On the wild waves, incumbent did'st display
Thy genial wings, and hatch *primeval* day. *Blackmore.*

All the parts of this great fabrick change;
Quit their old stations and *primeval* frame,
And lose their shape, their essence, and their name. *Prior.*

PRIMIGE'NIAL.* } *adj.* [*primigenius*, Latin. Under
PRIMIGE'NIOUS. } *primogenial*, Dr. Johnson has observed that the word is, properly, *primigenial.* But of *primigenial*, or *primigenious*, he has taken no other notice. They are words well authorized.] First-born; original; primary.

The *primigenious* antiquity, which proceeded from the Ancient of Days, is certain.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Cl. p. 134.

It is now so far distempered with the drossy injuries of time, that the greatest alchymist in history can scarce extract one dram of the pure and *primigenious* metal.
Gregory, Posthum. (1640,) p. 211.

They recover themselves again to their condition of *primigenial* innocence. *Glanville, Pre-exist of Souls*, ch. 14.

PRIMI'PILAR.* *adj.* [*primipilaris*, Lat.] Of, or belonging to, the captain of the vanguard.

St. Peter had a primacy of order, such an one as the ringleader hath in a dance, as the *primipilar* centurion had in the legion. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

PRIMI'TIAL.† *adj.* [*primicial*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *primitiæ*, Lat.] Being of the first production.
Ainsworth.

PRI'MITIVE. *adj.* [*primitif*, Fr. *primitivus*, Lat.]

1. Ancient; original; established from the beginning.

The Scripture is of sovereign authority, and for itself worthy of all acceptation. The latter, namely the voice and testimony of the *primitive* church, is a ministerial, and subordinate rule and guide, to preserve and direct us, in the right understanding of the Scriptures. *White.*

Their superstition pretends, they cannot do God greater service, than utterly to destroy the *primitive* apostolical government of the church by bishops. *King Charles.*

David reflects sometimes upon the present form of the world, and sometimes upon the *primitive* form of it. *Burnet.*

The doctrine of purgatory, by which they mean an estate of temporary punishments after this life, was not known in the *primitive* church, nor can be proved from Scripture.
Tillotson.

2. Formal; affectedly solemn; imitating the supposed gravity of old times.

3. Original; primary; not derivative: as, in grammar, a *primitive* verb.

Our *primitive* great sire, to meet
His godlike guest, walks forth. *Milton, P. L.*

PRI'MITIVE.* *n. s.* A primitive word.

It will be necessary to inquire how our *primitives* are to be deduced from foreign languages.
Johnson, Plan of an Engl. Dict.

PRI'MITIVELY.† *adv.* [from *primitive.*]

1. Originally; at first.

Solemnities and ceremonies, *primitively* enjoined, were afterward omitted, the occasion ceasing. *Brown.*

2. Primarily; not derivatively.

I take those words to signify *primitively* what our language won't permit me to say. *Johnson, Noctes Nottingh.* p. 29

3. According to the original rule; according to ancient practice.

The purest and most *primitively* ordered church in the world, torn and broken. *South, Serm.* vi. 117.

PRI'MITIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *primitive.*] State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

PRI'MITY.* *n. s.* [from *primitùs*, Lat.] The state of being first, or original.

This *primity* God requires to be attributed to himself. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.*

PRI'MNESS.† *n. s.* [from *prim.*] Affected niceness or formality.

Many a cup of metheglin have I drank with little starch'd Johnny Crown: we called him so, from the stiff unalterable *primness* of his long cravat. *Gent. Mag. (1745.)*

Primness and affectation of style, like the good breeding of queen Anne's court, has turned to hoydening and rude familiarity. *Gray, Lett. to Mr. Stonehewer, (1758.)*

PRIMOGE'NIAL. *adj.* [*primigenius*, Latin; it should therefore have been written *primigenial.*] Firstborn; original; primary; constituent; elemental.

The *primogenial* light at first was diffused over the face of the unfashioned chaos. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

It is not easy to discern, among many differing substances obtained from the same matter, what *primogenial* and simple bodies convened together compose it. *Boyle.*

The first or *primogenial* earth, which rose out of the chaos, was not like the present earth. *Burnet, Theory.*

PRIMOGE'NITOR.* *n. s.* [*primo genitus*, Lat.] Forefather.

If your *primogenitors* be not belied, the general smutch you have was once of a deeper black, when they came from Mauritania into Spain. *Gayton on Don Quixote.*

PRIMOGE'NITURE. *n. s.* [*primogeniture*, Fr. from *primo genitus*, Lat.] Seniority; eldership; state of being firstborn.

Because the Scripture affordeth the priority of order unto Sem, we cannot from hence infer his *primogeniture*. *Brown.*

The first provoker has, by his seniority and *primogeniture*, a double portion of the guilt. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PRIMOGE'NITURESHIP.* *n. s.* [from *primogeniture.*] Right of eldership.

By the aristocratical law of *primogenitureship*, in a family of six children, five are exposed. *Citation by Burke, in App. from the New to the Old Whigs.*

PRIMO'RDIAL.† *adj.* [*primordial*, Fr. *primordium*, Lat.] Original; existing from the beginning.

Things worthy of observation, concerning the *primordial* state of our first parents. *Bp. Bull, Works*, iii. 1102.

Salts may be either transmuted or otherwise produced, and so may not be *primordial* and immutable beings. *Boyle.*

PRIMO'RDIAL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Origin; first principle.

The *primordials* of the world are not mechanical, but spermatical and vital. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

PRIMO'RDIAN. *n. s.* A kind of plum.

PRIMO'RDIATE. *adj.* [from *primordium*, Lat.] Original; existing from the first.

Not every thing chymists will call salt, sulphur, or spirit, that needs always be a *primordiate* and ingenerable body. *Boyle.*

To PRIMP.* *v. n.* [perhaps from *prim.*] To behave in a ridiculously formal, or affected manner. The word is so used in Cumberland.

PRI'MROSE.† *n. s.* [*prime* and *rose*; *primula veris*, Latin.]

1. A flower that appears early in the year.

Pale *primroses*,
That die unmarried ere they can behold
Bright Phœbus in his strength. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

There is a greenish *prime-rose*, but it is pale, and scarce a green. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.* No. 512.

2. *Primrose* is used by Shakspeare for gay or flowery.

I had thought to have let in some of all professions, that go the *primrose* way to the everlasting bonefire. *Shakspeare.*

PRI'MY.* *adj.* [from *prime.*] Blooming.

A violet in the youth of *primy* nature. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

PRINCE. *n. s.* [*prince*, Fr. *princeps*, Lat.]

1. A sovereign; a chief ruler.

Cœlestial! whether among the thrones, or nam'd
Of them the highest; for such of shape may seem
Prince above *princes*. *Milton, P. L.*

Forces come to be used by good *princes*, only upon necessity of providing for their defence. *Temple.*

Esau founded a distinct people and government, and was himself a distinct *prince* over them. *Locke.*

The succession of crowns, in several countries, places it on different heads, and he comes, by succession, to be a *prince* in one place, who would be a subject in another. *Locke.*

Had we no histories of the Roman emperors, but on their money, we should take them for most virtuous *princes*. *Addison.*

Our tottering state still distracted stands;
While that *prince* threatens, and while this commands. *Pope.*

2. A sovereign of rank next to kings.

3. Ruler of whatever sex. This use seems harsh, because we have the word *princess*.

Queen Elizabeth, a *prince* admirable above her sex for her princely virtues. *Camden.*

God put it into the heart of one of our *princes*, towards the close of her reign, to give a check to that sacrilege. *Atterbury.*

4. The son of a king. Popularly the eldest son of him that reigns under any denomination is called a prince, as the son of the duke of Bavaria, is called the electoral prince.

A *prince* of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in blood by his naughty father. *Sidney.*

Heaven forbid, that such a scratch should drive
The *prince* of Wales from such a field as this. *Shakspeare.*

5. The chief of any body of men.

To use the words of the *prince* of learning hereupon, only in shallow and small boats, they glide over the face of the Virgilian sea. *Peacham on Poetry.*

To PRINCE. *v. n.* To play the prince; to take state.

Nature prompts them,
In simple and low things, to *prince* it, much
Beyond the trick of others. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

PRI'NCEDOM. *n. s.* [from *prince.*] The rank, estate, or power of the prince; sovereignty.

Next Archigald, who, for his proud disdain,
Deposed was from *princedom* sovereign. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Under thee, as head supreme,
Thrones, *princedoms*, powers, dominions, I reduce. *Milton, P. L.*

PRI'NCELIKE. *adj.* [*prince* and *like.*] Becoming a prince.

The wrongs he did me were nothing *princelike*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

PRI'NCELINESS.† *n. s.* [from *princely.*] The state, manner, or dignity of a prince. *Sherwood.*

PRI'NCELY. *adj.* [from *prince.*]

1. Having the appearance of one high born.

In war, was never lion rag'd more fierce,
In peace, was never gentle lamb more mild,
Than was that young and *princely* gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

Many townes of *princely* youths he level'd with the ground. *Chapman.*

2. Having the rank of princes.

Meaning only to do honour to their *princely* birth, they flew among them all. *Sidney.*

Be opposite all planets of good luck
To my proceeding; if with pure heart's love,
I tender not thy beauteous *princely* daughter. *Shakspeare.*

The *princely* hierarch left his powers to seize
Possession of the garden. *Milton, P. L.*

I expressed her commands
To mighty lords and *princely* dames. *Waller.*

So fled the dame, and o'er the ocean bore
Her *princely* burthen to the Gallick shore. *Waller.*

3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august.

I, that but now refus'd most *princely* gifts,
Am bound to beg of my lord general. *Shakspeare.*

Princely counsel in his face yet shone. *Milton, P. L.*

Born to command, your *princely* virtues slept
Like humble David's, while the flock he kept. *Waller.*

PRI'NCELY. *adv.* [from *prince.*] In a princelike manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER. *n. s.* The herb amaranth. *Ainsworth.*

PRI'NCESS. *n. s.* [*princesse*, Fr.]

1. A sovereign lady; a woman having sovereign command.

Ask why God's anointed he revil'd;
A king and *princess* dead. *Dryden.*

Princess ador'd and lov'd, if verse can give
A deathless name, thine shall for ever live. *Granville.*

Under so excellent a *princess* as the present queen, we suppose a family strictly regulated. *Swift.*

2. A sovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.

3. The daughter of a king.

Here the bracelet of the truest *princess*,
That ever swore her faith. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

4. The wife of a prince: as, the *princess* of Wales.

PRI'NCIPAL. *adj.* [*principal*, Fr. *principalis*, Lat.]

1. Princely. A sense found only in Spenser. A latinism.

Suspicion of friend, nor fear of foe,
That hazarded his health, had he at all;
But walk'd at will, and wandered to and fro,
In the pride of his freedom *principal.* *Spenser.*

2. Chief; of the first rate; capital; essential; important; considerable.

This latter is ordered, partly and as touching *principal* matters by none but precepts divine only; partly and as concerning things of inferior regard by ordinances, as well human as divine. *Hooker.*

Can you remember any of the *principal* evils, that he laid to the charge of women? *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

PRI'NCIPAL.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A head; a chief; not a second.

Seconds in factions do many times, when the faction subdivideth, prove *principals.* *Bacon.*

2. One primarily or originally engaged; not an accessary or auxiliary.

We were not *principals*, but auxiliaries in the war. *Swift.*

In judgement, some persons are present as *principals*, and others only as accessaries. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

3. A capital sum placed out at interest.

Thou wilt not only lose the forfeiture,
But, touch'd with human gentleness and love,
Forgive a moiety of the *principal.* *Shakspeare.*

Taxes must be continued, because we have no other means for paying off the *principal.* *Swift, Miscell.*

4. President or governour.

How many honest men see ye arise
Daily thereby, and grow to goodly prise?
To deans, to archdeacons, to commissaries,
To lords, to *principals*, to prebendaries;
All jolly prelates, worthy rule to bear? *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

He came down from the desk where he spoke, to present a copy of his speech to the head of the society: the *principal* received it in a very obliging manner. *Tatler*, No. 168.

PRINCIPA'LITY. *n. s.* [*principaulté*, Fr.]

1. Sovereignty; supreme power.

Divine lady, who have wrought such miracles in me, as to make a prince none of the basest, to think all *principalities* base, in respect of the sheephook. *Sidney.*

Nothing was given to Henry, but the name of king; all other absolute power of *principality* he had. *Spenser.*

2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty.

Then speak the truth by her; if not divine,
Yet let her be a *principality*,
Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

Nisroch of *principalities* the prime. *Milton, P. L.*

3. The country which gives title to a prince: as, the *principality* of Wales.

To the boy Cæsar send this grizled head,
And he will fill thy wishes to the brim
With *principalities.* *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The little *principality* of Epire was invincible by the whole power of the Turks. *Temple, Miscell.*

4. Superiority; predominance.

In the chief work of elements, water hath the *principality* and excess over earth. *Digby on Bodies.*

If any mystery be effective of spiritual blessings, then this is much more, as having the prerogative and *principality* above every thing else. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Commun.*

PRI'NCIPALLY. *adv.* [from *principal.*] Chiefly; above all; above the rest.

If the minister of divine offices shall take upon him that holy calling, for covetous or ambitious ends, or shall not design the glory of God *principally*, he polluteth his heart. *Bp. Taylor.*

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is *principally* to find fault. *Dryden.*

The resistance of water arises *principally* from the vis inertiæ of its matter, and by consequence, if the heavens were as dense as water, they would not have much less resistance than water. *Newton, Opt.*

What I *principally* insist on, is due execution. *Swift.*

PRI'NCIPALNESS. *n. s.* [from *principal.*] The state of being principal or chief.

PRI'NCIPATE.* *n. s.* [*principatus*, Lat.] Principality; supreme rule.

Of these words the sense is plain and obvious, that it be understood that under two metaphors the *principate* of the whole church was promised. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

PRINCIPIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *principium*, Lat.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. A word not received.

The separating of any metal into its original or element, we will call *principiation.* *Bacon.*

PRI'NCIPLE.† *n. s.* [*principium*, Lat. *principe*, French.]

1. Element; constituent part; primordial substance.

Modern philosophers suppose matter to be one simple *principle*, or solid extension diversified by its various shapes. *Watts.*

2. Original cause.

Some few, whose lamp shone brighter, have been led
From cause to cause to nature's secret head,
And found that one first *principle* must be. *Dryden.*

For the performance of this, a vital or directive *principle* seemeth to be assistant to the corporeal. *Grew, Cosmol.*

3. Being productive of other being; operative cause.

The soul of man is an active *principle*, and will be employed one way or other. *Tillotson.*

4. Fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced.

Touching the law of reason, there are in it some things which stand as *principles* universally agreed upon; and out of those *principles*, which are in themselves evident, the greatest moral duties we owe towards God or man, may, without any great difficulty, be concluded. *Hooker.*

Such kind of notions as are general to mankind, and not confined to any particular sect, or nation, or time, are usually styled common notions, seminal *principles*; and *lex nata* by the Roman orator. *Wilkins.*

All of them may be called *principles*, when compared with a thousand other judgments, which we form under the regulation of these primary propositions. *Watts, Logick.*

5. Ground of action; motive.

Farewell, young lords; these warlike *principles*
Do not throw from you. *Shakspeare.*

As no *principle* of vanity led me first to write it, so much less does any such motive induce me now to publish it. *Wake.*

There would be but small improvements in the world, were there not some common *principle* of action working equally with all men. *Addison, Spect.*

6. Tenet on which morality is founded.

I'll try
If yet I can subdue those stubborn *principles*
Of faith, of honour. *Addison, Cato.*

A feather shooting from another's head,
Extracts his brain, and *principle* is fled. *Pope.*

All kinds of dishonesty destroy our pretences to an honest *principle* of mind, so all kinds of pride destroy our pretences to an humble spirit. *Law.*

7. Beginning. Not now in use.

Doubting sad end of *principle* unsound. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. xi. 2.

And given *principle* to no inconsiderable navy. *Evelyn, Navig. and Comm.* p. 47.

To PRI'NCIPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To establish or fix in any tenet; to impress with any tenet good or ill.

Wisest and best of men full oft beguil'd,
With goodness *principl'd* not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive,
Are drawn to wear out miserable days. *Milton, S. A.*

It is the concern of his majesty, and the peace of his government, that the youth be *principled* with a thorough persuasion of the justness of the old king's cause. *South.*

There are so many young persons, upon the well and ill *principling* of whom, next under God, depends the happiness or misery of this church and state. *South.*

Governors should be well *principled* and good natured. *L'Estrange.*

Men have been *principled* with an opinion that they must not consult reason in things of religion. *Locke.*

Let an enthusiast be *principled* that he or his teacher is inspired, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine. *Locke.*

He seems a settled and *principled* philosopher, thanking fortune for the tranquillity he has by her aversion. *Pope.*

2. To establish firmly in the mind.

The promiscuous reading of the Bible is far from being of any advantage to children, either for the perfecting their reading, or *principling* their religion. *Locke.*

PRI'NCOCK. } *n. s.* [from *prink* or *prim cock*; perhaps *præcox* or *præcoquium* ingenium, Lat.] A coxcomb; a conceited person: a pert young rogue. A ludicrous word: obsolete. Dr. Johnson. — *Princox* is not obsolete, but still a northern word for a pert or forward fellow. Of *princock* Dr. Johnson could find no example. It seems to have been formerly used for a child made saucy through too much indulgence.
PRI'NCOX. }

You are a saucy boy;
This trick may chance to scathe you: — I know what;
You must contrary me! — you are a *princox*, go. *Shakspeare.*

It is a *princock* boy, who, in his school, knows not how far one proceeds against all order. *Florio, Tr. of Montaigne*, p. 503.

To PRINK. *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To prank; to deck for show. It is the diminutive of *prank*.

Hold a good wager she was every day longer *prinking* in the glass than you was. *Art of Tormenting.*

To PRINT. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, *empreint*, Fr.]

1. To mark by pressing any thing upon another.

On his fiery steed betimes he rode,
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod. *Dryden.*

2. To impress any thing, so as to leave its form.

Perhaps some footsteps *printed* in the clay,
Will to my love direct your wand'ring way. *Roscommon.*

3. To form by impression.

Your mother was most true to wedlock, prince,
For she did *print* your royal father off,
Conceiving you. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead, nor *print* any marks upon you. *Lev.* ix. 28.

His royal bounty brought its own reward;
And in their minds so deep did *print* the sense,
That if their ruins sadly they regard,
'Tis but with fear. *Dryden.*

4. To impress words or make books, not by the pen, but the press.

This nonsense got in by a mistake of the stage editors, who *printed* from the piecemeal written parts. *Pope.*

Is it probable, that a promiscuous jumble of *printing* letter should often fall into a method which should stamp on paper a coherent discourse? *Locke.*

As soon as he begins to spell, pictures of animals should be got him, with the *printed* names to them. *Locke.*

To PRINT.† *v. n.*

1. To use the art of typography.

Liberty of *printing* must be enthralled again! *Milton, Areopagitica.*

2. To publish a book.

From the moment he *prints*, he must expect to hear no more truth. *Pope.*

PRINT.† *n. s.* [*empreinte*, Fr.]

1. Mark or form made by impression.

Shewe ye to me the *prente* of the money. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* xxii.

Some more time
Must wear the *print* of his remembrance out. *Shakspeare.*

Abhorred slave,
Which any *print* of goodness wilt not take,
Being capable of all ill! *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Attend the foot,
That leaves the *print* of blood where'er it walks. *Shakspeare.*

Up they tost the sand,
No wheel seen, nor wheel's *print* was in the mould imprest
Behind them. *Chapman, Iliad.*

Our life so fast away doth slide,
As doth an hungry eagle through the wind;
Or as a ship transported with the tide,
Which in their passage leave no *print* behind. *Davies.*

My life is but a wind,
Which passeth by, and leaves no *print* behind. *Sandys.*

O'er the smooth enamell'd green,
Where no *print* of step hath been. *Milton, Arcades.*

The heaven, by the sun's team untrod,
Hath took no *print* of the approaching light,
And all the spangled host keep watch. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

Before the lion's den appeared the footsteps of many that had gone in, but no *prints* of any that ever came out. *South.*

Winds bear me to some barren island,
Where *print* of human feet was never seen. *Dryden.*

From hence Astrea took her flight, and here
The *prints* of her departing steps appear. *Dryden.*

If they be not sometimes renewed by repeated exercise of the senses or reflection, the *print* wears out. *Locke.*

2. That which being impressed leaves its form: as, a *butter print*.

3. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper. It is usual to say wooden *prints* and copper plates.

4. Picture made by impression.

From my breast I cannot tear
The passion which from thence did grow;
Nor yet out of my fancy rase
The *print* of that supposed face. *Waller.*

The *prints* which we see of antiquities, may contribute to form our genius, and to give us great ideas. *Dryden.*

Words standing for things should be expressed by little draughts and *prints* made of them. *Locke.*

5. The form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books.

To refresh the former hint,
She read her maker in a fairer *print*. *Dryden.*

6. The state of being published by the printer.

I love a ballad in *print*, or a life. *Shakspeare.*

His natural antipathy to a man, who endeavours to signalize his parts in the world, has hindered many persons from making their appearance in *print*. *Addison.*

I published some tables, which were out of *print*. *Arbuthnot.*

The rights of the christian church are scornfully trampled on in *print*. *Atterbury.*

7. Single sheet printed for sale; a paper something less than a pamphlet.

The *prints*, about three days after, were filled with the same terms. *Addison.*

The publick had said before, that they were dull; and they were at great pains to purchase room in the *prints*, to testify under their hands the truth of it. *Pope.*

Inform us, will the emperor treat,
Or do the *prints* and papers lie? *Pope.*

8. Formal method; exactness. Not a low word, as Dr. Johnson would have it to be in his solitary example from Locke; but the usual expression of our forefathers to denote a complete performance, with precision, with the utmost nicety.

I will do it, sir, in *print*. *Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.*

All this I speak in *print*. *Shakspeare, Two Gent of Ver.*

He must speak in *print*, walk in *print*, eat and drink in *print!* *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 539.

A legge in *print*, a pretie foot. *Warner, Albion's England.*

It is so rare to see
Ought that belongs to young nobility
In *print*, but their own clothes. *Suckling.*

Lay his head sometimes higher, sometimes lower, that he may not feel every little change, who is not designed to have his maid lay all things in *print*, and tuck him in warm. *Locke.*

PRI'NTER. *n. s.* [from *print.*]

1. One that prints books.

I find, at reading all over, to deliver to the *printer*, in that which I ought to have done to comply with my design, I am fallen very short. *Digby.*

To buy books, because they were published by an eminent *printer*, as much as if a man should buy cloaths that did not fit him, only because made by some famous taylor. *Pope.*

See, the *printer*'s boy below;
Ye hawkers all, your voices lift. *Swift.*

2. One that stains linen with figures.

PRI'NTING.* *n. s.* [from *print.*]

1. The art or process of impressing letters or words; typography.

Thou hast caused *printing* to be used; and, contrary to the king, his crown and dignity, thou hast built a paper-mill! *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.* P. II.

2. The process of staining linen with figures.

PRI'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *print.*] That which leaves no impression.

Ye elves,
And ye, that on the sands with *printless* foot
Do chase the ebbing Neptune. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Whilst from off the waters fleet,
Thus I set my *printless* feet,
O'er the cowslip's velvet head,
That bends not as I tread. *Milton, Comus.*

PRI'OR. *adj.* [*prior*, Lat.] Former; being before something else; antecedent; anteriour.

Whenever tempted to do or approve any thing contrary to the duties we are enjoined, let us reflect that we have a *prior* and superior obligation to the commands of Christ. *Rogers.*

PRI'OR. *n. s.* [*prieur*, Fr.]

1. The head of a convent of monks, inferiour in dignity to an abbot.

Neither she, nor any other, besides the *prior* of the convent, knew any thing of his name. *Addison, Spect.*

2. *Prior* is such a person, as, in some churches, presides over others in the same churches. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

PRI'ORATE.* *n. s.* [*prioratus*, low Lat.] Government exercised by a prior.

Walkelin was bishop there during Godfrey's *priorate*. *Warton.*

PRI'ORESS. *n. s.* [from *prior.*] A lady superiour of a convent of nuns.

When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men,
But in the presence of the *prioress*. *Shakspeare.*

The reeve, miller, and cook are distinguished from each other, as much as the mincing lady *prioress* and the broad speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden.*

PRIO'RITY. *n. s.* [from *prior*, adj.]

1. The state of being first; precedence in time.

From son to son of the lady, as they should be in *priority* of birth. *Hayward.*

Men still affirm, that it killeth at a distance, that it poisoneth by the eye, and by *priority* of vision. *Brown.*

This observation may assist, in determining the dispute concerning the *priority* of Homer and Hesiod. *Broome.*

Though he oft renew'd the fight,
And almost got *priority* of sight,
He ne'er could overcome her quite. *Swift.*

2. Precedence in place.

Follow, Cominius, we must follow you,
Right worthy your *priority*. *Shakspeare.*

PRI'ORLY.* *adv.* [from *prior.*] Antecedently.

Priorly to that era, when it [the earth] was made the habitation of man. *Geddes, Pref. Tr. Bib.*

PRI'ORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *prior.*] The state or office of prior.

PRI'ORY. *n. s.* [from *prior.*]

1. A convent, in dignity below an abbey.

Our abbies and our *priories* shall pay
This expedition's charge. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

2. *Priories* are the churches which are given to priors in titulum, or by way of title. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

PRI'SAGE.† *n. s.* [*prisage*, Fr. Cotgrave.]

Prisage, now called butlerage, is a custom whereby the prince challenges out of every bark loaden with wine, two tuns of wine at his price. *Cowel.*

PRISM. *n. s.* [*prisme*, Fr. πρίσμα.]

A *prism* of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end. *Newton, Opt.*

Here, aweful Newton, the dissolving clouds
Form fronting, on the sun, thy showery *prism*. *Thomson.*

PRISMA'TICK. *adj.* [*prismatique*, Fr. from *prism.*] Formed as a prism.

If the mass of the earth was cubick, *prismatick*, or any other angular figure, it would follow, that one, too vast a part, would be drowned, and another be dry. *Derham.*

False eloquence, like the *prismatick* glass,
Its gaudy colours spreads on every place;
The face of nature we no more survey,
All glares alike, without distinction gay. *Pope.*

PRISMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *prismatick.*] In the form of a prism.

Take notice of the pleasing variety of colours exhibited by the triangular glass, and demand what addition or decrement of either salt, sulphur, or mercury, befalls the glass, by being *prismatically* figured; and yet it is known, that without that shape, it would not afford those colours as it does. *Boyle.*

PRI'SMOID. *n. s.* A body approaching to the form of a prism.

PRI'SON.† *n. s.* [*prison*, Fr. ꝑꞃıꞅun, Saxon; *prisund*, Goth. and Cimbr. "*Prisoun.*" Wicliffe. Menage considers it to be from *pris*, taken, seized.] A strong hold in which persons are confined; a gaol.

He hath commission
To hang Cordelia in the *prison*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
For those rebellious here their *prison* ordain'd.
Milton, P. L.

I thought our utmost good
Was in one word of freedom understood,
The fatal blessing came; from *prison* free,
I starve abroad, and lose the sight of Emily. *Dryden.*

Unkind! can you, whom only I adore,
Set open to your slave the *prison* door? *Dryden.*

The tyrant Æolus,
With power imperial, curbs the struggling winds,
And sounding tempests in dark *prisons* binds. *Dryden.*

He, that has his chains knocked off, and the *prison* doors set open to him, is presently at liberty. *Locke.*

At his first coming to his little village, it was as disagreeable to him as a *prison*, and every day seemed too tedious to be endured in so retired a place. *Law.*

To PRI'SON.✝ *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To emprison; to shut up in hold; to restrain from liberty.

The fairest maid she was, that ever yet
Prison'd her locks within a golden net,
Or let them waving hang with roses fair beset.
P. Fletcher, Purp. Island.

2. To captivate; to enchain.

Who, as they sung, would take the *prison'd* soul,
And lap it in Elysium. *Milton, Comus.*

3. To confine.

Universal plodding *prisons* up
The nimble spirits in the arteries. *Shakspeare.*

Then did the king enlarge
The spleen he *prison'd*. *Chapman, Iliad.*

PRI'SONBASE. *n. s.* A kind of rural play, commonly called *prisonbars*. See BASE.

The spachies of the court play every Friday at giocho di canni, which is no other than *prisonbase* upon horseback, hitting one another with darts, as the others do with their hands. *Sandys, Trav.*

PRI'SONER. *n. s.* [*prisonnier*, Fr.]

1. One who is confined in hold.

Cæsar's ill-erected tower,
To whose flint bosom my condemned lord
Is doomed a prisoner *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

The most pernicious infection, next the plague, is the smell of the jail, when *prisoners* have been long and close, and nastily kept. *Bacon.*

He that is tied with one slender string, such as one resolute struggle would break, he is *prisoner* only to his own sloth, and who will pity his thraldom? *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

A *prisoner* is troubled, that he cannot go whither he would; and he that is at large is troubled, that he does not know whither to go. *L'Estrange.*

2. A captive; one taken by the enemy.

So oft as homeward I from her depart,
I go like one that having lost the field,
Is *prisoner* led away with heavy heart. *Spenser.*

There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, the taking of the Spanish general d'Ocampo *prisoner*, with the loss of few of the English. *Bacon.*

He yielded on my word,
And as my *prisoner*, I restore his sword. *Dryden.*

3. One under an arrest.

Tribune, a guard to seize the empress straight,
Secure her person *prisoner* to the state. *Dryden.*

PRI'SONHOUSE. *n. s.* Gaol; hold in which one is confined.

I am forbid to tell the secrets of my *prisonhouse*.
Shakspeare.

PRI'SONMENT.✝ *n. s.* [from *prison*.] Confinement; imprisonment; captivity.

May be he will not touch young Arthur's life,
But hold himself safe in his *prisonment*. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Thou should'st perceive my passion, if these signs
Of *prisonment* were off me, and this hand
But owner of a sword. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.*

PRI'STINE.✝ *adj.* [*pristin*, old French; *pristinus*, Lat.] First; ancient; original.

Nor can ever that thick cloud, you are now enveloped with, of melancholized old age and undeserved adversity, either dark the remembrance of your *pristine* lustre, or hide from me the sight of your present worth.
More, Song of the Soul, (1647,) Ded.

Some of them are reinstated in their *pristine* happiness.
Glanville, Pre-exist. ch. 14.

Now their *pristine* worth
The Britons recollect. *Philips.*

This light being trajected only through the parallel superficies of the two prisms, if it suffered any change by the refraction of one superficies, it lost that impression by the contrary refraction of the other superficies, and so, being restored to its *pristine* constitution, became of the same nature and condition as at first. *Newton, Opt.*

PRI'THEE. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*, which some of the tragick writers have injudiciously used.

Well, what was that scream for, I *prithee*? *L'Estrange.*

Alas! why com'st thou at this dreadful moment,
To shock the peace of my departing soul?
Away! I *prithee* leave me! *Rowe, Jane Shore*

PRI'VACY. *n. s.* [from *private*.]

1. State of being secret; secrecy.

2. Retirement; retreat; place intended to be secret.

Clamours our *privacies* uneasy make,
Birds leave their nests disturb'd, and beasts their haunts forsake.
Dryden.

Her sacred *privacies* all open lie,
To each profane enquiring vulgar eye. *Rowe.*

3. *Privauté*, Fr.] Privity; joint knowlege; great familiarity. *Privacy* in this sense is improper.

You see Frog is religiously true to his bargain, scorns to hearken to any composition without your *privacy*. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Taciturnity. *Ainsworth.*

PRIVA'DO.✝ *n. s.* [Spanish.] A secret friend.

The lady Brampton, an English lady, embarked for Portugal at that time, with some *privado* of her own. *Bacon.*

We contemplate him not only in the quality of his place, but already in some degree of a *privado*. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 539.

No special privilege for favourites, no postern-gate or back stairs for some choice *privadoes*. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 529.

It is no new thing to see a *privado* carry it so high, as to awaken the jealousy of his prompter
Gov. of the Tongue, p. 151.

PRI'VATE.✝ *adj.* [*privatus*, Lat.]

1. Not open; secret.

You shall go with me;
I have some *private* schooling for you both. *Shakspeare.*

Fancy retires
Into her *private* cell, when nature rests. *Milton, P. L.*

Private, or secret prayer, is that which is used by a man alone apart from all other *Wh. Duty of Man.*

Fame, not contended with her broad high-way,
Delights, for change, thro' *private* paths to stray. *Harte.*

2. Alone; not accompanied.

3. Being upon the same terms with the rest of the community; particular: opposed to *publick*.

When publick consent of the whole hath established any thing, every man's judgement, being thereunto compared, were *private*, howsoever his calling be to some kind of publick charge; so that of peace and quietness there is not any way possible, unless the probable voice of every intire society or body politick overrule all *private* of like nature in the same body. *Hooker, Pref.*

He sues
To let him breathe between the heav'ns and earth,
A *private* man in Athens. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

What infinite heartease must kings neglect,
That *private* men enjoy? and what have kings,
That *private* have not too, save ceremony? *Shakspeare.*

Peter was but a *private* man, and not to be any way compared with the dukes of his house. *Peacham of Antiquities.*

The first principles of christian religion should not be farced with school points and *private* tenets. *Sanderson.*

Dare you,
A *private* man, presume to love a queen? *Dryden.*

4. Particular; not relating to the publick.

My end being *private*, I have not expressed my conceptions in the language of the schools. *Digby.*

5. Admitted to participation of knowledge; privy.

Had Echo but been *private* with thy thoughts,
She would have dropt away herself in tears.
B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.

She knew them averse to her religion, and *private* to her troubles and imprisonment.
Sir R. Naunton, Fr. Reg. Obs. on Q. Eliz.

6. Sequestered.

In this *private* plot, be we the first
That shall salute our rightful sovereign
With honour of his birthright to the crown.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

7. *In* PRIVATE. Secretly; not publickly; not openly.

In private grieve, but with a careless scorn;
In publick seem to triumph, not to mourn. *Granville.*

PRI'VATE.✝ *n. s.*

1. A secret message.

His *private* with me of the dauphin's love,
Is much more general than these lines import. *Shakspeare.*

2. Particular business. This and the former meaning are obsolete.

Nor must I be unmindful of my *private*,
For which I have call'd my brother, and the tribunes,
My kinsfolk, and my clients, to be near me.
B. Jonson, Catiline.

3. A common soldier.

PRIVATE'ER.✝ *n. s.* [from *private*. Dr. Johnson gives an example of this word only from Swift. It appears to have been brought into use at a period considerably antecedent to the time of Swift; for Lord Clarendon employs it, and explains it: "It was resolved that all possible encouragement should be given to *privateers*, that is, to as many as would take commissions from the admiral to set out vessels of war, *as they call them*, to take prizes from the enemy." Life, ii. 462.] A ship fitted out by private men to plunder the enemies of the state.

He is at no charge for a fleet, further than providing *privateers*, wherewith his subjects carry on a piratical war at their own expence. *Swift, Miscell.*

To PRIVATE'ER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private persons.

PRI'VATELY. *adv.* [from *private*.] Secretly; not openly.

There, this night,
We'll pass the business *privately* and well. *Shakspeare.*

And as he sat upon the mount of Olives, the disciples came unto him *privately*. *St. Mat.* xxiv. 3.

PRI'VATENESS.✝ *n. s.* [from *private*.]

1. The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community.

2. Secrecy; privacy.

Ambassadors attending the court in great number, he did content with courtesy, reward and *privateness*. *Bacon.*

Noon, when the citizens were at dinner, was chosen as the next fittest time for *privateness*.
Abp. Laud, Hist. of his Trial and Troubles.

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in *privateness* and retiring.
Bacon, Ess. 50.

3. Obscurity; retirement.

He drew him into the fatal circle from a resolved *privateness* at his house, — where he could well have bent his mind to a retired course. *Wotton, Parall. of Essex and Buckingham.*

PRIVA'TION. *n. s.* [*privation*, Fr. *privatio*, Lat.]

1. Removal or destruction of any thing or quality.

For, what is this contagious sin of kind,
But a *privation* of that grace within. *Davies.*

If the *privation* be good, it follows not the former condition was evil, but less good; for the flower or blossom is a positive good, although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative good. *Bacon.*

So bounded are our natural desires,
That wanting all, and setting pain aside,
With bare *privation* sense is satisfy'd. *Dryden.*

After some account of good, evil will be known by consequence, as being only a *privation* or absence of good. *South.*

A *privation* is the absence of what does naturally belong to the thing, or which ought to be present with it; as when a man or horse is deaf or dead, or a physician or divine unlearned; these are *privations*. *Watts, Logick.*

2. The act of the mind by which, in considering a subject, we separate it from any thing appendant.

3. The act of degrading from rank or office.

If part of the people or estate be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the *privation* or translation. *Bacon.*

PRI'VATIVE. *adj.* [*privatif*, Fr. *privativus*, Lat.]

1. Causing privation of any thing.

2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Privative* is in things, what negative is in propositions.

The impression from *privative* to active, as from silence to noise, is a greater degree than from less noise to more.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The very *privative* blessings, the blessings of immunity, safeguard, liberty and integrity, which we enjoy, deserve the thanksgiving of a whole life. *Bp. Taylor.*

PRI'VATIVE. *n. s.* That of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound.

Harmonical sounds and discordant sounds are both active and positive, but blackness and darkness are indeed but *privatives*, and therefore have little or no activity; somewhat they do contristate, but very little. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

PRI'VATIVELY. *adv.* [from *privative*.]

1. By the absence of something necessary to be present.

2. Negatively.

The duty of the new covenant is set down, first *privately*, not like that of Mosaical observances external, but positively, laws given into the minds and hearts. *Hammond.*

PRI'VATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *privative*.] Notation of absence of something that should be present.

PRI'VET.✝ *n. s.* [*ligustrum*.] Evergreen: a plant. *Miller.*

The leaves of *privet* have a binding nature, and with the broth thereof burnings with fire are healed. *Barret, Alv.* 1580

PRI'VILEGE. *n. s.* [*privilege*, French, *privilegium*, Latin.]

1. Peculiar advantage.

Here's my sword,
Behold it is the *privilege* of mine honours,
My oath, and my profession: *Shakspeare.*

He went
Invisible, yet stay'd, such *privilege*
Hath omnipresence. *Milton, P. L.*

He claims his *privilege*, and says 'tis fit,
Nothing should be the judge of wit, but wit. *Denham.*

Smiles, not allow'd to beasts, from reason move,
And are the *privilege* of human love. *Dryden.*

When the chief captain ordered him to be scourged uncondemned, he pleads the legal *privilege* of a Roman, who ought not to be treated so. *Kettlewell.*

A soul that can securely death defy,
And counts it nature's *privilege* to die. *Dryden.*

The *privilege* of birth-right was a double portion. *Locke.*

2. **Immunity; right not universal.**

I beg the ancient *privilege* of Athens. *Shakspeare.*

To PRI'VILEGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege.

The great are *privileg'd* alone,
To punish all injustice but their own. *Dryden.*
He happier yet, who *privileg'd* by fate
To shorter labour, and a lighter weight,
Receiv'd but yesterday the gift of breath,
Ordain'd to-morrow to return to death. *Prior.*

2. To exempt from censure or danger.

The court is rather deemed as a *privileged* place of unbridled licentiousness, than as the abiding of him, who, as a father, should give a fatherly example. *Sidney.*

He took this place for sanctuary,
And it shall *privilege* him from your hands. *Shakspeare.*
This place
Doth *privilege* me, speak what reason will. *Daniel.*

3. To exempt from paying tax or impost.

Many things are by our laws *privileged* from tythes, which by the canon law are chargeable. *Hale.*

PRI'VILY. *adv.* [from *privy.*] Secretly; privately.

They have the profits of their lands by pretence of conveyances thereof unto their privy friends, who *privily* send them the revenues. *Spenser on Ireland.*

PRI'VITY.✝ *n. s.* [*privauté*, Fr. from *privy.*]

1. Private communication.

I will unto you in *privity* discover the drift of my purpose; I mean thereby to settle an eternal peace in that country, and also to make it very profitable to her majesty. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. Consciousness; joint knowledge; private concurrence.

The authority of higher powers have force even in these things which are done without their *privity*, and are of mean reckoning. *Hooker.*

Upon this French going out, took he upon him,
Without the *privity* o' th' king, to appoint
Who should attend him? *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without the *privity* of the prince of Orange, concluding that the kingdom might better be settled in his absence. *Swift.*

3. Privacy.

For all his dayes he drownes in *privitie*,
Yet has full large to live and spend at libertie.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. ix. 2.

4. [In the plural.] Secret parts.

Few of them have any thing to cover their *privities.* *Abbot.*

PRI'VY. *adj.* [*privé*, Fr.]

1. Private; not publick; assigned to secret uses.

The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,
Shall seize on half his goods; the other half
Comes to the *privy* coffer of the state. *Shakspeare.*

2. Secret; clandestine; done by stealth.

He took advantage of the night for such *privy* attempts, insomuch that the bruit of his manliness was spread every where. *2 Mac.* viii. 7.

3. Secret; not shewn; not publick.

The sword of the great men that are slain entereth into their *privy* chamber. *Ezek.* xxi. 14.

4. Admitted to secrets of state.

The king has made him
One of the *privy* council. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

One, having let his beard grow from the martyrdom of king Charles I. till the restoration, desired to be made a *privy* counsellor. *Spectator.*

5. Conscious to any thing; admitted to participation of knowledge.

Sir Valentine
This night intends to steal away your daughter;
Myself am one made *privy* to the plot. *Shakspeare.*
Many being *privy* to the fact,
How hard is it to keep it unbetray'd? *Daniel.*

He would rather lose half of his kingdom, than be *privy* to such a secret, which he commanded me never to mention. *Swift.*

PRI'VY. *n. s.* Place of retirement; necessary house.

Your fancy
Would still the same ideas give ye,
As when you spy'd her on the *privy.* *Swift.*

PRIZE.✝ *n. s.* [*prix*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Rather the Germ. *preis*, and *pris*, Goth. See PRAISE, and PRICE.]

1. A reward gained by contest with competitors.

If ever he go alone, I'll never wrestle for *prize.* *Shakspeare.*

Though their foe were big and strong, and often brake the ring,
Forg'd of their lances; yet enforc't, he left th' affected *prize.* *Chapman.*

I fought and conquer'd, yet have lost the *prize.* *Dryden.*

The raising such silly competitions among the ignorant, proposing *prizes* for such useless accomplishments, and inspiring them with such absurd ideas of superiority, has in it something immoral as well as ridiculous. *Addison.*

They are not indeed suffered to dispute with us the proud *prizes* of arts and sciences, of learning and elegance, in which, I have much suspicion, they would often prove our superiors. *Law.*

2. A reward gained by any performance.

True poets empty fame and praise despise,
Fame is the trumpet, but your smile the *prize.* *Dryden.*

3. [*Prise*, French.] Something taken by adventure; plunder.

The king of Scots she did send to France,
To fill king Edward's fame with prisoner kings,
And make his chronicle as rich with *prize*,
As is the ouzy bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Age that all men overcomes, hath made his *prize* on thee. *Chapman.*

He acquitted himself like a valiant, but not like an honest man; for he converted the *prizes* to his own use. *Arbuthnot.*

Then prostrate falls, and begs with ardent eyes
Soon to obtain and long possess the *prize.* *Pope.*

To PRIZE.✝ *v. a.* [*priser*, Fr. *appreciare*, Lat. From *appraise*, Dr. Johnson says. But *appraise* is a corruption of *apprise.* See the etymology of *appraise.*]

1. To rate; to value at a certain price.

Life I *prize* not a straw; but for mine honour
Which I would free. *Shakspeare.*

A goodly price that I was *prized* at of them. *Zech.* xi. 13.

2. To esteem; to value highly.

I go to free us both of pain;
I *priz'd* your person, but your crown disdain. *Dryden.*

Some the French writers, some our own despise;
The ancients only, or the moderns *prize.* *Pope.*

PRI'ZER.✝ *n. s.* [*priseur*, Fr. from *prize.*]

1. One that values.

It holds its estimate and dignity,
As well wherein 'tis precious of itself,
As in the *prizer.* *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

2. One who contends for a prize.

Why would you be so fond to overcome
The bony *prizer* of the humorous Duke? *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

I have a plot upon these *prizers.* *B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.*

PRI'ZEFIGHTER. *n. s.* [*prize* and *fighter.*] One that fights publickly for a reward.

Martin and Crambe engaged like *prizefighters.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

In Fig the *prizefighter* by day delight. *Bramston.*

PRO. [Latin.] For; in defence of; *pro* and *con*, for *pro* and *contra*, for and against. Despicable cant.

Doctrinal points in controversy had been agitated in the pulpits, with more warmth than had used to be; and thence the animosity increased in books *pro* and *con.* *Clarendon.*

Matthew met Richard, when
Of many knotty points they spoke,
And *pro* and *con* by turns they took. *Prior.*

PRO'A, or PROE.* *n. s.* [perhaps from the Spanish *proa*, the prow of a ship.] A name given to a sailing vessel of the Indies.

The distance from land to land, or from island to island, not being too great for their *proes* and canoes, might be easily passed by that people. *Young on Idolatr. Corrupt.* (1734,) p. 229.

PROBABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*probabilitas*, Lat. *probabilité*, Fr. from *probable*.] Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence arising from the preponderation of argument: it is less than moral certainty.

Probability is the appearance of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs, whose connection is not constant; but appears for the most part to be so. *Locke.*

As for *probabilities*, what thing was there ever set down so agreeable with sound reason, but some probable shew against it might be made? *Hooker, Pref.*

The reason why men are moved to believe a *probability* of gain by adventuring their stocks into such foreign countries as they have never seen, and of which they have made no trial, is from the testimony of other credible persons. *Wilkins.*

If a truth be certain, and thwart interest, it will quickly fetch it down to but a *probability*; nay, if it does not carry with it an impregnable evidence, it will go near to debase it to a downright falsity. *South.*

Though moral certainty be sometimes taken for a high degree of *probability*, which can only produce a doubtful assent; yet it is also frequently used for a firm assent to a thing upon such grounds as fully satisfy a prudent man. *Tillotson.*

For a perpetual motion, magnetical virtues are not without some strong *probabilities* of proving effectual. *Wilkins.*

Which tempers, if they were duly improved by proper studies, and sober methods of education, would in all *probability* carry them to greater heights of piety, than are to be found amongst the generality of men. *Law.*

PRO'BABLE.† *adj.* [*probable*, Fr. *probabilis*, Lat.]

1. Likely; having more evidence than the contrary.

The publick approbation, given by the body of this whole church unto those things which are established, doth make it but *probable* that they are good, and therefore unto a necessary proof that they are not good it must give place. *Hooker.*

I do not say, that the principles of religion are meerly *probable*; I have before asserted them to be morally certain. And that to a man who is careful to preserve his mind free from prejudice, and to consider, they will appear unquestionable, and the deductions from them demonstrable. *Wilkins.*

That is accounted *probable*, which has better arguments producible for it, than can be brought against it. *South.*

They assented to things, that were neither evident nor certain, but only *probable*; for they conversed, they merchandized upon a *probable* persuasion of the honesty and truth of those whom they corresponded with. *South.*

2. That may be proved.

He who maintains traditions or opinions not *probable* by Scripture. *Milton, Of Civ. Power in Ecc. Cases.*

PRO'BABLY. *adv.* [from *probable*.] Likely; in likelihood.

Distinguish betwixt what may possibly, and what will *probably* be done. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

Our constitution in church or state could not *probably* have been long preserved, without such methods. *Swift.*

PRO'BATE.* *n. s.* [*probatum*, Lat. proved.]

1. Proof.

Macrobius that did treate
Of Scipion's dream what was the true *probate*.
Skelton, Poems, p. 20.

2. The proof of a will; the official copy of a will with the certificate of its [illegible]g been proved. Dr. Johnson has noticed this meaning, from Cowel, only as the Latin word *probat*.

When the will is so proved, a copy thereof in parchment is made out under the seal of the ordinary, and delivered to the executor, together with a certificate of its having been proved before him: all which together is usually stiled the *probate*. *Blackstone.*

PROBA'TION.† *n. s.* [*probatio*, Lat. from *probo*, Lat. *probation*, old Fr.]

1. Proof; evidence; testimony.

Of the truth herein,
This present object made *probation*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

He was lapt in a most curious mantle, which, for more *probation*, I can produce. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

The kinds of *probation* for several things being as much disproportioned, as the objects of the several senses are to one another. *Wilkins.*

2. The act of proving by ratiocination or testimony.

This did our church first deliver as the proof and illustration of the descent: — but yet those words of St. Peter have no such power of *probation*. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 5.

When these principles, what is, is, and it is impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be, are made use of in the *probation* of propositions, wherein are words standing for complex ideas, as man or horse, there they make men receive and retain falsehood for manifest truth. *Locke.*

3. [*Probation*, Fr.] Trial; examination.

In the practical part of knowledge, much will be left to experience and *probation*, whereunto indication cannot so fully reach. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. Moral trial.

At the end of the world, when the state of our trial and *probation* shall be finished, it will be a proper season for the distribution of public justice. *Nelson.*

5. Trial before entrance into monastick life; noviciate.

She —
May be a nun without *probation*. *Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.*

I suffer many things as an author militant, whereof, in your days of *probation*, you have been a sharer. *Pope to Swift.*

PROBA'TIONAL.* *adj.* [from *probation*.] Serving for trial.

Their afflictions are not penal, but medicinal, or *probational*. *Bp. Richardson, on the O. Test.* (1655,) p. 278.

A state of purgation, which they imagined to consist of a *probational* fire. *Wheatly on the Comm. Pr.* ch. 6. § 11.

PROBA'TIONARY.† *adj.* [from *probation*.] Serving for trial.

For the present it is a *probationary* article. *Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery*, § 2.

PROBA'TIONER. *n. s.* [from *probation*.]

1. One who is upon trial.

Hear a mortal muse thy praise rehearse,
In no ignoble verse;
But such as thy own verse did practise here,
When thy first fruits of poesy were given,
To make thyself a welcome inmate there;
While yet a young *probationer*,
And candidate of heaven. *Dryden.*

Build a thousand churches, where these *probationers* may read their wall lectures. *Swift.*

2. A novice.

This root of bitterness was but a *probationer* in the soil; and though it set forth some offsets to preserve its kind, yet Satan was fain to cherish them. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

PROBA'TIONERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *probationer*.] State of being a probationer; noviciate.

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability, suitable to that state of mediocrity and *probationership*, he has been pleased to place us in here, wherein to check our over-confidence. *Locke.*

PROBA'TIONSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *probation*.] State of probation; noviciate.

Before the end of these ladies' *probationship*, and matriculation, his majesty charged the cathedral doctors to dismiss them out of the university. *Transl. of Boccalini*, (1626,) p. 202.

PRO'BATIVE.* *adj.* [*probatus*, Lat.] Serving for trial.

Some [judgements, which God inflicts upon men,] are only *probative*, and designed to try and stir up those virtues, which before lay dormant in the soul. *South, Serm.* iv. 358.

The stopping him [Abraham] by an angel from heaven, in the very article of time, was a much better argument against human sacrifices, than a *probative* command, not executed, could be for it. *Waterland, Script. Vindic.* P. i. p. 79.

PROBA'TOR.* *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. An examiner; an approver.

Some nominated and appointed for *probators*. *Maydman, Naval Speculations*, p. 182.

2. In law, an accuser; one who undertakes to prove a crime charged upon another. *Cowel.*

PRO'BATORY.† *adj.* [from *probo*, Lat.]

1. Serving for trial.

Job's afflictions were no vindicatory punishments, but *probatory* chastisements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall.*

2. Serving for proof.

His other heap of arguments are assertory, not *probatory*. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 126.

PROBA'TUM EST. A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying *it is tried* or *proved*.

Vain the concern that you express,
That uncall'd Alard will possess
Your house and coach both day and night,
And that Macbeth was haunted less
By Banquo's restless sprite:
Lend him but fifty louis d'or,
And you shall never see him more;
Take my advice, *probatum est.*
Why do the gods indulge our store,
But to secure our rest? *Prior.*

PROBE. *n. s.* [from *probo*, Lat.] A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds.

A round white stone was lodged, which was so fastened in that part, that the physician with his *probe* could not stir it. *Fell.*

I made search with a *probe*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

PROBE-SCISSORS. *n. s.* [*probe* and *scissors*.] Scissors used to open wounds, of which the blade thrust into the orifice has a button at the end.

The sinus was snipt up with *probe-scissors*. *Wiseman.*

To **PROBE.** *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat.] To search; to try by an instrument.

Nothing can be more painful, than to *probe* and search a purulent old sore to the bottom. *South.*

He'd raise a blush, where secret vice he found;
And tickle, while he gently *prob'd* the wound. *Dryden.*

PRO'BITY. *n. s.* [*probité*, Fr. *probitas*, Lat.] Honesty; sincerity; veracity.

The truth of our Lord's ascension, might be deduced from the *probity* of the apostles. *Fiddes, Serm.*

So near approach we their celestial kind,
By justice, truth, and *probity* of mind. *Pope.*

PRO'BLEM. *n. s.* [*probleme*, Fr. πρόβλημα.] A question proposed.

The *problem* is, whether a man constantly and strongly believing, that such a thing shall be, it doth help any thing to the effecting of the thing. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Deeming that abundantly confirmed to advance it above a disputable *problem*, I proceed to the next proposition. *Hammond.*

Although in general one understood colours, yet were it not an easy *problem* to resolve, why grass is green? *Brown.*

This *problem* let philosophers resolve,
What makes the globe from West to East revolve. *Blackmore.*

PROBLEMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *problem*; *problematique*, Fr.] Uncertain; unsettled; disputed; disputable.

It is a question *problematical* and dubious, whether the observation of the sabbath was imposed upon Adam, and his posterity in paradise. *White.*

I promised no better arguments than might be expected in a point *problematical*. *Boyle.*

Diligent enquiries into remote and *problematical* guilt, leave a gate wide open to the whole tribe of informers. *Swift.*

PROBLEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *problematical*.] Uncertainly.

To **PROBLE'MATIZE.*** *v. n.* [from *problematical*.] To propose problems. A ludicrous word. See *To* ELENCHIZE.

Hear him *problematize!* *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

PROBO'SCIS. *n. s.* [*proboscis*, Lat.] A snout; the trunk of an elephant; but it is used also for the same part in every creature, that bears any resemblance thereunto.

The elephant — wreath'd, to make them sport,
His lithe *proboscis*. *Milton, P. L.*

PROCA'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*procax*, Lat.] Petulant; saucy; loose.

Let any person possessed with the devil be set before your tribunal; that spirit, being commanded by a Christian to speak, shall as truly there confess himself to be a devil, as otherwhere a god; if he does not so confess, not daring to lie, even there spill the blood of that *procacious* Christian. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 20.

PROCA'CITY.† *n. s.* [from *procacious*.] Petulance; looseness.

In vain are all your flatteries,
In vain are all your knaveries,
Delights, deceits, *procacities*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 549.

Porphyrius with good colour of reason might have objected *procacity* against St. Paul in taxing his betters. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

PROCATA'RCTICK.† *adj.* [προκαταρκτικός.] Forerunning; remotely antecedent. See PROCATARXIS.

This efficient cause is of two kinds; either internal; or external, evident, manifest, and *procatarctick*. *Ferrand on Love Melancholy*, (1640,) p. 41.

James IV. of Scotland, falling away in his flesh, without the precedence of any *procatarctick* cause, was suddenly cured by decharming the witchcraft. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The physician enquires into the *procatarctick* causes. *Harvey.*

PROCATA'RXIS. *n. s.* [προκάταρξις.] *Procatarxis* is the pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent, whether internal or external; as anger or heat of climate, which brings such an ill disposition of the juices, as occasion a fever: the ill disposition being the immediate cause, and the bad air the *procatarctick* cause. *Quincy.*

PROCE'DURE. *n. s.* [*procedure*, Fr. from *proceed*.]

1. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct.

This is the true *procedure* of conscience, always supposing a law from God, before it lays obligation upon man. *South.*

2. Act of proceeding; progress; process; operation.

Although the distinction of these several *procedures* of the soul do not always appear distinct, especially in sudden actions, yet in actions of weight, all these have their distinct order and *procedure*. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

3. Produce; thing produced.

No known substance, but earth and the *procedures* of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any moss or herby substance. *Bacon.*

To **PROCEE'D.** *v. n.* [*procedo*, Lat. *proceder*, Fr.]

1. To pass from one thing or place to another.

Adam
Proceeded thus to ask his heavenly guest. *Milton, P. L.*

Then to the prelude of a war *proceeds*;
His horns, yet sore, he tries against a tree. *Dryden.*

I shall *proceed* to more complex ideas. *Locke.*

2. To go forward; to tend to the end designed; to advance.

Temperately *proceed* to what you would
Thus violently redress. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

These things, when they *proceed* not, they go backward. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

3. To come forth from a place or from a sender.

I *proceeded* forth and came from God; neither came I of myself, but he sent me. *St. John*, viii. 42.

4. To go or march in state.

He ask'd a clear stage for his muse to *proceed* in. *Anon.*

5. To issue; to arise; to be the effect of; to be produced from.

A dagger of the mind, a false creation
Proceeding from the heat oppressed brain.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

From me what can *proceed*
But all corrupt; both mind and will both deprav'd.
Milton, P. L.

All this *proceeded* not from any want of knowledge. *Dryden.*

6. To prosecute any design.

He that *proceeds* upon other principles, in his enquiry into any sciences, posts himself in a party. *Locke.*

Since husbandry is of large extent, the poet singles out such precepts to *proceed* on, as are capable of ornament. *Addison.*

7. To be transacted; to be carried on.

He will, after his sour fashion tell you,
What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day. *Shakspeare.*

8. To make progress.

Violence
Proceeded, and oppression, and sword law,
Through all the plain. *Milton, P. L.*

9. To carry on juridical process.

Proceed by process, lest parties break out,
And sack great Rome with Romans. *Shakspeare.*

Instead of a ship, to levy upon his county such a sum of money for his majesty's use, with direction in what manner he should *proceed* against such as refused. *Clarendon.*

To judgement he *proceeded* on the accus'd. *Milton, P. L.*

10. To transact; to act; to carry on any affair methodically.

From them I will not hide
My judgements, how with mankind I *proceed*;
As how with peccant angels late they saw. *Milton, P. L.*

How severely with themselves *proceed*,
The men who write such verse as who can read?
Their own strict judges, not a word they spare,
That wants or force, or light, or weight, or care. *Pope.*

11. To take effect; to have its course.

This rule only *proceeds* and takes place, when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence. *Ayliffe.*

12. To be propagated; to come by generation.

From my loins thou shalt *proceed*. *Milton, P. L.*

13. To be produced by the original efficient cause.

O Adam, one Almighty is, from whom
All things *proceed*, and up to him return. *Milton, P. L.*

PROCEE'D.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Produce: as, the *proceeds* of an estate. Clarissa. Not an imitable word, though much used in writings of commerce. Dr. Johnson. — The word is more than a century older than the time of Richardson; and yet continues to be used.

The only *procede* (that I may use the mercantile term) you can expect, is thanks. *Howell, Lett.* (dat. 1621,) i. i. 29.

PROCEE'DER. *n. s.* [from *proceed*.] One who goes forward; one who makes a progress.

He that seeketh victory over his nature, let him not set himself too great nor too small tasks; for the first will make him dejected by often failing; and the second will make him a small *proceeder*, though by often prevailings. *Bacon.*

PROCEE'DING. *n. s.* [*procedé*, Fr. from *proceed*.]

1. Process from one thing to another; series of conduct; transaction.

I'll acquaint our duteous citizens,
With all your just *proceedings* in this case. *Shakspeare.*

My dear love
To your *proceedings* bids me tell you this. *Shakspeare.*

The understanding brought to knowledge by degrees, and, in such a general *proceeding*, nothing is hard. *Locke.*

It is a very unusual *proceeding*, and I would not have been guilty of it for the world. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

To clear the justice of God's *proceedings*, it seems reasonable there should be a future judgement for a suitable distribution of rewards and punishments. *Nelson.*

From the earliest ages of christianity, there never was a precedent of such a *proceeding*. *Swift.*

2. Legal procedure: as, such are the *proceedings* at law.

PROCE'LLOUS. *adj.* [*procellosus*, Lat.] Tempestuous. *Dict.*

PROCELEUSMA'TICK.* *adj.* [*προκελευσματικὸς*, Greek; from *πρὸ*, before, and *κέλευσμα*, an old word or shout of encouragement to sailors and soldiers.] Exhorting by songs or speeches.

The ancient *proceleusmatick* song, by which the rowers of of gallies were animated, may be supposed to have been of this kind. There is now an oar-song used by the Hebridians. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

PROCE'PTION. *n. s.* Preoccupation; act of taking something sooner than another. A word not in use.

Having so little power to offend others, that I have none to preserve what is mine own from their *proception*. *King Charles.*

PROCE'RE.* *adj.* [*procerus*, Latin.] Tall. Not in use.

Such lignous and woody plants, as are hard of substance, *procere* of stature. *Evelyn, Introduct.* § 3.

PROCE'RITY.† *n. s.* [*procerité*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *procerus*, Lat.] Talness; height of stature. This is a word well authorized, and in use more than a century before the time of Addison, from whom alone Dr. Johnson has brought an example.

Touching the *procerity*, and lowness, and artificial dwarfing of trees. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.* No. 532.

Pattens, and the like inventions, which seek to give an advantage of *procerity* and comeliness to our stature.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 75.

We shall make attempts to lengthen out the humane figure, and restore it to its ancient *procerity*. *Addison.*

PRO'CESS.† *n. s.* [*proces*, Fr. *processus*, Lat. Milton, in both the examples cited by Dr. Johnson, places the accent on the second syllable of *process*; which Mr. Nares suspects to be the ancient accentuation, though Shakspeare accents the word on the first syllable. Yet Mr. Nares has brought no example in support of Milton, and of this opinion; observing only, that the accent on the second syllable adhered longer to the phrase in *process of time*, than to any other; in which he well remembers to have frequently heard it called *procéss*. Such is Milton's expression; and it was such before him, as I now show under the third meaning.]

1. Tendency; progressive course.

That there is somewhat higher than either of these two, no other proof doth need, than the very *process* of man's desire, which being natural should be frustrate, if there were not some farther thing wherein it might rest at the length contented, which in the former it cannot do. *Hooker.*

2. Regular and gradual progress.

Commend me to your honourable wife;
Tell her the *process* of Antonio's end;
Say how I lov'd you; speak me fair in death. *Shakspeare.*

They declared unto him the whole *process* of that war, and with what success they had endured. *Knolles.*

Immediate are the acts of God, more swift
Than time or motion; but to human ears
Cannot without *process* of speech be told. *Milton, P. L.*

Saturnian Juno
Attends the fatal *process* of the war. *Dryden.*

In the parable of the wasteful steward, we have a lively image of the force and *process* of this temptation. *Rogers.*

3. Course; continual flux or passage.

I have been your wife, in this obedience,
Upward of twenty years; if in the course
And *process* of this time you can report,
And prove it too against mine honour aught,
Turn me away. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Where in *processe* of time he grew to be
A pretty scholar.
Lenton, Young Gallant's Whirligig, (1629,) p. 3.

This empire rise,
By policy and long *process* of time. *Milton, P. L.*

Many acts of parliament have, in long *process* of time, been lost, and the things forgotten. *Hale, Law of England.*

4. Methodical management of any thing.

Experiments, familiar to chymists, are unknown to the learned, who never read chymical *processes*. *Boyle.*

The *process* of that great day, with several of the particular circumstances of it, are fully described by our Saviour. *Nelson.*

An age they live releas'd
From all the labour, *process*, clamour, woe,
Which our sad scenes of daily action know. *Prior.*

5. Course of law.

Proceed by *process*,
Lest parties, as he is belov'd, break out. *Shakspeare.*

All *processes* ecclesiastical should be made in the king's name, as in writs at the common law. *Hayward.*

That a suit of law, and all judicial *process*, is not in itself a sin, appears from courts being erected by consent in the apostles' days, for the management and conduct of them. *Kettlewell.*

The patricians they chose for their patrons, to answer for their appearance, and defend them in any *process*. *Swift.*

6. In anatomy, eminence of the bones and other parts.

The bone of the thigh — hath in the head of it three eminent *processes*. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 50.

PROCE'SSION.† *n. s.* [*procession*, Fr. *processio*, Lat.]

1. A train marching in ceremonious solemnity.

If there be cause for the church to go forth in solemn *procession*, his whole family have such business come upon them, that no one can be spared. *Hooker.*

Him all his train
Follow'd in bright *procession*. *Milton, P. L.*

'Tis the *procession* of a funeral vow,
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow. *Dryden.*

The priests, Potitius at their head,
In skins of beasts involv'd, the long *procession* led. *Dryden.*

When this vast congregation was formed into a regular *procession* to attend the ark of the covenant, the king marched at the head of his people, with hymns and dances. *Addison.*

It is to be hoped, that the persons of wealth, who made their *procession* through the members of these new erected seminaries, will contribute to their maintenance *Addison.*

The Ethiopians held an annual sacrifice of twelve days to the gods; all that time they carried their images in *procession*, and placed them at their festivals. *Broome.*

2. The act of issuing or proceeding from.

The Word was God by generation, the Holy Ghost by *procession*. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

The original of the Holy Spirit, we assert to be in way of *procession* from God the Father and God the Son. *Barrow.*

The Holy Ghost is neither made, nor created, nor begotten, but proceeding from the Father and the Son as the Spirit of both: the mode or manner of which *procession* is above our capacities. *Horbery, Serm.* p. 443.

To PROCE'SSION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go in procession. A low word.

PROCE'SSIONAL.† *adj.* [*processional*, Fr.] Relating to procession. *Cotgrave.*

PROCE'SSIONAL.* *n. s.* [*processionale*, Lat.] A book relating to the processions of the Romish church.

Moreover, the within named president, fellowes, and scholars, have receaved of the said sir Thomas Pope, their founder, ii *processionalls*, and a gospell boke.
Cit. in Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 341.

A circumstance of the chapter directed me to their *processional*. *Gregory, Posthum.* p. 96.

PROCE'SSIONARY.† *adj.* [from *procession*.] Consisting in procession.

Rogations or litanies were then the very strength and comfort of God's church; whereupon, in the year 506, it was by the council of Aurelia decreed, that the whole church should bestow yearly at the feast of pentecost, three days in that *processionary* service. *Hooker.*

The Latins, of whom there are always about ten or twelve residing at the church with a president over them, made every day a solemn procession, with tapers and crucifixes, and other *processionary* solemnities, to the several sanctuaries.
Maundrell, Trav. p. 71.

PRO'CHRONISM.† *n. s.* [προχρόνισμος, Gr. *prochronisme*, Fr.] An errour in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened. *Dict.*

An error committed herein is called anachronism; and either saith too much, and that is a *prochronism*; or too little, and that is a metachronism. *Gregory, Posthum.* p. 174.

PRO'CIDENCE.† *n. s.* [*providentia*, Latin.] Falling down; dependence below its natural place.

Troubled with the *procidence* of the matrix.
Ferrand on Melanch. (1640,) p. 15.

PROCI'NCT.† *n. s.* [*procinctus*, Lat. This word is very uncommon, Mr. Nares observes; and how others may have accented it, he is unable to state; but Milton places the accent on the last syllable. Dr. Johnson has no other example of the word. Nor have I found any of the substantive: but the adjective *procinct* for *ready* was in use before Milton employed the word. It is in Cockeram's old vocabulary.] Complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action.

When all the plain
Cover'd with thick embattled squadrons bright,
Chariots, and flaming arms, and fiery steeds,
Reflecting blaze on blaze, first met his view,
War he perceiv'd, war in *procinct*. *Milton, P. L.*

To PROCLAI'M. *v. a.* [*proclamo*, Lat. *proclamer*, French.]

1. To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication.

When thou comest nigh unto a city to fight against it, *proclaim* peace unto it. *Deut.* xx. 10.

I *proclaim* a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword and to the pestilence. *Jer.* xxxiv. 17.

Heralds,
With trumpet's sound, throughout the host *proclaim*
A solemn council. *Milton, P. L.*

While in another's name you peace declare,
Princess, you in your own *proclaim* a war. *Dryden.*

She to the palace led her guest,
Then offer'd incense, and *proclaim'd* a feast. *Dryden.*

2. To tell openly.

Some profligate wretches, were the apprehensions of punishments of shame taken away, would as openly *proclaim* their atheism, as their lives do. *Locke.*

While the deathless muse
Shall sing the just, shall o'er their head diffuse
Perfumes with lavish hand, she shall *proclaim*
Thy crimes alone. *Prior.*

3. To outlaw by publick denunciation.

I heard myself *proclaimed*. *Shakspeare.*

PROCLAI'MER. *n. s.* [from *proclaim*.] One that publishes by authority.

The great *proclaimer*, with a voice
More awful than the sound of trumpet, cry'd

Repentance, and heaven's kingdom nigh at hand
To all baptiz'd. *Milton, P. R.*

PROCLAMA'TION. *n. s.* [*proclamatio*, Lat. *proclamation*, Fr. from *proclaim*.]

1. Publication by authority.

2. A declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.

If the king sent a *proclamation* for their repair to their houses, some nobleman published a protestation against those *proclamations*. *Clarendon.*

PROCLI'VE.* *adj.* [*proclivis*, Lat.] Inclining or bent to a thing. Not in use. *Bullokar.*

PROCLI'VITY.† *n. s.* [*proclivitas*, *proclivis*, Lat.]

1. Tendency; natural inclination; propension; proneness.

Sin hath the advantage of the *proclivity* of our wicked nature. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 190.

The sensitive appetite may engender a *proclivity* to steal, but not a necessity to steal. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

2. Readiness; facility of attaining.

He had such a dextrous *proclivity*, as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness, that his brothers might keep pace with him. *Wotton.*

PROCLI'VOUS. *adj.* [*proclivis*, Lat.] Inclined; tending by nature. *Dict.*

PROCO'NSUL. *n. s.* [Latin.] A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.

Every child knoweth how dear the works of Homer were to Alexander, Virgil to Augustus, Ausonius to Gratian, who made him *proconsul*, Chaucer to Richard II. and Gower to Henry IV. *Peacham.*

PROCO'NSULAR.* *adj.* [from *proconsul*.] Belonging to a proconsul; under the rule of a proconsul.

Meting out the Lydian *proconsular* Asia, to make good the prime metropolis of Ephesus. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* Pref.

PROCO'NSULSHIP. *n. s.* [from *proconsul*.] The office of a proconsul.

To PROCRA'STINATE. *v. a.* [*procrastinor*, Lat.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day.

Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon wind,
But to *procrastinate* his lifeless end. *Shakspeare.*

Let men seriously and attentively listen to that voice within them, and they will certainly need no other medium to convince them, either of the error or danger of thus *procrastinating* their repentance. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

To PROCRA'STINATE. *v. n.* To be dilatory.

Set out early and resolutely without *procrastinating* or looking back. *Hammond.*

I *procrastinate* more than I did twenty years ago, and have several things to finish, which I put off to twenty years hence. *Swift to Pope.*

PROCRASTINA'TION. *n. s.* [*procrastinatio*, Lat. from *procrastinate*.] Delay; dilatoriness.

How desperate the hazard of such *procrastination* is, hath been convincingly demonstrated by better pens. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

PROCRA'STINATOR.† *n. s.* [from *procrastinate*.] A dilatory person.

The enemy of mankind hath furnished thee with an evasion; for that he may make smooth the way to perdition, he will tell the *procrastinator*, that the thief upon the cross was heard by our Saviour, at the last hour. *Junius, Sin Stigmat.* (1639,) p. 543.

PRO'CREANT.† *adj.* [*procreans*, Lat.] Productive; pregnant.

The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
By his lov'd mansionry, that the heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here: no jutty, frieze, buttress,
——— but this bird hath made
His pendant bed, and *procreant* cradle. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The thesis of bishop Bramhall out of Nilus was worthy such an assertor: That the papacy as it was challenged and usurped in many places, and as it hath been usurped in our native country, was either the *procreant* or conservant cause, or both *procreant* and conservant, of all the ecclesiastical controversies in the Christian world. *Fuller, Mod. of the Ch. of Eng.* p. 493.

PRO'CREANT.* *n. s.* That which generates.

Those imperfect and putrid creatures, that receive a crawling life from two most unlike *procreants*, the sun and mud. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.* § 1.

To PRO'CREATE. *v. a.* [*procreo*, Lat. *procreer*, Fr.] To generate; to produce.

Flies crushed and corrupted, when inclosed in such vessels, did never *procreate* a new fly. *Bentley.*

Since the earth retains her fruitful power,
To *procreate* plants the forest to restore;
Say, why to nobler animals alone
Should she be feeble, and unfruitful grown. *Blackmore.*

PROCREA'TION. *n. s.* [*procreation*, Fr *procreatio*, Lat. from *procreate*.] Generation; production.

The enclosed warmth, which the earth hath stirred up by the heat of the sun, assisteth nature in the speedier *procreation* of those varieties which the earth bringeth forth. *Ralegh.*

Neither her outside, form'd so fair, nor aught
In *procreation* common to all kinds. *Milton, P. L.*

Uncleanness is an unlawful gratification of the appetite of *procreation*. *South.*

PRO'CREATIVE.† *adj.* [from *procreate*.] Generative; productive.

The ordinary period of the human *procreative* faculty in males is sixty-five, in females forty-five. *Hale.*

That *procreative* light of heaven, darting its beams. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 515.

PRO'CREATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *procreative*.] Power of generation.

These have the accurst privilege of propagating and not expiring, and have reconciled the *procreativeness* of corporeal, with the duration of incorporeal substances. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

PRO'CREATOR.† *n. s.* [from *procreate*.] Generator; begetter. *Huloet.*

PRO'CTOR. *n. s.* [contracted from *procurator*, Lat.]

1. A manager of another man's affairs.

The most clamorous for this pretended reformation, are either atheists, or else *proctors* suborned by atheists. *Hooker.*

2. An attorney in the spiritual court.

I find him charging the inconveniencies in the payment of tythes upon the clergy and *proctors*. *Swift.*

3. The magistrate of the university.

The *proctor* sent his servitor to call him. *Walter.*

To PRO'CTOR.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage. A cant word.

I cannot *proctor* mine own cause so well
To make it clear. *Warburton on Shakspeare's Ant. and Cl.*

PRO'CTORAGE.* *n. s.* [from *proctor*.] Management. A contemptuous expression.

The fogging *proctorage* of money. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.* B. 2.

PROCTO'RICAL.* *adj.* [from *proctor*.] Of or belonging to the academical proctor; magisterial.

Every tutor, for the better discharging of his duty, shall have *proctorical* authority over his pupils. *Dean Prideaux, Life, &c.* p. 231.

PRO'CTORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *proctor*.] Office or dignity of a proctor.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and the president of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the *proctorship* and the doctorship. *Clarendon.*

PROCU'MBENT. *adj.* [*procumbens*, Lat.] Lying down, prone.

PROCU'RABLE. *adj.* [from *procure*.] To be procured; obtainable; acquirable.

Though it be a far more common and *procurable* liquor than the infusion of lignum nephriticum, it may yet be easily substituted in its room. *Boyle on Colours.*

Pro'curacy. *n. s.* [from *procure.*] The management of any thing.

Procura'tion.† *n. s.* [from *procure.*]

1. The act of procuring.

Those, who formerly were doubtful in this matter, upon strict and repeated inspection of these bodies, and *procuration* of plain shells from this island, are now convinced, that these are the remains of sea-animals. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Management of affairs for another person; commission for such management.

I take not upon me either their *procuration*, or their patronage. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 370.

He was somewhat out of order at Merewell about the middle of February, as I find by a *procuration* which he sent to the convocation, excusing his absence on that account. *Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, § 8.

3. *Procurations* are certain sums paid to the bishop, or archdeacon, by incumbents, on account of visitations. Formerly, necessary victuals were the acknowledgement made to the visitor, and his attendants. They are also called *proxies.*

Pro'curator.† *n. s.* [*procurateur*, Fr. from *procuro*, Latin.] Manager; one who transacts affairs for another.

When evenyng was come, the lord of the vyneyard seith to his *procuratour*, clepe the werkmen, and yelde to them their hyre. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* xx.

I had in charge at my depart from France,
As *procurator* for your excellence,
To marry princess Margaret for your grace. *Shakspeare.*

They confirm and seal
Their undertaking with their dearest blood,
As *procurators* for the commonweal. *Daniel.*

When the *procurators* of king Antigonus imposed a rate upon the sick people, that came to Edepsum to drink the waters which were lately sprung, and were very healthful, they instantly dried up. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

Procurato'rial. *adj.* [from *procurator.*] Made by a proctor.

All *procuratorial* exceptions ought to be made before contestation of suit, and not afterwards, as being dilatory exceptions, if a proctor was then made and constituted. *Ayliffe.*

Procura'torship.* *n. s.* The office of a procurator.

The office which Pilate bare, was the *procuratorship* of Judea. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 4.

Procu'ratory.* *adj.* [from *procurator.*] Tending to procuration.

To **PROCU'RE.**† *v. a.* [*procuro*, Lat. *procurer*, Fr.]

1. To manage; to transact for another.

2. To obtain; to acquire.

They shall fear and tremble, for all the prosperity that I *procure* unto it. *Jer.* xxxiii. 9.

Happy though but ill,
If we *procure* not to ourselves more woe. *Milton, P. L.*

We no other pains endure,
Than those that we ourselves *procure.* *Dryden.*

Then by thy toil *procur'd*, thou food shalt eat. *Dryden.*

3. To persuade; to prevail on; to invite; to solicit.

The famous Briton prince and faery knight,
After long wayes and perilous paines endur'd,
Having their weary limbes to perfect plight
Restor'd, and sory wounds right well recur'd,
Of the faire Alma greatly were *procur'd*
To make there lenger sojourne and abode.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. i. 1.

Is it my lady mother?
What unaccustom'd cause *procures* her hither! *Shakspeare.*

Whom nothing can *procure*,
When the wide world runs bias, from his will
To writhe his limbs, and share, not mend the ill. *Herbert.*

4. To contrive; to forward.

Proceed, Salinus, to *procure* my fall,
And by the doom of death end woes and all. *Shakspeare.*

To **Procu're.** *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp.

Our author calls colouring, lena sororis, in plain English, the bawd of her sister, the design or drawing: she cloaths, she dresses her up, she paints her, she makes her appear more lovely than naturally she is, she *procures* for the design, and makes lovers for her. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

With what impatience must the muse behold
The wife by her *procuring* husband sold. *Dryden.*

Procu'rement.† *n. s.* The act of procuring.

By the *procurement* of his sayde wife, he was slaine by his own subjectes. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 115. b.

Mischiefs that are ready to fall, by his brethren's *procurement*, upon the bishops of this realm.
Bp. Bancroft, Dangerous Posit. iv. 4.

They mourn your ruin as their proper fate,
Cursing the empress: for they think it done
By her *procurement.* *Dryden, Aurengz.*

Procu'rer.† *n. s.* [from *procure.*]

1. One that gains; obtainer.

Angling was after tedious study, a moderator of passions, and a *procurer* of contentedness. *Walton, Angler.*

2. One who plans or contrives.

You are to enquire of wilful and corrupt perjury in any of the king's courts; — and that as well of the actors, as of the *procurers* and suborners.
Bacon, Charge at the Sess. of the Verge.

3. Pimp; pandar.

Strumpets in their youth, turn *procurers* in their age.
South, Serm. ii. 183.

Procu'ress. *n. s.* [from *procure.*] A bawd.

I saw the most artful *procuress* in town, seducing a young girl. *Spectator.*

PRO'DIGAL. *adj.* [*prodigus*, Lat. *prodigue*, Fr.] Profuse; wasteful; expensive; lavish; not frugal; not parsimonious: with *of* before the thing.

Least I should seem over *prodigal* in the praise *of* my countryman, I will only present you with some few verses. *Camden.*

Be now as *prodigal of* all dear grace,
As nature was in making graces dear,
When she did starve the general world beside,
And prodigally gave them all to you. *Shakspeare.*

My chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts,
Wherein my time, something too *prodigal*,
Hath left me gaged. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Diogenes did beg more of a *prodigal* man than the rest; whereupon one said, see your baseness, that when you find a liberal mind, you will take most of him; no, said Diogenes, but I mean to beg of the rest again. *Bacon.*

As a hero, whom his baser foes
In troops surround; now these assails, now those,
Though *prodigal of* life, disdains to die
By common hands. *Denham.*

Here patriots live, who for their country's good,
In fighting fields, were *prodigal of* blood. *Dryden.*

The *prodigal of* soul rush'd on the stroke
Of lifted weapons, and did wounds provoke. *Dryden.*

O! beware,
Great warrior, nor too *prodigal of* life,
Expose the British safety. *Philips.*

Some people are *prodigal of* their blood, and others so sparing, as if so much life and blood went together. *Bacon.*

Pro'digal. *n. s.* A waster; a spendthrift.

A beggar grown rich, becomes a *prodigal;* for to obscure his former obscurity, he puts on riot and excess. *B. Jonson.*

Thou
Ow'st all thy losses to the fates; but I,
Like wasteful *prodigals*, have cast away
My happiness. *Denham, Sophy.*

Let the wasteful *prodigal* be slain. *Dryden.*

Prodiga'lity. *n. s.* [*prodigalité*, Fr. from *prodigal.*] Extravagance; profusion; waste; excessive liberality.

A sweeter and lovelier gentleman,
Fram'd in the *prodigality* of nature,
The spacious world cannot again afford. *Shakspeare.*

He that decries covetousness, should not be held an adversary to him that opposeth *prodigality.* *Glanville.*

It is not always so obvious to distinguish between an act of liberality and an act of *prodigality*. *South.*

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the *prodigality* of his wit, though at the same time he could have wished, that the master of it had been a better manager. *Dryden.*

To PRO'DIGALIZE.* *v. n.* [from *prodigal.*] To play the prodigal; to be guilty of extravagance. Not in use. *Sherwood.*

PRO'DIGALLY. *adv.* [from *prodigal.*] Profusely; wastefully; extravagantly.

We are not yet so wretched in our fortunes,
Nor in our wills so lost as to abandon
A friendship *prodigally*, of that price
As is the senate and the people of Rome. *B. Jonson.*

I cannot well be thought so *prodigally* thirsty of my subjects' blood, as to venture my own life. *King Charles.*

The next in place and punishment are they,
Who *prodigally* throw their souls away;
Fools, who repining at their wretched state,
And loathing anxious life, suborn'd their fate. *Dryden.*

Nature not bounteous now, but lavish grows,
Our paths with flow'rs she *prodigally* strows. *Dryden.*

PRODI'GIOUS. *adj.* [*prodigiosus*, Lat. *prodigieux*, Fr.] Amazing; astonishing; such as may seem a prodigy: portentous; enormous; monstrous; amazingly great.

If e're he have a child, abortive be it,
Prodigious and untimely brought to light. *Shakspeare.*

An emission of immateriate virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it being so *prodigious*; but that it is constantly avouched by many. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

It is *prodigious* to have thunder in a clear sky. *Brown.*

Then entring at the gate,
Conceal'd in clouds, *prodigious* to relate,
He mix'd, unmark'd, among the busy throng. *Dryden.*

The Rhone enters the lake, and brings along with it a *prodigious* quantity of water. *Addison on Italy.*

It is a scandal to christianity, that in towns, where there is a *prodigious* increase in the number of houses and inhabitants, so little care should be taken for churches. *Swift.*

PRODI'GIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *prodigious.*]

1. Amazingly; astonishingly; portentously; enormously.

Auspicious star, again arise;
Again all heaven *prodigiously* adorn!
Cowley, Ode Rest. K. Ch. II.

I do not mean absolutely according to philosophick exactness infinite, but only infinite or innumerable as to us, or their number *prodigiously* great. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. It is sometimes used as a familiar hyperbole.

I am *prodigiously* pleased with this joint volume. *Pope.*

PRODI'GIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *prodigious.*] Enormousness; portentousness; amazing qualities.

A further *prodigiousness* and horrour.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 289.

The *prodigiousness* of his ruin is wonderfully aggravated.
Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.

PRO'DIGY. *n. s.* [*prodige*, Fr. *prodigium*, Lat.]

1. Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature, from which omens are drawn; portent.

Be no more an exhal'd meteor,
A *prodigy* of fear, and a portent
Of broached mischief, to the unborn times. *Shakspeare.*

The party opposite to our settlement, seem to be driven out of all human methods, and are reduced to the poor comfort of *prodigies* and old women's fables. *Addison.*

2. Monster.

Most of mankind, through their own sluggishness, become nature's *prodigies*, not her children. *B. Jonson.*

3. Any thing astonishing for good or bad.

They would seem *prodigies* of learning. *Spectator.*

PRODI'TION.† *n. s.* [*prodition*, old French; *proditio*, Lat.] Treason; treachery.

The blood of the church, which the sword of his tongue in a miserable *prodition* hath shed, cries out against him.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy! p. 292.

PRO'DITOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] A traitor. Not now in use.

Piel'd priest, dost thou command me be shut out?
— I do, thou most usurping *proditor*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

PRODITO'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *proditor*, Lat.]

1. Traiterous; treacherous; perfidious. Not in use.

Now *proditorious* wretch! what hast thou done,
To make this barbarous base assassinate? *Daniel.*

2. Apt to make discoveries.

Solid and conclusive characters are emergent from the mind, and start out of children when themselves least think of it; for nature is *proditorious*. *Wotton on Education.*

PRO'DITORY.* *adj.* [from *proditor.*] Treacherous; perfidious.

That *proditory* aid sent to Rochel and religion abroad.
Milton, Eiconoclast. § 2.

PRO'DROME.* *n. s.* [*prodrome*, Fr. *prodromus*, Lat.] A forerunner. *Coles.*

To PRODU'CE.† *v. a.* [*produco*, Lat. *produire*, French.]

1. To offer to the view or notice.

Produce your cause, saith the Lord; bring forth your strong reasons. *Isa.* xli. 21.

2. To exhibit to the publick.

Your parents did not *produce* you much into the world, whereby you avoided many wrong steps. *Swift*

3. To bring as an evidence.

It seems not meet, nor wholesome to my place,
To be *produc'd* against the Moor. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

4. To bear; to bring forth, as a vegetable.

This soil *produces* all sorts of palm-trees. *Sandys.*

5. To cause; to effect; to generate; to beget.

Somewhat is *produced* of nothing; for lyes are sufficient to breed opinion, and opinion brings on substance. *Bacon.*

They, by imprudence mix'd,
Produce prodigious births of body or mind. *Milton, P. L.*

Thou all this good of evil shalt *produce*. *Milton, P. L.*

Clouds may rain, and rain *produce*
Fruits in her soften'd soil. *Milton, P. L.*

Observing in ourselves, that we can at pleasure move several parts of our bodies; the effects also, that natural bodies are able to *produce* in one another, occurring every moment to our senses, we both these ways get the idea of power. *Locke.*

Hinder light but from striking on porphyre, and its colours vanish, it no longer *produces* any such ideas; upon the return of light, it *produces* these appearances again. *Locke.*

This wonder of the sculptor's hand
Produc'd, his art was at a stand. *Addison.*

6. To extend; to lengthen.

In which great work, perhaps our stay will be
Beyond our will *produc'd*. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

PRO'DUCE *n. s.* [from the verb. This noun, though accented on the last syllable by Dryden, is generally accented on the former.]

1. Product; that which any thing yields or brings.

You hoard not health for your own private use,
But on the publick spend the rich *produce*. *Dryden.*

2. Amount; profit; gain; emergent sum or quantity.

In Staffordshire, after their lands are marled, they sow it with barley, allowing three bushels to an acre. Its common *produce* is thirty bushels, *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

This tax has already been so often tried, that we know the exact *produce* of it. *Addison, Freeholder.*

PRODU'CEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *produce.*] Production. Not in use.

Which repulse — was the *producement* of such glorious effects. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

I am taxed of novelties and strange *producements.* *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

PRODU'CENT. *n. s.* [from *produce.*] One that exhibits; one that offers.

If an instrument be produced with a protestation in favour of the *producent,* and the adverse party does not contradict, it shall be construed to the advantage of the *producent.* *Ayliffe.*

PRODU'CER. *n. s.* [from *produce.*] One that generates or produces.

By examining how I, that could contribute nothing to mine own being, should be here, I came to ask the same question for my father, and so am led in a direct line to a first *producer* that must be more than man. *Suckling.*

Whenever want of money, or want of desire in the consumer, make the price low, that immediately reaches the first *producer.* *Locke.*

PRODUCIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *producible.*] Power of producing.

There is nothing contained in the notion of substance inconsistent with such a *producibility,* or with novity of existence. *Barrow,* vol. ii. S. 12.

PRODU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *produce.*]

1. Such as may be exhibited.

There is no reason *producible* to free the christian children and idiots from the blame of not believing, which will not with equal force be *producible* for those heathens, to whom the gospel was never revealed. *Hammond.*

That is accounted probable, which has better arguments *producible* for it, that can be brought against it. *South.*

Many warm expressions of the fathers are *producible* in this case. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

2. Such as may be generated or made.

The salts *producible,* are the alcalis or fixt salts, which seem to have an antipathy with acid ones. *Boyle.*

PRODU'CIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *producible.*] The state of being producible.

To confirm our doctrine of the *producibleness* of salts, Helmont assures us, that by Paracelsus's sal circulatum solid bodies, particularly stones, may be transmuted into actual salt equiponderant. *Boyle.*

PRO'DUCT. *n. s.* [*productus,* Lat. *produit,* Fr. Milton accents it on the last syllable, Pope on the first.]

1. Something produced by nature: as fruits, grain, metals.

The landholder, having nothing but what the *product* of his land will yield, must take the market-rate. *Locke.*

Our British *products* are of such kinds and quantities, as can turn the balance of trade to our advantage. *Addison.*

Range in the same quarter, the *products* of the same season. *Spectator.*

See thy bright altars
Heap'd with the *products* of Sabæan springs. *Pope.*

2. Work; composition; effect of art or labour.

Most of those books, which have obtained great reputation in the world, are the *products* of great and wise men. *Watts.*

3. Thing consequential; effect.

These are the *product*
Of those ill-mated marriages. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Result; sum: as, the *product* of many sums added to each other; the *product* of a trade.

PRODU'CTILE. *adj.* [from *produco,* Lat.] Which may be produced, or drawn out at length.

PRODU'CTION. *n. s.* [*production,* Fr. from *product.*]

1. The act of producing.

A painter should foresee the harmony of the lights and shadows, taking from each of them that which will most conduce to the *production* of a beautiful effect. *Dryden.*

2. The thing produced; fruit; product.

The best of queens and best of herbs we owe
To that bold nation, which the way did show
To the fair region, where the sun does rise,
Whose rich *productions* we so justly prize. *Waller.*

What would become of the scrofulous consumptive *production,* furnished by our men of wit and learning. *Swift.*

3. Composition; work of art or study.

We have had our names prefixed at length, to whole volumes of mean *productions.* *Swift.*

PRODU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *produce.*] Having the power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient.

In thee
Not in themselves, all their known virtue appears
Productive as in herb and plant. *Milton, P. L.*

This is turning nobility unto a principle of virtue, and making it *productive* of merit, as it is understood to have been originally a reward of it. *Spectator.*

Be thou my aid, my tuneful song inspire,
And kindle with thy own *productive* fire. *Dryden.*

If the *productive* fat of the marl be spent, it is not capable of being mended with new. *Mortimer.*

Numbers of Scots are glad to exchange their barren hills for our fruitful vales so *productive* of that grain. *Swift.*

Hymen's flames like stars unite,
And burn for ever one;
Chaste as cold Cynthia's virgin light,
Productive as the sun. *Pope.*

Plutarch, in his life of Theseus, says, that that age was *productive* of men of prodigious stature. *Broome.*

PRODU'CTIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *productive.*] State or quality of being productive.

PRO'EM. *n. s.* [προοίμιον; *procemium,* Lat. *proeme,* old Fr.] Preface; introduction.

One and the same *proëm,* containing a general motive to provoke people to obedience of all and every one of these precepts, was prefixed before the decalogue. *White.*

So gloz'd the tempter, and his *proem* tun'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Thus much may serve by way of *proem,*
Proceed we therefore to our poem. *Swift, Miscell.*

Justinian has, in the *proem* to the digests, only prefixed the term of five years for studying the laws. *Ayliffe.*

To PRO'EM.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preface.

Moses might here very well *proeme* the repetition of the covenant with this upbraiding reprehension. *South, Serm.* viii. 367.

PROE'MIAL.* *adj.* [from *proem.*] Introductory.

This contempt of the world may be a piece of *proemial* piety, an usher or Baptist to repentance. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 492.

That would oblige me to exceed the limits of this *proemial* discourse. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 12.

PRO'FACE.* *interj.* [*prouface,* old French. "*Prouface,* messieurs, et a toute la compagnie: *Much good do it you,* my masters, and to all the company." Wodroephe's Fr. and Eng. Gramm. 1623, p. 256. "Bon *prou* leur *face:* Much good may it do them." Cotgrave in V. PROU.] An old exclamation of welcome, frequent in the writers of Shakspeare's time. Obsolete.

Master page, good master page, sit: *proface!* What you want in meat, we'll have in drink. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

PROFANA'TION. *n. s.* [*profanation,* Fr. from *profano,* Latin.]

1. The act of violating any thing sacred.

He knew how bold men are to take even from God himself; how hardly that house would be kept from impious *profanation* he knew. *Hooker.*

What I am and what I would, are to your ears, divinity; to any others, *profanation.* *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

'Twere *profanation* of our joys,
To tell the laity our love. *Donne.*

Profanation of the Lord's-day, and of other solemn festival days, which are devoted to divine and religious offices, is impious. *White.*

All *profanation* and invasion of things sacred, is an offence against the eternal law of nature. *South.*

Others think I ought not to have translated Chaucer: they suppose a veneration due to his old language, and that it is little less than *profanation* and sacrilege to alter it. *Dryden.*

2. Irreverence to holy things or persons.

Great men may jest with saints, 'tis wit in them;
But, in the less, foul *profanation*. *Shakspeare.*

PROFA'NE. *adj.* [*profane*, Fr. from *profanus*, Lat.]

1. Irreverent to sacred names or things.

Profane fellow!
Wert thou the son of Jupiter, and no more
But what thou art besides, thou wert too base
To be his groom. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

These have caused the weak to stumble, and the *profane* to blaspheme, offending the one, and hardening the other. *South.*

2. Not sacred; secular.

The universality of the deluge is attested by *profane* history; for the fame of it is gone through the earth, and there are records or traditions concerning it in all the parts of this and the new found world. *Burnet, Theory.*

3. Polluted; not pure.

Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things. *Ralegh.*

4. Not purified by holy rites.

Far hence be souls *profane*,
The Sibyl cry'd, and from the grove abstain. *Dryden.*

To PROFA'NE. *v. a.* [*profano*, Lat. *profaner*, Fr.]

1. To violate; to pollute.

He then, that is not furnish'd in this sort,
Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight,
Profaning this most honourable order. *Shakspeare.*

Pity the temple *profaned* of ungodly men. 2 *Mac.* viii. 2.

Foretasted fruit
Profan'd first by the serpent, by him first
Made common and unhallow'd. *Milton, P. L.*

How far have we
Profan'd thy heavenly gift of poesy?
Made prostitute and profligate the muse,
Debas'd. *Dryden.*

How are festivals *profaned*? When they are not regarded, nor distinguished from common days; when they are made instruments of vice and vanity; when they are spent in luxury and debauchery; when our joy degenerates into sensuality, and we express it by intemperance and excess? *Nelson.*

2. To put to wrong use.

I feel me much to blame,
So idly to *profane* the precious time. *Shakspeare.*

PROFA'NELY. *adv.* [from *profane*.] With irreverence to sacred names or things.

I will hold my tongue no more, as touching their wickedness, which they *profanely* commit. 2 *Esdr.* xv. 8.

Let none of things serious, much less of divine,
When belly and head's full, *profanely* dispute. *B. Jonson.*

That proud scholar, intending to erect altars to Virgil, speaks of Homer too *profanely*. *Broome.*

PROFA'NENESS. *n. s.* [from *profane*.] Irreverence of what is sacred.

Apollo, pardon
My great *profaneness* 'gainst thy oracle! *Shakspeare.*

You can banish from thence scurrility and *profaneness*, and restrain the licentious insolence of poets and their actors. *Dryden.*

Edicts against immorality and *profaneness*, laws against oaths and execrations, we trample upon. *Atterbury.*

PROFA'NER. *n. s.* [from *profane*.] Polluter; violator.

The argument which our Saviour useth against *profaners* of the temple, he taketh from the use whereunto it was with solemnity consecrated. *Hooker.*

Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace,
Profaners of this neighbour stained steel. *Shakspeare.*

There are a lighter ludicrous sort of *profaners*, who use the Scripture to furnish out their jests. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PROFE'CTION. *n. s.* [*profectio*, Lat.] Advance; progression.

This, with *profection* of the horoscope unto the seventh house or opposite signs, every seventh year oppresseth living natures. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To PROFE'SS.† *v. a.* [*professer*, Fr. from *professus*, Lat.]

1. To declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or character.

The day almost itself *professes* yours,
And little is to do. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Would you have me speak after my custom,
As being a *profess'd* tyrant to their sex. *Shakspeare.*

Let no man, that *professes* himself a christian, keep so heathenish a family, as not to see God be daily worshipped in it. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

Pretending first
Wise to fly pain, *professing* next the spy. *Milton, P. L.*

A servant to thy sex, a slave to thee,
A foe *profest* to barren chastity. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

2. To make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration.

Love well your father;
To your *professing* bosoms I commit him. *Shakspeare.*

3. To declare publickly one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment.

What, master, read you? first resolve me that.
— I read that I *profess* the art of love. *Shakspeare.*

Without eyes thou shalt want light; *profess* not the knowledge therefore that thou hast not. *Ecclus.* iii. 25.

4. To exhibit the appearance of.

So hideous is her shape, so huge her head,
That even the hellish feends affrighted bee
At sight thereof, and from her presence flee:
Yet did her face and former parts *professe*
A faire young mayden full of comely glee.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. vi. 1.

To PROFE'SS. *v. n.*

1. To declare openly.

They *profess*, that they know God, but in works they deny him. *Tit.* i. 16.

Profess unto the Lord, that I am come unto the country, which the Lord sware unto our fathers. *Deut.* xxvi. 3.

2. To enter into a state of life by a publick declaration.

But Purbeck, as *profest* a huntress and a nun,
The wide and wealthy sea, nor all his pow'r respects. *Drayton.*

3. To declare friendship. Not in use.

As he does conceive,
He is dishonour'd by a man, which ever
Profess'd to him; why, his revenges must
In that be made more bitter. *Shakspeare.*

PROFE'SSEDLY.† *adv.* [from *professed*.]

1. According to open declaration made by himself.

I could not grant too much to men, that being *professedly* my subjects, pretended religious strictness. *King Charles.*

Virgil, whom he *professedly* imitated, has surpassed him among the Romans. *Dryden, Ded. to Juv.*

England I travelled over, *professedly* searching all places I passed along. *Woodward.*

2. Undeniably; as every one allows.

If judgment begin at the house of God, we may certainly conclude, that they who are more *professedly* wicked shall not escape. *Lowth on Obadiah,* ver. 17.

PROFE'SSION. *n. s.* [*profession*, Fr. from *profess*.]

1. Calling; vocation: known employment. The term *profession* is particularly used of divinity, physick, and law.

I must tell you,
You tender more your person's honour, than
Your high *profession* spiritual. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

If we confound arts with the abuse of them, we shall condemn all honest trades; for there are that deceive in all *professions*, and bury in forgetfulness all knowledge. *Ralegh.*

Some of our *profession* keep wounds tented. *Wiseman.*

No other one race, not the sons of any one other *profession*, not perhaps altogether, are so much scattered amongst all *professions*, as the sons of clergymen. *Sprat, Serm.*

This is a practice, in which multitudes, besides those of the learned *professions*, may be engaged. *Watts.*

2. Declaration.

A naked *profession* may have credit, where no other evidence can be given. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

The *professions* of princes, when a crown is the bait, are a slender security. *Leslie.*

Most profligately false, with the strongest *professions* of sincerity. *Swift.*

3. The act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion.

For by oil in their lamps, and the first lighting of them, which was common to them both, is meant that solemn *profession* of faith and repentance, which all christians make in baptism. *Tillotson.*

When christianity came to be taken up, for the sake of those civil encouragements which attended their *profession*, the complaint was applicable to christians. *Swift.*

PROFE'SSIONAL. *adj.* [from *profession*.] Relating to a particular calling or profession.

Professional, as well as national, reflections are to be avoided. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

PROFE'SSIONALLY.* *adv.* [from *professional*.] By profession.

PROFE'SSOR. *n. s.* [*professeur*, Fr. from *profess*.]

1. One who declares himself of any opinion or party.

When the holiness of the *professors* of religion is decayed you may doubt the springing up of a new sect. *Bacon, Ess.*

The whole church of *professors* at Philippi to whom he writes, was not made up wholly of the elect, sincere, and preserving christians, but like the net, in Christ's parable, that caught both good and bad, and had no doubt some insincere persons, hypocrites, and temporaries in it. *Hammond.*

2. One who publickly practises or teaches an art.

Professors in most sciences, are generally the worst qualified to explain their meanings to those who are not of their tribes. *Swift.*

3. One who is visibly religious.

Ordinary illiterate people, who were *professors*, that shewed a concern for religion, seemed much conversant in St. Paul's epistles. *Locke.*

PROFESSO'RIAL.* *adj.* [*professorius*, Lat.] Relating to a professor.

Those persons, for their *professorial* interest, had quite altered the old schemes of philosophy. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 43.

PROFE'SSORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *professor*.] The station or office of a publick teacher.

Dr. Prideaux succeeded him in the *professorship*, being then elected bishop of Worcester, Sanderson succeeded him in the regius *professorship*. *Walton.*

PROFE'SSORY.* *adj.* [*professorius*, Latin.] Professorial; belonging to the professors.

This dedicating of foundations and dotations to *professory* learning, hath not only had a malign aspect and influence upon the growth of sciences, but hath also been prejudicial to states and governments. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning*, B. 2.

To PRO'FFER. *v. a.* [*profero*, Lat. *proferer*, Fr.]

1. To propose; to offer to acceptance.

To them that covet such eye-glutting gain,
Proffer thy gifts, and fitter servants entertain. *Spenser.*

Does Cato send this answer back to Cæsar,
For all his generous cares and *proffer'd* friendship. *Addison.*

2. To attempt of one's own accord.

None, among the choice and prime
Of those heaven-warring champions, could be found
So hardy as to *proffer*, or accept
Alone, the dreadful voyage. *Milton, P. L.*

PRO'FFER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Offer made; something proposed to acceptance.

Basilius, content to take that, since he could have no more, allowed her reasons, and took her *proffer* thankfully. *Sidney.*

Proffers, not took, reap thanks for their reward. *Shakspeare.*

The king
Great *proffers* sends of pardon and of grace,
If they would yield, and quietness embrace. *Daniel.*

He made a *proffer* to lay down his commission of command in the army. *Clarendon.*

But these, nor all the *proffers* you can make,
Are worth the heifer which I set to stake.

2. Essay; attempt.

It is done with time, and by little and little, and with many essays and *proffers*.

PRO'FFERER. *n. s.* [from *proffer*.] He that offers.

Maids, in modesty, say no, to that
Which they would have the *proff'rer* construe ay. *Shakspeare.*

He who always refuses, taxes the *profferer* with indiscretion, and declares his assistance needless. *Collier.*

PROFI'CIENCE. } *n. s.* [from *proficio*, Latin.] Profit;
PROFI'CIENCY. } advancement in any thing; improvement gained. It is applied to intellectual acquisition.

Persons of riper years, who flocked into the church during the three first centuries, were obliged to pass through instructions, and give account of their *proficiency*. *Addison.*

Some reflecting with too much satisfaction on their own *proficiencies*, or presuming on their election by God, persuade themselves into a careless security. *Rogers, Serm.*

PROFI'CIENT. *n. s.* [*proficiens*, Lat.] One who has made advances in any study or business.

I am so good a *proficient* in one quarter of an hour, that I can drink with any tinker in his own language. *Shakspeare.*

I am disposed to receive further light in this matter, from those whom it will be no disparagement for much greater *proficients* than I to learn. *Boyle.*

Young deathlings were, by practice, made
Proficients in their father's trade. *Swift, Miscell.*

PROFI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*proficuus*, Lat.] Advantageous; useful.

It is very *proficuous*, to take a good large dose. *Harvey.*

To future times
Proficuous, such a race of men produce,
As in the cause of virtue firm, may fix
Her throne inviolate. *Philips.*

PRO'FILE. *n. s.* [*profil*, Fr.] The side face; half face.

The painter will not take that side of the face, which has some notorious blemish in it; but either draw it in *profile*, or else shadow the more imperfect side. *Dryden.*

Till the end of the third century, I have not seen a Roman emperor drawn with a full face: they always appear in *profile*, which gives us the view of a head very majestick. *Addison.*

PRO'FIT. *n. s.* [*profit*, Fr.]

1. Gain; pecuniary advantage.

Thou must know,
'Tis not my *profit* that does lead mine honour. *Shakspeare.*

He thinks it highly just, that all rewards of trust, *profit*, or dignity, should be given only to those, whose principles direct them to preserve the constitution. *Swift.*

2. Advantage; accession of good.

What *profit* is it for men now to live in heaviness, and after death to look for punishment? 2 *Esdr.* vii. 47.

Wisdom that is hid, and treasure that is hoarded up, what *profit* is in them both? *Ecclus.* xx. 30.

Say not what *profit* is there of my service; and what good things shall I have hereafter. *Ecclus.* xi. 23.

The king did not love the barren wars with Scotland, though he made his *profit* of the noise of them. *Bacon.*

3. Improvement; advancement; proficiency.

To PRO'FIT. *v. a.* [*profiter*, Fr.]

1. To benefit; to advantage.

Whereto might the strength of their hands *profit* me? *Job*, xxx. 2.

Let it *profit* thee to have heard,
By terrible example, the reward
Of disobedience. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To improve; to advance.

'Tis a great means of *profiting* yourself, to copy diligently excellent pieces and beautiful designs. *Dryden.*

To PRO'FIT. *v. n.*

1. To gain advantage.

The Romans though possessed of their ports, did not *profit* much by trade. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To make improvement.

Meditate upon these things, give thyself wholly to them, that thy *profiting* may appear to all. *1 Tim.* iv. 15.

She has *profited* so well already by your counsel, that she can say her lesson. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

3. To be of use or advantage.

Oft times nothing *profits* more,
Than self-esteem grounded on just and right. *Milton, P. L.*
What *profited* thy thoughts, and toils, and cares,
In vigour more confirm'd, and riper years? *Prior.*

PRO'FITABLE. *adj.* [*profitable*, Fr. from *profit.*]

1. Gainful; lucrative.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so estimable or *profitable*,
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shakspeare.*

The planting of hop-yards, sowing of wheat and rape-seed, are found very *profitable* for the planters, in places apt for them, and consequently *profitable* for the kingdom. *Bacon.*

2. Useful; advantageous.

To wail friends lost
Is not by much so wholesome, *profitable*,
As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shakspeare.*

Then Judas, thinking indeed that they would be *profitable* in many things, granted them peace. *2 Mac.* xii.

What was so *profitable* to the empire, became fatal to the emperor. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

PRO'FITABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *profitable.*]

1. Gainfulness.

2. Usefulness; advantageousness.

We will now briefly take notice of the *profitableness* of plants for physick and food. *More against Atheism.*

What shall be the just portion of those, whom neither the condescension or kindness, nor wounds and sufferings of the son of God could persuade, nor yet the excellency, easiness and *profitableness* of his commands invite? *Calamy, Serm.*

PRO'FITABLY. *adv.* [from *profitable.*]

1. Gainfully.

2. Advantageously; usefully.

You have had many opportunities to settle this reflection, and have *profitably* employed them. *Wake.*

PRO'FITLESS.† *adj.* [from *profit.*] Void of gain or advantage.

We must not think the Turk is so unskilful,
To leave that latest, which concerns him first;
Neglecting an attempt of ease and gain,
To wake and wage a danger *profitless.* *Shakspeare, Othello.*
I pray thee, cease thy counsel,
Which falls into mine ears as *profitless*
As water in a sieve. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*
An empty, *profitless*, temptationless sin.
Hammond, Works, iv. 513.

PRO'FLIGACY.* *n. s.* [from *profligate.*] State of being lost to decency and virtue.

As this pious act of the sovereign has excited, may we not hope it will continue to keep alive, a spirit of attention, in every friend of his country, to the fatal consequences which must flow from *profligacy* and licentiousness; and prove ruinous to national prosperity, happiness, and credit.
Bp. of Salisbury, (Barrington,) Lett. to his Clergy, (1789.)

PRO'FLIGATE. *adj.* [*profligatus*, Lat.] Abandoned; lost to virtue and decency; shameless.

Time sensibly all things impairs;
Our fathers have been worse than theirs,
And we than ours; next age will see
A race more *profligate* than we,
With all the pains we take, have skill enough to be.
Roscommon.

How far have we
Prophan'd thy heavenly gift of poesy?
Made prostitute and *profligate* the muse,
Debas'd to each obscene and impious use,
Whose harmony was first ordain'd above
For tongues of angels, and for hymns of love. *Dryden.*

Though Phalaris his brazen bull were there,
And he wou'd dictate what he'd have you swear,
Be not so *profligate*, but rather choose
To guard your honour, and your life to lose. *Dryden.*

Melancholy objects and subjects will, at times, impress the most *profligate* spirits. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

PRO'FLIGATE. *n. s.* An abandoned shameless wretch.

It is pleasant to see a notorious *profligate* seized with a concern for his religion, and converting his spleen into zeal.
Addison.

I have heard a *profligate* offer much stronger arguments against paying his debts, than ever he was known to do against christianity; because he happened to be closer pressed by the bailiff than the parson. *Swift, Miscell.*

How could such a *profligate* as Antony, or a boy of eighteen, like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving the law to such an empire and people. *Swift.*

To PRO'FLIGATE.† *v. a.* [*profligo*, Lat.] To drive away; to overcome. A word borrowed from the Latin without alteration of the sense, but not used, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the example from Hervey. It had been in use long before Hervey's time; and is in our old vocabularies. In the same sense Bacon uses *profligation.*

It is an infinite disgrace and reproach unto their cause to have been, in all men's eyes, so abject and *profligated*, as to be able to get no more defenders.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 67.

Lavatories, to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and jugulars, do potently *profligate* and keep off the venom. *Harvey.*

PRO'FLIGATELY. *adv.* [from *profligate.*] Shamelesly.

Most *profligately* false, with the strongest professions of sincerity. *Swift, Miscell.*

PRO'FLIGATENESS.† *n. s.* [from *profligate.*] The quality of being profligate.

Others, who are not chargeable with all this *profligateness*, yet are in avowed opposition to religion.
Butler, Anal. of Rel. Concl.

PROFLIGA'TION.* *n. s.* [*profligatus*, Lat.] Defeat: rout. See *To* PROFLIGATE.

The braying of Silenus's ass conduced much to the *profligations* of the giants.
Bacon, Pref. to the Wisd. of the Ancients.

PRO'FLUENCE. *n. s.* [from *profluent.*] Progress; course.

In the *profluence* or proceedings of their fortunes, there was much difference between them. *Wotton.*

PRO'FLUENT. *adj.* [from *profluens*, Lat.] Flowing forward.

Teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his salvation; them who shall believe
Baptizing in the *profluent* stream, the sign
Of washing them from guilt of sin. *Milton, P. L.*

PROFO'UND. *adj.* [*profond*, Fr. *profundus*, Lat.]

1. Deep; descending far below the surface; low with respect to the neighbouring places.

All else deep snow and ice,
A gulf *profound*, as that Serbonian bog
Betwixt Damiata and mount Casius old. *Milton, P. L.*
[He] hath hither thrust me down
Into this gloom of Tartarus *profound.* *Milton, P. L.*

2. Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind; not easily fathomed by the mind: as, a *profound* treatise.

3. Lowly; humble; submiss; submissive.

What words wilt thou use to move thy God to hear thee? what humble gestures? what *profound* reverence? *Duppa.*

4. Learned beyond the common reach; knowing to the bottom.

Not orators only with the people, but even the very *profoundest* disputers in all faculties, have hereby often, with the best learned, prevailed most. *Hooker.*

5. Deep in contrivance.

The revolters are *profound* to make slaughter, though I have been a rebuker of them. *Hosea*, v. 2.

6. Having profound or hidden qualities.

Upon the corner of the moon,
There hangs a vaporous drop *profound*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

PROFO'UND. *n. s.*

1. The deep; the main; the sea.

God, in the fathomless *profound*,
Hath all his choice commanders drown'd. *Sandys.*
Now I die absent in the vast *profound*;
And me without myself the seas have drown'd. *Dryden.*

2. The abyss.

If some other place the ethereal King
Possesses lately, thither to arrive,
I travel this *profound*. *Milton, P. L.*

To PROFO'UND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dive; to penetrate. A barbarous word.

We cannot *profound* into the hidden things of nature, nor see the first springs that set the rest a-going. *Glanville.*

PROFO'UNDLY. *adv.* [from *profound*.]

1. Deeply; with deep concern.

Why sigh you so *profoundly?* *Shakspeare.*
The virgin started at her father's name,
And sigh'd *profoundly*, conscious of the shame. *Dryden.*

2. With great degrees of knowledge; with deep insight.

The most *profoundly* wise. *Drayton.*
Domenichino was *profoundly* skill'd in all the parts of painting, but wanting genius, he had less of nobleness. *Dryden.*

PROFO'UNDNESS. *n. s.* [from *profound*.]

1. Depth of place.
2. Depth of knowledge.

Their wits, which did every where else conquer hardness, were with *profoundness* here over-matched. *Hooker.*

PROFU'NDITY.† *n. s.* [from *profound*.] Depth of place or knowledge.

Those *profundities* are indeed the depths of Satan. *Abp. Usher, Serm. before the King*, (1624,) p. 19.
By differential *profundity* is understood the different kinds of things descending. *More, Song of the Soul, Notes*, p. 356.
The other turn'd
Round through the vast *profundity* obscure. *Milton, P. L.*

PROFU'SE. *adj.* [*profusus*, Lat.]

1. Lavish; too liberal; prodigal.

In *profuse* governments it has been ever observed, that the people from bad example have grown lazy and expensive, the court has become luxurious and mercenary, and the camp insolent and seditious. *Davenant.*
One long dead has a due proportion of praise; in which, whilst he lived, his friends were too *profuse*, and his enemies too sparing. *Addison.*

2. Overabounding; exuberant.

On a green shady bank, *profuse* of flowers,
Pensive I sat. *Milton, P. L.*
Oh liberty, thou goddess heavenly bright,
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight. *Addison.*

PROFU'SELY.† *adv.* [from *profuse*.]

1. Lavishly; prodigally.

The Abderites condemned Democritus for a madman, because he was sometimes sad, and sometimes *profusely* merry. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* Pref.
The prince of poets, who before us went,
Had a vast income and *profusely* spent. *Harte.*

2. With exuberance.

Then spring the living herbs *profusely* wild. *Thomson.*

PROFU'SENESS. *n. s.* [from *profuse*.] Lavishness; prodigality.

One of a mean fortune manages his store with extreme parsimony; but, with fear of running into *profuseness*, never arrives to the magnificence of living. *Dryden.*
Profuseness of doing good, a soul unsatisfied with all it has done, and an unextinguished desire of doing more. *Dryden.*

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into *profuseness* in madness and folly.

PROFU'SION. *n. s.* [*profusio*, Lat. *profusion*, *profuse*.]

1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance.

What meant thy pompous progress through the empire?
Thy vast *profusion* to the factious nobles. *Rowe.*

2. Lavish expense; superfluous effusion; waste.

He was desirous to avoid not only *profusion*, but the least effusion of Christian blood. *Hayward.*
The great *profusion* and expence
Of his revenues bred him much offence. *Daniel.*

3. Abundance; exuberant plenty.

Trade is fitted to the nature of our country, as it abounds with a great *profusion* of commodities of its own growth, very convenient for other countries. *Addison.*
The raptur'd eye,
The fair *profusion*, yellow Autumn spies. *Thomson.*

To PROG.† *v. n.* [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology of this word. It is perhaps from the Dutch *prachgen*, to go a begging; or from the Lat. *procor*, to ask. Anciently, our word was *prok*, as in the Pr. Parv. next *progue*; then *prog*. Dr. Johnson calls it a low word, citing only an example from L'Estrange. Our best writers use it for begging, for procuring by any mean shift.]

1. To go a begging; to wander about like a beggar; to procure by a beggarly trick.

That man in the gown, in my opinion,
Looks like a *proguing* knave. *Beaum. and Fl. Span. Curate.*
Progging fancy, then upon her guard, —
Remembers where she well or ill hath far'd. *More, Immo*
This Lake had linked himself in with *progging* for suits, and helping them to fill their purses. *Sir A. Weldon, Court of K. James*, p. 55.
Excommunication serves for nothing with them, but to *prog* and pander for fees. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.* B. 2.
To catch a vapour of fame, to *prog* for a frivolous semblance of power or dignity. *Barrow, Serm.* i. 341.

2. To rob; to steal.
3. To shift meanly for provisions. A low word.

She went out *progging* for provisions as before. *L'Estrange.*

PROG. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Victuals; provision of any kind. A low word.

O nephew! your grief is but folly,
In town you may find better *prog*. *Swift, Miscell.*
Spouse tuckt up doth in pattens trudge it
With handkerchief of *prog*, like trull with budget;
And eat by turns plumcake, and judge it. *Congreve.*

To PROGE'NERATE.* *v. a.* [*progenero*, Lat.] To beget; to propagate. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

PROGENERA'TION. *n. s.* [*progenero*, Lat.] The act of begetting; propagation.

PROGE'NITOR. *n. s.* [*progenitor*, Lat.] A forefather; an ancestor in a direct line.

Although these things be already past away by her *progenitors* former grants unto those lords, yet I could find a way to remedy a great part thereof. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Like true subjects, sons of your *progenitors*,
Go chearfully together. *Shakspeare.*
All generations then had hither come,
From all the ends of the earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great *progenitor*. *Milton, P. L.*
Power by right of fatherhood is not possible in any one otherwise than as Adam's heir, or as *progenitor* over his own descendants. *Locke.*
The principal actors in Milton's poem are not only our *progenitors*, but representatives. *Addison.*

PRO'GENY. *n. s.* [*progenie*, old Fr. *progenies*, Lat.] Offspring; race; generation.

The sons of God have God's own natural son as a second Adam from heaven, whose race and *progeny* they are by spiritual and heavenly birth. *Hooker.*

Not me begotten of a shepherd swain,
But issu'd from the *progeny* of kings. *Shakspeare.*

By promise he receives
Gift to his *progeny* of all that land. *Milton, P. L.*

The base degenerate iron offspring ends;
A golden *progeny* from heaven descends. *Dryden.*

Thus shall we live in perfect bliss, and see,
Deathless ourselves, our num'rous *progeny*. *Dryden.*

We are the more pleased to behold the throne surrounded by a numerous *progeny*, when we consider the virtues of those from whom they descend. *Addison, Freeholder.*

PROGNO'STICABLE. *adj.* [from *prognosticate.*] Such as may be foreknown or foretold.

The causes of this inundation cannot be regular, and therefore their effects not *prognosticable* like eclipses. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To PROGNO'STICATE. *v. a.* [from *prognostick.*] To foretell; to foreshow.

He had now outlived the day, which his tutor Sandford had *prognosticated* upon his nativity he would not outlive. *Clarendon.*

Unskill'd in schemes by planets to foreshow,
I neither will, nor can *prognosticate*,
To the young gaping heir, his father's fate. *Dryden.*

PROGNOSTICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *prognosticate.*]

1. The act of foreknowing or foreshowing.

Raw as he is, and in the hottest day *prognostication* proclaims, shall he be set against a brick-wall, the sun looking with a southward eye upon him, where he is to behold him, with flies blown to death. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

This theory of the earth begins to be a kind of prophecy or *prognostication* of things to come, as it hath been hitherto an history of things past. *Burnet, Theory.*

2. Foretoken.

He bid him farewell, arming himself in a black armour, as a badge or *prognostication* of his mind. *Sidney.*

If an oily palm be not a fruitful *prognostication*, I cannot scratch mine ear. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

PROGNO'STICATOR.† *n. s.* [from *prognosticate.*] Foreteller; foreknower.

The astrologers, the star-gazers, the monthly *prognosticators*. *Isaiah*, xlvii. 13.

That astrologer, made his almanack give a tolerable account of the weather by a direct inversion of the common *prognosticators*, to let his belief run counter to reports. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PROGNO'STICK. *adj.* [*prognostique*, Fr. προγνωςικὸς.] Foretokening disease or recovery; foreshowing: as, a *prognostick* symptom.

PROGNO'STICK. *n. s.* [from the adj.]

1. The skill of foretelling diseases or the event of diseases. This is a Gallicism.

Hippocrates's *prognostick* is generally true, that it is very hard to resolve a small apoplexy. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A prediction.

Though your *prognosticks* run too fast,
They must be verified at last. *Swift.*

3. A token forerunning.

Whatsoever you are or shall be, has been but an easy *prognostick* from what you were. *South.*

Careful observers
By sure *prognosticks* may foretell a shower. *Swift.*

*PROGRAMMA.** *n. s.* [Latin; *programme*, Fr.]

1. A proclamation, or edict, set up in a publick place.

A *programma* stuck up in every college hall, under the vice-chancellor's hand, that no scholars abuse the soldiers. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 281.

2. What is written before something else; a preface.

His [Dr. Bathurst's] *programma* on preaching, instead of a dry formal remonstrance, is an agreeable and lively piece of writing. *Warton, Life of Bathurst*, p. 218.

PRO'GRESS. *n. s.* [*progrès*, Fr. from *progressus*, Lat.]

1. Course; procession; passage.

I cannot, by the *progress* of the stars,
Give guess how near to-day. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The morn begins
Her rosy *progress* smiling. *Milton, P. L.*

The Sylphs behold it kindling as it flies,
And pleas'd pursue its *progress* through the skies. *Pope.*

2. Advancement; motion forward.

Through all thy veins shall run
A cold and drowsy humour, which shall seize
Each vital spirit; for no pulse shall keep
His natural *progress*, but surcease to beat. *Shakspeare.*

This motion worketh in round at first, which way to deliver itself; and then worketh in *progress*, where it findeth the deliverance easiest. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Out of Æthiopia beyond Egypt had been a strange *progress* for ten hundred thousand men. *Raleigh, Hist.*

Whosoever understands the *progress* and revolutions of nature, will see that neither the present form of the earth, nor its first form, were permanent and immutable. *Burnet.*

It is impossible the mind should ever be stopped in its *progress* in this space. *Locke.*

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to arrive at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its *progress* into the endless expansion. *Locke.*

Perhaps I judge hastily, there being several, in whose writings I have made very little *progress*. *Swift, Miscell.*

3. Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge; proficience.

Solon the wise his *progress* never ceas'd,
But still his learning with his days increas'd. *Denham.*

It is strange, that men should not have made more *progress* in the knowledge of these things. *Burnet.*

Several defects in the understanding hinder it in its *progress* to knowledge. *Locke.*

Others despond at the first difficulty, and conclude, that making any *progress* in knowledge, farther than serves their ordinary business, is above their capacities. *Locke.*

You perhaps have made no *progress* in the most important Christian virtues; you have scarce gone half way in humility and charity. *Law.*

4. Removal from one place to another.

From Egypt arts their *progress* made to Greece,
Wrapt in the fable of the golden fleece. *Denham.*

5. A journey of state; a circuit.

He gave order that there should be nothing in his journey like unto a warlike march, but rather like unto the *progress* of a king in full peace. *Bacon.*

O may I live to hail the day,
When the glad nation shall survey
Their sovereign through his wide command,
Passing in *progress* o'er the land. *Addison.*

To PRO'GRESS. *v. n.* [*progredior*, Lat.] To move forward; to pass. Not used.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew,
That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

To PRO'GRESS.* *v. a.* To go round.

In supereminence of beatifick vision, *progressing* the dateless and irrevoluble circle of eternity. *Milton, of Ref. in Eng.* B. 2.

PROGRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*progression*, Fr. *progressio*, Latin.]

1. Proportional process; regular and gradual advance.

The squares of the diameters of these rings, made by any prismatick colour, were in arithmetical *progression*. *Newton.*

2. Motion forward.

Those worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, are likely to find a clearer *progression*, when so many rubs are levelled. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

In philosophical enquiries, the order of nature should govern, which in all *progression* is to go from the place one is then in, to that which lies next to it. *Locke.*

3. Course; passage.

He hath fram'd a letter, which accidentally, or by the way of *progression*, hath miscarried. *Shakspeare.*

4. Intellectual advance.

For the saving the long *progression* of the thoughts to first principles, the mind should provide several intermediate principles. *Locke.*

PROGRE'SSIONAL. *adj.* [from *progression.*] Such as is in a state of encrease or advance.

They maintain their accomplished ends, and relapse not again unto their *progressional* imperfections. *Brown.*

PROGRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [*progressif*, Fr. from *progress.*] Going forward; advancing.

Princes, if they use ambitious men, should handle it so, as they be still *progressive*, and not retrograde. *Bacon.*

In *progressive* motion, the arms and legs move successively; but in natation, both together. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Their course
Progressive, retrograde, or standing still. *Milton, P. L.*

The *progressive* motion of this animal is made not by walking, but by leaping. *Ray on the Creation.*

Ere the *progressive* course of restless age
Performs three thousand times its annual stage,
May not our power and learning be supprest,
And arts and empire learn to travel west? *Prior.*

PROGRE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *progressive.*] By gradual steps or regular course.

The reason why they fall in that order, from the greatest epacts *progressively* to the least, is because the greatest epacts denote a greater distance of the moon before the sun, and consequently a nearer approach to her conjunction. *Holder.*

PROGRE'SSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *progressive.*] The state of advancing.

To PROHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*prohibeo*, Lat. *prohiber*, Fr.]

1. To forbid; to interdict by authority.

She would not let them know of his close lying in that *prohibited* place, because they would be offended. *Sidney.*

The weightiest, which it did command them, are to us in the gospel *prohibited*. *Hooker.*

Moral law is two-fold; simply moral, or moral only by some external constitution, or imposition of God. Divine law, simply moral, commandeth or *prohibiteth* actions, good or evil, in respect of their inward nature and quality. *White.*

2. To debar; to hinder.

Gates of burning adamant
Barr'd over us, *prohibit* all egress. *Milton, P. L.*

PROHI'BITER.† *n. s.* [from *prohibit.*] Forbidder; interdicter. *Sherwood.*

PROHIBI'TION.† *n. s.* [*prohibition*, Fr. *prohibitio*, Lat. from *prohibit.*]

1. Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding.

Might there not be some other mystery in this *prohibition*, than they think of? *Hooker.*

'Gainst self-slaughter
There is a *prohibition* so divine,
That cravens my weak hand. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

He bestowed the liberal choice of all things, with one only *prohibition*, to try his obedience. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

Let us not think hard
One easy *prohibition*, who enjoy
Free leave so large to all things else. *Milton, P. L.*

The law of God in the ten commandments consists mostly of *prohibitions*; thou shalt not do such a thing. *Tillotson.*

2. A writ issued by one court, to stop the proceeding of another.

A *prohibition* is a writ issuing, properly, only out of the court of king's bench, being the king's prerogative writ, but it may also be had in some cases out of the court of chancery, common pleas, or exchequer, directed to the judge, and parties of a suit in any inferior court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution thereof. *Blackstone.*

PROHI'BITIVE.* *adj.* [from *prohibit.*] Implying prohibition.

This precept is in form negative and *prohibitive*; but supposeth and implieth somewhat affirmative and positive. *Barrow on the Decalogue.*

PROHI'BITORY. *adj.* [from *prohibit.*] Implying prohibition; forbidding.

A prohibition will lie on this statute, notwithstanding the penalty annexed; because it has words *prohibitory*, as well as a penalty annexed. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

To PROJE'CT.† *v. a.* [*projicio*, *projectus*, Lat.]

1. To throw.

Before his feete herself she did *project*. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. i. 45.

2. To throw out; to cast forward.

The ascending villas
Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide. *Pope.*

3. To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirrour.

Diffusive of themselves where'er they pass,
They make that warmth in others they expect;
Their valour works like bodies on a glass,
And does its image on their men *project*. *Dryden.*

If we had a plan of the naked lines of longitude and latitude, *projected* on the meridian, a learner might more speedily advance himself in the knowledge of geography. *Watts.*

4. [*Projetter*, Fr.] To scheme; to form in the mind; to contrive.

It ceases to be counsel, to compel men to assent to whatever tumultuary patrons shall *project*. *King Charles.*

What sit we then *projecting* peace and war? *Milton, P. L.*

What desire, by which nature *projects* its own pleasure or preservation, can be gratified by another man's personal pursuit of his own vice. *South.*

To PROJE'CT. *v. n.* To jut out; to shoot forward; to shoot beyond something next it: as, the cornice *projects*.

PRO'JECT. *n. s.* [*projet*, Fr. from the verb.] Scheme; design; contrivance.

It is a discovering the longitude, and deserves a much higher name than that of a *project*. *Addison, Guardian.*

In the various *projects* of happiness, devised by human reason, there appeared inconsistencies not to be reconciled. *Rogers.*

PROJE'CTILE. *n. s.* [from the adj.] A body put in motion.

Projectiles would for ever move on in the same right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the ruggedness of the plane stop their motion. *Cheyne, Philos. Prin.*

PROJE'CTILE. *adj.* [*projectile*, Fr.] Impelled forward.

Good blood, and a due *projectile* motion or circulation, are necessary to convert the aliment into laudable juices. *Arbuthnot.*

PROJE'CTION.† *n. s.* [from *project.*]

1. The act of throwing away.

He called that place Ramath-lehi, that is, the *projection* or casting away of the jaw-bone; as the Chaldee and Kimchi interpret it. *Patrick on Judges*, xv. 17.

2. The act of shooting forwards.

If the electrick be held unto the light, many particles will be discharged from it, which motion is performed by the breath of the effluvium issuing with agility; for as the electrick cooleth, the *projection* of the atoms ceaseth. *Brown.*

3. [*Projection*, Fr.] Plan; delineation. See *To* PROJECT.

For the bulk of the learners of astronomy, that *projection* of the stars is best, which includes in it all the stars in our horizon, reaching to the 38th degree of the southern latitude. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

4. Scheme; plan of action: as, a *projection* of a new scheme.

5. [*Projection*, Fr.] In chymistry, an operation; crisis of an operation; moment of transmutation.

A little quantity of the medicine, in the *projection*, will turn a sea of the baser metal into gold by multiplying. *Bacon.*

PROJE'CTMENT.* *n. s.* [from *project.*] Design; contrivance. Not in use.

She never doubted but that men, that were never so dishonest in their *projectments* for each other's confusion, might agree in their allegiance to her. *Clarendon.*

PROJE'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *project.*]

1. One who forms schemes or designs.

The following comes from a *projector*, a correspondent as diverting as a traveller; his subject having the same grace of novelty to recommend it. *Addison.*

Among all the *projectors* in this attempt, none have met with so general a success, as they who apply themselves to soften the rigour of the precept. *Rogers.*

2. One who forms wild impracticable schemes.

Chymists, and other *projectors*, propose to themselves things utterly impracticable. *L'Estrange.*

Astrologers that future fates foreshew,
Projectors, quacks, and lawyers not a few. *Pope.*

PROJE'CTURE. *n. s.* [*projecture*, Fr. *projectura*, Lat.] A jutting out.

To PROIN.† *v. a.* [not a corruption of *prune*, as Dr. Johnson pretends; but one of our oldest words, and probably (as Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed) from the Fr. *provigner*, to take cuttings from vines, in order to plant them out. See *To* PRUNE.] To lop; to cut; to trim; to prune. Obsolete.

He *proineth* him, and piketh. *Chaucer, Merch. Tale.*

I sit and *proin* my wings
After flight, and put new stings
To my shafts. *B. Jonson.*

The country husbandman will not give the *proining* knife to a young plant, as not able to admit the scar. *B. Jonson.*

To PROIN.* *v. n.* To be employed in pruning. Obsolete.

A good husband is ever *proining* in his vineyard, or his field. *Bacon, Adv. on the Controv. of the Ch. of Eng.*

To PROLA'TE.† *v. a.* [*prolatum*, Latin.] To pronounce; to utter.

The pressures of war have somewhat cowed their spirits, as may be gathered from the accent of their words, which they *prolate* in a whining querulous tone, as if still complaining and crest-fallen. *Howell.*

For the sake of what was deemed solemnity, every note was *prolated* in one uniform mode of intonation. *Mason on Ch. Musick*, p. 261.

PROLA'TE. *adj.* [*prolatus*, Lat.] Extended beyond an exact round.

As to the *prolate* spheroidical figure, though it be the necessary result of the earth's rotation about its own axe, yet it is also very convenient for us. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

PROLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*prolatus*, Lat.]

1. Pronunciation; utterance.

Who keepeth true his tunes, may not pass his sounds;
His alterations and *prolations* must be pricked truly. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 290.

S is a most easy and gentle letter, and softly hisseth against the teeth in the *prolation*. *B. Jonson, Eng. Grammar.*

Parrots, having been used to be fed at the *prolation* of certain words, may afterwards pronounce the same. *Ray.*

2. Delay; act of deferring. *Ainsworth.*

PROLEGO'MENA.† *n. s.* [προλεγόμενα; *prolegomenes*, Fr.] Previous discourse; introductory observations.

To these tedious *prolegomena* may I subjoin, that in consequence of researches successfully urged by poetical antiquaries, I should express no surprize if the very title of the piece before us were hereafter, on good authority, to be discarded? *Steevens, Prelim. Note on Pericles.*

PROLE'PSIS. *n. s.* [πρόληψις; *prolepse*, Fr.]

1. A form of rhetorick, in which objections are anticipated.

This was contained in my *prolepsis* or prevention of his answer. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

2. An errour in chronology by which events are dated too early.

This is a *prolepsis* or anachronism. *Theobald.*

PROLE'PTICAL.† } PROLE'PTICK. } *adj.* [from *prolepsis*. *Proleptick* is a medical word, applied to certain fits of a disease.] Previous; antecedent.

Historical time is that which is deduced from the æra orbis conditi. *Proleptical*, is that which is fixed in the chaos. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1640,) p. 170.

The *proleptical* notions of religion cannot be so well defended by the professed servants of the altar. *Glanville.*

PROLE'PTICALLY.† *adv.* [from *proleptical.*] By way of anticipation.

It is the general property of all such buried writings to speak *proleptically*; and to anticipate those things that are to happen in future ages. *Bentley, Diss. on Phalaris*, § 16.

PROLETA'RIAN.† *adj.* [*proletarius*, Lat. See PROLETARY.] Mean; wretched; vile; vulgar.

Like speculators should foresee,
From pharos of authority,
Portended mischiefs farther than
Low *proletarian* tything-men. *Hudibras.*

PRO'LETARY.* *n. s.* [*proletarius*, Lat. "Qui in plebe Romanâ tenuissimi pauperrimique erant, nec amplius quam mille quingentum æris in censum deferebant, *proletarii* appellati sunt" Aul. Gell. lib. xvi. cap. 16.] A common person; one of the lowest order.

Of 15000 *proletaries* slain in a battle, scarce fifteen are recorded in history. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* Pref.

PROLI'FICAL.† } PROLI'FICK. } *adj.* [*prolifique*, Fr. *proles* and *facio.*]

1. Fruitful; generative; pregnant; productive.

Main ocean flow'd; not idle, but with warm
Prolifick humour soft'ning all her globe,
Fermented the great mother to conceive,
Satiate with genial moisture. *Milton, P. L.*

Every dispute in religion grew *prolifical*, and in ventilating one question, many new ones were started. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

His vital pow'r air, earth, and seas supplies,
And breeds whate'er is bred beneath the skies;
For every kind, by thy *prolifick* might,
Springs. *Dryden.*

All dogs are of one species, they mingling together in generation, and the breed of such mixtures being *prolifick*. *Ray.*

From the middle of the world,
The sun's *prolifick* rays are hurl'd;
'Tis from that seat he darts those beams,
Which quicken earth with genial flames. *Prior.*

2. Promising fecundity.

Thus after the *prolifical* benediction, Be fruitful and multiply, Adam begat in his own likeness after his own image; and, by the continuation of the same blessing, the succession of human generations hath been continued. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

PROLI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *prolifick.*] Fruitfully; pregnantly.

PROLIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*proles* and *facio*, Lat.] Generation of children.

Thou makest *prolification*,
And dost that children ben begette. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.

Their fruits, proceeding from simpler roots, are not so distinguishable as the offspring of sensible creatures, and *prolifications* descending from double origins. *Brown.*

PROLI'FICKNESS.* *n. s.* [from *prolifick.*] The state of being prolifick. *Scott.*

PROLI'X. *adj.* [*prolixe*, Fr. *prolixus*, Lat.]

1. Long: tedious; not concise.

According to the caution we have been so *prolix* in giving, if we aim at right understanding the true nature of it, we must examine what apprehension mankind make of it. *Digby.*

Should I at large repeat
The bead-roll of her vicious tricks,
My poem would be too *prolix*. *Prior.*

2. Of long duration. This is a very rare sense.

If the appellant appoints a term too *prolix*, the judge may then assign a competent term. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

PROLI'XIOUS.† *adj.* [from *prolix.*] Dilatory; tedious. A word of Shakspeare's coining. Dr. Johnson. — Not so: It is shewn to have been in use, before Shakspeare employed it, by Mr. Steevens in a note on the passage.

Lay by all nicety and *prolixious* blushes. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

PROLI'XITY. *n. s.* [*prolixité*, Fr. from *prolix.*] Tediousness; tiresome length; want of brevity.

It is true, without any slips of *prolixity*, or crossing the plain highway of talk, that the good Anthonio hath lost a ship. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

In some other passages, I may have, to shun *prolixity*, unawares slipt into the contrary extreme.. *Boyle.*

Elaborate and studied *prolixity* in proving such points as no body calls in question. *Waterland.*

PROLI'XLY. *adv.* [from *prolix.*] At great length; tediously.

On these *prolixly* thankful she enlarged. *Dryden.*

PROLI'XNESS.† *n. s.* [from *prolix.*] Tediousness.

The *prolixness*, constraint, and monotony of modern languages. *A. Smith on the Form. of Languages.*

PROLOCU'TOR.† *n. s.* [Latin.] The foreman; the speaker of a convocation.

In the late provinciall synod held at Poyssy in France, Beza, the *prolocutor* of the ministres, was pressed of the learned bishops to shew with what authoritie he preached, who sent him, who called him to that vocation. *Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith,* (1565,) fol. 92. b.

The convocation the queen prorogued, though at the expence of Dr. Atterbury's displeasure, who was design'd their *prolocutor.* *Swift.*

PROLOCU'TORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *prolocutor.*] The office or dignity of prolocutor.

To PRO'LOGIZE.* *v. n.* [from *prologue.*] To deliver a prologue.

Prologues are bad huishers before the wise:
Why may not then an huisher *prologize?*
Beaum. and Fl. Four Pl. in One.

PRO'LOGUE. *n. s.* [πρόλογος; *prologue*, Fr. *prologus*, Latin.]

1. Preface; introduction to any discourse or performance.

Come, sit, and a song.
— Shall we clap into 't roundly, without hawking, or spitting, or saying we are hoarse, which are the only *prologues* to a bad voice? *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

In her face excuse
Came *prologue*, and apology to prompt. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.

If my death might make this island happy,
And prove the period of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingness;
But mine is made the *prologue* to their play. *Shakspeare.*

The peaking cornuto comes in the instant, after we had spoke the *prologue* of our comedy. *Shakspeare.*

To PRO'LOGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce with a formal preface.

He his special nothing ever *prologues.* *Shakspeare.*

To PROLO'NG. *v. a.* [*prolonger*, Fr. *pro* and *longus*, Latin.]

1. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would *prolong*
Life much. *Milton, P. L.*

Th' unhappy queen with talk *prolong'd* the night. *Dryden.*

2. To put off to a distant time.

To-morrow in my judgement is too sudden;
For I myself am not so well provided,
As else I would be were the day *prolong'd.* *Shakspeare.*

PROLONGA'TION. *n. s.* [*prolongation*, Fr. from *prolong.*]

1. The act of lengthening.

Nourishment in living creatures is for the *prolongation* of life. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Delay to a longer time.

This ambassage concerned only the *prolongation* of days for payment of monies. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

PROLO'NGER.* *n. s.* [from *To prolong.*] What lengthens out, or continues.

The story says, the same candle was burning six months after: — an example of the most miraculous *prolonger* that ever I met withal! *More, Antid. against Idolatry,* ch. 8.

O Temperance, thou *prolonger* of life, thou insurer of pleasure, thou promoter of business! *Hay, Ess. on Deformity,* p. 25.

PROLU'SION.† *n. s.* [*prolusio*, Lat. Dr. Johnson defines this word "entertainments, performance of diversion." This is not the meaning. A prolusion is a prelude; an introduction; an essay.

It is memorable, which Famianus Strada, in the first book of his academical *prolusions*, relates of Suarez. *Hakewill.*

Our Saviour having mentioned the beginnings of sorrows, — and *prolusions* of this so bloody day. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 490.

The sequel of this *prolusion* shall be the work of another day. *Guardian,* No. 119.

These two pieces in blank verse — were finished in their present state, as *prolusions*, or illustrative practical specimens, for our author's course of lectures in rhetoric. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 65.

*PROMENA'DE.** *n. s.* [French.] Walk. This is a common phrase of recent times; and Burke has printed it in Italick characters, using it in a passage of keen irony, as though it were a finical adoption of no date; whereas it is an affectation of long standing.

This little intermixture of a garden-plat or pattern, set both with the flowers of nature and the fruits of grace, may be no unpleasant walk or *promenade* for the unconfined portion of some solitary prisoner. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 364.

They told him to think no more of the matter, and to try his fortune in another *promenade!* *Burke on a Regicide Peace,* Lett. 3.

To PROME'RIT.* *v. a.* [*promereo*, Lat.]

1. To oblige; to confer a favour on.

He loves not God; no, not whiles he *promerits* him with his favours: It is the title that St. Paul gives to wicked men, that they are θεοστυγεῖς, god-haters. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 87.

2. To deserve; to procure by merit.

Fom him then, and from him alone, must we expect salvation, acknowledging and confessing freely there is nothing in ourselves, which can effect it or deserve it for us, nothing in any other creature which can *promerit* or procure it to us. *Pearson on the Creed,* Art. 2.

PRO'MINENCE.† } PRO'MINENCY. } *n. s.* [*prominence*, old French; *prominentia*, Latin.] Protuberance; extant part.

It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the *prominencies* and fallings in of the features. *Addison on Medals.*

PRO'MINENT. *adj.* [*prominens*, Lat.] Standing out beyond the other parts; protuberant; extant.

Whales are described with two *prominent* spouts on their heads, whereas they have but one in the forehead terminating over the windpipe. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

She has her eyes so *prominent*, and placed so that she can see better behind her than before her. *More.*

Two goodly bowls of massy silver,
With figures *prominent* and richly wrought. *Dryden.*

Some have their eyes stand so *prominent* as the hare, that they can see as well behind as before them. *Ray.*

PRO'MINENTLY.* *adv.* [from *prominent.*] So as to stand out beyond the other parts.

PROMI'SCUOUS. *adj.* [*promiscuus*, Lat.] Mingled; confused; undistinguished.

Glory he requires, and glory he receives,
Promiscuous from all nations. *Milton, P. L.*

Promiscuous love by marriage was restrain'd. *Roscommon.*

In rush'd at once a rude *promiscuous* crowd;
The guards, and then each other overbear,
And in a moment throng the theatre. *Dryden.*

No man, that considers the *promiscuous* dispensations of God's providence in this world, can think it unreasonable to conclude, that after this life good men shall be rewarded, and sinners punished. *Tillotson.*

The earth was formed out of that *promiscuous* mass of sand, earth, shells, subsiding from the water. *Woodward.*

Clubs, diamonds, hearts, in wild disorder seen,
With throngs *promiscuous* strow the level green. *Pope.*

A wild where weeds and flowers *promiscuous* shoot. *Pope.*

PROMI'SCUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *promiscuous.*] With confused mixture; indiscriminately.

We beheld where once stood Ilium, called Troy *promiscuously* of Tros. *Sandys, Trav.*

That generation, as the sacred writer modestly expresses it, married and gave in marriage without discretion or decency, but *promiscuously*, and with no better a guide than the impulses of a brutal appetite. *Woodward.*

Here might you see
Barons and peasants on the embattled field,
In one huge heap, *promiscuously* amast. *Philips.*

Unaw'd by precepts human or divine,
Like birds and beasts *promiscuously* they join. *Pope.*

PROMI'SCUOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *promiscuous.*] The state of being promiscuous. *Ash.*

PRO'MISE. *n. s.* [*promissum*, Lat. *promise*, *promesse*, Fr.]

1. Declaration of some benefit to be conferred.

I eat the air, *promise* cramm'd; you cannot feed capons so. *Shakspeare.*

His *promises* were, as he then was, mighty;
But his performance, as he now is, nothing. *Shakspeare.*

O Lord, let thy *promise* unto David be established. *1 Chron.*

Duty still preceded *promise*, and strict endeavour only founded comfort. *Fell.*

Behold, she said, perform'd in ev'ry part
My *promise* made; and Vulcan's labour'd art. *Dryden.*

Let any man consider, how many sorrows he would have escaped, had God called him to his rest, and then say, whether the *promise* to deliver the just from the evils to come, ought not to be made our daily prayer. *Wake.*

More than wise men, when the war began, could *promise* to themselves in their most sanguine hopes. *Davenant.*

2. Performance of promise; grant of the thing promised.

Now are they ready, looking for a *promise* from thee. *Acts*, xxiii. 21.

3. Hopes; expectation.

Your young prince Mamillius is a gentleman of the greatest *promise*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

To PRO'MISE.† *v. a.* [*promettre*, Fr. *promitto*, Lat.]

1. To make declaration of some benefit to be conferred.

While they *promise* them liberty, they themselves are the servants of corruption. *2 Pet.* ii. 18.

I could not expect such an effect as I found, which seldom reaches to the degree that is *promised* by the prescribers of any remedies. *Temple, Miscell.*

2. To make declaration, even of ill.

He *promyseth* dampnacyon to them that refuseth penaunce; to them that dooth it, forgyvnes; to them that goo forthwarde and profyte in it, joye. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* p. 23.

To PRO'MISE.† *v. n.*

1. To assure one by a promise.

Promising is the very air o' the time: it opens the eyes of expectation: performance is ever the duller for his act. *Shakspeare.*

I dare *promise* for this play, that in the roughness of the numbers, which was so designed, you will see somewhat more masterly than any of my former tragedies. *Dryden.*

As he *promised* in the law, he will shortly have mercy, and gather us together. *2 Mac.* ii. 18.

All the pleasure we can take, when we met these *promising* sparks, is in the disappointment. *Felton.*

She brib'd my stay with more than human charms;
Nay *promis'd*, vainly *promis'd* to bestow
Immortal life. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. It is used of assurance, even of ill.

Will not the ladies be afraid of the lion?
—I fear it, I *promise* you. *Shakspeare.*

3. To exhibit a prospect of good; to excite hope: as, *promising* weather; the business is in a *promising* way.

PRO'MISEBREACH.* *n. s.* [*breach* and *promise.*] Violation of promise. Not in use.

Criminal in double violation
Of sacred chastity, and of *promisebreach*. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

PRO'MISEBREAKER. *n. s.* [*promise* and *break.*] Violator of promises.

He's an hourly *promisebreaker*, the owner of no one good quality worthy your entertainment. *Shakspeare.*

PRO'MISER. *n. s.* [from *promise.*] One who promises.

Who let this *promiser* in? did you, good Diligence?
Give him his bribe again. *B. Jonson.*

Fear's a large *promiser*; who subject live
To that base passion, know not what they give. *Dryden.*

PRO'MISSORY.† *adj.* [*promissoris*, Lat.]

1. Containing profession of some benefit to be conferred.

As the preceptive part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the *promissory*, which is most exquisitely adapted to the same end. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

The *promissory* lies of great men are known by shouldering, hugging, squeezing, smiling, and bowing. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Containing acknowledgement of a promise to be performed, or engagement fulfilled; as, a *promissory* note.

PRO'MISSORILY. *adv.* [from *promissory.*] By way of promise.

Nor was he obliged by oath to a strict observation of that which *promissorily* was unlawful. *Brown.*

PRO'MONT.† } *n. s.* [*promontoire*, Fr. *promontorium*,
PRO'MONTORY. } Latin. *Promont* I have observed only in Suckling. Dr. Johnson. — *Promont* is used by an older and better writer than Suckling.] A headland; a cape; high land jutting into the sea.

The land did shoot out with a great *promontory*. *Abbot.*

Like one that stands upon a *promontory*,
And spies a far off shore where he would tread. *Shakspeare.*

A forked mountain, or blue *promontory*,
With trees upon't, nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Like *promonts* at sea, they look high at a distance, as if all the country were an elevated mountain. *Feltham, Res.*

The waving sea can with each flood
Bath some high *promont*. *Suckling.*

They, on their heads,
Main *promontories* flung, which in the air
Came shadowing, and oppress'd whole legions arm'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Every gust of rugged winds,
That blows from off each beaked *promontory*. *Milton, Lycidas.*

If you drink tea upon a *promontory* that overhangs the sea, it is preferable to an assembly. *Pope.*

To PROMO'TE. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, *promotus*, Lat.]

1. To forward; to advance.

Next to religion, let your care be to *promote* justice. *Bacon.*

Nothing lovelier can be found,
Than good works in her husband to *promote*. *Milton, P. L.*

He that talks deceitfully for truth, must hurt it more by his example, than he *promotes* it by his arguments. *Atterbury.*

Frictions of the extreme parts *promote* the flux of the juices in the joints. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*Promouvoir*, Fr.] To elevate; to exalt; to prefer.

I will *promote* thee unto very great honour. *Num.* xxii. 17.

Shall I leave my fatness wherewith they honour God and man, and go to be *promoted* over the trees. *Judges*, ix. 9.

Did I solicit thee
From darkness to *promote* me? *Milton, P. L.*

Promo'ter. *n. s.* [*promoteur*, Fr. from *promote*.]

1. Advancer; forwarder; encourager.

Knowledge hath received little improvement from the endeavours of many pretending *promoters*. *Glanville.*

Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be engraven in the hearts of all *promoters* of charity: Verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me. *Atterbury.*

2. Informer; makebate. An obsolete use.

His eies be *promoters*, some trespas to spie. *Tusser.*

Informers and *promoters* oppress and ruin the estates of many of his best subjects. *Drummond.*

Promo'tion. *n. s.* [*promotion*, Fr. from *promote*.] Advancement; encouragement; exaltation to some new honour or rank; preferment.

Many fair *promotions*
Are daily given to enoble those,
That scarce, some two days since, were worth a noble. *Shakspeare.*

The high *promotion* of his grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his state at door 'mongst pursuivants. *Shakspeare.*

My rising is thy fall,
And my *promotion* will be thy destruction. *Milton, P. R.*

Thou youngest virgin-daughter of the skies,
Made in the last *promotion* of the blest;
Whose palms new pluck'd from paradise,
In spreading branches more sublimely rise. *Dryden.*

To Promo've. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, Lat. *promouvoir*, Fr.] To forward; to advance; to promote. A word little used.

Never yet was honest man,
That ever drove the trade of love:
It is impossible, nor can
Integrity our ends *promove*. *Suckling.*

Making useless offers, but *promoving* nothing. *Fell.*

PROMPT. *adj.* [*prompt*, Fr. *promptus*, Lat.]

1. Quick; ready; acute; easy.

Very discerning and *prompt* in giving orders, as occasions required. *Clarendon.*

Prompt eloquence
Flow'd from their lips, in prose or numerous verse. *Milton, P. L.*

To the stern sanction of th' offended sky,
My *prompt* obedience bows. *Pope.*

2. Quick; petulant.

I was too hasty to condemn unheard;
And you, perhaps, too *prompt* in your replies. *Dryden.*

3. Ready without hesitation; wanting no new motive.

Tell him, I'm *prompt*
To lay my crown at's feet, and there to kneel. *Shakspeare.*

The brazen age,
A warlike offspring, *prompt* to bloody rage. *Dryden.*

Still arose some rebel slave,
Prompter to sink the state, than he to save. *Prior.*

4. Ready; told down: as, *prompt* payment.

5. Easy; unobstructed.

The reception of light into the body of the building was very *prompt*, both from without and from within. *Wotton.*

To Prompt. *v. a.* [*prontare*, Italian]

1. To assist by private instruction; to help at a loss.

Sitting in some place where no man shall *prompt* him, let the child translate his lesson. *Ascham.*

You've put me now to such a part, which never
I shall discharge to th' life.
—Come, come, we'll *prompt* you. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

My voice shall sound as you do *prompt* mine ear,
And I will stoop and humble my intents
To your well-practis'd wise directions. *Shakspeare.*

None could hold the book so well to *prompt* and instruct this stage play, as she could. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

He needed not one to *prompt* him, because he could say the prayers by heart. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To dictate.

Every one some time or other dreams he is reading books, in which case the invention *prompts* so readily, that the mind is imposed on. *Addison.*

Grace shines around her with serenest beams,
And whispering angels *prompt* her golden dreams. *Pope.*

3. To incite; to instigate.

The Volscians stand
Ready, when time shall *prompt* them, to make road
Upon's again. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Speak not by the matter
Which your heart *prompts* you to, but with such words
But rooted in your tongue. *Shakspeare.*

If they *prompt* us to anger, their design makes use of it to a further end, that the mind, being thus disquieted, may not be easily composed to prayer. *Duppa.*

Rage *prompted* them at length and found them arms. *Milton.*

Kind occasion *prompts* their warm desires. *Pope.*

4. To remind.

The inconcealable imperfections of ourselves will hourly *prompt* us our corruption, and loudly tell us we are sons of earth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Pro'mpter. *n. s.* [from *prompt*.]

1. One who helps a publick speaker, by suggesting the word to him when he falters.

Were it my cue to fight, I should have known it
Without a *prompter*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

In florid impotence he speaks,
And as the *prompter* breathes, the puppet squeaks. *Pope.*

2. An admonisher; a reminder.

We understand our duty without a teacher, and acquit ourselves as we ought to do without a *prompter*. *L'Estrange.*

Pro'mptitude.† *n. s.* [*promptitude*, Fr. from *promptus*, Lat.] Readiness; quickness. Barrow has somewhere employed this word.

With the ostentatious display of courage are closely connected *promptitude* of offence and quickness of resentment. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

Pro'mptly. *adv.* [from *prompt*.] Readily; quickly; expeditiously.

He that does his merchandize cheerfully, *promptly*, and readily, and the works of religion slowly, it is a sign that his heart is not right with God. *Bp. Taylor.*

Pro'mptness. *n. s.* [from *prompt*.] Readiness; quickness; alacrity.

Had not this stop been given him by that accidental sickness, his great courage and *promptness* of mind would have carried him directly forward to the enemy, till he had met him in the open plains of Persia. *South.*

Firm and rigid muscles, strong pulse, activity and *promptness* in animal actions, are signs of strong fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

Pro'mpture. *n. s.* [from *prompt*.] Suggestion; motion given by another; instigation. A word not used.

Though he hath fallen by *prompture* of the blood;
Yet hath he in him such a mind of honour,
That had he twenty heads to tender down
On twenty bloody blocks, he'd yield them up. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

PRO'MPTUARY.† *n. s.* [*promptuaire*, Fr. *promptuarium*, Lat.] A storehouse; a repository; a magazine.

Whence should I rather draw my blessing, than from that psalm, (of all others,) the *promptuary* and storehouse of all blessing? *Bp. King, Vitis Palat.* (1614,) p. 1.

History, that great treasury of time, and *promptuary* of heroick actions. *Howell, For. Trav.* p. 35.

This stratum is still expanded at top, serving as the seminary or *promptuary*, that furnisheth forth matter for the formation of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

To PROMU'LGATE. *v. a.* [*promulgo*, Lat.] To publish; to make known by open declaration.

Those albeit I know he nothing so much hateth as to *promulgate*, yet I hope that this will occasion him to put forth divers other goodly works. *Spenser.*

Those to whom he entrusted the *promulgating* of the Gospel, had far different instructions. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

It is certain laws, by virtue of any sanction they receive from the *promulgated* will of the legislature, reach not a stranger, if by the law of nature every man hath not a power to punish offences against it. *Locke.*

PROMULGA'TION. *n. s.* [*promulgatio*, Lat. from *promulgate.*] Publication; open exhibition.

The stream and current of this rule hath gone as far, it hath continued as long as the very *promulgation* of the Gospel. *Hooker.*

External *promulgation*, or speaking thereof, did not alter the same, in respect of the inward form or quality. *White.*

The very *promulgation* of the punishment will be part of the punishment, and anticipate the execution. *South.*

PROMU'LGATOR.† *n. s.* [from *promulgate.*] Publisher; open teacher.

How groundless a calumny this is, appears from the sanctity of the Christian religion, which excludes fraud and falsehood; so also from the designments and aims of its first *promulgators*. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

An old legacy to the *promulgators* of the law of liberty. *Warburton, Serm.* 20.

To PROMU'LGE.† *v. a.* [from *promulgo*, Latin.] To promulgate; to publish; to teach openly.

The first law was *promulged* by Moses. *Hayward, Answ. to Doleman*, (1603,) ch. 2.

Besides the *promulging* and procuring, there is yet a further act, which is, conferring of salvation upon us. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

The chief design of them is, to establish the truth of a new revelation in those countries, where it is first *promulged* and propagated. *Atterbury.*

PROMU'LGER. *n. s.* [from *promulge.*] Publisher; promulgator.

The *promulgers* of our religion, Jesus Christ and his apostles, raised men and women from the dead, not once only, but often. *Atterbury.*

PRONA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *prone.*] In anatomy, the position of the hand, in which the palm is turned downward.

The muscles — can perform flexion, extension; *pronation*, supination, the tonick motion. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 62.

PRONA'TOR. *n. s.* In anatomy, a muscle of the radius, of which there are two, that help to turn the palm downwards. *Dict.*

PRONE.† *adj.* [*prone*, old French; *pronus*, Lat.]

1. Bending downward; not erect.

There wanted yet a creature not *prone*,
And brute as other creatures, but indu'd
With sanctity of reason, might erect
His stature, and upright with front serene
Govern the rest. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Lying with the face downwards: contrary to *supine*.

Upon these three positions in man, wherein the spine can only be at right lines with the thigh, arise those postures, *prone*, supine, and erect. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. Precipitous; headlong; going downwards.

Down thither *prone* in flight
He speeds, and through the vast ethereal sky
Sails between worlds. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Declivous; sloping.

Since the floods demand,
For their descent, a *prone* and sinking land;
Does not this due declivity declare
A wise director's providential care? *Blackmore.*

5. Inclined; propense; disposed. It has commonly an ill sense.

The labour of doing good, with the pleasure arising from the contrary, doth make men for the most part slower to the one and *proner* to the other, than that duty, prescribed them by law, can prevail sufficiently with them. *Hooker.*

Those who are ready to confess him in judgement and profession, are very *prone* to deny him in their doings. *South.*

If we are *prone* to sedition, and delight in change, there is no cure more proper than trade, which supplies business to the active, and wealth to the indigent. *Addison.*

Still *prone* to change, though still the slaves of state. *Pope.*

PRO'NENESS. *n. s.* [from *prone.*]

1. The state of bending downwards; not erectness.

If erectness be taken, as it is largely opposed unto *proneness*, or the posture of animals looking downwards, carrying their venters, or opposite part to the spine, directly towards the earth, it may admit of question. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. The state of lying with the face downwards; not supineness.

3. Descent; declivity.

4. Inclination; propension; disposition to ill.

The holy spirit saw that mankind is unto virtue hardly drawn, and that righteousness is the less accounted of, by reason of the *proneness* of our affections to that which delighteth. *Hooker.*

The soul being first from nothing brought,
When God's grace fails her, doth to nothing fall;
And this declining *proneness* unto nought,
Is ev'n that sin that we are born withal. *Davies.*

He instituted this worship, because of the carnality of their hearts, and the *proneness* of the people to idolatry. *Tillotson.*

The *proneness* of good men to commiserate want, in whatsoever shape it appears. *Atterbury.*

How great is the *proneness* of our nature, to comply with this temptation! *Rogers.*

PRONG.† *n. s.* [*pranghen*, Dutch, to squeeze. Minsheu. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the Icel. *prion*, a needle; pρeon, Sax. a buckle; whence perhaps the Fr. *prin*, sharp, piercing.] A fork.

The cooks make no more ado, but slicing it into little gobbets, prick it on a *prong* of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys, Trav.*

Whacum his sea-coal *prong* threw by,
And basely turn'd his back to fly. *Hudibras.*

Be mindful,
With iron teeth of rakes and *prongs* to move
The crusted earth. *Dryden, Virg.*

PRO'NITY.† *n. s.* [from *prone.*] Proneness.

Of this mechanick *pronity*, I do not see any good tendency. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

What restraints shall we lay upon the vicious *pronities* and inclinations of human nature? *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 227.

PRONO'MINAL.* *adj.* [*pronominalis*, Lat.] Having the nature of a pronoun.

The *pronominal* words recurred often. *Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, (1680,) p. 134.

Some few *pronominal* adjectives must here be excepted, as having the possessive case. *Lowth, Eng. Gram.*

PRO'NOUN. *n. s.* [*pronom*, Fr. *pronomen*, Lat.] A word that is used instead of the proper name.

I, thou, he; we, ye, they, are names given to persons, and used instead of their proper names, from whence they had the name of *pronouns*, as though they were not nouns themselves, but used instead of nouns. *Clarke, Lat. Gram.*

To PRONOU'NCE. *v. a.* [*prononcer*, Fr. *pronuncio*, Latin.]

1. To speak; to utter.

He *pronounced* all these words unto me with his mouth. *Jer.* xxxvi. 18.

2. To utter solemnly; to utter confidently.

She
So good a lady, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce dishonour of her. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

I have *pronounced* the word, saith the Lord. *Jer.* xxxiv. 5.

So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods. *Milton, P. L.*

Sternly he *pronounc'd*
The rigid interdiction. *Milton, P. L.*

Absalom *pronounced* a sentence of death against his brother. *Locke.*

3. To form or articulate by the organs of speech.

Language of man *pronounc'd*
By tongue of brute, and human sense express'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Though diversity of tongues continue, this would render the *pronouncing* them easier. *Holder.*

4. To utter rhetorically.

To PRONOU'NCE. *v. n.* To speak with confidence or authority.

How confidently soever men *pronounce* of themselves, and believe that they are then most pious, when they are most eager and unquiet; yet 'tis sure this is far removed from the true genius of religion. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Every fool may believe, and *pronounce* confidently; but wise men will, in matters of discourse, conclude firmly, and in matters of fact, act surely. *South, Serm.*

PRONOU'NCE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Declaration. Not in use.

That all controversy may end in the final *pronounce* or canon of one archprimate or protestant pope. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. I.

PRONOU'NCEABLE.* *adj.* [*prononçable*, Fr. from *pronounce.*] That may be pronounced. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

PRONOU'NCER. *n. s.* [from *pronounce.*] One who pronounces.

The *pronouncer* thereof shall be condemned in expences. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

PRONUNCIA'TION. *n. s.* [*pronunciatio*, from *pronuncio*, Lat. *pronunciation*, Fr.]

1. The act or mode of utterance.

The design of speaking being to communicate our thoughts by ready, easy, and graceful *pronunciation*, all kind of letters have been searched out, that were serviceable for the purpose. *Holder.*

It were easy to produce thousands of his verses, which are lame for want of half a foot, sometimes a whole one, and which no *pronunciation* can make otherwise. *Dryden.*

2. That part of rhetorick which teaches to speak in publick with pleasing utterance and graceful gesture.

PRONU'NCIATIVE.* *adj.* [from *pronunciate.*] Uttering confidently; dogmatical.

The confident and *pronunciative* school of Aristotle. *Bacon, Prometheus.*

PROOF.† *n. s.* [ꝓꝛoꝼ, Sax. of ꝓꝛoꝼian, to prove; *profa*, Icel. to try; *prufen*, German.]

1. Evidence; testimony; convincing token; convincing argument; means of conviction.

That they all have always so testified, I see not how we should possibly wish a *proof* more palpable than this. *Hooker.*

This has neither evidence of truth, nor *proof* sufficient to give it warrant. *Hooker.*

Though the manner of their trials should be altered, yet the *proof* of every thing must needs be by the testimony of such persons as the parties shall produce. *Spenser.*

That which I shall report will bear no credit,
Were not the *proof* so high. *Shakspeare.*

One soul in both, whereof good *proof*
This day affords. *Milton, P. L.*

Things of several kinds may admit and require several sorts of *proofs*, all which may be good in their kind. And therefore nothing can be more irrational than for a man to doubt of, or deny the truth of any thing, because it cannot be made out, by such kind of *proofs* of which the nature of such a thing is not capable. They ought not to expect either sensible *proof* or demonstration for such matters as are not capable of such *proofs*, supposing them to be true. *Wilkins.*

This, vers'd in death, the infernal knight relates,
And then for *proof* fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden.*

Those intervening ideas, which serve to shew the agreement of any two others, are called *proofs*. *Locke.*

2. Test; trial; experiment.

Retire, or taste thy folly, and learn by *proof*,
Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

Sampson,
This day to Dagon is a solemn feast,
Thy strength they know surpassing human race,
And now some publick *proof* thereof require
To honour this great feast. *Milton, S. A.*

When the imagination hath contrived the frame of such an instrument, and conceives that the event must infallibly answer its hopes, yet then does it strangely deceive in the *proof*. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

Gave, while he taught, and edify'd the more,
Because he shew'd, by *proof*, 'twas easy to be poor. *Dryden.*

My paper gives a timorous writer an opportunity of putting his abilities to the *proof*. *Addison.*

Here for ever must I stay,
Sad *proof* how well a lover can obey. *Pope.*

3. Firm temper; impenetrability; the state of being wrought and hardened, till the expected strength is found by trial to be attained.

Add *proof* unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy blessings steel my lance's point. *Shakspeare.*

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms,
Keen be my sabre, and of *proof* my arms;
I ask no other blessing of my stars. *Dryden.*

See arms of *proof*, both for myself and thee,
Chuse thou the best. *Dryden.*

4. Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial.

He Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in *proof*,
Confronted him. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

5. In printing, the rough draught of a sheet when first pulled.

PROOF. *adj.* [This word, though used as an adjective, is only elliptically put for *of proof.*]

1. Impenetrable; able to resist.

Now put your shields before your hearts, and fight
With hearts more *proof* than shields. *Shakspeare.*

Opportunity I here have had
To try thee, sift thee, and confess have found thee
Proof against all temptation, as a rock
Of adamant. *Milton, P. R.*

He past expression lov'd,
Proof to disdain, and not to be remov'd. *Dryden.*

When the mind is thoroughly tinctured, the man will be *proof* against all oppositions. *Collier.*

Guiltless of hate, and *proof* against desire;
That all things weighs, and nothing can admire. *Dryden.*

When a capuchin thought *proof* against bribes, had undertaken to carry on the work, he died a little after. *Addison.*

2. It has either *to* or *against* before the power to be resisted.

Imagin'd wise,
Constant, mature, *proof against* all assaults. *Milton, P. L.*

Deep in the snowy Alps, a lump of ice
By frost was harden'd to a mighty price;
Proof to the sun it now securely lies,
And the warm dog-star's hottest rage defies. *Addison.*

The God of day,
To make him *proof against* the burning ray,
His temples with celestial ointment wet. *Addison.*

PROO'FLESS. *adj.* [from *proof.*] Unproved; wanting evidence.

Some were so manifestly weak and *proofless*, that he must be a very courteous adversary, that can grant them. *Boyle.*

To PROP. *v. a.* [*proppen*, Dutch.]

1. To support by placing something under or against.

What we by day
Lop overgrown, or *prop*, or bind,
One night derides. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To support by standing under or against.

Like these earth unsupported keeps its place,
Though no fixt bottom *props* the weighty mass. *Creech.*
Eternal snows the growing mass supply,
Till the bright mountains *prop* th' incumbent sky;
As Atlas fix'd each hoary pile appears. *Pope.*

3. To sustain; to support.

The nearer I find myself verging to that period, which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I *prop* myself upon those few supports that are left me. *Pope.*

PROP. *n. s.* [*proppe*, Dutch.] A support; a stay; that on which any thing rests.

The boy was the very staff of my age, my very *prop.* *Shakspeare.*

You take my house, when you do take the *prop*
That doth sustain my house; you take my life,
When you do take the means whereby I live. *Shakspeare.*

Some plants creep along the ground, or wind about other trees or *props*, and cannot support themselves. *Bacon.*

That he might on many *props* repose,
He strengths his own, and who his part did take. *Daniel.*
Again, if by the body's *prop* we stand,
If on the body's life, her life depend,
As Meleager's on the fatal brand,
The body's good she only would intend. *Davies.*
Fairest unsupported flower,
From her best *prop* so far. *Milton, P. L.*
The current of his victories found no stop,
Till Cromwell came, his party's chiefest *prop.* *Waller.*

'Twas a considerable time before the great fragments that fell rested in a firm posture; for the *props* and stays, whereby they leaned one upon another, often failed. *Burnet.*

The *props* return
Into thy house, that bore the burden'd vines. *Dryden.*

Had it been possible to find out any real and firm foundation for Arianism to rest upon, it would never have been left to stand upon artificial *props*, or to subsist by subtlety and management. *Waterland.*

PRO'PAGABLE. *adj.* [from *propagate.*] Such as may be spread; such as may be continued by succession.

Such creatures as are produced each by its peculiar seed, constitute a distinct *propagable* sort of creatures. *Boyle.*

To PRO'PAGATE. *v. a.* [*propago*, Lat.]

1. To continue or spread by generation or successive production.

All that I eat, or drink, or shall beget,
Is *propagated* curse! *Milton, P. L.*
Is it an elder brother's duty so
To *propagate* his family and name;
You would not have yours die and buried with you? *Otway.*
From hills and dales the cheerful cries rebound;
For echo hunts along, and *propagates* the sound. *Dryden.*

2. To extend; to widen.

I have upon a high and pleasant hill
Feign'd fortune to be thron'd: the base o' the mount
Is rank'd with all deserts, all kind of natures,
That labour on the bosom of this sphere
To *propagate* their states. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

3. To carry on from place to place; to promote.

Some have thought the *propagating* of religion by arms not only lawful, but meretorious. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Who are those that truth must *propagate*
Within the confines of my father's state. *Dryden.*

Those who seek truth only, and desire to *propagate* nothing else, freely expose their principles to the test. *Locke.*

Because dense bodies conserve their heat a long time, and the densest bodies conserve their heat the longest, the vibrations of their parts are of a lasting nature; and therefore may be *propagated* along solid fibres of uniform dense matter to a great distance, for conveying into the brain the impressions made upon all the organs of sense. *Newton.*

4. To encrease; to promote.

Griefs of mine own lie heavy in my breast,
Which thou wilt *propagate*, to have them prest
With more of thine. *Shakspeare.*
Sooth'd with his future fame,
And pleas'd to hear his *propagated* name. *Dryden.*

5. To generate.

Superstitious notions, *propagated* in fancy, are hardly ever totally eradicated. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

To PRO'PAGATE. *v. n.* To have offspring.

No need that thou
Should'st *propagate*, already infinite,
And through all numbers absolute, though one. *Milton, P. L.*

PROPAGA'TION.✝ *n. s.* [*propagatio*, Lat. *propagation*, Fr. from *propagate.*]

1. Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production.

Men have souls rather by creation than *propagation.* *Hooker.*

There are other secondary ways of the *propagation* of it, as lying in the same bed. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

There is not in all nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by *propagation*, wherein chance hath not the least part. *Ray on the Creation.*

Old stakes of olive trees in plants revive;
But nobler vines by *propagation* thrive. *Dryden.*

2. Encrease; extension; enlargement.

Their insatiable avarice, and their unhuman and remorseless cruelty, shown in the spoil and waste they had made upon all nations round about them for the *propagation* of their empire, which they were still enlarging as their desires, and their desires as hell. *South, Serm.* xi. 39.

PRO'PAGATOR. *n. s.* [from *propagate.*]

1. One who continues by successive production.

2. A spreader; a promoter.

Socrates, the greatest *propagator* of morality, and a martyr for the unity of the Godhead, was so famous for this talent, that he gained the name of the Drole. *Addison.*

To PROPE'L. *v. a.* [*propello*, Lat.] To drive forward.

Avicen witnesses the blood to be frothy that is *propelled* out of a vein of the breast. *Harvey.*

This motion, in some human creatures, may be weak in respect to the viscidity of what is taken, so as not to be able to *propel* it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

That overplus of motion would be too feeble and languid to *propel* so vast and ponderous a body with that prodigious velocity. *Bentley, Serm.*

To PROPE'ND.✝ *v. n.* [*propendo*, Lat. to hang forwards.] To incline to any part; to be disposed in favour of any thing.

My sprightly brethren, I *propend* to you,
In resolution to keep Helen still. *Shakspeare.*

His eyes are like a balance, apt to *propend* each way, and to be weighed down with every wench's looks; his heart a weathercock; his affection tinder. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 454.

The soul, being an active nature, is always *propending* to the exercising of one faculty or another. *Glanville, Pre-exist.* ch. 13.

PROPE'NDENCY. *n. s.* [from *propend.*]

1. Inclination or tendency of desire to any thing.

2 [From *propendo*, Lat. to weigh.] Preconsideration; attentive deliberation; perpendency.

An act above the animal actings, which are transient, and admit not of that attention, and *propendency* of actions. *Hale.*

PROPE'NSE. *adj.* [*propensus*, Lat.] Inclined; disposed. It is used both of good and bad.

Women, *propense* and inclinable to holiness, be edified in good things, rather than carried away as captives. *Hooker.*

I have brought scandal
In feeble hearts, *propense* enough before
To waver, or fall off, and join with idols. *Milton, S. A.*

PROPE'NSENESS.* *n. s.* [from *propense.*] Natural tendency.

There is a *propenseness* to diseases in the body, out of which, without any other disorder, diseases will grow. *Donne, Devot.* p. 573.

PROPE'NSION. } *n. s.* [*propension*, Fr. *propensio*, Lat.
PROPE'NSITY. } from *propense.*]

1. Moral inclination; disposition to any thing good or bad.

Some miscarriages might escape, rather through necessities of state, than any *propensity* of myself to injuriousness. *King Charles.*

So forcible are our *propensions* to mutiny, that we equally take occasions from benefits or injuries. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Let there be but *propensity*, and bent of will to religion, and there will be sedulity and indefatigable industry. *South.*

It requires a critical nicety, to find out the genius or the *propensions* of a child. *L'Estrange.*

The natural *propension*, and the inevitable occasions of complaint, accidents of fortune. *Temple.*

He assists us with a measure of grace, sufficient to overbalance the corrupt *propensity* of the will. *Rogers.*

2. Natural tendency.

Bodies, that of themselves have no *propensions* to any determinate place, do nevertheless move constantly and perpetually one way. *Digby.*

This great attrition must produce a great *propensity* to the putrescent alkaline condition of the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO'PER.† *adj.* [*propre*, Fr. *proprius*, Lat.]

1. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common.

As for the virtues that belong unto moral righteousness and honesty of life, we do not mention them, because they are not *proper* unto christian men as they are christian, but do concern them as they are men. *Hooker.*

Men of learning hold it for a slip in judgement, when offer is made to demonstrate that as *proper* to one thing, which reason findeth common unto many. *Hooker.*

No sense the precious joys conceives,
Which in her private contemplations be;
For then the ravish'd spirit the senses leaves,
Hath her own powers and *proper* actions free. *Davies.*

Of nought no creature ever formed ought,
For that is *proper* to th' Almighty's hand. *Davies.*

Dufresnoy's rules, concerning the posture of the figures, are almost wholly *proper* to painting, and admit not any comparison with poetry. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Outward objects, that are extrinsecal to the mind, and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinsecal and *proper* to itself, which become also objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge. *Locke.*

They professed themselves servants of Jehovah their God, in a relation and respect peculiar and *proper* to themselves. *Nelson.*

2. Noting an individual.

A *proper* name may become common, when given to several beings of the same kind; as Cæsar. *Watts.*

3. One's own. It is joined with any of the possessive's: as, *my* proper, *their* proper.

The bloody book of law
You shall yourself read in the bitter letter,
After your own sense; yea, though *our proper* son
Stood in your action. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Court the age
With somewhat of *your proper* rage. *Waller.*

If we might determine it, *our proper* conceptions would be all voted axioms. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Now learn the diff'rence at *your proper* cost,
Betwixt true valour and an empty boast. *Dryden.*

4. Natural; original.

In *our proper* motion we ascend
Up to our native seat. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Fit; accommodated; adapted: suitable; qualified.

In Athens all was pleasure, mirth, and play,
All *proper* to the spring, and sprightly May. *Dryden.*

He is the only *proper* person of all others for an Epic poem, who, to his natural endowments of a large invention, a ripe judgement, and a strong memory, has joined the knowledge of the liberal arts. *Dryden.*

In debility, from great loss of blood, wine and all aliment, that is easily assimilated or turned into blood, are *proper*: for blood is required to make blood. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Exact; accurate; just.

7. Not figurative.

Those parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they signified by dark names, which we have expressed in their plain and *proper* terms. *Burnet, Theory.*

8. It seems in Shakspeare to signify, mere; pure.

See thyself, devil;
Proper deformity seems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

9. [*Propre*, Fr.] Elegant; pretty.

Moses was a *proper* child. *Heb.* xi. 23.

10. Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk: a low word. Dr. Johnson. — Rather, well-made; good-looking; personable; and not a low word. Perhaps the preceding definition and example should be brought hither.

This Ludovico is a *proper* man. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

At last she concluded with a sigh, thou wast the *properest* man in Italy. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

A *proper* goodly fox was carrying to execution. *L'Estrange.*

To PROPERATE.* *v. a.* [*propero*, Lat.] To hasten. See *To* APPROPERATE. *Cockeram.*

PROPERA'TION.* *n. s.* [*properatio*, Lat.] The act of hastening; the act of making haste. *Bailey.*

PRO'PERLY. *adv.* [from *proper.*]

1. Fitly; suitably.

2. In a strict sense.

What dies but what has life
And sin? the body *properly* hath neither. *Milton, P. L.*

The miseries of life are not *properly* owing to the unequal distribution of things. *Swift.*

There is a sense in which the works of every man, good as well as bad, are *properly* his own. *Rogers.*

PRO'PERNESS. *n. s.* [from *proper.*]

1. The quality of being proper.

2. Tallness.

PRO'PERTY.† *n. s.* [from *proper.*]

1. Peculiar quality.

What special *property* or quality is that, which being no where found but in sermons, maketh them effectual to save souls? *Hooker.*

A secondary essential mode, is any attribute of a thing which is not of primary consideration, and is called a *property*. *Watts.*

2. Quality; disposition.

'Tis conviction, not force, that must induce assent; and sure the logick of a conquering sword has no great *property* that way; silence it may, but convince it cannot. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

It is the *property* of an old sinner to find delight in reviewing his own villanies in others. *South.*

3. Right of possession.

Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of ruling over men, and *property* in things, sprung from the same original, and were to descend by the same rules. *Locke.*

Property, whose original is from the right a man has to use any of the inferior creatures, for subsistence and comfort, is for the sole advantage of the proprietor, so that he may even destroy the thing that he has *property* in. *Locke*

. Possession held in one's own right.

For numerous blessings yearly show'r'd,
And *property* with plenty crown'd,
Accept our pious praise. *Dryden.*

. The thing possessed.

'Tis a thing impossible
I should love thee but as a *property*. *Shakspeare.*

No wonder such men are true to a government, where liberty runs so high, where *property* is so well secured. *Swift.*

6. Nearness or right. I know not which is the sense in the following lines.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity, and *property* of blood,
And as a stranger to my heart and me,
Hold thee. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

7. Some article required in a play for the actors; something appropriate to the character played.

I will draw a bill of *properties*, such as our play wants. *Shakspeare, M. Night's Dream.*

The purple garments raise the lawyer's fees,
High pomp and state are useful *properties*. *Dryden.*

Begin then to con our part, when we are ready to be hissed off the stage, and death is now pulling off our *properties!* *Abp. Sancroft, Serm.* p. 101.

Greenfield was the name of the *property* man in that time, who furnished implements for the actors. *Pope.*

8. *Property* for *propriety*. Any thing peculiarly adapted. Not used.

Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, smoothness and *property*, in quickness and briefness. *Camden.*

To PRO'PERTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with qualities.

His rear'd arm
Crested the world; his voice was *property'd*
As all the tuned spheres. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

2. To seize or retain as something owned, or in which one has a right; to appropriate; to hold. This word is not now used in either meaning.

His large fortune
Subdues and *properties* to his love and tendance
All sorts of hearts. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

They have here *propertied* me, keep me in darkness, and do all they can to face me out of my wits. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

I am too high born to be *propertied*,
To be a secondary at controul. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

PRO'PHASIS. *n. s.* [πρόφασις.] In medicine, a foreknowledge of diseases.

PRO'PHECY. *n. s.* [προφητεία; *prophetie*, Fr.] A declaration of something to come; prediction. *

He hearkens after *prophecies* and dreams. *Shakspeare.*

Poets may boast
Their work shall with the world remain;
Both bound together, live or die,
The verses and the *prophecy*. *Waller.*

PRO'PHESIER. † *n. s.* [from *prophesy*.] One who prophesies.

He has deceived me like a double-meaning *prophesier*. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

To PRO'PHESY. *v. a.*

1. To predict; to foretell; to prognosticate.

Miserable England,
I *prophesy* the fearfull'st time to thee,
That ever wretched age hath look'd upon. *Shakspeare.*

I hate him, for he doth not *prophesy* good, but evil. 1 *Kings.*

The Lord sent me to *prophesy*, against this house, all the words that ye have heard. *Jer.* xxvi. 12.

2. To foreshow.

Methought thy very gait did *prophesy*
A royal nobleness. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To PRO'PHESY. *v. n.*

1. To utter predictions.

Strange screams of death,
And *prophesying* with accents terrible
Of dire combustion. *Shakspeare.*

Receiv'd by thee, I *prophesy*, my rhimes,
Mix'd with thy works, their life no bounds shall see. *Tickell.*

2. To preach. A scriptural sense.

Prophesy unto the wind, *prophesy* son of man. *Ezekiel.*

The elders of the Jews builded, and prospered through the *prophesying* of Haggai. *Ezra*, vi. 14.

PRO'PHET. *n. s.* [*prophete*, Fr. προφήτης.]

1. One who tells future events; a predicter; a foreteller.

Every flower
Did as a *prophet* weep what it foresaw,
In Hector's wrath. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Jesters oft prove *prophets*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

O *prophet* of glad tidings! finisher
Of utmost hope! *Milton, P. L.*

He lov'd so fast,
As if he fear'd each day wou'd be her last;
Too true a *prophet* to foresee the fate,
That should so soon divide their happy state. *Dryden.*

God, when he makes the *prophet*, does not unmake the man. *Locke.*

2. One of the sacred writers empowered by God to display futurity.

His champions are the *prophets* and apostles. *Shakspeare.*

It buildeth her faith and religion upon the sacred and canonical Scriptures of the holy *prophets* and apostles, as upon her main and prime foundation. *White.*

PRO'PHETESS. *n. s.* [*prophetesse*, Fr. from *prophet*.] A woman that foretells future events.

He shall split thy very heart with sorrow,
And say poor Margaret was a *prophetess*. *Shakspeare.*

That it is consonant to the word of God, so in singing to answer, the practice of Miriam the *prophetess*, when she answered the men in her song, will approve. *Peacham.*

If my love but once were crown'd,
Fair *prophetess*, my grief would cease. *Prior.*

PRO'PHETLIKE.* *adj.* [*prophet* and *like*.] Like a prophet.

Then *prophetlike*
They hail'd him father to a race of kings. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

PROPHE'TICAL. } PROPHE'TICK. } *adj.* [*prophetique*, Fr. from *prophet*.]

1. Foreseeing or foretelling future events.

Say, why
Upon this blasted heath you stop our way,
With such *prophetick* greeting. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The counsel of a wise and then *prophetical* friend was forgotten. *Wotton.*

Some perfumes procure *prophetical* dreams. *Bacon.*

Till old experience do attain
To something like *prophetick* strain. *Milton, Il Pens.*

Some famous *prophetick* pictures represent the fate of England by a mole, a creature blind and busy, smooth and deceitful, continually working under ground, but now and then to be discerned in the surface. *Stillingfleet.*

No arguments made a stronger impression on these Pagan converts, than the predictions relating to our Saviour in those old *prophetick* writings deposited among the hands of the greatest enemies to Christianity, and owned by them to have been extant many ages before his appearance. *Addison.*

2. It has *of* before the thing foretold.

The more I know, the more my fears augment,
And fears are oft *prophetick of* th' event. *Dryden.*

PROPHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *prophetical*.] With knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy.

He is so *prophetically* proud of an heroical cudgelling, that he raves in saying nothing. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

This great success among Jews and Gentiles, part of it historically true at the compiling of these articles, and part of it *prophetically* true then, and fulfilled afterward, was a most effectual argument to give authority to this faith. *Hammond.*

She sigh'd, and thus *prophetically* spoke. *Dryden.*

To PRO'PHETIZE. *v. n.* [*prophetiser*, Fr. from *prophet*.] To give predictions. Not in use.

Nature else hath conference
With profound sleep, and so doth warning send
By *prophetizing* dreams. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

PROPHYLA'CTICAL.† } *adj.* [προφυλακτικὸς, from προ-
PROPHYLA'CTICK. } φυλάσσω.] Preventive; preservative.

This remedy, in my opinion, should rather be *prophylactical*, for prevention of the disease, than therapeutical for the cure of it. *Ferrand on Love Melanch.* (1640,) p. 336.

Medicine is distributed into *prophylactick*, or the art of preserving health; and therapeutick, or the art of restoring health. *Watts, Logick.*

PROPHYLA'CTICK.* *n. s.* A preventive; a preservative.

What remains here is to point out, if possible, some simple, easy, and rational method of putting the human body, where the disease in question prevails, into such a state, as shall probably guard it against catching the deadly poison. That such a *prophylactic* may be found in the muriatic acid, or the concentrated spirit of sea-salt, I am induced to believe. *Sir W. Fordyce, on the Mur. Acid*, p. 6.

PROPINA'TION.* *n. s.* [*propinatio*, Lat.] The act of delivering a cup, after having drunk part of its contents, to another person; the act of pledging. See *To* PROPINE.

This *propination* was carried about towards the right hand, where the superior quality of some of the guests did not oblige them to alter that method. *Potter, Antiq. of Greece*, B. 4. ch. 20.

To PROPI'NE.* *v. a.* [*propino*, Lat.]

1. To offer in kindness, as when we drink to any one, and present the cup to him, to drink after us. An elegant word, not now in use. So Bp. Hurd remarks on the following passage cited from the excellent bishop Taylor. He might have added, that it was in use before Taylor wrote.

Some drop of gracefull dewe to us *propine*. *Chaucer, Ballad of our Ladie.*

It [the doctrine of Jesus Christ] *propines* to us the noblest, the highest, the bravest pleasures of the world. *Bp. Taylor, Mor. Demonstr. of the Chr. Rel.* (1660.)

2. To expose.

Unless we would *propine* both ourselves, and our cause, unto open and just derision. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 11.

To PROPI'NQUATE.* *v. n.* [*propinquo*, Lat.] To approach; to draw near to. *Cockeram.*

PROPI'NQUITY. *n. s.* [*propinquitas*, Lat.]

1. Nearness; proximity; neighbourhood.

They draw the retina nearer to the crystalline humour, and by their relaxation suffer it to return to its natural distance according to the exigency of the object, in respect of distance or *propinquity*. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Nearness of time.

Thereby was declared the *propinquity* of their desolations, and that their tranquillity was of no longer duration, than those soon decaying fruits of summer. *Brown.*

3. Kindred; nearness of blood.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity, and property of blood,
And as a stranger to my heart and me
Hold thee. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

PROPI'TIABLE.† *adj.* [from *propitiate*.] Such as may be induced to favour; such as may be made propitious. *Cockeram.*

To PROPI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*propitio*, Lat.] To induce to favour; to gain; to conciliate; to make propitious.

You, her priest, declare
What offerings may *propitiate* the fair,
Rich orient pearl, bright stones that ne'er decay,
Or polish'd lines which longer last than they. *Waller.*

They believe the affairs of human life to be managed by certain spirits under him, whom they endeavour to *propitiate* by certain rites. *Stillingfleet.*

Vengeance shall pursue the inhuman coast,
Till they *propitiate* thy offended ghost. *Dryden.*

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The God *propitiate*, and the pest assuage. *Pope.*

To PROPI'TIATE.* *v. n.* To make atonement.

The sorrows of our Lord were *propitiating* for the sins of Eden. *Young, Serm.* (1703,) ii. 267.

PROPITIA'TION. *n. s.* [*propiciation*, Fr. from *propitiate*.]

1. The act of making propitious.

2. The atonement; the offering by which propitiousness is obtained.

He is the *propitiation* for the sins of the whole world. 1 *John.*

PROPITIA'TOR.† *n. s.* [from *propitiate*.] One that propitiates. *Sherwood.*

PROPI'TIATORY.† *adj.* [*propiciatoire*, Fr. from *propitiate*.] Having the power to make propitious.

I have playnly enough set furth the *propitiatory* sacrifice of our Saviour. *Abp. Cranmer, Def. of the Sacram.* (1550,) fol. 112.

Is not this more than giving God thanks for their virtues, when a *propitiatory* sacrifice is offered for their honour? *Stillingfleet.*

PROPI'TIATORY.* *n. s.* The mercy-seat; the covering of the ark in the temple of the Jews. *Bullokar.*

Golden vessels of charity, placed within the outward vail of the temple, and looking continually towards the *propitiatory*. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 390.

He [the Messias] the true ark of the covenant; the only *propitiatory* by his blood. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

PROPI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*propitius*, Lat. *propice*, Fr.] Favourable; kind.

To assuage the force of this new flame,
And make thee more *propitious* in my need,
I mean to sing the praises of thy name. *Spenser.*

Let not my words offend thee,
My maker, be *propitious* while I speak! *Milton, P. L.*

Indulgent god! *propitious* power to Troy,
Swift to relieve, unwilling to destroy. *Dryden.*

Would but thy sister Marcia be *propitious*
To thy friend's vows. *Addison, Cato.*

Ere Phœbus rose, he had implor'd
Propitious heav'n. *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

PROPI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *propitious*.] Favourably; kindly.

So when a muse *propitiously* invites,
Improve her favours, and indulge her flights. *Roscommon.*

PROPI'TIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *propitious*.] Favourableness; kindness.

All these joined with the *propitiousness* of climate to that sort of tree and the length of age it shall stand and grow, may produce an oak. *Temple.*

PRO'PLASM. *n. s.* [πρὸ and πλάσμα.] Mould; matrix.

Those shells serving as *proplasms* or moulds to the matter which so filled them, limited and determined its dimensions and figure. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

PROPLA'STICE. *n. s.* [προπλαστική.] The art of making moulds for casting.

PRO'POLIS.* *n. s.* [*propolis*, Lat.] A glutinous substance, with which bees close the holes and crannies of their hives.

PROPO'NENT. *n. s.* [from *proponens*, Lat.] One that makes a proposal, or lays down a position.

For mysterious things of faith rely
On the *proponent*, heaven's authority. *Dryden.*

PROPO'RTION.† *n. s.* [*proportion*, Fr. *proportio*, Lat. "Græcè analogia, Latinè (audendum est enim quoniam hæc primùm à nobis novantur) comparatio *proportio*ve dici potest." Cicero, De Univ.]

1. Comparative relation of one thing to another; notion resulting from comparing two ratios, and finding them similar.

Let any man's wisdom determine by lessening the territory, and increasing the number of inhabitants, what *proportion* is requisite to the peopling of a region in such a manner, that the land shall be neither too narrow for those whom it feedeth, nor capable of a greater multitude. *Ralegh.*

By *proportion* to these rules, we may judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts of injurious persons. *Bp. Taylor.*

Things nigh equivalent and neighbouring value
By lot are parted; but high heav'n thy share,
In equal balance weigh'd 'gainst earth and hell,
Flings up the adverse scale, and shuns *proportion.* *Prior.*

2. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree.

Greater visible good does not always raise men's desires, in *proportion* to the greatness it is acknowledged to have, though every little trouble sets us on work to get rid of it. *Locke.*

He must be little skilled in the world, who thinks that men's talking much or little shall hold *proportion* only to their knowledge. *Locke.*

Several nations are recovered out of their ignorance, in *proportion* as they converse more or less with those of the reformed churches. *Addison on Italy.*

In *proportion* as this resolution grew, the terrors before us seemed to vanish. *Tatler.*

3. Harmonick degree.

His volant touch
Instinct through all *proportions*, low and high,
Fled, and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Symmetry; adaptation of one to another.

Measure is that which perfecteth all things, because every thing is for some end; neither can that thing be available to any end, which is not proportionable thereunto: and to *proportion* as well excesses as defects, are opposite. *Hooker.*

It must be mutual in *proportion* due
Giv'n and receiv'd. *Milton, P. L.*

No man of the present age is equal in the strength, *proportion*, and knitting of his limbs to the Hercules of Farnese. *Dryden.*

The *proportions* are so well observed, that nothing appears to an advantage, or distinguishes itself above the rest. *Addison.*

Harmony, with ev'ry grace,
Plays in the fair *proportions* of her face. *Mrs. Carter.*

5. Form; size.

All things receiv'd, do such *proportion* take,
As those things have, wherein they are receiv'd;
So little glasses little faces make,
And narrow webs on narrow frames are weav'd. *Davies.*

To Propo'rtion. *v. a.* [*proportionner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To adjust by comparative relation.

Till body up to spirit work, in bounds
Proportion'd to each kind. *Milton, P. L.*

In the loss of an object, we do not *proportion* our grief to the real value it bears, but to the value our fancies set upon it. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To form symmetrically.

Nature had *proportioned* her without any fault, quickly to be discovered by the senses; yet altogether seemed not to make up that harmony that Cupid delights in. *Sidney.*

Propo'rtionable. *adj.* [from *proportion.*] Adjusted by comparative relation: such as is fit.

His commandments are not grievous, because he offers us an assistance *proportionable* to the difficulty. *Tillotson.*

It was enlivened with an hundred and twenty trumpets, assisted with a *proportionable* number of other instruments. *Addison.*

Propo'rtionableness.* *n. s.* [from *proportionable.*] State or quality of being proportionable.

The ground of all pleasure is agreement and *proportionableness* of the temper and constitution of any thing. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 479.

Propo'rtionably.† *adv.* [from *proportion.*] According to proportion; according to comparative relation.

By the greatness and beauty of the creatures *proportionably* the Maker of them is seen. *Wisd.* xiii. 5.

The mind ought to examine all the grounds of probability, and upon a due balancing the whole, reject or receive it *proportionably* to the preponderancy of the greater grounds of probability, on one side or the other. *Locke.*

The parts of a great thing are great, and there are *proportionably* large estates in a large country. *Arbuthnot.*

Though religion be more eminently necessary to those in stations of authority, yet these qualities are *proportionably* conducive to publick happiness in every inferior relation. *Rogers.*

Propo'rtional. *adj.* [*proportionel*, from *proportion.*] Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

The serpent lives,
Lives, as thou said'st, and gains to live as man
Higher degree of life, inducement strong
To us, as likely tasting to attain
Proportional ascent, which cannot be
But to be gods or angels. *Milton, P. L.*

Four numbers are said to be *proportional*, when the first containeth, or is contained by the second, as often as the third containeth, or is contained by the fourth. *Cocker.*

If light be swifter in bodies than in vacuo in the proportion of the sines which measure the refraction of the bodies, the forces of the bodies to reflect and refract light, are very nearly *proportional* to the densities of the same bodies. *Newton.*

Proportiona'lity. *n. s.* [from *proportional.*] The quality of being proportional.

All sense, as grateful, dependeth upon the equality or the *proportionality* of the motion or impression made. *Grew.*

Propo'rtionally. *adv.* [from *proportional.*] In a stated degree.

If these circles, whilst their centres keep their distances and positions, could be made less in diameter, their interfering one with another, and by consequence the mixture of the heterogeneous rays would be *proportionally* diminished. *Newton.*

Propo'rtionate. *adj.* [from *proportion.*] Adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

The connection between the end and any means is adequate, but between the end and means *proportionate.* *Grew.*

The use of spectacles, by an adequate connection of truths, gave men occasion to think of microscopes and telescopes; but the invention of burning glasses depended on a *proportionate*; for that figure, which contracts the species of any body, that is, the rays by which it is seen, will, in the same proportion, contract the heat wherewith the rays are accompanied. *Grew.*

In the state of nature, one man comes by no absolute power to use a criminal according to the passion or heats of his own will; but only to retribute to him, so far as conscience dictates, what is *proportionate* to his transgression. *Locke.*

To Propo'rtionate. *v. a.* [from *proportion.*] To adjust according to settled rates to something else.

The parallelism and due *proportionated* inclination of the axis of the earth. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

Since every single particle hath an innate gravitation toward all others, *proportionated* by matter and distance, it evidently appears, that the outward atoms of the chaos would necessarily tend inwards, and descend from all quarters towards the middle of the whole space. *Bentley, Serm.*

Propo'rtionately.* *adv.* [from *proportionate.*] In a manner adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

To this internal perfection is added a *proportionately* happy condition. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 12.

Propo'rtionateness. *n. s.* [from *proportionate.*] The state of being by comparison adjusted.

By this congruity of those faculties to their proper objects, and by the fitness and *proportionateness* of these objective impressions upon their respective faculties, accommodated to their reception, the sensible nature hath so much of perception as is necessary for its sensible being. *Hale.*

PROPO'RTIONLESS.* *adj.* [*proportion* and *less.*] Wanting proportion, or symmetry.

A *proportionless* feature without favour. *Comment on Chaucer,* (1665,) p. 175.

PROPO'SAL. *n. s.* [from *propose.*]

1. Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance.

If our *proposals* once again were heard,
We should compel them to a quick result. *Milton, P. L.*

The work, you mention, will sufficiently recommend itself, when your name appears with the *proposals.* *Addison to Pope.*

2. Offer to the mind.

Upon the *proposal* of an agreeable object, a man's choice will rather incline him to accept than refuse it. *South.*

This truth is not likely to be entertained readily upon the first *proposal.* *Atterbury.*

To **PROPO'SE.** *v. a.* [*proposer,* Fr. *propono,* Lat.] To offer to the consideration.

Raphael, to Adam's doubt *propos'd,*
Benevolent and facile thus replied. *Milton, P. L.*

My design is to treat only of those, who have chiefly *proposed* to themselves the principal reward of their labours. *Tatler.*

In learning any thing, there should be as little as possible first *proposed* to the mind at once, and that being understood, proceed then to the next adjoining part. *Watts.*

To **PROPO'SE.†** *v. n.* [from the Fr. *propos,* discourse.] To converse. Dr. Johnson has mistakenly defined it, to lay schemes, in the following passage. It is not now in use.

Run thee into the parlour,
There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice,
Proposing with the prince and Claudio. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

PROPO'SE.* *n. s.* [*propos,* Fr.] Talk; discourse. Obsolete.

There will she hide her,
To listen our *propose.* *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

PROPO'SER. *n. s.* [from *propose.*] One that offers any thing to consideration.

Faith is the assent to any proposition, not made out by the deductions of reason, but upon the credit of the *proposer,* as coming from God. *Locke.*

He provided a statute, that whoever proposed any alteration to be made, should do it with a rope about his neck; if the matter proposed were generally approved, then it should pass into a law; if it went in the negative, the *proposer* to be immediately hanged. *Swift.*

PROPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [*proposition,* Fr. *propositio,* Lat.]

1. One of the three parts of a regular argument.

The first *proposition* of the precedent argument is not necessary. *White.*

2. A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed.

Chrysippus, labouring how to reconcile these two *propositions,* that all things are done by fate, and yet that something is in our own power, cannot extricate himself. *Hammond.*

Contingent *propositions* are of a dubious quality, and they cause opinion only, and not divine faith. *White.*

The compounding of the representation of things with an affirmation or negation, makes a *proposition.* *Hale.*

3. Proposal; offer of terms.

The enemy sent *propositions,* such as upon delivery of a strong fortified town, after a handsome defence, are usually granted. *Clarendon.*

PROPOSI'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *proposition.*] Considered as a proposition.

If it has a singular subject in its *propositional* sense, it is always ranked with universals. *Watts, Logick.*

To **PROPOU'ND.†** *v. a.* [*propono,* Lat. Anciently our word was *propoun* or *propown.* "This is one [point] that I will now *propowne* and set forthe." Hunting of Purgatorye, 1561. fol. 4. b.]

1. To offer to consideration; to propose.

The parliament, which now is held, decreed
Whatever pleas'd the king but to *propound.* *Daniel.*

To leave as little as I may unto fancy, which is wild and irregular, I will *propound* a rule. *Wotton.*

Dar'st thou to the Son of God *propound*
To worship thee? *Milton, P. R.*

The existence of the church hath been *propounded* as an object of our faith in every age of Christianity. *Pearson.*

The greatest stranger must *propound* the argument. *More.*

The arguments which Christianity *propounds* to us, are reasonable encouragements to bear sufferings patiently. *Tillotson.*

2. To offer; to exhibit.

A spirit rais'd from depth of under-ground,
That shall make answer to such questions,
As by your grace shall be *propounded* him. *Shakspeare.*

PROPOU'NDER.† *n. s.* [from *propound.*] He that propounds; he that offers; proposer.

That the propositions might appear not to have proceeded from any rash or light conceit in our English *propounders,* publishers, and maintainers of them. *Bp. Bancroft, Dang. Posit.* B. 2. ch. 1.

The point of the sword thrust from him both the propositions and the *propounders.* *Milton, Eiconoclast.* § 11.

PROPRI'ETARY.† *n. s.* [*proprietaire,* Fr. from *propriety.*] Possessor in his own right.

He is bound in conscience, in all honest sincerity, to use all good means for the finding out of the right *proprietary.* *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 1. C. 4.

'Tis a mistake to think ourselves stewards in some of God's gifts, and *proprietaries* in others: they are all equally to be employed, according to the designation of the donor. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PROPRI'ETARY. *adj.* Belonging to a certain owner.

Though sheep, which are *proprietary,* are seldom marked, yet they are not apt to straggle. *Grew, Cosmol.*

PROPRI'ETOR. *n. s.* [from *proprius,* Lat.] A possessor in his own right.

Man, by being master of himself, and *proprietor* of his own person, and the actions or labour of it, had still in himself the great foundation of property. *Locke.*

Though they are scattered on the wings of the morning, and remain in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall his right hand fetch them out, and lead them home to their ancient *proprietor.* *Rogers.*

PROPRI'ETRESS. *n. s.* [from *proprietor.*] A female possessor in her own right; a mistress.

A big-bellied bitch borrowed another bitch's kennel to lay her burthen in; the *proprietress* demanded possession, but the other begged her excuse. *L'Estrange.*

PROPRI'ETY.† *n. s.* [*proprieté,* Fr. *proprietas,* Latin.]

1. Peculiarity of possession; exclusive right.

Why hath not a man as true *propriety* in his estate as his life? *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

They compounded with Sir Nicholas Crispe for his *propriety* in the fort and castle. *Ld. Clarendon, Life.*

You that have promised to yourselves *propriety* in love,
Know women's hearts like straws do move. *Suckling.*

Benefit of peace, and vacation for piety, render it necessary by laws to secure *propriety.* *Hammond.*

Hail, wedded love, mysterious law, true source
Of human offspring, sole *propriety*
In Paradise! of all things common else. *Milton, P. L.*

They secure *propriety* and peace. *Dryden.*

To that we owe not only the safety of our persons and the *propriety* of our possessions, but our improvement in the several arts. *Atterbury.*

2. Accuracy; justness.

Common use, that is the rule of *propriety,* affords some aid to settle the signification of language. *Locke.*

3. Proper state.

Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the isle
From her *propriety*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Propt, for *propped*. [from *prop*.] Sustained by some prop.

See in her cell sad Eloisa spread,
Propt on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.*

To PROPU'GN.† *v. a.* [*propugno*, Lat.] To defend; to vindicate; to contend for.

Thankfulness is our meet tribute to those sacred champions for *propugning* of our faith. *Hammond.*

The second error of the anabaptists, which A. R. strenuously *propugneth*, is their decrying down pædobaptism. *Featley, Dippers Dipt*, p. 72.

Propu'gnacle.* *n. s.* [*propugnacule*, Fr. *propugnaculum*, Lat.] A fortress. Not in use.

Rochel was the chiefest *propugnacle* of the protestants there. *Howell, Lett.* i. v. 8.

Propugna'tion. *n. s.* [*propugnatio*, from *propugno*, Latin.] Defence.

What *propugnation* is in one man's valour,
To stand the push and enmity of those
This quarrel would excite! *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Propu'gner. *n. s.* [from *propugn*.] A defender.

So zealous *propugners* are they of their native creed, that they are importunately diligent to instruct men in it, and in all the little sophistries for defending it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Propulsa'tion.* *n. s.* [*propulsation*, Fr. *propulsatio*, Lat.] The act of repelling or driving away; the act of keeping at a distance. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

The just cause of war is the *propulsation* of publick injuries. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 3. C. 8.

Two enquiries offer themselves to be considered: one is concerning the *propulsation* or repelling of injuries; the other is concerning the revenging of injuries already done. *Norris on the Beatitudes*, Disc. 3.

To PROPU'LSE.* *v. a.* [*propulso*, Lat.] To keep off: to drive away; to repel. Not in use. *Cotgrave, and Bullokar.*

Propu'lsion. *n. s.* [*propulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving forward.

Joy worketh by *propulsion* of the moisture of the brain, when the spirits dilate and occupy more room. *Bacon.*

The evanescent solid and fluid will scarce differ, and the extremities of those small canals will by *propulsion* be carried off with the fluid continually. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Prore. *n. s.* [*prora*, Lat.] The prow; the forepart of the ship. A poetical word used for a rhyme.

There no vessel, with vermillion *prore*,
Or bark of traffick, glides from shore to shore. *Pope.*

Proroga'tion. *n. s.* [*prorogatio*, from *prorogo*, Lat. *prorogation*, Fr.]

1. Continuance; state of lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation.

The fulness and effluence of man's enjoyments in the state of innocence, might seem to leave no place for hope, in respect of any farther addition, but only of the *prorogation* and future continuance of what already he possessed. *South.*

2. Interruption of the session of parliament by the regal authority.

It would seem extraordinary, if an inferior court should take a matter out of the hands of the high court of parliament, during a *prorogation*. *Swift.*

To Proro'gue.† *v. a.* [*prorogo*, Lat. *proroger*, Fr.]

1. To protract; to prolong.

The time of fasting is not *proroged* till an appointed number of yeares or dayes be expired, but till the looseness or wantonness of the flesh, temptations, or motions, be utterly bridled. *Transl. of Bullinger's Serm.* p. 246.

Mirth *prorogues* life, whets the wit, makes the body young, lively, and fit for any manner of employment. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 297.

He *prorogued* his government, still threatening to dismiss himself from publick cares. *Dryden.*

2. To put off; to delay.

My life were better ended by their hate,
Than death *prorogued* wanting of thy love. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

There is nothing more absolutely destructive of the very designs of religion, than to stop a sinner in his return to God, by persuading his corrupt heart, that he may *prorogue* that return with safety, and without prejudice to his eternal concernments. *South, Serm.* vii. 126.

3. To withhold the session of parliament to a distant time.

By the king's authority alone, they are assembled, and by him alone are they *prorogued* and dissolved, but each house may adjourn itself. *Bacon.*

Proru'ption. *n. s.* [*proruptus*, from *prorumpo*, Lat.] The act of bursting out.

Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, whereat, excluding but one a day, the latter brood impatient by a forcible *proruption* anticipates their period of exclusion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Prosa'ick.† *adj.* [*prosaique*, Fr. *prosaicus*, from *prosa*, Latin.] Belonging to prose; resembling prose.

In modern rhythm, be it *prosaic* or poetic, he [the reader] must expect to find it governed for the greater part by accent. *Harris, Philolog. Inquiries.*

These *prosaic* lines, this spiritless eulogy, are much below the merit of the critic whom they are intended to celebrate. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

Pro'sal.* *adj.* [from *prosa*, Lat.] Prosaick. Not in use.

The priest not always composed his *prosal* raptures into verse. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 177.

To PROSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*proscribo*, Lat.]

1. To censure capitally; to doom to destruction.

Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, through the malice of the peers, was banished the realm, and *proscribed*. *Spenser.*

I hid for thee
Thy murder of thy brother, being so brib'd,
And writ him in the list of my *proscrib'd*
After thy fact. *B. Jonson.*

Follow'd and pointed at by fools and boys,
But dreaded and *proscrib'd* by men of sense. *Roscommon.*

In the year 325, as is well known, the Arian doctrines were *proscribed*, and anathematized in the famous council of Nice, consisting of 318 bishops, very unanimous in their resolutions, excepting a few reclaimants. *Waterland.*

2. To interdict. Not in use.

He shall be found,
And taken or *proscrib'd* this happy ground. *Dryden.*

Some utterly *proscribe* the name of chance, as a word of impious and profane signification; and indeed if taken by us in that sense, in which it was used by the heathen, so as to make any thing casual, in respect of God himself, their exception ought justly to be admitted. *South.*

Proscri'ber. *n. s.* [from *proscribe*.] One that dooms to destruction.

The triumvir and *proscriber* had descended to us in a more hideous form, — if the emperor had not taken care to make friends of him [Virgil] and Horace. *Dryden on Epick Poetry.*

Proscri'ption. *n. s.* [*proscriptio*, Lat.] Doom to death or confiscation.

You took his voice who should be prickt to die,
In our black sentence and *proscription*. *Shakspeare.*

Sylla's old troops
Are needy and poor; and have but left t' expect
From Catiline new bills and new *proscriptions*. *B. Jonson.*

For the title of *proscription* or forfeiture, the emperor hath been judge and party, and justiced himself. *Bacon.*

Proscri'ptive.* *adj.* [*proscriptus*, Latin.] Proscribing.

People frequently acquire in such confederacies a narrow, bigotted, and *proscriptive* spirit. *Burke on the Discontents*, (1770.)

If Persius, under the severities of a *proscriptive* and sanguinary government, was often obliged to conceal his meaning, this was not the case of Hall. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iv. 30.

PROSE.† *n. s.* [*prose*, Fr. *prosa*, Lat.]

1. Language not restrained to harmonick sounds or set number of syllables; discourse not metrical.

Things unattempted yet in *prose* or rhyme. *Milton, P. L.*

The reformation of *prose* was owing to Boccace, who is the standard of purity in the Italian tongue, though many of his phrases are become obsolete. *Dryden.*

A poet lets you into the knowledge of a device better than a *prose*-writer, as his descriptions are often more diffuse. *Addison.*

Prose-men alone for private ends,
I thought, forsook their ancient friends *Prior.*

I will be still your friend in *prose:*
Esteem and friendship to express,
Will not require poetick dress. *Swift.*

My head and heart thus flowing through my quill,
Verse-man and *prose*-man, term me which you will. *Pope.*

2. A prayer of the Romish church, used only on particular days. See Du Cange in V. Prosa.

Hymns or *proses* full of idolatry. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza.* (1587,) p. 267.

Compare how many prayers, *proses*, panegyrics, and other expressions of the deepest devotion, are bestowed on the Virgin. *Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, (1674,) p. 4.

To Prose.* *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To write prose.

It was found, that whether aught was imposed me by them that had the overlooking, or betaken to of mine own choice in English or other tongue, *prosing* or versing, but chiefly this latter, the style, by certain vital signs it had, was likely to live. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

2. To make a tedious relation. A cant word.

Marivaux is now held in such contempt, that *marivauder* is a fashionable phrase among the French, and signifies neither more nor less than our fashionable phrase of *prosing*. *Mason, Note on Gray's Lett.*

To **PRO'SECUTE.** *v. a.* [*prosequor*, *prosecutus*, Latin.]

1. To pursue; to continue endeavours after any thing.

I am belov'd of beauteous Hermia,
Why should not I then *prosecute* my right? *Shakspeare.*

I must not omit a father's timely care,
To *prosecute* the means of thy deliverance
By ransom. *Milton, S. A.*

That which is morally good is to be desired and *prosecuted;* that which is evil is to be avoided. *Wilkins.*

He *prosecuted* this purpose with strength of argument and close reasoning, without incoherent sallies. *Locke.*

2. To continue; to carry on.

The same reasons, which induced you to entertain this war, will induce you also to *prosecute* the same. *Hayward.*

All resolute to *prosecute* their ire,
Seeking their own and country's cause to free. *Daniel.*

He infested Oxford, which gave them the more reason to *prosecute* the fortifications. *Clarendon.*

With louder cries
She *prosecutes* her griefs, and thus replies. *Dryden.*

3. To proceed in consideration or disquisition of any thing.

An infinite labour to *prosecute* those things, so far as they might be exemplified in religious and civil actions. *Hooker.*

4. To pursue by law; to sue criminally.

5. To *prosecute* differs from to *persecute:* to *persecute* always implies some cruelty, malignity, or injustice; to *prosecute*, is to proceed by legal measures, either with or without just cause.

To Pro'secute.* *v. n.* To carry on a legal prosecution.

He is therefore the proper person to *prosecute* for all public offences and breaches of the peace. *Blackstone.*

Prosecu'tion. *n. s.* [from *prosecute.*]

1. Pursuit; endeavour to carry on.

Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they do not last; they are promising in the beginning, but they fail, jade, and tire in the *prosecution.* *South.*

Their jealousy of the British power, as well as their *prosecutions* of commerce and pursuits of universal monarchy, will fix them in their aversions towards us. *Addison.*

2. Suit against a man in a criminal cause.

Persons at law may know, when they are unfit to communicate till they have put a stop to their guilt, and when they are fit for the same during their *prosecution* of it. *Kettlewell.*

Pro'secutor.† *n. s.* [from *prosecute.*] One that carries on any thing; a pursuer of any purpose; one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause.

Hot *prosecuters* of their own opinions. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

The lord Cromwell was conceived to be the principal mover and *prosecutor* thereof. *Spelman, Hist. of Sacrilege.*

On a conviction of larceny the *prosecutor* shall have restitution of his goods. *Blackstone.*

PRO'SELYTE.† *n. s.* [προσηλυτος, Gr. a stranger; *proselyte*, Fr.]

1. A convert; one brought over to a new opinion in religion.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one *proselyte;* and, when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves. *St. Matt.* xxiii. 14.

2. One brought over to any new opinion.

He that saw hell in's melancholy dream,
Scar'd from his sins, repented in a fright,
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd *proselyte.* *Cleaveland.*

Men become professors and combatants for those opinions they were never convinced of, nor *proselytes* to. *Locke.*

Where'er you tread,
Millions of *proselytes* behind are led,
Through crowds of new-made converts still you go. *Granville.*

What numbers of *proselytes* may we not expect? *Addison.*

To Pro'selyte.† *v. a* To convert. A bad word, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the example from the Government of the Tongue. It is, however, a word which has been used by good writers, before that book was published; and has not in later times been disdained by very competent judges of serviceable language.

Others, whom they *proselyte* to their religion. *More, Antid. against Idolatry*, Pref.

His base and cruel disposition gave occasion to that sarcastical speech of Cæsar Augustus, That it was better to be Herod's hog than his son. For, as a *proselyted* Jew, he would not meddle with the former; but, as worse than a Jew, he barbarously procured the murder of the latter. *South, Serm.* xi. 108.

Men of this temper cut themselves off from the opportunities of *proselyting* others, by averting them from their company. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

There dwells a noble pathos in the skies,
Which warms our passions, *proselytes* our hearts. *Young, Night Th.* 9.

He [Swift] *proselyted* great numbers to the publick worship of God; crouded his church with communicants; and then enlarged it (principally at his own expence) to receive more. *Delany, Rem. on Ld. Orrery*, p. 64.

I feel no dislike to any one for thinking differently from me, nor have I any propensity to *proselyte* others to my sentiments. *Bp. Watson, Charge*, (1798,) p. 3.

Pro'selytism.* *n. s.* [from *proselyte.*]

1. Conversion.

That spiritual *proselytism*, to which the Jew was wont to be washed, as the Christian is baptized. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 500.

2. Desire to make converts.

* The church of Rome maintains, that all non-catholics are in a state of damnation. This also is a mere religious opinion, uncharitable indeed, but unimportant to a protestant; since we all have a just confidence, that our salvation will not depend on the sentence of a pope. But when this opinion is attended with a persuasion, that it is a catholic's duty to bring all men, "per fas ac nefas," within the pale of the Roman church, it becomes a political opinion, pregnant with a zeal for *proselytism*, and bringing forth persecution; it lights up the fires of Smithfield, and of the Inquisition.
Bp. Watson, Charge, (1805,) p. 8.

To PRO'SELYTIZE.* *v. n.* [from *proselyte.*] To make converts.

As he was zealously *prozelytizing* at Medina, news came that Abusophian Ben-Hareth was going into Syria.
L. Addison, Life of Mahomet, (1679,) p. 71.

To PRO'SELYTIZE.* *v. a.* To convert.

If his grace be one of those whom they endeavour to *proselytize*, he ought to be aware of the character of the sect, whose doctrines he is invited to embrace.
Burke, Lett. to a Noble Lord.

PRO'SER.* *n. s.* [from *prose.*]

1. A writer of prose.

And surely Nash, though he a *proser* were,
A branch of laurel yet deserves to beare. *Drayton.*

2. In cant language, one who makes a tiresome relation of uninteresting matters.

PROSEMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*prosemino, proseminatus*, Lat.] Propagation by seed.

Touching the impossibility of the eternal succession of men, animals, or vegetables by natural propagation or *prosemination*, the reasons thereof shall be delivered. *Hale.*

PROSO'DIAN. *n. s.* [from *prosody.*] One skilled in metre or prosody.

Some have been so bad *prosodians*, as from thence to derive malum, because that fruit was the first occasion of evil.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

PROSO'DICAL.* *adj.* [from *prosody.*] Of, or relating to, prosody.

This is a burlesque Latin poem, — not destitute of *prosodical* harmony. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 356.

I put the learned bishop's [Dr. Lowth's] *prosodical* system thus in short. *Mason on Church Musick*, p. 180.

PRO'SODIST.* *n. s.* [from *prosody.*] One who understands prosody.

The exact *prosodist* will find the line of swiftness by one time longer than that of tardiness. *Johnson, Life of Pope.*

PRO'SODY.† *n. s.* [*prosodie*, Fr. προσῳδία.] The part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.

Prosody and orthography are not *parts* of grammar, but diffused like the blood and spirits through the whole. *B. Jonson.*

PROSOPOPŒ'IA. *n. s.* [προσωποποιία; *prosopopée*, Fr.] Personification; figure by which things are made persons.

These reasons are urged, and raised by the *prosopopœia* of Nature speaking to her children. *Dryden.*

PRO'SPECT. *n. s.* [*prospectus*, Lat.]

1. View of something distant.

Eden and all the coast in *prospect* lay. *Milton, P. L.*

The Jews being under the œconomy of immediate revelation, might be supposed to have had a freer *prospect* into that heaven, whence their law descended. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

It is better to marry than to burn, says St. Paul; a little burning felt pushes us more powerfully, than greater pleasures in *prospect* allure. *Locke.*

2. Place which affords an extended view.

Him God beholding from his *prospect* high,
Wherein past, present, future he beholds,
Thus spake. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Series of objects open to the eye.

There is a very noble *prospect* from this place: on the one side lies a vast extent of seas, that runs abroad further than the eye can reach: just opposite stands the green promontory of Surrentum, and on the other side the whole circuit of the bay of Naples. *Addison.*

4. Object of view.

Man to himself
Is a large *prospect*, rais'd above the level
Of his low creeping thoughts. *Denham.*

Present, sad *prospect!* can he ought descry,
But what affects his melancholy eye;
The beauties of the ancient fabrick lost
In chains of craggy hills, or lengths of dreary coast. *Prior.*

5. View delineated; a picturesque representation of a landscape.

Claude Lorrain, on the contrary, was convinced, that taking nature as he found it seldom produced beauty; his pictures are a composition of the various draughts which he has previously made from various beautiful scenes and *prospects*. *Reynolds.*

6. View into futurity: opposed to *retrospect.*

To be king,
Stands not within the *prospect* of belief,
No more than to be Cawdor. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To him, who hath a *prospect* of the different state of perfect happiness or misery, that attends all men after this life, the measures of good and evil are mightily changed. *Locke.*

If there be no *prospect* beyond the grave, the inference is right; Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we shall die *Locke.*

Against himself his gratitude maintain'd,
By favours past, not future *prospects* gain'd. *Smith.*

7. Regard to something future.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays designs only for a day, without any *prospect* to, or provision for the remaining part of his life. *Tillotson.*

To PROSPE'CT. *v. n.* [*prospectus*, Lat.] To look forward. *Dict.*

PROSPE'CTION.* *n. s.* [*prospectus*, Latin.] Act of looking forward, or providing.

What does all this prove, but that the *prospection*, which must be somewhere, is not in the animal, but in the Creator?
Paley, Nat. Theol. ch. 18.

PROSPE'CTIVE.† *adj.* [from *prospect.*]

1. Viewing at a distance.

Time's long and dark *prospective* glass.
Milton, Vac. Exercises.

2. Acting with foresight.

The French king and king of Sweden are circumspect, industrious, and *prospective* too, in this affair. *Child.*

Whatever explication be adopted, we have a *prospective* contrivance of the most curious kind: we have organizations three deep. *Paley, Nat. Theol.* ch. 9. § 5.

*PROSPE'CTUS.** *n. s.* [Latin.] The plan proposed of a literary work, usually containing a specimen of it.

Before my *prospectus* appeared, my very intentions were scrutinized and suspected.
Geddes, of his Tr. of the Bible, Addr. p. 9.

To PRO'SPER. *v. a.* [*prospero*, Lat.] To make happy; to favour.

Kind gods, forgive
Me that, and *prosper* him. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

All things concur to *prosper* our design;
All things to *prosper* any love but mine. *Dryden.*

To PRO'SPER. *v. n.* [*prosperer*, Fr.]

1. To be prosperous; to be successful.

My word shall not return void, but accomplish that which I please, and it shall *prosper* in the thing whereto I sent it.
Isaiah.

This man encreased by little and little, and things *prospered* with him more and more. *2 Mac.* viii. 8.

Surer to *prosper*, than prosperity
Could have assur'd us. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To thrive; to come forward.

All things do *prosper* best, when they are advanced to the better; a nursery of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground, than that whereunto you remove them. *Bacon.*

The plants, which he had set, did thrive and *prosper*. *Cowley.*

How they *prosper'd*, bud, and bloom. *Milton, P. L.*

That neat kind of acer, whereof violins and musical instruments are made, *prospers* well in these parts. *Brown, Trav.*

Prospe'rity. *n. s.* [*prosperitas*, Lat. *prosperité*, Fr.] Success; attainment of wishes; good fortune.

Prosperity, in regard of our corrupt inclination to abuse the blessings of Almighty God, doth prove a thing dangerous to the souls of men. *Hooker.*

God's justice reaps that glory in our calamities, which we robbed him of in our *prosperity*. *King Charles.*

Pro'sperous. *adj.* [*prosperus*, Lat.] Successful; fortunate.

Your good advice, which still hath been both grave
And *prosperous*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Either state to bear,
Prosperous or adverse. *Milton.*

May he find
A happy passage, and a *prosperous* wind. *Denham.*

Pro'sperously. *adv.* [from *prosperous*.] Successfully; fortunately.

Prosperously I have attempted, and
With bloody passage led your wars, even to
The gates of Rome. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

In 1596, was the second invasion upon the main territories of Spain, *prosperously* atchieved by Robert Earl of Essex, in consort with the earl of Nottingham. *Bacon.*

Those, who are *prosperously* unjust, are entitled to panegyrick, but afflicted virtue is stabbed with reproaches. *Dryden.*

Pro'sperousness. *n. s.* [from *prosperous*.] Prosperity.

Prospi'cience. *n. s.* [from *prospicio*, Lat.] The act of looking forward.

Prosterna'tion.† *n. s.* [from *prosterno*, Lat.] Dejection; depression; state of being cast down; act of casting down. A word not to be adopted, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the authority of Wiseman. It is used by an older and better writer.

While we think we are borne aloft, and apprehend no hazard, the failing floor sinks under us, and with it we descend to ruin. There is a *prosternation* in assaults unlooked for. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 60.

Pain interrupts the cure of ulcers, whence are stirred up a fever, watching, and *prosternation* of spirits. *Wiseman.*

Pro'sthesis. *n. s.* [πρόσθεσις.] In surgery, that which fills up what is wanting, as when fistulous ulcers are filled up with flesh. *Dict.*

To **PRO'STITUTE.** *v. a.* [*prostituo*, Lat. *prostituer*, Fr.]

1. To sell to wickedness; to expose to crimes for a reward. It is commonly used of women sold to whoredom by others or themselves.

Do not *prostitute* thy daughter, to cause her to be a whore. *Lev.* xix. 29.

Marrying or *prostituting*,
Rape or adultery. *Milton, P. L.*

Who shall prevail with them to do that themselves which they beg of God, to spare his people and his heritage, to *prostitute* them no more to their own sinister designs. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Affections, consecrated to children, husbands, and parents, are vilely *prostituted* and thrown away upon a hand at loo. *Addison.*

2. To expose upon vile terms.

It were unfit, that so excellent and glorious a reward, as the Gospel promises, should stoop down like fruit upon a full laden bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand, that heaven should be *prostituted* to slothful men. *Tillotson.*

Pro'stitute.† *adj.* [*prostitutus*, Lat.] Vicious for hire; sold to infamy or wickedness; sold to whoredom; vile.

Leave things so *prostitute*,
And take the Alcaick lute. *B. Jonson, Indign. on his New Inn.*

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
By sloth corrupted, by disorder fed,
Made bold by want, and *prostitute* for bread. *Prior.*

Pro'stitute.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A hireling; a mercenary; one who is set to sale.

At open fulsome bawdry they rejoice,
Base *prostitute!* thus dost thou gain thy bread. *Dryden.*

He had the impudence to offer him a purse of gold: the good bishop saw it, and trembled: and was never known to express a greater concern than upon that occasion: the confusion he was in upon such an unexpected provocation extremely disordered him, and he immediately sent away this abandoned *prostitute* with great indignation. *Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull*, p. 459.

No hireling she, no *prostitute* to praise. *Pope.*

2. [*Prostibulum*, Lat.] A publick strumpet.

From every point they come,
Then dread no dearth of *prostitutes* at Rome. *Dryden.*

Prostitu'tion. *n. s.* [*prostitution*, Fr. from *prostitute*.]

1. The act of setting to sale; the state of being set to sale.

2. The life of a publick strumpet.

An infamous woman, having passed her youth in a most shameless state of *prostitution*, now gains her livelihood by seducing others. *Addison, Spect.*

Pro'stitutor.* *n. s.* [from *prostitute*.] One who abuses, disgraces, or vilifies.

I see the reason why you thought of printing the Discourse on the Holy Spirit by itself, as you did the Discourse on the Sacrament. It was on account of that part which exposes the pretences of our modern enthusiasts. So that this sermon would be as seasonable a reproof of the methodists, as the other was of the *prostitutors* of the Lord's Supper. *Hurd to Warburton*, Lett. 150.

PRO'STRATE.† *adj.* [*prostratus*, Lat. The accent was formerly on the first syllable. Sidney so places it. Spenser on the second. Shakspeare on the first. Milton on both. It is now constantly, perhaps, on the first.]

1. Lying at length.

Once I saw with dread oppressed
Her whom I dread; so that with *prostrate* lying,
Her length the earth in love's chief cloathing dressed. *Sidney.*

Before fair Britomart she fell *prostrate*. *Spenser.*

He heard the western lords would undermine
His city's wall, and lay his tow'rs *prostrate*. *Fairfax.*

Groveling and *prostrate* on yon lake of fire. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Lying at mercy.

Look gracious on thy *prostrate* thrall. *Shakspeare.*

At thy knees lie
Our *prostrate* bosomes forc't with prayers to trie,
If any hospitable right, or boone
Of other nature, such as have bin wonne
By laws of other houses, thou wilt give. *Chapman.*

O'er shields, and helms, and helmed heads he rode
Of thrones, and mighty seraphim *prostrate*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Thrown down in humblest adoration.

The warning sound was no sooner heard, but the churches were filled, the pavement covered with bodies *prostrate*, and washed with tears of devout joy. *Hooker.*

Let us to the place
Repairing where he judg'd us, *prostrate* fall
Before him reverent; and there confess
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg. *Milton, P. L.*

While *prostrate* here in humble grief I lie,
Kind virtuous drops just gath'ring in my eye. *Pope.*

To **Pro'strate.** *v. a.* [*prostratus*, Lat.] This was accented anciently on the first syllable.]

1. To lay flat; to throw down.

In the streets many they slew, and fired divers places, *prostrating* two parishes almost entirely. *Hayward.*

A storm that all things doth *prostrate*
Finding a tree alone all comfortless,
Beats on it strongly, it to ruinate. *Spenser.*

Stake and bind up your weakest plants against the winds, before they come too fiercely, and in a moment *prostrate* a whole year's labour. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The drops falling thicker, faster, and with greater force, beating down the fruit from the trees, *prostrating* and laying corn growing in the fields. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. [*Se prosterner*, Fr.] To throw down in adoration.

Some have *prostrated* themselves an hundred times in the day, and as often in the night. *Duppa.*

PROSTRA'TION. *n. s.* [*prosternation*, Fr. from *prostrate.*]

1. The act of falling down in adoration.

Not is only a resolved *prostration* unto antiquity, a powerful enemy unto knowledge, but any confident adherence unto authority. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The worship of the gods had been kept up in temples, with altars, images, sacrifices, hymns, and *prostrations.* *Stillingfleet.*

The truths they had subscribed to in speculation, they reversed by a brutish senseless devotion, managed with a greater *prostration* of reason than of body. *South.*

2. Dejection; depression.

A sudden *prostration* of strength or weakness attends this colick. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO'STYLE. *n. s.* [*prostyle*, Fr. πρόςυλ☉.] A building that has only pillars in the front. *Dict.*

PROSY'LLOGISM.† *n. s.* [*pro* and *syllogism.*]

A *prosyllogism* is when two or more syllogisms are so connected together, that the conclusion of the former is the major or the minor of the following. *Watts.*

I made a *prosyllogism*, which Mr. Parsons in his ignorance called my syllogism! *Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c.* (1633,) p. 201.

PRO'TASIS.† *n. s.* [*protase*, Fr. πρότασις, Gr.]

1. A maxim or proposition.

I would I had not cause to give you this *protasis.* *Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c.* p. 277.

2. In the ancient drama, the first part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece. *Dict.*

Do you look for conclusions in a *protasis?* I thought the law of comedy had reserved to the catastrophe. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

PROTA'TICK. *adj.* [*protatique*, Fr. προτατικὸς.] Previous.

There are indeed some *protatick* persons in the ancients, whom they use in their plays to hear or give the relation. *Dryden.*

To PROTE'CT. *v. a.* [*protectus*, Lat. *proteger*, Fr.] To defend; to cover from evil; to shield.

The king
Had virtuous uncles to *protect* his grace. *Shakspeare.*

Leave not the faithful side,
That gave thee being, still shades thee, and *protects.* *Milton, P. L.*

Full in the midst of his own strength he stands,
Stretching his brawny arms and leafy hands,
His shade *protects* the plains. *Dryden, Virg.*

PROTE'CTION. *n. s.* [*protection*, Fr. from *protect.*]

1. Defence; shelter from evil.

Drive toward Dover, friend, where thou shalt meet
Both welcome and *protection.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

If the weak might find *protection* from the mighty, they could not with justice lament their condition. *Swift.*

2. A passport; exemption from being molested: as, he had a *protection* during the rebellion.

The law of the empire is my *protection.* *Kettlewell.*

PROTE'CTIVE.† *adj.* [from *protect.*] Defensive; sheltering.

The frays, the trains, the incitements, the opportunity, the occasions of offence, the lures and temptations from abroad, and the businesses and accidents of life, deny us any safety but what we have from the favour of *protective* Providence. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 59.

The stately-sailing swan —
Bears forward fierce, and guards his osier isle,
Protective of his young. *Thomson, Spring.*

PROTE'CTOR. *n. s.* [*protecteur*, Fr. from *protect.*]

1. Defender; shelterer; supporter; one who shields from evil or impression; guardian.

Hither the oppressed shall henceforth resort,
Justice to crave, and succour at your court;
And then your highness, not for our's alone,
But for the world's *protector* shall be known. *Waller.*

The king of Spain, who is *protector* of the commonwealth, received information from the great duke. *Addison.*

2. An officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.

Is it concluded, he shall be *protector?*
— It is determin'd, not concluded yet. *Shakspeare.*

PROTE'CTORATE.* *n. s.* [from *protector.*] Government by a protector.

Richard's assumption of the *protectorate* was in every respect agreeable to the laws and usage. *Walpole, Hist. Doubts,* App.

This gentleman had been treated with particular severity, during the *protectorate*, for his attachment to the royal cause. *Wakefield, Mem.* p. 77.

PROTE'CTORSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *protector.*] Office of a protector.

Did he not, in his *protectorship*,
Levy great sums of money through the realm? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.* P. II.

The commonwealth party cried out upon his [Richard Cromwell's] assuming the *protectorship*, as a high usurpation. *Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time.*

PROTE'CTRESS. *n. s.* [*protectrice*, Fr. from *protector.*] A woman that protects.

All things should be guided by her direction, as the sovereign patroness and *protectress* of the enterprize. *Bacon.*

Behold those arts with a propitious eye,
That suppliant to their great *protectress* fly. *Addison.*

To PROTE'ND.† *v. a.* [*protendo*, Lat.] To hold out; to stretch forth.

All stood with their *protended* spears prepar'd. *Dryden.*
With his *protended* lance he makes defence. *Dryden.*

Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn
An everlasting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
Sure ruin! *Philips, Splendid Shilling.*

PROTE'NSE.* *n. s.* [from *protendo*, Lat.] Extension. Not in use.

Begin, O Clio, and recount from hence
My glorious Soveraine's goodly auncestrye,
Till that by dew degrees, and long *protense*,
Thou have it lastly brought unto her Excellence. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. iii. 4.

PROTE'RVITY.† *n. s.* [*protervitas*, Latin.] Peevishness; petulance. *Bullokar.*

To PROTE'ST. *v. n.* [*protestor*, Lat. *protester*, Fr.] To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution.

Here's the twin brother of thy letter; but let thine inherit first, for, I *protest*, mine never shall. *Shakspeare.*

The peaking cornuto comes in the instant, after we had *protested* and spoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shakspeare.*

I have long lov'd her; and I *protest* to you, bestowed much on her; followed her with a doating observance. *Shakspeare.*

He *protests* against your votes, and swears
He'll not be try'd by any but his peers. *Denham.*

The conscience has power to disapprove and to *protest* against the exorbitances of the passions. *South.*

To PROTE'ST. *v. a.*

1. To prove; to show; to give evidence of. Not used.

Many unsought youths, that even now
Protest their first of manhood. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. To call as a witness.

Fiercely they oppos'd
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar,
Protesting fate supreme. *Milton, P. L.*

PRO'TEST.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A solemn declaration of opinion commonly against something: as, the lords published a *protest*.

2. [In commercial law.] A notification written upon a copy of a bill of exchange for its non-payment or non-acceptance. *Mason.*

Protest must be made in writing, under a copy of such bill of Exchange by some notary public, or by any other substantial inhabitant in the presence of two credible witnesses; and notice of such *protest* must within fourteen days after be given to the drawer. *Blackstone.*

PRO'TESTANT. *adj.* [from *protest.*] Belonging to protestants.

Since the spreading of the *protestant* religion, several nations are recovered out of their ignorance. *Addison.*

PRO'TESTANT. *n. s.* [*protestant*, Fr. from *protest.*] One of those who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the Reformation, protested against the errours of the church of Rome.

This is the first example of any protestant subjects that have taken up arms against their king a *protestant*. *King Charles.*

PRO'TESTANTISM.* *n. s.* [from *protestant.*] The protestant religion.

I think I shall speak a great truth, If I say that the only thing that makes *protestantism* considerable in Christendom, is the Church of England. *South, Serm.* v. 64.

There were schisms, in the primitive times, long before popery, ... sequently much longer before *protestantism*, as such, was in being. *Trapp, Popery truly Stated,* P. iii.

When the liberal genius of *protestantism* had perfected its work, and the first fanaticisms of well-meaning but misguided zealots had subsided, every species of useful and elegant knowledge recovered its strength, and arose with new vigour. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 461.

PRO'TESTANTLY.* *adv.* [from *protestant.*] In conformity to protestants.

Nothing more *protestantly* can be permitted, than a free and lawful debate at all times by writing, conference, or disputation of what opinion soever, disputable by Scripture; concluding that no man in religion is properly a heretick at this day, but he who maintains traditions or opinions not probable by Scripture. *Milton, of Civ. Power in Eccl. Cases.*

PROTESTA'TION. *n. s.* [*protestation*, Fr. from *protest.*] A solemn declaration of resolution, fact, or opinion.

He maketh *protestation* to them of Corinth, that the Gospel did not by other means prevail with them, than with others the same Gospel taught by the rest of the apostles. *Hooker.*

But to your *protestation;* let me hear
What you profess. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

If the lords of the council issued out any order against them, some nobleman published a *protestation* against it. *Clarendon.*

I smiled at the solemn *protestation* of the poet in the first page, that he believes neither in the fates or destinies. *Addison.*

PROTE'STER. *n. s.* [from *protest.*] One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration.

Did I use
To stale with ordinary oaths my love
To every new *protester?* *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

What if he were one of the latest *protesters* against popery? and but one among many, that set about the same work? *Atterbury.*

*PRO'TEUS.** *n. s.* [Latin.] One who assumes any shape: from *Proteus*, a marine deity of the heathens, who was said to appear in various forms. "Hence a *proteus* is taken for an ordinary turncoat, one that shapes his actions and opinions to the times." *Bullokar.*

With the Jews they pass for Jews; being such *proteus's* in religion, that nobody was ever able to discover what shape or standard their consciences are really of. *Maundrell, Trav.* p. 13.

PROTHO'NOTARY.† *n. s.* [*pronotaire*, Fr. *protonotarius*, Lat.] The head register.

I poynt you to be *protonotory*
Of Fame's court. *Skelton, Poems,* p. 23.

Saligniacus, the pope's *prothonotory*, denies the Nubians professing of obedience to the bishop of Rome. *Brerewood.*

PROTHONO'TARISHIP. *n. s.* [from *prothonotary.*] The office or dignity of the principal register.

He had the *prothonotariship* of the chancery. *Carew.*

PRO'TOCOL. *n. s.* [*protokol*, Dutch; *protocole*, Fr. πρωτοκολλον, from πρῶτος and κολλὴ.] The original copy of any writing.

An original is stiled the *protocol*, or scriptura matrix; and if the *protocol*, which is the root and foundation of the instrument, does not appear, the instrument is not valid. *Ayliffe.*

PRO'TOMARTYR.† *n. s.* [πρῶτος and μάρτυρ.]

1. The first martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.

Had the glorious *protomartyr* fixed his eyes only upon his persecutors, his heart could not but have failed to see the fire in their faces. *Bp. Hall, Sel. Thoughts,* § 12.

From hence we went immediately to St. Stephen's gate, so called from its vicinity to this place of the *protomartyr's* suffering. *Maundrell, Trav.* p. 103.

2. Any one who suffers first in a cause. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

The honour and gallantry of the Earl of Lindsey is so illustrious a subject, that it is fit to adorn an heroick poem; for he was the *protomartyr* of the cause, and the type of his unfortunate royal master. *Dryden, All for Love, Dedic.*

PRO'TOPLAST.† *n. s.* [πρῶτος and πλαστὸς.] Original; thing first formed as a copy to be followed afterwards.

They cannot discern the true essence of things with that clearness, as the *protoplast*, our first parent, could. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 8.

The *protoplast* could have no right to immortality but what was founded in the gratuitous stipulation and covenant of God. *Bp. Bull, Works,* iii. 1083.

The consumption was the primitive disease, which put a period to our *protoplasts*, Adam and Eve. *Harvey.*

PROTOPLA'STICK.* *adj.* [from *protoplast.*] First formed.

Our *protoplastick* sire
Lost paradise by heaven's provoked ire. *Howell, Lex. Tetraglott.* (1660.)

PRO'TOTYPE. *n. s.* [*prototype*, Fr. πρωτότυπον.] The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype.

Man is the *prototype* of all exact symmetry. *Wotton.*

The image and *prototype* were two distinct things; and therefore what belonged to the exemplar could not be attributed to the image. *Stillingfleet.*

To PROTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*protractus*, Latin.] To draw out; to delay; to lengthen; to spin to length.

Where can they get victuals to support such a multitude, if we do but *protract* the war. *Knolles.*

He shrives this woman to her smock;
Else ne'er could he so long *protract* his speech. *Shakspeare.*

PROTRA'CT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Tedious continuance.

Since I did leave the presence of my love,
Many long weary days I have out-worn,
And many nights, that slowly seem'd to move
Their sad *protract* from evening until morn. *Spenser.*

PROTRA'CTER. *n. s.* [from *protract.*]

1. One who draws out any thing to tedious length.

2. A mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.

PROTRA'CTION. *n. s.* [from *protract.*] The act of drawing to length.

Those delays
And long *protraction*, which he must endure,
Betrays the opportunity. *Daniel.*

As to the fabulous *protractions* of the age of the world by the Egyptians, they are uncertain idle traditions. *Hale.*

PROTRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *protract.*] Dilatory; delaying; spinning to length.

Our works are nought else
But the *protractive* trials of great Jove,
To find persistive constancy in men. *Shakspeare.*
He suffered their *protractive* arts,
And strove by mildness to reduce their hearts. *Dryden.*

PROTRA'CTOR.* *n. s.* [from *protract.*] A prolonger; a delayer. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

PROTREPTICAL. *adj.* [προτρεπτικός.] Hortatory; suasory.

The means used are partly didactical and *protreptical*; demonstrating the truths of the Gospel, and then urging the professors to be stedfast in the faith, and beware of infidelity. *Ward on Infidelity.*

To PROTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*protrudo*, Lat.] To thrust forward.

When the stomach has performed its office upon the food, it *protrudes* it into the guts, by whose peristaltick motion it is gently conveyed along. *Locke.*

They were not left, upon the sea's being *protruded* forwards, and constrained to fall off from certain coasts by the mud or earth, which is discharged into it by rivers. *Woodward.*

His left arm extended, and fore-finger *protruded*. *Garlick.*

To PROTRU'DE. *v. n.* To thrust itself forward.

If the spirits be not merely detained, but *protrude* a little, and that motion be confused, there followeth putrefaction. *Bacon.*

PROTRU'SION. *n. s.* [*protrusus*, Lat.] The act of thrusting forward; thrust; push.

To conceive this in bodies inflexible, and without all *protrusion* of parts, were to expect a race from Hercules his pillars. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

One can have the idea of one body moved, whilst others are at rest; then the place it deserted, gives us the idea of pure space without solidity, whereinto another body may enter, without either resistance or *protrusion* of any thing. *Locke.*

PROTRU'SIVE.* *adj.* [*protrusus*, Lat.] Thrusting or pushing forward.

PROTU'BERANCE. *n. s.* [*protubero*, Lat.] Something swelling above the rest; prominence; tumour.

If the world were eternal, by the continual fall and wearing of waters, all the *protuberances* of the earth would infinite ages since have been levelled, and the superficies of the earth rendered plain. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Mountains seem but so many wens and unnatural *protuberances* upon the face of the earth. *More.*

PROTU'BERANT. *adj.* [from *protuberate.*] Swelling; prominent.

One man's eyes are more *protuberant* and swelling out, another's more sunk and depressed. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Though the eye seems round, in reality the iris is *protuberant* above the white, else the eye could not have admitted a whole hemisphere at one view. *Ray.*

To PROTU'BERATE. *v. n.* [*protubero*, Lat.] To swell forward; to swell out beyond the parts adjacent.

If the navel *protuberates*, make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin, and the waters will be voided without any danger of a hernia succeeding. *Sharp, Surgery.*

PROTUBERA'TION.* *n. s.* [*protuberatus*, Lat.] Act of swelling out beyond the parts adjacent.

Because of the *protuberation* or bunching out of the parastatæ. *Cooke, Descript. of the Body of Man,* (1615,) p. 206.

PROTU'BEROUS.* *adj.* [from *protubero*, Lat.] Protuberant. Not in use.

The grasshoppers and capers are in their form and fashion, their substance and consistence, clean contrary one to another: the one being *protuberous*, rough, crusty, and hard; the other, round, smooth, spongy, and soft. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 183.

PRO'VABLE.† *adj.* [from *prove.*] That may be proved. *Huloet.*

It is through argument *provable*. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 5414.

PRO'VABLY.* *adv.* [from *provable.*] In a manner capable of proof. *Huloet.*

PRO'VAND.* *n. s.* Provender, provision. Written also *provant*, and *provend*. See PROVENDER.

PROUD.† *adj.* [ꝑꞃuꝺe, or ꝑꞃuꞇ, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — Su. Goth. *prud*, magnificent. Serenius derives the word from the verb *pryda*, to adorn; Mr. H. Tooke, from ꝑꞃuꞇian, to grow proud.]

1. Too much pleased with himself.

The *proudest* admirer of his own parts might find it useful to consult with others, though of inferior capacity. *Watts.*

2. Elated, valuing himself: with *of* before the object.

If thou beest *proud*, be most instant in praying for humility. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

Fortune, that with malicious joy
Does man her slave oppress,
Proud of her office to destroy,
Is seldom pleas'd to bless. *Dryden, Hor.*

In vain *of* pompous chastity you're *proud*,
Virtue's adultery of the tongue, when loud. *Dryden.*

High as the mother of the gods in place,
And *proud*, like her, *of* an immortal race. *Dryden.*

If it were a virtue in a woman to be *proud* and vain in herself, we could hardly take better means to raise this passion in her, than those that are now used in their education. *Law.*

3. Arrogant; haughty; impatient.

The patient in spirit is better than the *proud* in spirit. *Eccles.* vii. 8.

A foe so *proud* will not the weaker seek. *Milton, P. L.*
Proud Sparta with their wheels resounds. *Pope.*

4. Daring; presumptuous.

By his understanding he smiteth through the *proud*. *Job*, xxvi. 12.

The blood foretold the giant's fall,
By this *proud* Palmer's hand. *Drayton.*
The *proud* attempt thou hast repell'd. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Lofty of mien; grand of person.

He, like a *proud* steed rein'd, went haughty on. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent.

So much is true, that the said country of Atlantis, as well as that of Peru, then called Coya, as that of Mexico, then named Tyrambel, were mighty and *proud* kingdoms in arms, shipping, and riches. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Storms of stones from the *proud* temple's height
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms alight. *Dryden.*
The palace built by Picus vast and *proud*,
Supported by a hundred pillars stood. *Dryden.*

7. Ostentatious; specious; grand.

I better brook the loss of brittle life,
Than those *proud* titles thou hast won of me. *Shakspeare.*

8. Salacious; eager for the male.

That camphire begets in men an impotency unto venery, observation will hardly confirm, and we have found it fail in cocks and hens, which was a more favourable tryal than that of Scaliger, when he gave it unto a bitch that was *proud*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

9. [Pꞃyꝺe. Sax. is swelling.] Fungous; exuberant.

When the vessels are too lax, and do not sufficiently resist the influx of the liquid, that begets a fungus or *proud* flesh. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

This eminence is composed of little points called fungus, or *proud* flesh. *Sharp, Surgery.*

PROU'DLY.† *adv.* [from *proud.*]

1. Arrogantly; ostentatiously; in a proud manner.

He bears himself more *proudly*
Ever to my person, than I thought he would. *Shakspeare.*

Talk no more so exceeding *proudly;* let not arrogancy come out of your mouth. *1 Sam.* ii. 3.

Ancus follows with a fawning air;
But vain within and *proudly* popular. *Dryden.*
Proudly he marches on, and void of fear;
Vain insolence. *Addison.*

2. With loftiness of mien.

The swan
Between her white wings mantling *proudly* rows. *Milton, P.L.*

To PROVE.† *v. a.* [*prover*, old French; *prouver*, modern; pꞃoꝼian, Sax. *probo*, Latin.]

1. To evince; to show by argument or testimony.

Let the trumpet sound,
If none appear to *prove* upon thy person
Thy heinous, manifest, and many treasons,
There is my pledge; I'll *prove* it on thy heart. *Shakspeare.*
So both their deeds compar'd this day shall *prove*. *Milton, P. L.*

Smile on me, and I will *prove*,
Wonder is shorter liv'd than love. *Waller.*

If it *prove* any thing, it can only *prove* against our author, that the assignment of dominion to the eldest is not by divine institution. *Locke.*

In spite of Luther's declaration, he will *prove* the tenet upon him. *Atterbury.*

2. To try; to bring to the test.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good. *1 Thess.* v. 21.

Wilt thou thy idle rage by reason *prove?*
Or speak those thoughts, which have no power to move. *Sandys.*

3. To experience.

Thy overpraising leaves in doubt
The virtue of that fruit in thee first *prov'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To endure; to try by suffering or encountering.

Delay not the present, but
Filling the air with swords advanc'd, and darts,
We *prove* this very hour. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Could sense make Marius sit unbound, and *prove*
The cruel lancing of the knotty gout. *Davies.*
Well I deserv'd Evadne's scorn to *prove*,
That to ambition sacrific'd my love. *Waller.*
Let him in arms the power of Turnus *prove*,
And learn to fear whom he disdains to love. *Dryden.*

5. To publish, according to the law of testaments, before the proper officer.

The ancient manner of opening, publishing, or (as we call it) *proving* of wills before the magister census, is described by John Fabri. *Spelman of Wills.*

To PROVE. *v. n.*

1. To make tryal.

Children *prove*, whether they can rub upon the breast with one hand, and pat upon the forehead with another. *Bacon.*

The sons prepare,
Meeting like winds broke loose upon the main,
To *prove* by arms whose fate it was to reign. *Dryden.*

2. To be found by experience.

Prove true, imagination; oh, *prove* true,
That I dear brother, be now ta'en for you. *Shakspeare.*

All esculent and garden herbs, set upon the tops of hills, will *prove* more medicinal, though less esculent. *Bacon.*

3. To succeed.

If the experiment proved not, it might be pretended, that the beasts were not killed in the due time. *Bacon.*

4. To be found in the event.

The fair blossom hangs the head
Sideways, as on a dying bed,
And those pearls of dew she wears,
Prove to be presaging tears. *Milton, Ep. M. Winchester.*
The beauties which adorn'd that age,
The shining subjects of his rage;
Hoping they should immortal *prove*,
Rewarded with success in love. *Waller.*

When the inflammation ends in a gangrene, the case *proves* mortal. *Arbuthnot.*

Property, you see it alter,
Or in a mortgage *prove* a lawyer's share,
Or in a jointure vanish from the heir. *Pope.*

PRO'VEABLE. See PROVABLE.

PROVE'DITOR.† } *n. s.* [*proveditore*, Italian.] One
PROVEDO'RE. } who undertakes to procure supplies or provisions.

They all love the major-domo, and look upon him as their parent, their guardian, their friend, their patron, their *proveditor*. *Bp. Taylor, Gr. Exempl.* P. iii. Disc. 15.

Can any one dare to make Him, who was nothing but meekness, and lowliness, and humility, his *providitore* for such things as can only feed his pride, and flush his ambition. *South, Serm.* ii. 104.

The Jews, in those ages, had the office of *provedore*. *Friend.*

PROVE'NCIAL.* *adj.* [*Provençal*, Fr.] Of, or belonging to, Provence in France.

The *Provençal* bards were in his [Richard the First's] time in high request for the softness of their language, and the superior elegance of their compositions. *Percy, Ess. on the Anc. English Minstrels.*

PRO'VENDER.† *n. s.* [*provande*, Dutch; *provende*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — The old Fr. language has also *provender*, which is the measure of the *provende*, or feed. Roquefort deduces this word from the Lat. *proventus;* others from *præbenda*, Lat. or from *provideo*. Formerly our word was *provand*, *provend*, and *provant;* and signified not merely food for horses, but also provisions in general. "They [the people] have their *provand* only for bearing burdens." Shakspeare, Coriolanus. "Some *provend* for Rosinante." Shelton, Transl. of Don Quixote, P. 3. ch. 12. "One pease was a soldier's *provant* a whole day, at the destruction of Jerusalem." Beaumont and Fl. Love's Cure.] Dry food for brutes; hay and corn.

Good *provender* labouring horses would have. *Tusser.*

I do appoint him store of *provender;*
It is a creature that I teach to fight. *Shakspeare.*
Many a duteous and knee-crooking knave
Wears out his time much like his master's ass,
For nought but *provender*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
Whene'er he chanc'd his hands to lay
On magazines of corn or hay,
Gold ready coin'd appear'd, instead
Of paultry *provender* and bread. *Swift, Miscell.*

For a fortnight before you kill them, feed them with hay or other *provender*. *Mortimer.*

PRO'VER.* *n. s.* [from *To prove*.] One who shows by argument or testimony.

Why am I a fool? — Make that demand of the *prover:* it suffices me, thou art! *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

PRO'VERB. *n. s.* [*proverbe*, Fr. *proverbium*, Lat.]

1. A short sentence frequently repeated by the people; a saw; an adage.

The sum of his whole book of *proverbs* is an exhortation to the study of this practick wisdom. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

It is in praise and commendation of men, as it is in gettings and gains; for the *proverb* is true, that light gains make heavy purses; for light gains come thick, whereas great come but now and then. *Bacon, Ess.*

The *proverb* says of the Genoese, that they have a sea without fish, land without trees, and men without faith. *Addison.*

2. A word; a by-word; a name or observation commonly received or uttered.

Thou hast delivered us for a spoil, and a *proverb* of reproach. *Tob.* iii. 4.

To PRO'VERB.* *v. n.* [from the noun. Dr. Johnson calls the active verb "not a good word," which,

however, is well authorized; and takes no notice of the neuter.] To utter proverbs.

All their pains taken to seem so wise in *proverbing* serve but to conclude them downright slaves; and the edge of their own proverb falls reverse upon themselves. *Milton, Art. of Peace between E. of Orm. and the Irish.*

To PRO'VERB.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To speak proverbially.

These wise clerkis that ben dede
Have evir this *proverbid* to us young,
That the first virtue is to kepe the tongue.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. iii. 294.

2. To mention in a proverb.

Am I not sung and *proverb'd* for a fool
In every street; do they not say how well
Are come upon him his deserts? *Milton, S. A.*

3. To provide with a proverb.

Let wantons, light of heart,
Tickle the senseless rushes with their heels:
For I am *proverb'd* with a grandsire phrase;
I'll be a candle-holder and look on. *Shakspeare.*

PROVE'RBIAL. *adj.* [*proverbial*, Fr. from *proverb.*]

1. Mentioned in a proverb.

In case of excesses, I take the German *proverbial* cure, by a hair of the same beast, to be the worst in the world; and the best, the monks' diet, to eat till you are sick, and fast till you are well again. *Temple, Miscell.*

2. Resembling a proverb, suitable to a proverb.

This river's head being unknown, and drawn to a *proverbial* obscurity, the opinion became without bounds. *Brown.*

3. Comprised in a proverb.

Moral sentences and *proverbial* speeches are numerous in this poet. *Pope.*

PROVE'RBIALLY. *adv.* [from *proverbial.*] In a proverb.

It is *proverbially* said, formicæ sua bilis inest, habet et musca splenem; whereas these parts anatomy hath not discovered in insects. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To PROVI'DE.† *v. a.* [*provideo*, Lat.]

1. To procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare.

God will *provide* himself a lamb for a burnt-offering. *Gen.* xxii. 8.

Provide out of all able men that fear God. *Ex.* xviii. 21.

He happier seat *provides* for us. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To furnish; to supply: with *of* or *with* before the thing provided.

Part incentive reed
Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire. *Milton, P. L.*

To make experiments of gold, be *provided of* a conservatory of snow, a good large vault under ground, and a deep well. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The king forthwith *provides* him *of* a guard,
A thousand archers daily to attend. *Daniel.*

If I have really drawn a portrait to the knees, let some better artist *provide* himself *of* a deeper canvas, and taking these hints, set the figure on its legs, and finish it. *Dryden.*

He went,
With large expence and *with* a pompous train
Provided, as to visit France or Spain. *Dryden.*

An earth well *provided of* all requisite things for an habitable world. *Burnet, Theory.*

Rome, by the care of the magistrates, was well *provided with* corn. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

When the monasteries were granted away, the parishes were left destitute, or very meanly *provided of* any maintenance for a pastor. *Swift, Miscell.*

They were of good birth, and such who, although inheriting good estates, yet happened to be well educated, and *provided with* learning. *Swift.*

3. To stipulate; to make a conditional limitation.

4. To treasure up for some future occasion.

Your calmness does no after-storms *provide*,
Nor seeming patience mortal anger hide.
Dryden, Charles II. Coron.

5. To foresee. A latinism.

Nor can I blame the wishes of those severe and wise patriots, who, *providing* the hurts these licentious spirits may do in a state, desire rather to see fools — than the wounds of private men, of princes, and nations. *B. Jonson, Fox, Dedic.*

6. *To* PROVIDE *against.* To take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill.

Sagacity of brutes in defending themselves, *providing against* the inclemency of the weather, and care for their young. *Hale.*

Some men, instructed by the lab'ring ant,
Provide against th' extremities of want. *Dryden.*

Fraudulent practices were *provided against* by laws. *Arbuthnot.*

7. *To* PROVIDE *for.* To take care of beforehand.

States, which will continue, are above all things to uphold the reverend regard of religion, and to *provide for* the same by all means. *Hooker.*

He hath intent, his wonted followers
Shall all be very well *provided for.* *Shakspeare.*

A provident man *provides for* the future. *Ralegh.*

My arbitrary bounty's undeny'd;
I give reversions, and *for* heirs *provide.* *Garth.*

He will have many dependents, whose wants he cannot *provide for.* *Addison.*

PROVIDED *that.* [This is the form of an adverbial expression, and the French number *pourveu que* among their conjunctions: it is however the participle of the verb *provide*, used as the Latin, *audito hæc fieri.*] Upon these terms; this stipulation being made.

If I come off, she your jewel, this your jewel, and my gold are yours; *provided* I have your commendation for my more free entertainment. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

I take your offer, and will live with you;
Provided that you do no outrages. *Shakspeare.*

Provided that he set up his resolution, not to let himself down below the dignity of a wise man. *L'Estrange.*

PRO'VIDENCE.† *n. s.* [*providence*, Fr. *providentia*, Lat.]

1. Foresight; timely care; forecast; the act of providing.

Providence is [that] whereby a man not only foreseeth commoditie and incommoditie, prosperitie and adversitie, but also consulteth, and therewith endevoureth, as well to repell annoyance, as to attaine and get profite and advauntage. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 72. b.

The only people, which as by their justice and *providence* give neither cause nor hope to their neighbours to annoy them, so are they not stirred with false praise to trouble others quiet. *Sidney.*

Providence for war is the best prevention of it. *Bacon.*

An established character spreads the influence of such as move in a high sphere, on all around; it reaches farther than their own care and *providence* can do. *Atterbury.*

2. The care of God over created beings; divine superintendence. Rarely used in the plural.

This appointeth unto them their kinds of working, the disposition whereof, in the purity of God's own knowledge, is rightly termed *providence.* *Hooker.*

Is it not an evident sign of his wonderful *providence* over us, when that food of eternal life, upon the utter want whereof our endless destruction ensueth, is prepared and always set in such a readiness? *Hooker.*

Eternal *providence* exceeding thought,
Where none appears can make herself a way. *Spenser.*

Providence is an intellectual knowledge, both foreseeing, caring for, and ordering all things, and doth not only behold all past, all present, and all to come; but is the cause of their so being, which prescience is not. *Ralegh.*

The world was all before them, where to chuse
Their place of rest, and *providence* their guide. *Milton, P. L.*

Though the *providence* of God doth suffer many particular churches to cease, yet the promise of the same God will never permit that all of them at once shall perish. *Pearson.*

They could not move me from my settled faith in God and his *providence.* *More, Div. Dialogues.*

There was a book written by the famous Dr. Jackson, Of the Signs of the Times: (he was a careful observer of *providences*:) it was lent to some in his life-time; but since his death it cannot be retrieved, as the publisher of his excellent works complains. *Worthington to Hartlib*, (1661,) Ep. 5.

3. Prudence; frugality; reasonable and moderate care of expence.

By thrift my sinking fortune to repair,
Though late, yet is at last become my care;
My heart shall be my own, my vast expence
Reduc'd to bounds, by timely *providence*. *Dryden.*

PRO'VIDENT. *adj.* [*providens*, Lat.] Forecasting; cautious; prudent with respect to futurity.

I saw your brother
Most *provident* in peril, bind himself
To a strong mast that liv'd upon the sea. *Shakspeare.*

We ourselves account such a man for *provident*, as remembering things past, and observing things present, can, by judgment, and comparing the one with the other, provide for the future. *Ralegh.*

First crept
The parsimonious emmet, *provident*
Of future. *Milton, P. L.*

Orange, with youth, experience has,
In action young, in council old;
Orange is what Augustus was,
Brave, wary, *provident*, and bold. *Waller.*

A very prosperous people, flushed with great successes, are seldom so pious, so humble, so just, or so *provident*, as to perpetuate their happiness. *Atterbury.*

PROVIDE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *providence*.] Effected by providence; referrible to providence.

What a confusion would it bring upon mankind, if those, unsatisfied with the *providential* distribution of heats and colds, might take the government into their own hands. *L'Estrange.*

The lilies grow, and the ravens are fed, according to the course of nature, and yet they are made arguments of providence, nor are these things less *providential*, because regular. *Burnet, Theory.*

The scorched earth, were it not for this remarkably *providential* contrivance of things, would have been uninhabitable. *Woodward.*

This thin, this soft contexture of the air,
Shows the wise author's *providential* care. *Blackmore.*

PROVIDE'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *providential*.] By the care of providence.

Every animal is *providentially* directed to the use of its proper weapons. *Ray on the Creation.*

It happened very *providentially* to the honour of the Christian religion, that it did not take its rise in the dark illiterate ages of the world, but at a time when arts and sciences were at their height. *Addison.*

PRO'VIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *provident*.] With foresight; with wise precaution.

Nature having designed water fowls to fly in the air, and live in the water, she *providently* makes their feathers of such a texture, that they do not admit the water. *Boyle.*

PROVI'DER. *n. s.* [from *provide*.] One who provides or procures.

Here's money for my meat,
I would have left it on the board, so soon
As I had made my meal, and parted thence
With prayers for the *provider*. *Shakspeare.*

PRO'VINCE.† *n. s.* [*province*, Fr. *provincia*, Lat.]

1. A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate.

Those *provinces* these arms of mine did conquer. *Shakspeare.*

Greece, Italy, and Sicily were divided into commonwealths, till swallowed up, and made *provinces* by Rome. *Temple.*

See them broke with toils, or sunk in ease,
Or infamous for plunder'd *provinces*. *Pope.*

2. The proper office or business of any one.

I am fit for honour's toughest task;
Nor ever yet found fooling was my *province*. *Otway.*

Nor can I alone sustain this day's *province*. *More.*

'Tis thine, whate'er is pleasant, good, or fair;
All nature is thy *province*, life thy care. *Dryden.*

'Tis not the pretor's *province* to bestow
True freedom. *Dryden, Pers.*

The woman's *province* is to be careful in her economy, and chaste in her affection. *Tatler.*

3. A region; a tract.

Over many a tract
Of heaven they march'd, and many a *province* wide. *Milton, P. L.*

Their understandings are cooped up in narrow bounds; so that they never look abroad into other *provinces* of the intellectual world. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

He has caused fortified towns and large *provinces* to be restored, which had been conquered long before. *Davenant.*

4. The tract over which the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, and the archbishop of York, extends.

The said cause belongeth to the prerogative of the archbishop of that *province*. *Const. and Canons Eccl.* 92.

PROVI'NCIAL. *adj.* [*provincial*, Fr. from *province*.]

1. Relating to a province; belonging to a province.

The duke dare not more stretch
This finger of mine, than he dare rack his own;
His subject am I not, nor here *provincial*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Appendant to the principal country.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and left an account even to their *provincial* dominions. *Brown.*

3. Not of the mother country; rude; unpolished.

They build and treat with such magnificence,
That, like the ambitious monarchs of the age,
They give the law to our *provincial* stage. *Dryden.*

A country 'squire having only the *provincial* accent upon his tongue, which is neither a fault, nor in his power to remedy, must marry a cast wench. *Swift.*

His mien was awkward; graces he had none;
Provincial were his notions and his tone. *Harte.*

4. Belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction; not œcumenical.

A law made in a *provincial* synod, is properly termed a *provincial* constitution. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

PROVI'NCIAL.† *n. s.* [*provincial*, Fr. from *province*.]

1. A spiritual governour.

Valignanus was *provincial* of the Jesuits in the Indies. *Stillingfleet.*

2. One belonging to a province.

All these — provoked all the tribes of the Britains, *provincials*, allies, enemies, to a general insurrection. *Burke, Abr. Eng. Hist.* i. 3.

PROVI'NCIALISM.* *n. s.* [from *provincial*.] Manner of speaking peculiar to a certain district of a country.

The inestimable treasure, which lies hidden in the ancient inscriptions, might be of singular service, particularly in explaining the *provincialisms*. *Bp. of Llandaff, (Marsh,) Tr. of Michaelis*, (1793.)

PROVINCIA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *provincial*.] Peculiarity of provincial language.

That circumstance must have added greatly to the *provinciality*, and consequently to the unintelligibility, of the poem. *Warton, Rowley Enq.* p. 46.

To **PROVI'NCIATE.** *v. a.* [from *province*.] To turn to a province. A word not in use.

When there was a design to *provinciate* the whole kingdom, Druina, though offered a canton, would not accept of it. *Howell, Voc. For.*

To **PROVI'NE.**† *v. n.* [*provigner*, Fr.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine, or any other tree, in the ground, to take root for more encrease.

PROVI'SION. *n. s.* [*provision*, Fr. *provisio*, Lat.]

1. The act of providing beforehand.

Kalander knew, that *provision* is the foundation of hospitality, and thrift the fewel of magnificence. *Sidney.*

2. Measures taken beforehand.

Five days we do allot thee for *provision*,
To shield thee from disasters of the world. *Shakspeare.*

He preserved all points of humanity, in taking order and making *provision* for the relief of strangers distressed. *Bacon.*

The prudent part is to propose remedies for the present evils, and *provisions* against future events. *Temple.*

Religion lays the strictest obligations upon men, to make the best *provision* for their comfortable subsistence in this world, and their salvation in the next. *Tillotson.*

3. Accumulation of stores beforehand; stock collected.

Mendoza advertised, that he would valiantly defend the city, so long as he had any *provision* of victuals. *Knolles.*

In such abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a greater store of fruit untouch'd,
Still hanging incorruptible, till men
Grow up to their *provision*. *Milton, P. L.*

David, after he had made such vast *provision* of materials for the temple, yet because he had dipt his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a stone in that sacred pile. *South.*

4. Victuals; food; provender.

He caused *provisions* to be brought in. *Clarendon.*

Provisions laid in large for man or beast. *Milton, P. L.*

Under whose chin nature hath fastened a little bag, which she hath also taught him to use as a store-house; for in this having filled his belly, he preserveth the remnant of his *provision*. *Heylin.*

5. Terms settled; care taken.

This law was only to reform the degenerate English, but there was no care taken for the reformation of the mere Irish, no ordinance, no *provision* made for the abolishing of their barbarous customs. *Davies on Ireland.*

To Provi'sion.* *v. a.* To supply with provisions.

Provi'sional. *adj.* [*provisionel*, Fr. from *provision*.] Temporarily established; provided for present need.

The commenda semestris grew out of a natural equity, that, in the time of the patron's respite given him to present, the church should not be without a *provisional* pastor. *Ayliffe.*

Provi'sionally. *adv.* [from *provisional*.] By way of provision.

The abbot of St. Martin was born, was baptized, and declared a man *provisionally*, till time should shew what he would prove, nature had moulded him so untowardly. *Locke.*

Provi'sionary.* *adj.* [from *provision*.] Making provision for the occasion.

The preamble of the law, standing as it now stands, has the lie direct given to it by the *provisionary* part of the act. *Burke on American Taxat.* (1774.)

PROVI'SO. *n. s.* [Latin: as, *proviso rem ita se habituram esse*.] Stipulation; caution; provisional condition.

This *proviso* is needful, that the sheriff may not have the like power of life as the marshal hath. *Spenser.*

Some will allow the church no further power, than only to exhort, and this but with a *proviso* too, that it extends not to such as think themselves too wise to be advised. *South.*

He doth deny his prisoners,
But with *proviso* and exception,
That we, at our own charge, shall ransom strait
His brother-in-law. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Provi'sor.* *n. s.* [Latin; *proviseur*, Fr.]

1. A purveyor. *Cowel.*

2. One who sued to, and looked forward to, the court of Rome, for provision. The practice of such persons was prohibited, 42 Hen. III.

The kings had extremely abridged the papal power in many material particulars: they had passed the statute of *provisors*; the statute of premunire, &c. *Burke, Tracts on the Popery Laws.*

Provi'sory.* *adj.* [*provisoire*, Fr.] Conditional; implying a limitation; including a proviso. Not in use. *Cotgrave.*

Provoca'tion.† *n. s.* [*provocatio*, Lat. *provocation*, Fr.]

1. An act or cause by which anger is raised.

It is a fundamental law in the Turkish empire, that they may without any other *provocation*, make war upon Christendom for the propagation of their law. *Bacon.*

Tempt not my swelling rage
With black reproaches, scorn, and *provocation*. *Smith.*

2. An appeal to a judge.

A *provocation* is every act, whereby the office of the judge or his assistance is asked; a *provocation* including both a judicial and an extrajudicial appeal. *Ayliffe.*

3. I know not whether, in the following passage, it be *appeal* or *incitement*. Dr. Johnson. — In the passage from Hooker, cited by Dr. Johnson, it is undoubtedly *incitement*. It was so used before Hooker wrote, and afterwards by the excellent bishop Pearson.

Though the study and labour were Leylande's in collecting these noble antiquitees, yet was the first *provocacyon* thereunto king Henry's, wyth the payment of all hys charges. *Bale, Leland's New Year's Gift*, sign. K.

The like effects may grow in all towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards every of them, between whom there daily and interchangeably pass in the hearing of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations, exultations, *provocations*, and petitions. *Hooker.*

The great necessity of professing our faith, in that particular, appeareth several ways, as indispensably tending to the illustration of God's glory, the humiliation of mankind, the *provocation* to obedience, the aversion from iniquity, and all consolation in our duty. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.

Provo'cative.* *adj.* [from *provoke*.] Stimulating; inciting.

No *provocative* verse;
Nothing but what Lucretia might rehearse. *Cartwright on B. Jonson, Plays, &c.* (1651.)

The artificial and *provocative* articles of luxury. *Skelton, Deism Revealed*, Dial. 8.

Provo'cative. *n. s.* [from *provoke*.] Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

There would be no variety of tastes to solicit his palate, and occasion excess, nor any artificial *provocatives* to relieve satiety. *Addison.*

Provo'cativeness. *n. s.* [from *provocative*.] The quality of being provocative.

Provo'catory.* *n. s.* [*provocatoire*, Fr. from *provoke*.] A challenge. *Cotgrave.*

To PROVO'KE. *v. a.* [*provoquer*, Fr. *provoco*, Lat.]

1. To rouse; to excite by something offensive; to awake.

Ye *provoke* me unto wrath, burning incense unto other gods. *Jer.* xliv. 8.

Neither to *provoke* nor dread
New war *provok'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

To whet their courage, and their rage *provoke*. *Dryden.*

I neither fear, nor will *provoke* the war. *Dryden.*

2. To anger; to enrage; to offend; to incense.

Though often *provoked*, by the insolence of some of the bishops, to a dislike of their overmuch fervour, his integrity to the king was without blemish. *Clarendon.*

Such acts
Of contumacy will *provoke* the Highest. *Milton, P. L.*

Agamemnon *provokes* Apollo against them, whom he was willing to appease afterwards. *Pope.*

3. To cause; to promote.

Drink is a great provoker; it *provokes* and unprovokes. *Shakspeare.*

One Petro covered up his patient with warm cloaths, and when the fever began a little to decline, gave him cold water to drink till he *provoked* sweat. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To challenge.

He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore,
With envy Triton heard the martial sound,
And the bold champion for his challenge drown'd. *Dryden.*

5. To induce by motive; to move: to incite.

We may not be startled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath *provoked* men to think of and observe such a thing. *Burnet, Theory.*

To PROVO'KE. *v. n.*

1. To appeal. A Latinism.

Arius and Pelagius durst *provoke*
To what the centuries preceding spoke. *Dryden.*

2. To produce anger.

It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death, but a *provoking* merit. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The Lord abhorred them, because of the *provoking* of his sons. *Deut.* xxxii. 19.

If we consider man in such a loathsome and *provoking* condition, was it not love enough, that he was permitted to enjoy a being. *Bp. Taylor.*

PROVO'KER. *n. s.* [from *provoke.*]

1. One that raises anger.

As in all civil insurrections, the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first *provoker* has double portion of the guilt. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Causer; promoter.

Drink, Sir, is a great *provoker* of nosepainting, sleep, and urine. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

PROVO'KINGLY. *adv.* [from *provoking.*] In such a manner as to raise anger.

When we see a man that yesterday kept a humiliation, today invading the possessions of his brethren, we need no other proof how hypocritically and *provokingly* he confessed his pride. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

PRO'VOST. *n. s.* [ꝓꞃoꝼaꞅꞇ, Sax. *provost*, Fr. *provosto*, Ital. *præpositus*, Lat.]

1. The chief of any body: as, the *provost* of a college.

He had particular intimacy with Dr. Potter, *provost* of Queen's college. *Fell.*

2. The executioner of an army.

Kingston, *provost* marshal of the king's army, was deemed not only cruel but inhuman in his executions. *Hayward.*

PRO'VOSTSHIP.✝ *n. s.* [ꝓꞃoꝼaꞅꞇꞅcipe, Sax.] The office of a provost.

C. Piso first rose, and afterwards was advanced to the *provostship* of Rome by Tiberius. *Hakewill.*

That was as much in value, as my *provostship* [of Eton college] were worth at a market. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 563.

PROW. *n. s.* [*proue*, Fr. *proa*, Spanish; *prora*, Lat.] The head or forepart of a ship.

The sea-victory of Vespasian was a lady holding a palm in her hand, at her foot the *prow* of a ship. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Straight to the Dutch he turns his dreadful *prow*,
More fierce th' important quarrel to decide. *Dryden.*

PROW.✝ *adj.* [*preux*, old French; from *probus*, Latin. Our old word was *preu*, "A worthy knyght, *preu* and hardy." Hist. of K. Arthur, ch. 20.] Valiant. See also PROWEST.

Great ayd thereto his mighty puissance
And dreaded name shall give in that sad day:
Where also proofe of thy *prow* valliance
Thou then shalt make. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. iii. 28.

PRO'WESS, *n. s.* [*prodezza*, Italian; *prouesse*, Fr.] Bravery; valour: military gallantry.

Men of such *prowess*, as not to know fear in themselves, and yet to teach it in others that should deal with them; for they had often made their lives triumph over most terrible dangers, never dismayed, and ever fortunate. *Sidney.*

I hope
That your wisdom will direct my thought,
Or that your *prowess* can me yield relief. *Spenser.*

Henry the Fifth by his *prowess* conquered all France. *Shakspeare.*

Nor should thy *prowess* want praise and esteem,
But that 'tis shewn in treason. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Those are they
First seen in acts of *prowess* eminent,
And great exploits; but of true virtue void. *Milton, P. L.*

Michael! of celestial armies prince;
And thou in military *prowess* next,
Gabriel! *Milton, P. L.*

The vigour of this arm was never vain,
And that my wanted *prowess* I retain,
Witness these heaps of slaughter on the plain. *Dryden.*

These were the entertainments of the softer nations, that fell under the virtue and *prowess* of the two last empires. *Temple.*

PRO'WEST.✝ *adj.* [the superlative formed from *prow*, adj.] Bravest; most valiant.

They be two of the *prowest* knights on ground,
And oft approv'd in many a hard assay,
And eke of surest steel, that may be found:
Do arm yourself against that day them to confound. *Spenser.*

The fairest of her sex, Angelica,
His daughter, sought by many *prowest* knights. *Milton, P. L.*

To PROWL.✝ *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is doubtful: the old dictionaries write *prole*, which the dreamer Casaubon derives from προαλής, ready, quick. Skinner, a far more judicious etymologist, deduces it from *proieler*, a diminutive formed by himself from *proier*, to prey, Fr. Perhaps it may be formed, by accidental corruption, from *patrol.*]

1. To rove over.

He *prowls* each place, still in new colours deckt,
Sucking one's ill, another to infect. *Sidney.*

2. To collect by plunder.

By how many tricks did the pope *prowl* money from all parts of Christendom. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

To PROWL.✝ *v. n.* To rove about in search of a thing; to wander for prey; to prey; to plunder.

Though ye *prolle* ay, ye shall it never find. *Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.*

The champion robbeth by night,
And *prowleth* and filcheth by daie. *Tusser.*

Nor do they bear so quietly the loss of some parcels confiscated abroad, as the great detriment which they suffer by some *prowling* vice-admiral or publick minister. *Ralegh.*

At when a *prowling* wolf,
Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey. *Milton, P. R.*

Shall he, who looks erect on heaven,
E'er stoop to mingle with the *prowling* herd,
And dip his tongue in gore. *Thomson.*

PROWL.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Ramble for plunder. A low colloquial expression.

PRO'WLER.✝ *n. s.* [from *prowl.*] One that roves about for prey.

Subtle *prowlers*, pastors in name, but indeed wolves. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 3.

On churchyards drear,
The disappointed *prowlers* fall, and dig
The shrouded body from the grave. *Thomson.*

PRO'XIMATE. *adj.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next in the series of ratiocination; near and immediate: opposed to *remote* and *mediate.*

Writing a theory of the deluge, we were to shew the *proximate* natural causes of it. *Burnet, Theory.*

Substance is the remote genus of bird, because it agrees not only to all kinds of animals, but also to things inanimate; but animal is the *proximate* or nearest genus of bird, because it agrees to fewest other things. *Watts, Logick.*

PRO'XIMATELY. *adv.* [from *proximate.*] Immediately; without intervention.

The consideration of our mind, which is incorporeal, and the contemplation of our bodies, which have all the charac-

ters of excellent contrivance; these alone easily and *proximately* guide us to the wise Author of all things. *Bentley.*

Pro'xime. *adj.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next; immediate.

A syllogism is made up of three propositions, and these of three terms variously joined: the three terms are called the remote matter of a syllogism, the three propositions the *proxime* or immediate matter of it. *Watts, Logick.*

Proxi'mity. *n. s.* [*proximité*, Fr. *proximitas*, from *proximus*, Lat.] Nearness.

When kingdoms have customably been carried by right of succession, according to *proximity* of blood, the violation of this course hath always been dangerous. *Hayward.*

If he plead *proximity* of blood,
That empty title is with ease withstood. *Dryden.*

Add the convenience of the situation of the eye, in respect of its *proximity* to the brain, the seat of common sense. *Ray.*

I can call to my assistance
Proximity, mark that! and distance. *Prior.*

Must we send to stab or poison all the popish princes, who have any pretended title to our crown by the *proximity* of blood? *Swift, Miscell.*

PRO'XY. *n. s.* [By contraction from *procuracy*.]

1. The agency of another.
2. The substitution of another; the agency of a substitute; appearance of a representative.

None acts a friend by a deputy, or can be familiar by *proxy*. *South.*

Had Hyde thus sat by *proxy* too,
As Venus once was said to do,
The painter must have search'd the skies,
To match the lustre of her eyes. *Granville.*

3. The person substituted or deputed.

A wise man will commit no business of importance to a *proxy*, where he may do it himself. *L'Estrange.*

We must not think that we, who act only as their *proxies* and representatives, may do it for them. *Kettlewell.*

Pro'xyship.* *n. s.* [from *proxy*.] Office of a proxy.

The two cases are so like: — the same correspondence and *proxyship* between these spirits and their images; the same malice and opposition against faith and God's ordinance. *Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor*, p. 394.

Pruce. *n. s.* [*Pruce* is the old name for Prussia.] Prussian leather.

Some leathern bucklers use
Of folded hides, and other shields of *pruce*. *Dryden.*

PRUDE.† *n. s.* [*prude*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Menage remarks on *prude*, that Huet admitted it to be also a Saxon word; and derived it from the Lat. *prudens*. Menage himself derives it from *provida*: others, he says, from *proba*. The Saxon pꞃuꝺe or pꞃuꞇ agrees with the character of a prude, as meaning *proud*, haughty, conceited: or, with Serenius, it may be referred to the Icel. *prudr*, decorous, modest; the prude affecting to be such.] A woman over-nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation.

The *prude* and coquette, as different as they appear in their behaviour, are in reality the same kind of women. The motive of action in both is the affectation of pleasing men. They are sisters of the same blood and constitution; only one chooses a grave, and the other a light dress. The *prude* appears more virtuous, the coquette more vicious, than she really is. The distant behaviour of the *prude* tends to the same purpose as the advances of the coquette; and you have as little reason to fall into despair from the severity of one, as to conceive hopes from the familiarity of the other. *Tatler*, No. 126.

The graver *prude* sinks downward to a gnome,
In search of mischief, still on earth to roam. *Pope.*

Not one careless thought intrudes,
Less modest than the speech of *prudes*. *Swift.*

Pru'dence. *n. s.* [*prudence*, Fr. *prudentia*, Lat.] Wisdom applied to practice.

Under *prudence* is comprehended, that discreet, apt, suiting, and disposing as well of actions as words, in their due place, time, and manner. *Peacham.*

Prudence is principally in reference to actions to be done, and due means, order, seasons, and method of doing or not doing. *Hale.*

If the probabilities on the one hand should somewhat preponderate the other, yet if there be no considerable hazard on that side, which has the least probability, and a very great apparent danger in a mistake about the other: in this case *prudence* will oblige a man to do that which may make most for his own safety. *Wilkins.*

PRU'DENT. *adj.* [*prudent*, Fr. *prudens*, Lat.]

1. Practically wise.

The simple inherit folly, but the *prudent* are crowned with knowledge. *Prov.* xiv. 18.

I have seen a son of Jesse, that is a man of war, and *prudent* in matters. 1 *Sam.* xvi. 18.

The monarch rose preventing all reply,
Prudent, lest from his resolution rais'd
Others among the chiefs might offer. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Foreseeing by natural instinct.

So steers the *prudent* crane
Her annual voyage. *Milton, P. L.*

Prude'ntial. *adj.* [from *prudent*.] Eligible on principles of prudence.

He acts upon the surest and most *prudential* grounds, who, whether the principles, which he acts upon, prove true or false, yet secures a happy issue to his actions. *South.*

Motives are only *prudential*, and not demonstrative. *Tillotson.*

These virtues, though of excellent use, some *prudential* rules it is necessary to take with them in practice. *Rogers.*

Prude'ntials. *n. s.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

Many stanzas, in poetick measures, contain rules relating to common *prudentials*, as well as to religion. *Watts.*

Prudentia'lity. *n. s.* [from *prudential*.] Eligibility on principles of prudence.

Being incapable rightly to judge of the *prudentiality* of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression. *Brown.*

Prude'ntially. *adv.* [from *prudential*.] According to the rules of prudence.

If he acts piously, soberly, and temperately, he acts *prudentially* and safely. *South.*

Pru'dently. *adv.* [from *prudent*.] Discreetly; judiciously.

These laws were so *prudently* framed, as they are found fit for all succeeding times. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Such deep designs of empire does he lay
O'er them, whose cause he seems to take in hand;
And *prudently* would make them lords at sea,
To whom with ease he can give laws by land. *Dryden.*

Pru'dery.† *n. s.* [from *prude*.] Overmuch nicety in conduct.

Whatever notion she may have of her perfection, she deceives her own heart, and is still in the state of *prudery*. *Tatler*, No. 126.

What is *prudery*? 'Tis a beldam,
Seen with wit and beauty seldom. *Pope.*

Pru'dish. *adj.* [from *prude*.] Affectedly grave.

I know you all expect, from seeing me,
Some formal lecture, spoke with *prudish* face. *Garrick.*

To **PRUNE.**† *v. a.* [of unknown derivation. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Tyrwhitt, with great probability, deduces it from the Fr. *provigner*, (or *prouigner*,) originally meaning to take cuttings from vines, in order to plant them out. Hence, he says, it has been used for the cutting away of the superfluous shoots of all trees; which we now call *pruning*; and for that operation which birds, and particularly hawks, perform upon themselves, of picking

out' their superfluous or damaged feathers. See also Menage: *Provigner* de *propaginare*, qu' Isidore explique "flagellum vitis, terræ submersum, sternere." *Provin.* Les Angevins disent *prouain.* Our word has the forms of *preen, proine,* and *prune.*]

1. To lop; to divest trees of their superfluities.

So lop'd and *pruned* trees do flourish fair. *Davies.*

Let us ever extol
His bounty, following our delightful task,
To *prune* those growing plants, and tend these flowers. *Milton, P. L.*

What we by day
Lop overgrown, or *prune*, or prop, or bind,
One night with wanton growth derides,
Tending to wild. *Milton, P. L.*

Horace will our superfluous branches *prune*,
Give us new rules, and set our harp in tune. *Waller.*

You have no less right to correct me, than the same hand that raised a tree, has to *prune* it. *Pope.*

2. To clear from excrescences; to trim.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak. *Shakspeare.*

Some sitting on the beach to *prune* their painted breasts. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 1.

Many birds *prune* their feathers; and crows seem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they receive in the relenting of the air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The muse, whose early voice you taught to sing,
Prescrib'd her heights, and *prun'd* her tender wing. *Pope.*

To PRUNE. *v. n.* To dress; to prink. A ludicrous word.

Every scribbling man
Grows a fop as fast as e'er he can,
Prunes up, and asks his oracle the glass,
If pink or purple best become his face. *Dryden.*

PRUNE. *n. s.* [*prune, prúneau*, Fr. *prunum*, Lat.] A dried plum.

In drying of pears and *prunes* in the oven, and removing of them, there is a like operation. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

PRU'NEL. *n. s.* [*prunella.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PRUNE'LLO. *n. s.*

1. A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made.

Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow;
The rest is all but leather or *prunello.* *Pope.*

2. [*Prunelle*, Fr.] A kind of plum. *Ainsworth.*

PRU'NER. *n. s.* [from *prune.*] One that crops trees.

Lest thy redundant juice
Should fading leaves, instead of fruits, produce,
The *pruner's* hand with letting blood must quench
Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts retrench. *Denham.*

PRUNI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*prunum* and *fero*, Lat.] Plumbearing.

PRU'NINGHOOK. } *n. s.* A hook or knife used in
PRU'NINGKNIFE. } lopping trees.

Let thy hand supply the *pruningknife*,
And crop luxuriant stragglers. *Dryden.*

No plough shall hurt the glebe, no *pruninghook* the vine. *Dryden, Virg.*

The cyder land obsequious still to thrones,
Her *pruninghooks* extended into swords. *Philips.*

PRU'RIENCE.† } *n. s.* [from *prurio*, Lat. which
PRU'RIENCY. } is from *uro*, to burn; and that from the Gr. πῦρ, fire.] An itching or a great desire or appetite to any thing. *Swift.*

Gratifying a certain *pruriency* of taxation that seems to infect his blood. *Burke, Obs. on the State of the Nat.* (1769.)

PRU'RIENT.† *adj.* [*pruriens*, Lat.] Itching. Dr. Johnson has no other authority than the name of Ainsworth. I find the word in use in 1639, but in a passage not worth citing.

The depravations of a *prurient* curiosity. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iv. 68.

PRURI'GINOUS.† *adj.* [*prurigo*, Lat.] Tending to an itch.

Their blood becoming *pruriginous*, and exalted, by the salt and corrupt diet, as it often does, produces mange, scabs, and leprosies. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, (1705,) p. 164.

*PRURI'GO.** *n. s.* [Latin.] Itch.

A fever he had, but not of any acute kind; an unsufferable *prurigo* over all his body, with continual tortures of the colon. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1640,) p. 102.

To PRY. *v. n.* [of unknown derivation.] To peep narrowly; to inspect officiously, curiously, or impertinently.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Speak, and look back, and *pry* on ev'ry side,
Intending deep suspicion. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

I *pry'd* me through the crevice of a wall,
When for his hand he had his two sons heads. *Shakspeare.*

Watch thou, and wake when others be asleep,
To *pry* into the secrets of the state. *Shakspeare.*

We of th' offending side
Must keep aloof from strict arbitrement;
And stop all sight holes, every loop, from whence
The eye of reason may *pry* in upon us. *Shakspeare.*

He that *prieth* in at her windows, shall also hearken at her doors. *Ecclus.* xiv. 23.

We have naturally a curiosity to be *prying* and searching into forbidden secrets. *L'Estrange.*

Search well
Each grove and thicket, *pry* in every shape,
Lest hid in some the arch hypocrite escape. *Dryden.*

I wak'd, and looking round the bow'r
Search'd ev'ry tree, and *pry'd* on ev'ry flow'r,
If any where by chance I might espy
The rural poet of the melody. *Dryden.*

Nor need we with a *prying* eye survey
The distant skies, to find the milky way. *Creech.*

Actions are of so mixt a nature, that as men *pry* into them, or observe some parts more than others, they take different hints, and put contrary interpretations on them. *Addison.*

All these I frankly own without denying;
But where has this Praxiteles been *prying.* *Addison.*

PRY'INGLY.* *adv.* [from *prying.*] With impertinent curiosity.

Let it suffice we have the fact to terrify us, without examining too *pryingly* and solicitously into the reasons of so unparalleled a transformation. *Biblioth. Bibl.* (*on Gen.* xix. 26.) i. 427.

PSALM.† *n. s.* [pꞅalm, Saxon; *psalme, pseaume*, Fr. ψαλμος.] A holy song.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the *psalms* do both more briefly contain and more movingly express, by reason of that poetical form wherewith they are written. *Hooker.*

Sternhold was made groom of the chamber, for turning certain of David's *psalms* into verse. *Peacham.*

Those just spirits that wear victorious palms,
Hymns devout and holy *psalms*
Singing continually. *Milton, Ode.*

In another *psalm*, he speaks of the wisdom and power of God in the creation. *Burnet, Theory.*

She, her daughters, and her maids, meet together at all the hours of prayer in the day, and chant *psalms*, and other devotions, and spend the rest of their time in such good works, and innocent diversions, as render them fit to return to their *psalms* and prayers. *Law.*

PSA'LMIST. *n. s.* [*psalmiste*, Fr. from *psalm.*] Writer of holy songs.

How much more rational is this system of the *psalmist*, than the Pagans scheme in Virgil, where one deity is represented as raising a storm, and another as laying it. *Addison.*

PSALMO'DICAL.* } *adj.* [from *psalmody.*] Relating
PSA'LMODICK. } to psalmody.

The real design was — to accommodate every part of the service to the *psalmodic* tone. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 168.

If queen Elizabeth patronized cathedral musick exclusively, she did not interdict *psalmodical.* *Mason on Church Mus.* p. 170.

Psa'lmodist.* *n. s.* [from *psalmody.*] One who sings holy songs.

It will be thought as fit for our lips and hearts as for our ears, to turn *psalmodists.* *Hammond on the Ps.* Pref.

Psa'lmody.† *n. s.* [*psalmodie*, Fr. ψαλμωδία.] The act or practice of singing holy songs.

The reverend posture of standing [is] assigned to this office of *psalmody.* *Hammond on the Ps.* Pref.

Calvin, who had certainly less musick in his soul than Luther, rejected both vocal and instrumental harmony, and admitted only unisonous *psalmody.* *Mason on Ch. M.* p. 165.

Psalmo'grapher.* *n. s.* [ψαλμὸς and γράφω, Gr.] A writer of psalms.

The *psalmographer* setteth him out, in the person of Salomon, to be of surpassing beauty, in the dignity of his form. *Lee, Bl. of Bright. Beauty,* (1614,) p. 52.

Psalmo'graphy. *n. s.* [ψαλμὸς, and γράφω, Gr.] The act of writing psalms.

Psa'lter.† *n. s.* [pſalteꞃ, Saxon; *psautier*, Fr. ψαλτήριον.] The volume of psalms; a psalmbook.

The *psalter* shall be read through once every month. *Comm. Prayer, Ord.* Pref.

Psa'ltery. *n. s.* A kind of harp beaten with sticks.

The trumpets, sacbuts, *psalteries*, and fifes,
Make the sun dance. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Praise with trumpets, pierce the skies,
Praise with harps and *psalteries.* *Sandys, Paraph. Ps.*

The sweet singer of Israel with his *psaltery*, loudly resounded the benefits of the Almighty Creator. *Peacham.*

Nought shall the *psalt'ry* and the harp avail,
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,
And numbing coldness has unbrac'd the ear. *Prior.*

Pseu'do. *n. s.* [from ψεῦδος.] A prefix, which being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit: as, *pseudo-apostle*, a counterfeit apostle.

Pseu'dograph.† } **Pseu'dography.** } *n. s.* False writing. *Cockeram.*

I will not pursue the many *pseudographies* in use, but shew of how great concern the emphasis were, if rightly used. *Holder.*

Pseu'dology. *n. s.* [ψευδολογία.] Falsehood of speech.

It is not according to the sound rules of *pseudology*, to report of a pious prince, that he neglects his devotion, but you may report of a merciful prince, that he has pardoned a criminal who did not deserve it. *Arbuthnot.*

Pshaw.† *interj.* [*Pish* and *pshaw*, are the Sax. pæc, pæcan, pronounced *pesh*, *pesha*, (*a* broad,) and are equivalent to the ejaculation *trumpery!* Mr. H. Tooke. See Pish.] An expression of contempt.

A peevish fellow has some reason for being out of humour, or has a natural incapacity for delight, and therefore disturbs all with pishes and *pshaws.* *Spectator.*

Pso'as.* *n. s.* [ψόα, Gr.] A name given to two muscles of the loins.

Pso'ra.* *n. s.* [ψώρα, Gr.] The itch.

Psycholo'gical.* } **Psycholo'gick.** } *adj.* [from *psychology.*] Of or belonging to the study of the soul.

His deep ken into the innermost recesses of the human heart; his *psychologic* knowledge and experience; his political genius, and the beauties of his full, bold, and often self-created diction, deserve great praise. *Maty on the German Writers from Charlemagne, to 1780.*

Psycho'logy.* *n. s.* [ψυχή, the soul, and λόγος, discourse, Gr.] Treatise on the soul; inquiry into the nature and properties of the soul.

Pta'rmigan.* *n. s.* [*tetrao lagopus*, Linn.] The white game. *Dr. Jamieson.*

Ptarmigans are found in these kingdoms only on the summits of the highest hills of the highlands of Scotland and of the Hebrides; and a few still inhabit the lofty hills near Keswick in Cumberland. *Pennant.*

Pti'san. *n. s.* [*ptisane*, Fr. πτισανή.] A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice.

Thrice happy were those golden days of old,
When dear as Burgundy the *ptisans* sold;
When patients chose to die with better will,
Than breathe and pay the apothecary's bill. *Garth.*

In fevers the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates, were *ptisans* and cream of barley. *Arbuthnot.*

Ptolema'ick.* *adj.* Belonging to the system of Ptolemy, the astronomer; in which the earth is supposed to be fixed in the centre of the universe.

It is not necessary, that he who looks with pleasure on the colours of a flower should study the principles of vegetation, or that the *Ptolemaick* and Copernican system should be compared before the light of the sun can gladden, or its warmth invigorate. *Johnson, Rambler,* No. 135.

Pty'alism. *n. s.* [*ptyalisme*, Fr. πτυαλισμός.] Salivation; effusion of spittle.

Pty'smagogue. *n. s.* [πτύσμα and ἄγω.] A medicine which discharges spittle. *Dict.*

PU'BERTY. *n. s.* [*puberté*, Fr. *pubertas*, Lat.] The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted.

The cause of changing the voice at the years of *puberty* seemeth to be, for that when much of the moisture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the spermatical vessels, it leaveth the body more hot than it was, whence cometh the dilatation of the pipes. *Bacon.*

All the carnivorous animals would have multiplied exceedingly, before these children that escaped could come to the age of *puberty.* *Bentley, Serm.*

Pube'scence. *n. s.* [from *pubesco*, Lat.] The state of arriving at puberty.

Solon divided it into ten septenaries; in the first is dedentition or falling of teeth, in the second *pubescence.* *Brown.*

Pube'scent. *adj.* [from *pubescens*, Lat.] Arriving at puberty.

That the women are menstruent, and the men *pubescent* at the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual truth. *Brown.*

Pu'blican.† *n. s.* [*publicain*, Fr. from *publicus*, Latin.]

1. A toll gatherer; a collector of taxes or tribute.

As Jesus sat at meat, many *publicans* and sinners came and sat down with him. *Matth.* ix. 10.

Behold there was a man named Zaccheus, which was the chief among the *publicans.* *St. Luke*, xix. 2.

2. A man that keeps a house of general entertainment. In low language.

Publica'tion.† *n. s.* [*publication*, Fr. *publico*, Lat.]

1. The act of publishing; the act of notifying to the world; divulgation; proclamation.

For the instruction of all men to eternal life, it is necessary, that the sacred and saving truth of God be openly published unto them, which open *publication* of heavenly mysteries is by an excellency termed preaching. *Hooker.*

2. Edition; the act of giving a book to the publick.

An imperfect copy having been offered to a bookseller, you consented to the publication of one more correct. *Pope.*

The *publication* of these papers was not owing to our folly, but that of others. *Swift.*

PUBLI'CITY.* *n. s.* [*publicité*, Fr. from *publick.*] Notoriety. Modern.

PU'BLICK.† *adj.* [*public, publique*, Fr. *publicus*, Lat. from *populus*, people; *populicus, poplicus, puplicus, publicus*. See Ainsworth. See also *To* PUBLISH.]

1. Belonging to a state or nation; not private.

By following the law of private reason, where the law of *publick* should take place, they breed disturbance. *Hooker.*

They have with bitter clamours defaced the *publick* service of our church. *White.*

Of royal maids how wretched is the fate,
Born only to be victims of the state;
Our hopes, our wishes, all our passions try'd
For *publick* use the slaves of others pride. *Granville.*

Have we not able counsellors, hourly watching over the *publick* weal. *Swift.*

2. Open; notorious; generally known.

Joseph being a just man, and not willing to make her a *publick* example, was minded to put her away privily. *St. Matthew.*

3. General; done by many.

A dismal universal hiss, the sound
Of *publick* scorn. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Regarding not private interest, but the good of the community.

They were *publick*-hearted men, as they paid all taxes, so they gave up all their time to their country's service, without any reward. *Clarendon.*

All nations, that grew great out of little or nothing, did so merely by the *publick*-mindedness of particular persons. *South.*

A good magistrate must be endued with a *publick* spirit, that is with such an excellent temper, as sets him loose from all selfish views, and makes him endeavour towards promoting the common good. *Atterbury.*

5. Open for general entertainment.

The income of the commonwealth is raised on such as have money to spend at taverns and *publick* houses. *Addison.*

PU'BLICK. *n. s.* [from *publicus*, Lat. *le publique*, Fr.]

1. The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation; the people.

Those nations are most liable to be over-run and conquered, where the people are rich, and where, for want of good conduct, the *publick* is poor. *Davenant.*

The *publick* is more disposed to censure than to praise. *Addison.*

2. Open view; general notice.

Philosophy, though it likes not a gaudy dress, yet when it appears in *publick*, must have so much complacency, as to be cloathed in the ordinary fashion. *Locke.*

In private grieve, but with a careless scorn;
In *publick* seem to triumph, not to mourn. *Granville.*
In *publick* 'tis they hide,
Where none distinguish. *Pope.*

PU'BLICKLY. *adv.* [from *publick.*]

1. In the name of the community.

This has been so sensibly known by trading nations, that great rewards are *publickly* offered for its supply. *Addison.*

2. Openly; without concealment.

Sometimes also it may be private, communicating to the judges some things not fit to be *publickly* delivered. *Bacon.*

PUBLICK-HE'ARTED.* *adj.* Publick-spirited. See an example in the fourth sense of *publick.*

PUBLICK-MI'NDEDNESS.* *n. s.* A disposition to regard the publick advantage above private good. See an example in the fourth sense of *publick.*

PU'BLICKNESS.† *n. s.* [from *publick.*]

1. State of belonging to the community.

The multitude of partners does detract nothing from each private share, nor does the *publickness* of it lessen propriety in it. *Boyle.*

2. Openness; state of being generally known or publick.

The *publickness* of a sin is an aggravation of it; makes it more scandalous, and so more criminous also. *Hammond, Works*, i. 218.

PU'BLICK-SPIRITED. *adj.* [*publick* and *spirit.*] Having regard to the general advantage above private good.

'Tis enough to break the neck of all honest purposes, to kill all generous and *publick-spirited* motions in the conception. *L'Estrange.*

These were the *publick-spirited* men of their age, that is, patriots of their own interest. *Dryden.*

Another *publick-spirited* project, which the common enemy could not foresee, might set king Charles on the throne. *Addison.*

It was generous and *publick-spirited* in you, to be of the kingdom's side in this dispute, by shewing, without reserve, your disapprobation of Wood's design. *Swift.*

PUBLICK-SPI'RITEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *publick-spirited.*] Regard to the general advantage above private good.

The spirit of charity, the old word for *publick-spiritedness.* *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* p. 382.

The integrity and *publick-spiritedness* of his whole conduct. *Delany, Rem. on Ld. Orrery*, p. 88.

To PU'BLISH.† *v. a.* [*publier*, Fr. *publico*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Anciently *puplish*, in reference to its origin from *populus*. See PUBLICK. "Joseph hir hosbonde, for he was a rightful man, wolde not *pupplishe* her." Wicliffe, St. Matt. i.]

1. To discover to mankind; to make generally and openly known; to proclaim; to divulge.

How will this grieve you,
When you shall come to clearer knowledge, that
You thus have *published* me. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

His commission from God and his doctrine tend to the impressing the necessity of that reformation, which he came to *publish.* *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Suppose he should relent,
And *publish* grace to all. *Milton, P. L.*
The unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And *publishes* to every land
The work of an almighty hand. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To put forth a book into the world.

If I had not unwarily too far engaged myself for the present *publishing* it, I should have kept it by me. *Digby.*

PU'BLISHER. *n. s.* [from *publish.*]

1. One who makes publickly or generally known.

Love of you
Hath made me *publisher* of this pretence. *Shakspeare.*

The apostle doth not speak as a *publisher* of a new law, but only as a teacher and monitor of what his lord and master had taught before. *Kettlewell.*

The holy lives, the exemplary sufferings of the *publishers* of this religion, and the surpassing excellence of that doctrine which they published. *Atterbury.*

2. One who puts out a book into the world.

A collection of poems appeared, in which the *publisher* has given me some things that did not belong to me. *Prior.*

PUCE.* *adj.* [*pucicus*, Latin.] Of a dark brown colour: formerly *puke*. See PUKE.

PUCE'LAGE.† *n. s.* [French.] A state of virginity. *Dict.*

The trial of *pucelage* and virginity. *Annot. on Brown's Religio Medici*, (1654,) § 10.

The examen of *pucelage*, the waters of jealousy, &c. were very strict; and, to the same end, municipal. *Robinson, Endoxa*, (1658,) p. 37.

PUCK.† *n. s.* [perhaps the same with *pug*. Dr. Johnson. — Not so. It is the Icel. and Su. Goth. *puke*, spectrum, dæmon.] Some sprite among the

fairies, common in romances; a sort of mischievous hobgoblin or sprite.

O gentle *puck*, take this transformed scalp
From off the head of this Athenian swain. *Shakspeare.*

They walk, about midnight, on great heaths and desart places; draw men out of the way, and lead them all night a by way, or quite bar them of their way: these have several names in several places: we commonly call them *pucks*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 49.

Turn your cloaks,
Quoth he, for *puck* is busy in these oaks,
And this is fairy ground. *Corbet.*

Pu'ckball.† } **Pu'ckfist.** } *n. s.* [from *puck*, the fairy, a fairy's ball.] A kind of mushroom full of dust: *Puckfoist* is still in use.

I'd choak, ere I would change
An article of breath with such a *puckfoist*. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

O, they are pinching *puckfists!* *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

Those are pinching *puckfoists*, and suspicious. *Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgr.*

To **PU'CKER.**† *v. a.* [from *puck*, the fairy; as *elflocks*, from *elves*; or from *poke*, a pocket or hollow. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius prefers the derivation from *poke*, (saccus,) which is indeed most natural: "*pucker'd* together like a *sachel*." See the first example.] To gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications.

He fell down; and, not being able to rise again, had his belly *puckered* together like a sachel, before the chamberlain could come to help him. *Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, (1639,) p. 19.

I saw an hideous spectre; his eyes were sunk into his head, his face pale and withered, and his skin *puckered* up in wrinkles. *Spectator.*

A ligature above the part wounded is pernicious, as it *puckers* up the intestines, and disorders its situation. *Sharp.*

Pu'cker.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Any thing gathered into a fold or plication. Dr. Johnson uses this substantive in his second definition of Ruff.

PU'DDER.† *n. s.* [This is commonly written *pother*. See Pother. It is derived by Lye from *Judur*, Icelandick, a rapid motion. Dr. Johnson. — Others from the Fr. *pouldre*, *poudre*, dust.] A tumult; a turbulent and irregular bustle.

Some fellows — would have kept a *pudder*. *Beaum. and Fl. Scornf. Lady.*

They were able enough to lay the dust and *pudder* in antiquity, which he and his, out of stratagem, are wont to raise. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

What a *pudder* is made about essences, and how much is all knowledge pestered by the careless use of words? *Locke.*

To **Pu'dder.**† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a tumult; to make a bustle; to rake. *Sherwood.*

Mathematicians, abstracting their thoughts from names, and setting before their minds the ideas themselves, have avoided great part of that perplexity, *puddering*, and confusion, which has so much hindered knowledge. *Locke.*

To **Pu'dder.** *v. a.* To perplex; to disturb; to confound.

He that will improve every matter of fact into a maxim, will abound in contrary observations, that can be of no other use but to perplex and *pudder* him. *Locke.*

PU'DDING.† *n. s.* [*potten*, Welsh, an intestine; *boudin*, French; *puding*, Swedish.]

1. A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs.

Sallads, and eggs, and lighter fare
Tune the Italian spark's guitar;
And if I take Dan Congreve right,
Pudding and beef make Britons fight. *Prior.*

2. The gut of an animal.

He'll yield the crow a *pudding* one of these days; the king has kill'd his heart. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

As sure as his guts are made of *puddings*. *Shakspeare.*

3. A bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.

4. A proverbial name for victuals.

Mind neither good nor bad, nor right nor wrong,
But eat your *pudding*, slave, and hold your tongue. *Prior.*

Pu'dding-gross. *n. s.* [*pulegium*, Lat.] A plant.

Pu'dding-pie. *n. s.* [*pudding* and *pie*.] A pudding with meat baked in it.

Some cry the covenant, instead
Of *puddingpies* and gingerbread. *Hudibras.*

Pu'dding-sleeve.* *n. s.* The sleeve of the present full-dress clerical gown.

He sees, yet hardly can believe,
About each arm a *pudding-sleeve*;
His waistcoat to a cassock grew;
And both assum'd a sable hue. *Swift, Baucis and Philemon.*

Pu'dding-time. *n. s.* [*pudding* and *time*.]

1. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table.

2. Nick of time; critical minute.

Mars that still protects the stout,
In *puddingtime* came to his aid. *Hudibras.*

PU'DDLE.† *n. s.* [from *puteolus*, Latin. Skinner; from *poil*, dirt, old Bavarian, Junius; hence *pool*. Dr. Johnson. — See, however, Pool. Welsh, *pwl*; Cornish and Sax. *pul*; a ditch, a puddle. Anciently, the word was sometimes *podle*, and *poodle*. "A *podle* or slough." Huloet.] A small muddy lake; a dirty plash.

The Hebrews drink of the well-head, the Greeks of the stream, and the Latins of the *puddle*. *Bp. Hall.*

Thou did'st drink
The stale of horses, and the gilded *puddle*
Which beasts would cough at. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

A physician cured madmen thus: they were tied to a stake, and then set in a *puddle*, till brought to their wits. *L'Estrange.*

Treading where the treacherous *puddle* lay,
His heels flew up; and on the grassy floor
He fell, besmear'd with filth. *Dryden, Virg.*

Happy was the man, who was sent on an errand to the most remote street, which he performed with the greatest alacrity, ran through every *puddle*, and took care to return covered with dirt. *Addison, Freeholder.*

To **Pu'ddle.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To muddy; to foul or pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water.

As if I saw my sun shine in a *puddled* water, I cried out of nothing but Mopsa. *Sidney.*

Some unhatch'd practice
Hath *puddled* his clear spirit; and, in such cases,
Men's natures wrangle with inferiour things,
Though great ones are the object. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

His beard they have singed off with brand of fire,
And ever as it blaz'd, they threw on him
Great pails of *puddled* mire to quench the hair. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

The noblest blood of Africk
Runs in my veins, a purer stream than thine;
For, though derived from the same source, thy current
Is *puddl'd* and defil'd with tyranny. *Dryden.*

To **Pu'ddle.*** *v. n.* To make a dirty stir.

Indeed I were very simple, if with Crabronius I should *poodle* in a wasp's nest, and think to purchase ease by it! *Junius, Sin Stigmat.* (1639,) Pref.

Pu'ddly. *adj.* [from *puddle*.] Muddy; dirty; miry.

Limy, or thick *puddly* water killeth them. *Carew.*

Pu'ddock, or Pu'rrock. *n. s.* [for *paddock* or *parrock*.] A provincial word for a small inclosure. *Dict.*

Pu'dency.† *n. s.* [*pudens*, Lat.] Modesty; shamefacedness.

Ampudency so rosy, the sweet view on't
Might well have warm'd old Saturn. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Women have their bashfulness and *pudency* given them for a guard of their weakness and frailties.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. I. (1648,) p. 147.

Pudi'city.† *n. s.* [*pudicité*, Fr. from *pudicitia*, Lat.] Modesty; chastity.

The sacred fire of *pudicity* and continence.
Howell, Lett. iv. 7.

They broke the laws of all *pudicity* and honesty.
Pagitt, Heresiograph. p. 11.

Pue'fellow.† See Pewfellow.

PU'ERILE. *adj.* [*pueril*, Fr. *puerilis*, Lat.] Childish; boyish.

I looked upon the mansion with a veneration mixt with a pleasure, that represented her to me in those *puerile* amusements. *Pope.*

Pueri'lity. *n. s.* [*puerilité*, Fr. from *puerilitas*, Lat.] Childishness: boyishness.

A reserve of *puerility* not shaken off from school. *Brown.*

Some men imagining themselves possessed with a divine fury, often fall into toys and trifles, which are only *puerilities*.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

Pue'rperal.* *adj.* [*puer*, child, and *pario*, to bring forth, Lat.] Relating to child-birth: as, the *puerperal* fever. This is a modern term. Formerly we had *puerperial*: but it has been unnoticed.

With *puerperial* pain.
Beaumont's Psyche, (1651,) C. xvi. st. 5.

Pu'et.† *n. s.* A kind of water-fowl. See Pewet.

The fish have enemies enough; as otters, the cormorant, and the *puet*. *Walton, Angler.*

PUFF. *n. s.* [*pof*, *bof*, Teut. vetus, Kilian: a blast which swells the cheeks.]

1. A quick blast with the mouth.

Their hope shall be as the giving up of the ghost, [in the margin, a *puff* of breath.] *Job*, xi. 20.

In garret vile, he with a warming *puff*
Regales chill'd fingers. *Philips.*

2. A small blast of wind.

The Rosemary, in the days of Henry VII., with a sudden *puff* of wind stooped her side, and took in water at her ports in such abundance, as that she instantly sunk. *Ralegh.*

The naked breathless body lies,
To every *puff* of wind a slave,
At the beck of every wave,
That once perhaps was fair, rich, stout, and wise. *Flatman.*

A *puff* of wind blows off cap and wig. *L'Estrange.*

Their fierce winds o'er dusky vallies blow,
Whose every *puff* bears empty shades away. *Dryden.*

With one fierce *puff* he blows the leaves away,
Expos'd the self-discover'd infant lay. *Dryden.*

3. A fungous ball filled with dust, called sometimes a *puff-ball*.

4. Any thing light and porous: as, *puff*-paste.

He had the same antipathy to a candied orange, or a piece of *puff-paste*, as some have to a Cheshire cheese. *Tatler*, No. 255.

5. Something to sprinkle powder on the hair.
Ainsworth.

6. A tumid and exaggerated statement or recommendation.

I am really driven to it, as the *puff* in the play-bill says, "at the desire of several persons of quality!" *Cibber, Lett. to Pope.*

To **Puff.**† *v. n.* [*boffen*, Dutch.]

1. To swell the cheeks with wind.

2. To blow with a quick blast.

Wherefore do you follow her,
Like foggy South *puffing* with wind and rain. *Shakspeare.*

Distinction with a broad and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakspeare.*

3. To blow with scornfulness.

As for all his enemies, he *puffeth* at them. *Ps.* x. 5.

Lest some should *puff* at these instances. *South, Serm.* i. 250.

Some *puff* at these instances, as being such as were under a different œconomy of religion, and consequently not directly pertinent to ours. *South.*

It is really to defy heaven, to *puff* at damnation, and bid omnipotence do its worst. *South.*

4. To breathe thick and hard.

Seld-shewn flamens
Do press among the popular throngs, and *puff*
To win a vulgar station. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The ass comes back again, *puffing* and blowing, from the chase. *L'Estrange.*

A true son of the church
Came *puffing* with his greasy bald pate choir,
And fumbling o'er his beads. *Dryden.*

5. To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation.

More unconstant than the wind, who wooes
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the North,
And, being anger'd, *puffs* away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping South. *Shakspeare.*

Then came brave glory *puffing* by
In silks that whistled, who but he?
He scarce allow'd me half an eye. *Herbert.*

6. To swell with the wind or air.

A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, till the detonation be quite ended; unless the *puffing* matter blow the coal out of the crucible. *Boyle.*

To **Puff.** *v. a.*

1. To inflate or make swell as with wind: it has *up* intensive.

Have I not heard the sea, *puff'd up* with winds,
Rage like an angry boar chafed with sweat? *Shakspeare.*

Let him fall by his own greatness,
And *puff* him *up* with glory, till it swell
And break him. *Denham, Sophy.*

Flattering of others, and boasting of ourselves, may be referred to lying; the one to please others, and *puff* them *up* with self-conceit; the other to gain more honour than is due to ourselves. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To drive or agitate with blasts of wind.

I have seen the cannon,
When it has blown his ranks into the air,
And from his arm *puff'd* his own brother. *Shakspeare.*

The unerring sun by certain signs declares,
When the South projects a stormy day,
And when the clearing North will *puff* the clouds away.
Dryden, Virg.

Why must the winds all hold their tongue?
If they a little breath should raise,
Would that have spoil'd the poet's song,
Or *puff'd* away the monarch's praise? *Prior.*

I have been endeavouring very busily to raise a friendship, which the first breath of any ill-natured by-stander could *puff* away. *Pope.*

3. To drive with a blast of breath scornfully.

I can enjoy her while she's kind,
But when she dances in the wind,
And shakes her wings, and will not stay,
I *puff* the prostitute away;
The little or the much she gave is quietly resign'd. *Dryden.*

4. To swell or blow up with praise.

The attendants of courts engage them in quarrels of jurisdiction, being truly parasiti curiæ, in *puffing* a court *up* beyond her bounds for their own advantage. *Bacon.*

5. To swell or elate with pride.

His looke like a coxcombe *up puffed* with pride. *Tusser.*

This army, led by a tender prince,
Whose spirit with divine ambition *puff'd*,
Makes mouths at the invisible event. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Think not of men above that which is written, that no one of you be *puffed up* one against another. 1 *Cor.* iv. 6.

Your ancestors, who *puff* your mind with pride,
Did not your honour, but their own advance. *Dryden.*

Who stands safest; tell me; is it he
That spreads and swells in *puff'd* prosperity? *Pope.*

The Phæacians were so *puffed up* with their constant felicity, that they thought nothing impossible. *Broome.*

PU'FFER. *n. s.* [from *puff.*] One that puffs.

PU'FFIN. *n. s.* [*puffino*, Italian, *mergas.*]

1. A water-fowl.

Among the first sort, we reckon the dipchick, murrs, creysers, curlews, and *puffins*. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

2. A kind of fish.

3. A kind of fungus filled with dust.

PU'FFINAPPLE. *n. s.* A sort of apple. *Ainsworth.*

PU'FFINESS.* *n. s.* [from *puffy.*] State or quality of being turgid.

Some of M. Voltaire's pieces are so swelled with this presumptuous *puffiness*, that I was forced into abatements of the disposition I once felt to look upon him as a generous thinker. *A. Hill.*

PU'FFINGLY.† *adv.* [from *puffing.*]

1. Tumidly; with swell. *Sherwood.*

2. With shortness of breath.

PU'FFY.† *adj.* [from *puff.*]

1. Windy; flatulent.

Emphysema is a light *puffy* tumour, easily yielding to the pressure of your fingers, and ariseth again in the instant you take them off. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Tumid; turgid.

Pass on, ye vain fantastick troop
Of *puffy* youths. *Marston, Scourge of Vill.* (1599.)

Your *puffy* discourse is a heap of words without any weight. *Hayward, Answ. to Doleman*, (1603,) ch. 7.

An unjudicious poet, who aims at loftiness, runs into the swelling *puffy* style, because it looks like greatness. *Dryden.*

PUG. *n. s.* [piʒa, Saxon, a girl. Skinner.] A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved.

Upon setting him down, and calling him *pug*, I found him to be her favourite monkey. *Addison, Spect.*

PU'GGERED. *adj.* [perhaps for *puckered.*] Crowded; complicated. I never found this word in any other passage.

Nor are we to cavil at the red *puggered* attire of the turkey, and the long excrescency that hangs down over his bill, when he swells with pride. *More against Atheism.*

PUGH. *interj.* [corrupted from *puff*, or borrowed from the sound.] A word of contempt.

PU'GIL. *n. s.* [*pugille*, Fr.] What is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. *Dict.*

Take violets, and infuse a good *pugil* of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

PU'GILISM.* *n. s.* [from *pugil*, Lat.] Practice of boxing, or fighting with the fist.

PU'GILIST.* *n. s.* [from *pugilism.*] A fighter; a boxer.

PUGNA'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*pugnax*, Lat.] Inclinable to fight; quarrelsome; fighting.

Aristotle, with his *pugnacious* race,
As idle figments stiffly them denies.
More, Song of the Soul, P. iv. st. 14.

Were a furious, *pugnacious* pope, as Julius II., apt to moderate an assembly called together for the settlement of peace? *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

PUGNA'CITY.† *n. s.* [from *pugnax*, Lat.] Quarrelsomeness; inclination to fight.

I like better that entry of truth, which cometh peaceably with chalk to mark up those minds which are capable to lodge and harbour it, than that which cometh with *pugnacity* and contention. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning*, B. 2.

PU'ISNE. *adj.* [*puis né*, French. It is commonly spoken and written *puny*. See PUNY.]

1. Young; younger; later in time.

If he undergo any alteration, it must be in time, or of a *puisne* date to eternity. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. Inferiour; lower in rank.

When the place of a chief judge becomes vacant, a *puisne* judge, who hath approved himself deserving, should be preferred. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

3. Petty; inconsiderable; small.

A *puisne* tilter, that spurs his horse but on one side, breaks his staff like a noble goose. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

PUI'SSANCE.† *n. s.* [*puissance*, Fr. This word seems to have been pronounced with only two syllables. Dr. Johnson. — Not always so formerly: for though Spenser has repeatedly used it as a word of only two syllables, he has also evidently made it a word of three. Some of the poets of our own time have, I think, in *puissance* and *puissant*, affected this trisyllabical pronunciation.] Power; strength; force.

Greate ayd thereto his mighty *puissaunce*
And dreaded name shall give in that sad day:
Where also proofe of thy prow valiaunce
Thou then shalt make. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. iii. 28.

The chariots were drawn not by the strength of horses, but by the *puissance* of men. *Destruct. of Troy.*

Grandsires, babies, and old women;
Or past, or not arriv'd to, pith and *puissance*. *Shakspeare.*

Look with forehead bold and big enough
Upon the power and *puissance* of the king. *Shakspeare.*

Our *puissance* is our own; our own right hand
Shall teach us highest deeds. *Milton, P. L.*

PUI'SSANT. *adj.* [*puissant*, Fr.] Powerful; strong; forcible.

The queen is coming with a *puissant* host. *Shakspeare.*

Told the most piteous tale of Lear
That ever ear receiv'd; which in recounting
His grief grew *puissant*, and the strings of life
Began to crack. *Shakspeare.*

The climate of Syria, the far distance from the strength of Christendom, and the near neighbourhood of those that were most *puissant* among the Mahometans, caused that famous enterprise, after a long continuance of terrible war, to be quite abandoned. *Ralegh, Ess.*

For piety renown'd, and *puissant* deeds. *Milton, P. L.*

PUI'SSANTLY. *adv.* [from *puissant.*] Powerfully; forcibly.

PUKE. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation.]

1. Vomit.

2. Medicine causing vomit.

To PUKE. *v. n.* To spew; to vomit.

The infant,
Mewling and *puking* in the nurse's arms. *Shakspeare.*

PUKE.* *adj.* [*pucicus* Lat. for *picinus*, of the colour of pitch, from *picea*. See *pucicæ* uvæ, black grapes of Friuli, &c. in Ainsworth.] Of a colour between black and russet. Huloet. *Puce*-coloured is now in use.

Cloths — *puke*, brown-blue, blacks.
Stat. 5 & 6 *Edw. VI.* c. vi.

Puke stocking, caddis garter. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. I.

PU'KER. *n. s.* [from *puke.*] Medicine causing a vomit.

The *puker* rue,
The sweetner sassafras, are added too. *Garth.*

PU'LCHRITUDE.† *n. s.* [*pulchritudo*, Latin. This word is very old in our language.] Beauty; grace; handsomeness; quality opposite to deformity.

Persyng our hertis with thy *pulchritude*.
Chaucer, Court of Love, ver. 613.

Neither will it agree unto the beauty of animals, wherein there is an approved *pulchritude*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Pulchritude is conveyed by the outward senses unto the soul, but a more intellectual faculty is that which relishes it. *More.*

That there is a great *pulchritude* and comeliness of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants, is attested by the general verdict of mankind. *Ray on the Creation.*

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the hardness of their favour, and by the *pulchritude* of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Ray.*

To PULE.† *v. n.* [*piauler*, Fr.]

1. To cry like a chicken; to whine like a young whelp. See PULING. *Cotgrave.*

2. To whine; to cry; to whimper.

To speak *puling* like a beggar at Hallomass. *Shakspeare.*

To have a wretched *puling* fool,
A whining mammet in her fortune's tender,
To answer, I'll not wed. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Weak *puling* things unable to sustain
Their share of labour, and their bread to gain. *Dryden.*

When ice covered the water, the child bathed his legs; and when he began this custom, was *puling* and tender. *Locke.*

This *puling* whining harlot rules his reason,
And prompts his zeal for Edward's bastard brood. *Rowe.*

PU'LICK. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PU'LICOSE. *adj.* [*pulicosus*, *pulex*, Latin.] Abounding with fleas. *Dict.*

PU'LING.* *n. s.* [from *To pule.*] The cry as of a chicken; a kind of whine.

Let the songs be loud and cheerful, and not chirpings or *pulings*. *Bacon.*

PU'LINGLY.* *adv.* [from *puling.*] With whining; with complaint.

I do not long to have
My sleep ta'en from me, and go *pulingly*,
Like a poor wench [who] had lost her market-money.
Beaum. and Fl. Captain.

PU'LIOL. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

To PULL. *v. a.* [pullian, Saxon.]

1. To draw violently towards one: opposed to *push*, which is to drive from one.

What they seem to offer us with the one hand, the same with the other they *pull* back. *Hooker.*

He put forth his hand, and *pulled* the dove in. *Gen.* viii. 9.

His hand which he put forth dried up, so that he could not *pull* it in again. 1 *Kings*, xiii. 4.

Pull them out like sheep for the slaughter, and prepare them for the day of slaughter. *Jer.* vii. 11.

They *pulled* away the shoulder and stopped their ears. *Zech.*

Ill fortune never crushed that man, whom good fortune deceived not; I therefore have counselled my friends to place all things she gave them so, as she might take them from them, not *pull* them. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

. To draw forcibly: commonly with *on* or *off*, or some other particle.

He was not so desirous of wars, as without just cause of his own to *pull* them *upon* him. *Hayward.*

A boy came in great hurry to *pull off* my boots. *Swift.*

. To pluck; to gather.

When bounteous Autumn rears his head,
He joys to *pull* the ripen'd pear. *Dryden.*

Flax *pulled* in the bloom, will be whiter and stronger than if let stand till the seed is ripe. *Mortimer.*

4. To tear; to rend.

He hath turned aside my ways, and *pulled* me in pieces; he hath made me desolate. *Lam.* iii. 2.

5. *To* PULL *down.* To subvert; to demolish.

Although it was judged in form of a statute, that he should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated, and his houses *pulled down*, yet his case even then had no great blot of ignominy. *Bacon.*

In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is far easier to *pull down* than build up; for that structure, which was above ten summers a building, and that by no mean artists, was destroyed in a moment. *Howell, Voc. For.*

When God is said to build or *pull down*, 'tis not to be understood of an house; God builds and unbuilds worlds. *Burnet.*

6. *To* PULL *down.* To degrade.

He begs the gods to turn blind fortune's wheel,
To raise the wretched, and *pull down* the proud. *Roscommon.*

What title has this queen but lawless force?
And force must *pull* her *down*. *Dryden.*

They may be afraid to *pull down* ministers and favourites grown formidable. *Davenant.*

7. *To* PULL *up.* To extirpate; to eradicate.

What censure, doubting thus of innate principles, I may deserve from men, who will be apt to call it *pulling up* the old foundations of knowledge, I cannot tell; I persuade myself, that the way I have pursued, being conformable to truth, lays those foundations surer. *Locke.*

PULL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of pulling.

I awaked with a violent *pull* upon the ring, which was fastened at the top of my box. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

2. Contest; struggle.

This wrestling *pull* between Corineus and Gogmagog is reported to have befallen at Dover. *Carew.*

3. Pluck; violence suffered.

Duke of Glo'ster, scarce himself,
That bears so shrewd a maim; two *pulls* at once;
His lady banish'd, and a limb lopt off. *Shakspeare.*

PU'LLBACK.* *n. s.* [*pull* and *back.*] That which keeps back; a restraint.

To run on in despite of the revulsions and *pullbacks* of such remoras, aggravates our transgressions. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 10.

We find so many *pullbacks* within us, so many strong and stubborn aversions to our good inclinations.
Scott, Chr. Life, P. i. ch. 3.

PU'LLEN.† *n. s.* [*pulain*, old Fr. Dr. Johnson.— See PULLET. *Pullen* or *pullain*, is still our northern word, and is old in our language, though Dr. Johnson could find no other authority for it than the name of Bailey.] Poultry.

What have you to do with *pullen* or partridge?
Beaum. and Fl. Love's Cure.

Search their houses, and you shall find no butter salted up against winter, no powdering tub, no *pullein* in the rickbarton, no flesh in the pot or at the spit.
Heylin, Descr. of France.

PU'LLER.† *n. s.* [from *pull.*]

1. One that pulls.

Shameless Warwick, peace?
Proud setter up and *puller* down of kings. *Shakspeare.*

2. That which draws forcibly; an inciter.

Up comes a service of shoeing-horns of all sorts; as rashers on the coals, red herrings, a gammon of bacon, cavecary, anchovies, and abundance of such *pullers* on! And then begin the full pots to go round about the table, and the empty against the walls! *Junius, Sin Stigmat.* (1639,) p. 270.

PU'LLET.† *n. s.* [*poulet*, Fr. from *poule*; whence our POULT. "Ces mots viennent du Latin *pullus*, fait du Grec πῶλος, qui signifie en général le petit d'un animal, et particulièrement un *poulain*, un jeune cheval. Les Latins ont étendu cette signification aux *petits des oiseaux*, et même aux rejetons des arbres." Morin in V. POULE.] A young hen.

Brew me a pottle of sack finely.
—With eggs, sir?
—Simple of itself; I'll no *pullet* sperm in my brewage.
Shakspeare.

I felt a hard tumour on the right side, the bigness of a *pullet*'s egg. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

They died not because the *pullets* would not feed, but because the devil foresaw their death, he contrived that abstinence in them. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PU'LLEY. *n. s.* [*poulie*, Fr.] A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs.

Nine hundred of the strongest men were employed to draw up these cords by many *pulleys* fastened on the poles, and, in three hours, I was raised and slung into the engine. *Swift.*

Here *pullies* make the ponderous oak ascend. *Gay.*

To PU'LLULATE.† *v. n.* [*pullulo*, Lat. *pulluler*, Fr. This is an old word in our language, though given by Dr. Johnson without any authority or example.] To germinate; to bud.

Money is but as drugs and lenitive ointments, to mitigate the swellings and diseases of the body, whose root remaineth still within, and pullulateth again, after the same or some other manner: but wisdom is a spirit incorporated into the radical humour, giving health, strength, and life to the body, to extirpate the roots of all diseases. *Granger on Ecclesiastes*, (1621,) p. 175.

Which would have stifled the *pullulating* evil. *Warburton, All. of Ch. and State*, (1736,) p. 135.

PULLULA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *pullulate*.] The act of budding or growing.

These were the generations or *pullulations* of the heavenly and earthly nature. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 64.

What has the appearance of vice in its first *pullulations*. *Phil. Lett. on Physiognomy*, (1751,) p. 143.

PU'LMONARY. *adj.* [from *pulmo*, Lat.] Belonging to the lungs.

Often these unhappy sufferers, for want of sufficient vigour and spirit to carry on the animal regimen, drop into a true *pulmonary* consumption. *Blackmore.*

The force of the air upon the *pulmonary* artery is but small in respect to that of the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'LMONARY. *n. s.* [*pulmonaire*, Fr. *pulmonaria*, Lat.] The herb lungwort. *Ainsworth.*

PULMO'NICK. *adj.* [*pulmo*, Lat.] Belonging to the lungs.

An ulcer of the lungs may be a cause of *pulmonick* consumption, or consumption of the lungs. *Harvey.*

Cold air, by its immediate contact with the surface of the lungs, is capable of producing defluxions upon the lungs, ulcerations, and all sorts of *pulmonick* consumptions. *Arbuthnot.*

PULMO'NICK.* *n. s.* One affected with a disorder of the lungs.

Pulmonicks are subject to consumptions, and the old to asthmas. *Arbuthnot.*

PULP. *n. s.* [*pulpa*, Lat. *pulpe*, Fr.]

1. Any soft mass.

The jaw bones have no marrow severed, but a little *pulp* of marrow diffused. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. The soft part of fruit; the part of fruit distinct from the seeds and rind.

The savoury *pulp* they chew, and in the rind,
Still as they thirsted, scoop the brimming stream. *Milton, P. L.*

Besides this use of the *pulp* or pericarpium, for the guard of the seed, it serves also by a secondary intension, for the sustenance of man and other animals. *Ray.*

The grub
Oft unobserv'd invades the vital core,
Pernicious tenant! and her secret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the *pulp*
Ceaseless. *Philips.*

PU'LPIT. *n. s.* [*pulpitum*, Lat. *pulpitre*, *pupitre*, Fr.]

1. A place raised on high, where a speaker stands.

Produce his body to the market-place,
And in the *pulpit*, as becomes a friend,
Speak in the order of his funeral. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

2. The higher desk in the church, where the sermon is pronounced: distinct from the lower desk where prayers are read.

We see on our theatres, the examples of vice rewarded, yet it ought not to be an argument against the art, any more than the impieties of the *pulpit* in the late rebellion. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger has given a handsome *pulpit* cloth, and railed in the communion table. *Addison, Spect.*

Bishops were not wont to preach out of the *pulpit*. *Ayliffe.*

Pulpits their sacred satire learn'd to spare,
And vice admir'd to find a flatterer there. *Pope.*

PU'LPOUS.† *adj.* [*poulpeux*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *pulp*.] Soft; pappy.

The redstreak's *pulpous* fruit
With gold irradiate, and vermillion shines. *Philips.*

PU'LPOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *pulpous*.] The quality of being pulpous.

PU'LPY. *adj.* [from *pulp*.] Soft; pappy.

In the walnut and plumbs is a thick *pulpy* covering, then a hard shell, within which is the seed. *Ray on the Creation.*

Putrefaction destroys the specifick difference of one vegetable from another, converting them into a *pulpy* substance of an animal nature. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PU'LSATILE.* *adj.* [*pulsatil*, French; *pulsatilis*, Lat.] That may be struck or beaten: as, a *pulsatile* instrument, that is, a drum, tabor, psaltery, &c. made to sound by beating them with the hand, or with a small stick; or with a hammer, as bells.

The rattle, among the ancients, is a musical instrument of the *pulsatile* kind. *Mus. Dict.* (1769,) p. 194.

PULSA'TION. *n. s.* [*pulsation*, Fr. *pulsatio*, from *pulso*, Latin.] The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing.

This original of the left vein was thus contrived, to avoid the *pulsation* of the great artery. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

These commotions of the mind and body oppress the heart, whereby it is choaked and obstructed in its *pulsation*. *Harvey.*

PULSA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *pulso*, Lat.] A striker; a beater.

PU'LSATORY.* *adj.* [from *pulsation*.] Beating like the pulse.

An inward, pungent, and *pulsatory* ache within the skull, somewhat lower than the place of his hurt. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 418.

PULSE. *n. s.* [*pulsus*, Lat.]

1. The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch.

Pulse is thus accounted for: when the left ventricle of the heart contracts, and throws its blood into the great artery, the blood in the artery is not only thrust forward towards the extremities, but the channel of the artery is likewise dilated; when the impetus of the blood against the sides of the artery ceases; that is, when the left ventricle ceases to contract, then the spiral fibres of the artery, by their natural elasticity, return again to their former state, and contract the channel of the artery, till it is again dilated by the diastole of the heart; this diastole of the artery is called its *pulse*, and the time the spiral fibres are returning to their natural state, is the distance between two *pulses*: this *pulse* is in all the arteries of the body at the same time; an high *pulse* is either vehement or strong, but if the dilatation of the artery does not rise to its usual height, it is called a low or weak *pulse*; but if between its dilatations there passes more time than usual, it is called a slow *pulse*: again, if the coats of an artery feel harder than usual from any cause whatsoever, it is called an hard *pulse*; but if by any contrary cause they are softer, then it is called a soft *pulse*. *Quincy.*

Think you, I bear the shears of destiny?
Have I commandment on the *pulse* of life? *Shakspeare.*

The prosperity of the neighbour kingdoms is not inferior to that of this, which, according to the *pulse* of states, is a great diminution of their health. *Clarendon.*

My body is from all diseases free;
My temperate *pulse* does regularly beat. *Dryden.*

If one drop of blood remain in the heart at every *pulse*, those, in many *pulses*, will grow to a considerable mass. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Oscillation; vibration; alternate expansion and contraction; alternate approach and recession.

The vibrations or *pulses* of this medium, that they may cause the alternate fits of easy transmission and easy reflexion, must be swifter than light, and by consequence above seven hundred thousand times swifter than sounds. *Newton.*

3. *To feel one's* PULSE. To try or know one's mind artfully.

4. [from *pull.*] Leguminous plants; plants not reaped but *pulled* or *plucked.*

With Elijah he partook,
Or as a guest with Daniel at his *pulse.* *Milton, P. R.*
Mortals, from your fellows' blood abstain!
While corn and *pulse* by nature are bestow'd. *Dryden.*

Tares are as advantageous to land as other *pulses.* *Mortimer.*

To PULSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To beat as the pulse.

The heart, when separated wholly from the body in some animals, continues still to *pulse* for a considerable time. *Ray.*

To PULSE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive, as the pulse is driven. See PULSE.

It must — thereby be brought into the left ventricle of the heart, where again it is with violence *pulsed* forth into the aorta. *Smith on Old Age*, (1666,) p. 233.

PULSI'FICK.* *adj.* [*pulsus* and *facio*, Lat.] Moving or exciting the pulse.

Upon whatsoever instruments the *pulsifick* faculty is exercising itself, they are all here intended by the wheel; for they are they, and they only, that carry off the blood from the fountain, and force it from the center of the body to the circumference. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 242.

PU'LSION. *n. s.* [from *pulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving or of forcing forward: in opposition to suction or traction.

Admit it might use the motion of *pulsion*, yet it could never that of attraction. *More, Div. Dial.*

By attraction we do not here understand what is properly, though vulgarly, called so, in the operations of drawing, sucking, pumping, &c. which is really *pulsion* and trusion. *Bentley, Serm.* 7.

PU'LTISE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *pultis.*] A poultice.

Pultises made of green herbs. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 380.

He, squeezing out
The juice, and mingling it with cent'ry-root
And plaintain-leaf, thereof a *pultise* made.
Fanshaw, Tr. of Pastor Fido.

PU'LVERABLE. *adj.* [from *pulveris*, Lat.] Possible to be reduced to dust.

In making the first ink, I could by filtration separate a pretty store of a black *pulverable* substance that remained in the fire. *Boyle on Colours.*

To PU'LVERATE.* *v. a.* [from *pulveris*, Lat.] To beat into powder. *Cockeram.*

PULVERIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *pulverize.*] The act of powdering; reduction to dust or powder.

To PU'LVERIZE. *v. a.* [from *pulveris*, Lat. *pulveriser*, Fr.] * To reduce to powder; to reduce to dust.

If the experiment be carefully made, the whole mixture will shoot into fine crystals, that seem to be of an uniform substance, and are consistent enough to be even brittle, and to endure to be *pulverized* and sifted. *Boyle.*

PULVE'RULENCE. *n. s.* [*pulverulentia*, Lat.] Dustiness; abundance of dust.

PU'LVIL. *n. s.* [*pulvillum*, Lat.] Sweet-scented powder.

The toilette, nursery of charms,
Completely furnish'd with bright beauty's arms,
The patch, the powder-box, *pulvil*, perfumes. *Gay.*

To PU'LVIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sprinkle with perfumes in powder.

Have you *pulvilled* the coachman and postilion, that they may not stink of the stable? *Congreve, Way of the World.*

PU'MICE.† *n. s.* [*pumex*, *pumicis*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Pumic-ſtan, Saxon. Spenser repeatedly writes this word *pumie*, but Dr. Johnson converted it into *pumice*: "*Pumic* stones I hastly hent and threw." Shep. Cal. March.]

The *pumice* is evidently a slag or cinder of some fossil, originally bearing another form, reduced to this state by fire: it is a lax and spungy matter full of little pores and cavities: of a pale, whitish, grey colour: the *pumice* is found particularly about the burning mountains. *Hill, Mat. Medica.*

Etna and Vesuvius, which consist upon sulphur, shoot forth smoke, ashes, and *pumice*, but no water. *Bacon.*

Near the Lucrine lake,
Steams of sulphur raise a stifling heat,
And through the pores of the warm *pumice* sweat. *Addison.*

Have you not found some men, who, upon an infusion of strong liquor, have seemed for the present to be totally dissolved into kindness and good nature; and yet as soon as ever the drink is squeezed out of these sponges, they become again as dry, as hard, and as rough as a *pumice*, and as intractable as ever? *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. i.

PU'MMEL. *n. s.* See POMMEL.

PUMP.† *n. s.* [*pompe*, Dutch and French. Dr. Johnson. — It is the past participle of the verb to *pimp*, i. e. to procure, or obtain. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purley, ii. 307. — Few will be inclined to subscribe to Mr. Tooke's quaint etymology; and many will wonder at the Dutch and French *pompe* being thus made of no account. Menage justly deduces it from the Greek πομπὴ, that which conveys, from πέμπω, to conduct, to bring: "parce que la pompe est faite pour envoyer et conduire l'eau quelque part, en la poussant." See Menage in V. POMPE.]

1. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells: its operation is performed by the pressure of the air.

A *pump* grown dry will yield no water, unless you pour a little water into it first. *More against Atheism.*

In the framing that great ship built by Hiero, Athenæus mentions this instrument as being instead of a *pump*, by the help of which one man might easily drain out the water though very deep. *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

Pumps may be made single with a common *pump* handle, for one man to work them, or double for two. *Mortimer.*

2. A shoe with a thin sole and low heel.

Get good strings to your beads, new ribbons to your *pumps.* *Shakspeare, Mids. Night's Dream.*

Follow me this jest, now, till thou hast worn out thy *pump*, that when the single sole of it is worn, the jest may remain singular. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Thalia's ivy shews her prerogative over comical poesy; her mask, mantle, and *pumps* are ornaments belonging to the stage. *Peacham.*

The water and sweat
Splish-splash in their *pumps.* *Swift, Miscell.*

To PUMP. *v. n* [*pompen*, Dutch.] To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump.

The folly of him, who *pumps* very laboriously in a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

To PUMP.† *v. a.*

1. To raise or throw out as by means of a pump.

Not finding sufficient room, it breaks a vessel to force its passage, and rushing through a larger chasm, overflows the cavities about it with a deluge, which is *pumped* up and emptied. *Blackmore.*

2. To examine artfully by sly interrogatories, so as to draw out any secrets or concealments.

The one's the learned knight, seek out,
And *pump* them what they come about. *Hudibras.*

Ask him what passes
Amongst his brethren, he'll hide nothing from you;
But *pump* not me for politicks. *Otway, Ven. Preserv'd.*

3. To elicit; to draw out, by any means.

It is a hard matter to *pump* any thing out of you. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. i.

They scarce can swallow their ebullient spleen,
Scarce muster patience to support the farce,
And *pump* sad laughter, till the curtain fall! *Young, Night Th.* 8.

Pu'mper. *n. s.* [from *pump.*] The person or the instrument that pumps.

The flame lasted about two minutes, from the time the *pumper* began to draw out air. *Boyle.*

Pu'mpion.† *n. s.* [*pompon*, Fr. *pepo.*] A plant. *Miller.*

We'll use this gross watry *pumpion*, and teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

Pu'mpkin.* *n. s.* The pumpion. A corrupted word. *Phillips.*

PUN.† *n. s.* [I know not whence this word is to be deduced: to *pun* is to pound, grind, or beat with a *pestle;* can *pun* mean an empty sound, like that of a mortar beaten, as *clench*, the old word for *pun*, seems only a corruption of *clink?* Dr. Johnson.—This cannot be the etymology of the word. Serenius thus deduces it: "Icel. *funalegr*, frivolus, sensu translato a *fune*, favilla." If we can here admit the change of *f* into *p*, we might, however, derive it from our own *fun*, which is probably from the Sax. fægn, merry.] An equivocation; a quibble; an expression where a word has at once different meanings.

I define it to be a conceit arising from the use of two words that agree in the sound, but differ in the sense. *Addison, Spect.* No. 61.

It is not the word, but the figure that appears on the medal: cuniculus may stand for a rabbit or a mine, but the picture of a rabbit is not the picture of a mine: a *pun* can be no more engraven, than it can be translated. *Addison.*

But fill their purse, our poet's work is done,
Alike to them by pathos, or by *pun.* *Pope.*

To Pun. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses.

The hand and head were never lost of those,
Who dealt in doggrel, or who *punn'd* in prose. *Dryden.*

You would be a better man, if you could *pun* like Sir Tristram. *Tatler.*

To Pun.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To persuade by a pun.

The greatest authors, in their most serious works, made frequent use of puns. The sermons of bishop Andrews, and the tragedies of Shakspeare, are full of them. The sinner was *punned* into repentance by the former, as in the latter nothing is more usual than to see a hero weeping and quibbling for a dozen lines together. *Addison, Spect.* No. 61.

To PUNCH.† *v. a.* [*poinçonner*, Fr. *punçar*, *pungir*, Span. from the Latin *pungere*, to prick.]

1. To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument.

When I was mortal, my anointed body
By thee was *punched* full of deadly holes. *Shakspeare.*

By reason of its constitution it continued open, as I have seen a hole *punched* in leather. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Your work will sometimes require to have holes *punched* in it at the forge, you must then make a steel punch, and harden the point of it without tempering. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

The fly may, with the hollow and sharp tube of her womb, *punch* and perforate the skin of the eruca, and cast her eggs into her body. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To push or strike with the fist. [*bunga*, *bunka*, Sw. cum sonitu ferire. Serenius. Or from the Lat. *pugnus*, the fist.] A low word. Bailey notices it.

Punch.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies; it is often used of an instrument which being hollow cuts out a piece.

The shank of a key the *punch* cannot strike, because the shank is not forged with substance sufficient; but the drill cuts a true round hole. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

2. A blow; a vulgar expression.

They were fain to use the more violence to dispatch him, giving him, when prostrate on the ground, many violent *punches* on the breast with their knees. *Mem. of Sir Edm. Godfrey*, (1682,) p. 72.

3. A liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons; and formerly with spice. *Punch* is an Indian word expressing the number of ingredients. Freyer's Travels. Dr. Johnson.—The *palepuntz* of Surat has been described as a drink consisting of aqua vitæ, rose water, juice of citrons, and sugar. So Struys, in his voyages (1650) describes a liquor of Gombroon, which he calls *palepunsche*, as a mixture of arrack, sugar, and raisins.

Spiced *punch* in bowls the Indians quaff. *Character of a Coffee House*, (1665.)

The West India dry gripes are occasioned by lime juice in *punch.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor, and consequently it is against all the rules of hieroglyph to assign those animals as patrons of *punch.* *Swift.*

4. [*Polichinello*, Italian.] The buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show.

Of rareeshows he sung and *punch's* feats. *Gay.*

5. *Punch* is a horse that is well set and well knit, having a short back and thin shoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with flesh. *Farrier's Dict.*

6. [*Pumilio obesus*, Lat.] In contempt or ridicule, a short fat fellow.

Punch.* } *adj.* Short; thick; fat. A vulgar word.
Pu'nchy. } Perhaps *punch*, in the fifth meaning of the substantive, should be pronounced an adjective.

Punch-bowl.* *n. s.* A bowl to hold punch.

Seeing a *punch-bowl* painted upon a sign near Charing Cross, and very curiously garnished, with a couple of angels hovering over it, and squeezing a lemon into it. *Addison, Spect.* No. 28.

Pu'ncheon. *n. s.* [*poinçon*, Fr.]

1. An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression.

He granted liberty of coining to certain cities and abbies, allowing them one staple and two *puncheons* at a rate. *Camden.*

2. A measure of liquids.

Pu'ncher. *n. s.* [from *punch.*] An instrument that makes an impression or hole.

In the upper jaw are five teeth before, not incisors or cutters, but thick *punchers.* *Grew, Mus.*

Punchine'llo.* *n. s.* [*polichinello*, Ital.] A sort of buffoon; a punch.

Punchinello disturbed a soft love-scene with his ribaldry. *Tatler*, No. 45.

I desire that *punchinello* may choose hours less canonical. *Spect.* No. 14.

Being told that Gilbert Cowper called him [Johnson] the Caliban of literature; Well, said he, I must dub him the *punchinello.* *Johnson, in Dr. Maxwell's Acc. Boswell's Life.*

Pu'nctated.* *adj.* [*punctatus*, Lat.] Drawn into a point. A term of geometry.

PUNCTI'LIO.† *n. s.* [*punctille*, Fr. *puntiglio*, Ital. from *punctum*, point, Lat.] A small nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactness.

The *punctilios* of truth and sincerity. *South, Serm.* vii. 180.

If their cause is bad, they use delays to tire out their adversaries, they feign pleas to gain time for themselves, and insist on *punctilios* in his proceedings. *Kettlewell.*

Common people are much astonished, when they hear of those solemn contests which are made among the great, upon the *punctilios* of a publick ceremony. *Addison.*

Punctilio is out of doors, the moment a daughter clandestinely quits her father's house. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

Puncti'lious. *adj.* [from *punctilio.*] Nice; exact; punctual to superstition.

Some depend on a *punctilious* observance of divine laws, which they hope will atone for the habitual transgression of the rest. *Rogers, Serm.*

Puncti'liously.* *adv.* [from *punctilious.*] With great nicety or exactness.

I have thus *punctiliously* and minutely pursued this disquisition. *Johnson, False Alarm.*

Puncti'liousness. *n. s.* [from *punctilious.*] Nicety; exactness of behaviour.

Pu'nction.* *n. s.* [*punctio*, Lat.] A puncture. A term of surgery.

Pu'ncto. *n. s.* [*punto*, Spanish.]

1. Nice point of ceremony.

The final conquest of Granada from the Moors, king Ferdinando displayed in his letters, with all the particularities and religious *punctos* and ceremonies that were observed in the reception of that city and kingdom. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. The point in fencing.

Vat be all you come for?
— To see thee here, to see thee there, to see thee pass thy *puncto*. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

PU'NCTUAL. *adj.* [*punctuel*, Fr.]

1. Comprised in a point; consisting in a point.

This earth a spot, a grain,
An atom with the firmament compar'd,
And all her number'd stars, that seem to rowl
Spaces incomprehensible; for such
Their distance argues, and their swift return
Diurnal, merely to officiate light
Round this opacous earth, this *punctual* spot. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Exact; nice; punctilious.

A gentleman *punctual* of his word, when he had heard that two had agreed upon a meeting, and the one neglected his hour, would say of him, he is a young man then. *Bacon.*

This mistake to avoid, we must observe the *punctual* differences of time, and so distinguish thereof, as not to confound or lose the one in the other. *Brown. Vulg. Err.*

That the women are menstruent, and the men pubescent, at the year of twice seven, is accounted a *punctual* truth. *Brown.*

He was *punctual* and just in all his dealings. *Atterbury.*

The correspondence of the death and sufferings of our Lord is so *punctual* and exact, that they seem rather like a history of events past, than a prophecy of such as were to come. *Rogers.*

Pu'nctualist.* *n. s.* [from *punctual.*] One who is very exact or ceremonious.

Bilson hath deciphered us all the gallantries of signore, and monsignore, and monsieur, as circumstantially as any *punctualist* of Castile, Naples, or Fontainbleau, could have done. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

Punctua'lity. *n. s.* [from *punctual.*] Nicety; scrupulous exactness.

For the encouragement of those that hereafter should serve other princes with that *punctuality* as Sophronio had done, he commanded him to offer him a blank, wherein he might set down his own conditions. *Howell, Voc. For.*

His memory was serviceable, but not officious; faithful to things and business, but unwillingly retaining the contexture and *punctualities* of words. *Fell.*

Though some of these *punctualities* did not so much conduce to preserve the text, yet all of them shew the infinite care which was taken, that there might be no mistake in a single letter. *Grew, Cosmol.*

Pu'nctually. *adv.* [from *punctual.*] Nicely; exactly; scrupulously.

There were no use at all for war or law, if every man had prudence to conceive how much of right were due both to and from himself, and were withal so *punctually* just as to perform what he knew requisite, and to rest contented with his own. *Ralegh, Ess.*

Concerning the heavenly bodies, there is so much exactness in their motions, that they *punctually* come to the same periods to the hundreth part of a minute. *Ray on the Creation.*

I freely bring what Moses hath related to the test, comparing it with things as now they stand; and finding his account to be *punctually* true, I fairly declare what I find. *Woodward.*

Pu'nctualness. *n. s.* [from *punctual.*] Exactness; nicety.

The most literal translation of the Scriptures, in the most natural signification of the words, is generally the best; and the same *punctualness* which debaseth other writings, preserveth the spirit and majesty of the sacred text. *Felton.*

To **Pu'nctuate.*** *v. a.* [*punctuer*, Fr. Cotgrave.] To distinguish by pointing.

Punctua'tion.† *n. s.* [*punctuation*, Fr.] The act or method of pointing.

It ought to do it willingly, without being forced to it by any change in the words or *punctuation*. *Addison.*

To **Pu'nctulate.** *v. n.* [*punctulum*, Lat.] To mark with small spots.

The studds have their surface *punctulated*, as if set all over with other studds infinitely lesser. *Woodward.*

Pu'ncture. *n. s.* [*punctus*, Lat.] A small prick; a hole made with a very sharp point.

With the loadstone of Laurentius Guascus, whatsoever needles or bodies were touched, the wounds and *punctures* made thereby were never felt. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Nerves may be wounded by scission or *puncture*: the former way being cut through, they are irrecoverable; but when pricked by a sharp-pointed weapon, which kind of wound is called a *puncture*, they are much to be regarded. *Wiseman.*

To **Pu'ncture.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To prick; to pierce with a small hole.

Pu'ndle. *n. s.* [*mulier pumila et obesa*, Lat.] A short and fat woman. *Ainsworth.*

Pu'ngar.† *n. s.* [*pagurus*, Lat. *pagure*, Fr.] A crab-fish. Sherwood, 1632. Still used in Kent and Sussex.

Pu'ngency. *n. s.* [from *pungent.*]

1. Power of pricking.

Any substance, which by its *pungency* can wound the worms, will kill them, as steel and hartshorn. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Heat on the tongue; acridness.

3. Power to pierce the mind.

An opinion of the successfulness of the work is as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, the persuasiveness of promises, *pungency* of menaces, or prospect of mischiefs upon neglect can be. *Hammond.*

4. Acrimoniousness; keenness.

When he hath considered the force and *pungency* of these expressions applied to the fathers of that Nicene synod by the Western bishops, he may abate his rage towards me. *Stillingfleet.*

PU'NGENT.† *adj.* [*pungens*, Lat.]

1. Pricking.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to every atom just,
The *pungent* grains of titillating dust. *Pope.*

2. Sharp on the tongue; acrid.

Do not the sharp and *pungent* tastes of acids arise from the strong attraction, whereby the acid particles rush upon, and agitate the particles of the tongue. *Newton, Opt.*

3. Piercing; sharp.

We find them [the good things of the world] not only light and unprofitable, but *pungent* and dolorous. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 237.

Thou can'st set him on the rack,
Inclose him in a wooden tower,
With *pungent* pains on every side;
So Regulus in torments dy'd. *Swift, Miscell.*

4. Acrimonious; biting.

The latter happening not only upon the *pungent* exigencies of present or impending judgements, but in the common service of the church. *Fell.*

It consists chiefly of a sharp and *pungent* manner of speech; but partly in a facetious way of jesting. *Dryden.*

Pu'nice. *n. s.* [*cimex*, Lat.] A wall-louse; a bug. Hudibras. *Ainsworth.*

Puni'ceous. *adj.* [*puniceus*, Lat.] Purple. *Dict.*

Pu'niness. *n. s.* [from *puny.*] Pettiness; smallness.

To PU'NISH. † *v. a.* [*punio*, Lat.]

1. To chastise; to afflict with penalties or death for some crime.

Your purpos'd low correction
Is such, as basest and the meanest wretches
Are *punished* with. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

If you will not hearken, I will *punish* you seven times more for your sins. *Lev.* xxvi. 18.

A greater power
Now rul'd him, *punish'd* in the shape he sinn'd. *Milton, P. L.*
Will he draw out,
For anger's sake, finite to infinite
In *punish'd* man? *Milton, P. L.*

2. To revenge a fault with pain or death.

This is an heinous crime; yea, it is an iniquity to be *punished* by the judges. *Job*, xxxi. 11.

Pu'nishable. *adj.* [*punissable*, Fr. from *punish.*] Worthy of punishment; capable of punishment.

Theft is naturally *punishable*, but the kind of punishment is positive, and such lawful, as men shall think with discretion convenient to appoint. *Hooker.*

Sith creatures, which have no understanding, can shew no will; and where no will is, there is no sin; and only that which sinneth, is subject to punishment; which way should any such creature be *punishable* by the law of God? *Hooker.*

Their bribery is less *punishable*, when bribery opened the door by which they entered. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

Pu'nishableness. *n. s.* [from *punishable.*] The quality of deserving or admitting punishment.

Pu'nisher. *n. s.* [from *punish.*] One who inflicts pains for a crime.

This knows my *punisher;* therefore as far
From granting he, as I from begging peace. *Milton, P. L.*

Pu'nishment. *n. s.* [*punissement*, Fr.] Any infliction or pain imposed in vengeance of a crime.

The house of endless pain is built thereby,
In which ten thousand sorts of *punishments*
The cursed creatures do eternally torment. *Spenser.*

Unless it were a bloody murtherer,
I never gave them condign *punishment.* *Shakspeare.*

Thou, through the judgement of God, shalt receive just *punishment* for thy pride. 2 *Mac.* vii. 36.

Is not destruction to the wicked? and a strange *punishment* to the workers of iniquity? *Job*, xxxi. 3.

He that doubts, whether or no he should honour his parents, wants not reason, but *punishment.* *Holyday.*

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the *punishments* those crimes have met. *Dryden.*

Because that which is necessary to beget certainty in the mind, namely, impartial consideration, is in a man's power, therefore the belief or disbelief of those things is a proper subject for rewards and *punishments.* *Wilkins.*

The rewards and *punishments* of another life, which the Almighty has established, as the enforcements of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice, against whatever pleasure or pain this life can shew. *Locke.*

Puni'tion. † *n. s.* [*punition*, Fr. *punitio*, Lat.] Punishment.

Do *pugnicion* (i. e. punition) and justice to them that have deserved it. *Ld. Rivers, Dictes, &c.* (1477,) sign. E. iiii. b.

Let our just *punition*
Teach you to shake off bribes. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 280.

Pu'nitive. † *adj.* [from *punio*, Lat.] Awarding or inflicting punishment.

Neither is the cylinder charged with sin, whether by God or men, nor any *punitive* law enacted by either against its rolling down the hill. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Repentance is a duty full of fears, and sorrow, and labour; a vexation to the spirit, an afflictive, penal, or *punitive* duty; a duty which suffers for sin and labours for grace. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 72.

Pu'nitory. *adj.* [from *punio*, Lat.] Punishing; tending to punishment.

Punk. *n. s.* A whore; a common prostitute; a strumpet.

She may be a *punk;* for many of them are neither maid, widow, nor wife. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

And made them fight, like mad or drunk,
For dame religion as for *punk.* *Hudibras.*

Near these a nursery erects its head,
Where unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry,
Where infant *punks* their tender voices try. *Dryden.*

Pu'nster. *n. s.* [from *pun.*] A quibbler; a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning.

His mother was cousin to Mr. Swan, gamester and *punster* of London. *Arbuthnot, and Pope.*

PUNT. ✻ *n. s.* [punt, Saxon.] A flat-bottomed boat.

To Punt. *v. n.* To play at basset and ombre.

One is for setting up an assembly for basset, where none shall be admitted to *punt*, that have not taken the oaths. *Addison.*

When a duke to Jansen *punts* at Whites,
Or city heir in mortgage melts away,
Satan himself feels far less joy than they. *Pope.*

PU'NY. *adj.* [*puis né*, Fr.]

1. Young.

2. Inferiour; petty; of an under rate.

Is not the king's name forty thousand names?
Arm, arm, my name; a *puny* subject strikes
At thy great glory. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Know me not,
Lest that thy wives with spits, and boys with stones,
In *puny* battle slay me. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Drive
The *puny* habitants; or, if not drive,
Seduce them to our party. *Milton, P. L.*

This friendship is of that strength, as to remain unshaken by such assaults, which yet are strong enough to shake down and annihilate the friendship of little *puny* minds. *South.*

Jove at their head, ascending from the sea,
A shoal of *puny* pow'rs attend his way. *Dryden.*

Pu'ny. † *n. s.* A young unexperienced unseasoned person.

If any of them shall usurp — a motherhood to the rest, and make them but daughters and *punies* to her. *B. Hall, Rem.* p. 407.

He must appear in print like a *puny* with his guardian. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

Tenderness of heart makes a man but a *puny* in this sin; it spoils the growth, and cramps the crowning exploits of this vice. *South, Serm.*

To Pup. *v. n.* [from *puppy.*] To bring forth whelps: used of a bitch bringing young.

PU'PA. ✻ *n. s.* [Latin.] In natural history, the chrysalis.

The *pupa*, or chrysalis, then offers itself to observation. This also, in its turn, dies, its dead and brittle husk falls to pieces, and makes way for the appearance of the fly or moth. *Paley, Nat. Theol.* ch. 19. § 5.

PU'PIL. *n. s.* [*pupilla*, Lat.]

1. The apple of the eye.

Looking in a glass, when you shut one eye, the *pupil* of the other, that is open, dilateth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Setting a candle before a child, bid him look upon it, and his *pupil* shall contract itself very much to exclude the light; as when after we have been some time in the dark, a bright light is suddenly brought in and set before us, till the *pupils* of our eyes have gradually contracted. *Ray on the Creation.*

The uvea has a musculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the *pupil* of the eye. *More.*

The rays, which enter the eye at several parts of the *pupil*, have several obliquities to the glasses. *Newton, Opt.*

2. [*Pupile*, Fr. *pupillus*, Lat.] A scholar; one under the care of a tutor.

My master sues to her, and she hath taught her suitor,
He being her *pupil*, to become her tutor. *Shakspeare.*

One of my father's servants,
With store of tears this treason gan unfold,
And said my guardian would his *pupil* kill. *Fairfax.*

If this arch-politician find in his *pupils* any remorse, any fear of God's future judgements, he persuades them that God hath so great need of men's souls, that he will accept them at any time, and upon any condition. *Ralegh.*

Tutors should behave reverently before their *pupils*. *L'Estrange.*

The great work of a governor is to settle in his *pupil* good habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom. *Locke.*

3. A ward; one under the care of a guardian.

Tell me, thou *pupil* to great Pericles,
What are the grounds
To undertake so young, so vast a care? *Dryden.*

So some weak shoot, which else would poorly rise,
Jove's tree adopts, and lifts him to the skies;
Through the new *pupil* softening juices flow,
Thrust forth the gems, and give the flowers to blow. *Tickell.*

PU'PILAGE. *n. s.* [from *pupil.*]

1. State of being a scholar.

The excellent Doctor most readily received this votary and proselyte to learning into his care and *pupilage* for several years. *Fell.*

The severity of the father's brow, whilst they are under the discipline of *pupilage*, should be relaxed as fast as their age, discretion, and good behaviour allow. *Locke.*

2. Wardship; minority.

Three sons he dying left, all under age,
By means whereof their uncle Vortigern
Usurp'd the crown during their *pupilage*;
Which the infant's tutor's gathering to fear,
Them closely into Armorick did bear. *Spenser.*

PUPILA'RITY.* *n. s.* [*pupilarité*, Fr.] Nonage; state of a pupil. *Cotgrave.*

PU'PILARY.† *adj.* [*pupilaire*, Fr. *pupillaris*, Lat. from *pupil.*] Pertaining to a pupil or ward. *Cotgrave.*

PU'PPET.† *n. s.* [*poupee*, Fr. *pupa*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Our word was formerly *popet*, like the Teut. *poppe.* "This were a *popet* in an arme." Chaucer, Prol. to Rime of Sir Thopas.]

1. A small image moved by wire in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian.

Once Zelmane could not stir, but that as if they had been *puppets*, whose motion stood only upon her pleasure, Basilius with serviceable steps, Gynecia with greedy eyes would follow her. *Sidney.*

Divers of them did keep in their houses certain things made of cotton wool, in the manner of *puppets*. *Abbot.*

His last wife was a woman of breeding, good humour, and complaisance; as for you, you look like a *puppet* moved by clock-work. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

As the pipes of some carv'd organ move,
The gilded *puppets* dance. *Pope.*

In florid impotence he speaks,
And, as the prompter breathes, the *puppet* squeaks. *Pope.*

2. A word of contempt.

Thou, an Egyptian *puppet* shalt be shewn
In Rome as well as I. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Oh excellent motion! oh exceeding *puppet!* *Shakspeare.*

PU'PPETMAN.† } **PU'PPETMASTER.** } *n. s.* [*puppet*, *man*, and *master.*] Master of a puppetshow.

Fidlers, rushers, *puppet-masters*,
Jugglers, and gipsies. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

Why is a handsome wife ador'd
By every coxcomb but her lord?
From yonder *puppetman* enquire,
Who wisely hides his wood and wire. *Swift.*

PU'PPETPLAYER.* *n. s.* [*puppet* and *player.*] One who manages the motions of puppets.

A *puppet-player* and dancer in Rome — practised his art and dance before Jupiter. *Hales, Rem.* p. 160.

PU'PPETSHOW. *n. s.* [*puppet* and *show.*] A mock-drama performed by wooden images moved by wire.

Tim, you have a taste I know,
And often see a *puppetshow*. *Swift.*

To induce him to be fond of learning, he would frequently carry him to the *puppetshow*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

A president of the council will make no more impression upon my mind, than the sight of a *puppetshow*. *Pope.*

PU'PPETRY.* *n. s.* [from *puppet.*] Affectation. A word of contempt.

Adorning female painted *puppetry*. *Marston, Scourge of Vill.* (1599,) iii. 8.

PU'PPY. *n. s.* [*poupée*, Fr.]

1. A whelp; progeny of a bitch.

He
Talks as familiarly of roaring lions,
As maids of thirteen do of *puppy* dogs. *Shakspeare.*

The rogues slighted me into the river with as little remorse, as they would have drowned a bitch's blind *puppies*, fifteen i' th' litter. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

The sow to the bitch says, your *puppies* are all blind. *L'Estrange.*

Nature does the *puppy*'s eyelid close,
Till the bright sun has nine times set and rose. *Gay.*

2. A name of contemptuous reproach to a man.

I shall laugh myself to death at this *puppy*-headed monster; a most scurvy monster! *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Thus much I have added, because there are some *puppies*, which have given it out. *Ralegh.*

I found my place taken up by an ill-bred aukward *puppy*, with a money-bag under each arm. *Addison, Guardian.*

To **PU'PPY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring whelps.

PU'PPYISM.* *n. s.* [from *puppy.*] Extreme affectation. A word of contemptuous reproach.

PUR.* *n. s.* [perhaps from the sound.] A gentle noise made by a cat.

Here is a *pur* of fortune's, Sir, or of fortune's cat (but not a musk-cat) that has fallen into the unclean fish-pond of her displeasure. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

To **PUR.†** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure. Dr. Johnson writes this word *purr*.

An envious cat, from place to place,
Unseen, attends his silent pace:
She saw that, if his trade went on,
The *purring* race must be undone;
So secretly removes his baits,
And every stratagem defeats. *Gay, Fab.* xxi.

To **PUR.*** *v. a.* To signify by purring.

Her coat that with the tortoise vies,
Her ears of jet, and emerald eyes,
She saw; and *purr'd* applause. *Gray, Ode on a Favourite Cat.*

PU'RBLIND.† *adj.* [corrupted from *poreblind.* See POREBLIND.] Near-sighted; short-sighted; dim-sighted.

The truth appears so naked on my side,
That any *purblind* eye may find it out. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis known to several
Of head-piece extraordinary; lower messes
Perchance, are to this business *purblind*. *Shakspeare.*

Like to *purblind* moles, no greater light than that little which they shun. *Drummond.*

Darkness, that here surrounded our *purblind* understandings, will vanish at the dawning of eternal day. *Boyle.*

Dropt in blear thick-sighted eyes,
They'd make them see in darkest night,
Like owls, though *purblind* in the light. *Hudibras.*

Purblind man
Sees but a part o' th' chain, the nearest links;
His eyes not carrying to that equal beam,
That poises all above. *Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.*

PU'RBLINDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *purblind.*] Shortness of sight; dimness of sight.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

PU'RCHASABLE. *adj.* [from *purchase.*] That may be purchased, bought, or obtained.

Money being the counterbalance to all things *purchasable* by it, as much as you take off from the value of money, so much you add to the price of things exchanged for it. *Locke.*

To PU'RCHASE.† *v. a.* [*purchaser*, old Fr. acquerir, acheter. "Ce vieux mot Normand est usite par les Anglois depuis Guillaume le Conquerant." Lacombe.]

1. To acquire, not inherit.

His faults, in him, seem as the spots of heaven,
More fiery by night's blackness; hereditary,
Rather than *purchas'd*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Your accent is something finer than you could *purchase* in so removed a dwelling. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

2. To buy for a price.

You have many a *purchas'd* slave,
Which like your asses, and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in slavish part. *Shakspeare.*

His sons buried him in the cave, which Abraham *purchased* of the sons of Heth. *Gen.* xxv.

3. To obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger.

A world who would not *purchase* with a bruise?
Milton, P. L.

4. To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.

I will be deaf to pleading and excuses,
Nor tears nor prayers shall *purchase* out abuses;
Therefore use none. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

PU'RCHASE.† *n. s.* [*pourchas*, old Fr. from the verb.]

1. Any thing bought or obtained for a price.

I will not give more than according to fifteen years' *purchase*. *Bacon, Ess. on Usury.*

He that procures his child a good mind, makes a better *purchase* for him, than if he laid out the money for an addition to his former acres. *Locke on Education.*

Our thriving dean has purchas'd land;
A *purchase* which will bring him clear
Above his rent four pounds a year. *Swift.*

2. Any thing of which possession is taken any other way than by inheritance.

A beauty waining and distressed widow
Made prize and *purchase* of his wanton eye;
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base declension. *Shakspeare.*

The fox repairs to the wolf's cell, and takes possession of his stores; but he had little joy of the *purchase*. *L'Estrange.*

3. Formerly, robbery, and also the thing stolen. Obsolete.

Robbery is helde *purchase*. *Chaucer.*

A heavy load he bare
Of nightly stealths, and pillage severall,
Which he had got abroad by *purchas* criminall. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Give me thy hand; thou shalt have a share in our *purchase*, as I am a true man. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.*

Do you two pack up all the goods and *purchase*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

PU'RCHASE-MONEY.* *n. s.* Money laid out in the purchase of any thing.

Whether ten thousand pounds, well laid out, might not build a decent college, fit to contain two hundred persons; and whether the *purchase-money* of the chambers would not go a good way in defraying the expence? *Bp. Berkeley, Querist*, § 189.

PU'RCHASER. *n. s.* [from *purchase.*] A buyer; one that gains any thing for a price.

Upon one only alienation and change, the *purchaser* is to pass both licence, fine, and recovery. *Bacon.*

So unhappy have been the *purchasers* of church lands, that, though in such purchases, men have usually the cheapest pennyworths, yet they have not always the best bargains. *South.*

Most of the old statues may be well supposed to have been cheaper to their first owners, than they are to a modern *purchaser*. *Addison on Italy.*

PURE.† *adj.* [pup, Sax. *pur*, *pure*, Fr. *purus*, Lat.]

1. Clear; not dirty; not muddy.

Thou *purest* stone, whose pureness doth present
My purest mind. *Sidney.*

He shewed me a *pure* river of water. *Rev.* xxii. 1.

2. Not filthy; not sullied; clean from moral evil; holy.

There is a generation that are *pure* in their own eyes, and yet is not washed from their filthiness. *Prov.* xxx. 12.

Thou art of *purer* eyes than to behold iniquity. *Hab.* i. 13.

3. Unmingled; not altered by mixtures; mere.

Thou didst drink the *pure* blood of the grape.
Deut. xxxii. 14.

What philosophy shall comfort a villain, that is haled to the rack for murthering his prince? his cup is full of *pure* and unmingled sorrow, his body is rent with torment, his name with ignominy, his soul with shame and sorrow, which are to last eternally. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

Pure and mixt, when applied to bodies, are much a kin to simple and compound; so a guinea is *pure* gold, if it has in it no allay. *Watts, Logick.*

4. Genuine; real; unadulterated.

Pure religion before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world. *James*, i. 27.

5. Not connected with any thing extrinsick: as, *pure* mathematicks.

Mathematicks in its latitude is divided into *pure* and mixed; and though the *pure* do handle only abstract quantity in the general, as geometry; yet that which is mixed doth consider the quantity of some particular determinate subject. *Wilkins.*

When a proposition expresses that the predicate is connected with the subject, it is called a *pure* proposition; as every true christian is an honest man. *Watts.*

6. Free; clear.

Who can say, I have made my heart clean, I am *pure* from my sin? *Prov.* xx. 9.

His mind of evil *pure*
Supports him, and intention free from fraud. *Philips.*

7. Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent.

No hand of strife is *pure*, but that which wins. *Daniel.*

O welcome *pure*-ey'd faith,
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity! *Milton, Comus.*

8. Incorrupt; not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion.

Her guiltless glory just Britannia draws
From *pure* religion, and impartial laws. *Tickell.*

9. Not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech.

As oft as I read those comedies, so oft doth sound in mine ear the *pure* fine talk of Rome. *Ascham.*

10. Mere: as, a *pure* villain, *purus putus nebulo*, Lat. This is a very old sense in our language.

I durstin no more say thereto
For *pure* fere. *Chaucer.*

The lord of the castle was a young man of spirit, but had lately out of *pure* weariness of the fatigue, and having spent most of his money, left the king. *Clarendon.*

There happened a civil war among the hawks, when the peaceable pigeons, in *pure* pity and good nature, send their mediators to make them friends again. *L'Estrange.*

11. Chaste; modest: as, a *pure* virgin.
Born of a *pure* virgin. *Collect, Christm. Day.*
12. Clean; free from moral turpitude. Used of men and things.
Hypocrites austerely talk,
Defaming as impure, what God declares
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all. *Milton, P. L.*
13. Ritually clean; unpolluted.
All of them were *pure*, and kill'd the passover. *Ezra.*
Pure from childbed stain. *Milton, Sonnet.*

To Pure.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To purify; to cleanse; to free from noxious qualities. Not now in use. *Depure*, or *depurate*, has taken its place.
Bread of *pured* whete. *Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prologue.*
Of *pured* gold a thousand pound. *Chaucer, Frankl. Tale.*

Pu'rely. *adv.* [from *pure.*
1. In a pure manner; not dirtily; not with mixture.
I will *purely* purge away thy dross, and take away all thy sin. *Isaiah*, i. 25.
2. Innocently: without guilt.
3. Merely; completely; totally.
Tranquillitie
So *purely* sate there; that waves great, nor small,
Did ever rise to any height at all. *Chapman.*
The being able to raise an army, and conducting it to fight against the king, was *purely* due to him, and the effect of his power. *Clarendon.*
Upon the particular observations on the metallick and mineral bodies, I have not founded any thing but what *purely* and immediately concerns the natural history of those bodies. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*
I converse in full freedom with men of both parties; and if not in equal number, it is *purely* accidental, as having made acquaintance more under one ministry than another. *Swift.*

Pu'reness. *n. s.* [from *pure.*]
1. Clearness; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures.
They came to the river side, which of all the rivers of Greece had the prize for excellent *pureness* and sweetness, in so much as the very bathing in it was accounted exceeding healthful. *Sidney.*
No circumstances are like to contribute more to the advancement of learning, than exact temperance, great *pureness* of air, equality of climate, and long tranquillity of government. *Temple.*
2. Simplicity; exemption from composition.
An essence eternal and spiritual, of absolute *pureness* and simplicity. *Ralegh.*
My love was such,
It could, though he supply'd no fuel, burn;
Rich in itself, like elemental fire,
Whose *pureness* does no aliment require. *Dryden.*
3. Innocence; freedom from guilt.
That we may evermore serve Thee in holiness and *pureness* of living. *Common Prayer.*
4. Freedom from vitious modes of speech.
In all this good propriety of words, and *pureness* of phrases in Terence, you must not follow him always in placing of them. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Pu'rfile. *n. s.* [*pourfilée*, Fr.] A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinsel and thread; called also bobbin work. See Purfle. *Bailey.*

To PU'RFLE. *v. a.* [*pourfiler*, Fr. *proffilare*, Italian.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to border with embroidery; to embroider.
A goodly lady clad in scarlet red,
Purfled with gold and pearl of rich assay. *Spenser.*
Emrold tuffs, flowers *purfled* blue and white,
Like saphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakspeare.*
Iris there with humid bow,
Waters the odorous banks that blow
Flowers of more mingled hew,
Than her *purfled* scarf can shew. *Milton, Comus.*
In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
Their hoods and sleeves the same, and *purfled* o'er
With diamonds. *Dryden.*

To Pu'rfle.* *v. n.* To be wrought or trimmed upon the edge; to be puckered.
The sleeve is more large and *purfling*, like those we see worn by bishops; save that these be wider and looser at the hand. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 143.

Pu'rfle.† } *n. s.* [*pourfilée*, Fr. from the verb.]
Pu'rflew. } A border of embroidery. *Sherwood.*
The second figure represents a lily, artificially engraved on a thin plate of gold: the stalk, rising up from the root, shoots forth two leaves; the flowers reach to the outsides of the plate, which is secured in its place quite round by the small golden leaves of the *purfle*.
Shelton's Tr. of Wotton's View of Hickes's Thes. (1737,) p. 21.

PURGA'TION. *n. s.* [*purgation*, Fr. *purgatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of cleansing or purifying from vitious mixtures.
We do not suppose the separation finished before the *purgation* of the air began. *Burnet, Theory.*
2. The act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation.
Let the physician apply himself more to *purgation* than to alteration, because the offence is in quantity. *Bacon.*
3. The act of clearing from imputation of guilt.
If any man doubt, let him put me to my *purgation*. *Shakspeare.*
Proceed in justice, which shall have due course,
Even to the guilt or the *purgation*. *Shakspeare.*

Pu'rgative. *adj.* [*purgatif*, Fr. *purgativus*, Lat.] Cathartick; having the power to cause evacuations downward.
Purging medicines have their *purgative* virtue in a fine spirit, they endure not boiling without loss of virtue. *Bacon.*
All that is fill'd, and all that which doth fill
All the round world, to man is but a pill;
In all it works not, but it is in all
Poisonous, or *purgative*, or cordial. *Donne.*
Lenient *purgatives* evacuate the humours. *Wiseman.*

Pu'rgative.* *n. s.* A cathartick medicine.
Like an apothecary's shop, wherein are remedies;—*purgatives*, cordials, alteratives. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 279.

Purgato'rial.* } *adj.* [from *purgatory.*] Relating
Purgato'rian. } to purgatory.
The delusions of purgatory, with all the apparitions of *purgatorian* ghosts. *Mede, Apost. of Lat. Times*, (1641,) p. 45.
Purgatorial fire, how far held by some ancient fathers. *Wheatly on the Comm. Pr.* Ind.

Pu'rgatory. *n. s.* [*purgatoire*, Fr. *purgatorium*, Lat.] A place in which souls are supposed by the papists to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven.
Thou thy folk, through pains of *purgatory*,
Dost bear unto thy bliss. *Spenser, Hymn on Love.*
In this age, there may be as great instances produced of real charity, as when men thought to get souls out of *purgatory*. *Stillingfleet.*

Pu'rgatory.* *adj.* [*purgatoire*, Fr.] Cleansing; expiatory. *Colgrave, and Sherwood.*
They are not *purgatory* streams, but flames, which they dream of. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 488.
This *purgatory* interval is not unfavourable to a faithless representative. *Burke, Reflect. on the Fr. Revolution.*

To PURGE. *v. a.* [*purger*, Fr. *purgo*, Lat.]
1. To cleanse; to clear.
It will be like that labour of Hercules, in *purging* the stable of Augeas, to separate from superstitious observations any thing that is clean and pure natural. *Bacon.*
2. To clear from impurities: with *of.*

To the English court assemble now
From ev'ry region apes of idleness;
Now neighbour confines *purge* you *of* your scum. *Shakespeare.*

Air ventilates and cools the mines, and *purges* and frees them from mineral exhalations. *Woodward.*

3. To clear from guilt: with *from.*

Blood hath been shed ere now, i' the olden time
Ere human statute *purg'd* the general weal. *Shakspeare.*

My soul is *purg'd from* grudging hate;
And with my hand I seal my true heart's love. *Shakspeare.*

The blood of Christ shall *purge* our conscience *from* dead works to serve God. *Heb.* ix. 14.

Syphax, we'll join our cares to *purge* away
Our country's crimes, and clear her reputation. *Addison.*

4. To clear from imputation of guilt.

He, I accuse,
Intends t' appear before the people, hoping
To *purge* himself with words. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Marquis Dorset was hasting towards him, to *purge* himself of some accusation. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

5. To sweep or put away impurities.

I will *purge* out from among you the rebels. *Ezek.* xx. 38.

Simplicity and integrity in the inward parts, may *purge* out every prejudice and passion. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

6. To evacuate the body by stool.

Sir Philip Calthorp *purged* John Drakes, the shoemaker of Norwich, of the proud humour. *Camden, Rem.*

The frequent and wise use of emaciating diets, and of *purgings*, is a principal means of a prolongation of life. *Bacon.*

If he was not cured, he *purged* him with salt water. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To clarify; to defecate.

To PURGE.† *v. n.*

1. To grow pure by clarification.
2. To have frequent stools.
3. To void excrement.

It being common for bodies to *purge* after they are dead. *Patrick on Judges*, iii. 22.

PURGE.† *n. s.* [*purge*, Fr.] A cathartick medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by stool.

Meet we the medicine of the sickly weal,
And with him pour we in our country's *purge*
Each drop of us. *Shakspeare.*

Pills nor laxatives I like;
Of these his gain the sharp physician makes,
And often gives a *purge*, but seldom takes. *Dryden.*

He was no great friend to purging and clisters; he was for mixing aloes with all *purges*. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'RGER. *n. s.* [from *purge*.]

1. One who clears away any thing noxious.

This shall make
Our purpose necessary, and not envious;
We shall be call'd *purgers*, not murtherers. *Shakspeare.*

2. Purge; cathartick.

It is of good use in physick, if you can retain the purging virtue, and take away the unpleasant taste of the *purger*. *Bacon.*

PURIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*purification*, F. *purificatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of making pure; act of cleansing from extraneous mixture.

I discerned a considerable difference in the operations of several kinds of saltpetre, even after *purification*. *Boyle.*

2. The act of cleansing from guilt, or pollution.

The sacraments, in their own nature, are just such as they seem, water, and bread, and wine; but because they are made signs of a secret mystery, and water is the symbol of *purification* of the soul from sin, and bread and wine, of Christ's body and blood; therefore the symbols receive the names of what they sign. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Comm.*

3. A rite performed by the Hebrews after child-bearing.

PU'RIFICATIVE.† } PU'RIFICATORY. } *adj.* [*purificatif*, Fr. from *purify*. Cotgrave has also the English word *purificative*.] Having power or tendency to make pure.

PU'RIFIER. *n. s.* [from *purify*.] Cleanser; refiner.

He shall sit as a refiner and *purifier* of silver. *Mal.* iii. 3.

To PU'RIFY.† *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr. *purifico*, Lat.]

1. To make pure.
2. To free from any extraneous admixture.

If any bad blood should be left in the kingdom, an honourable foreign war will vent or *purify* it. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The mass of the air was many thousand times greater than the water, and would in proportion require a greater time to be *purified*. *Burnet, Theory.*

By chace our long-liv'd father's earn'd their food,
Toil strung the nerves, and *purified* the blood. *Dryden.*

3. To make clear.

It ran upon so fine and delicate a ground, as one could not easily judge, whether the river did more wash the gravel, or the gravel did *purify* the river. *Sidney.*

4. To free from guilt or corruption.

He gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and *purify* unto himself a peculiar people. *Tit.* ii. 14.

If God gives grace, knowledge will not stay long behind; since it is the same spirit and principle that *purifies* the heart, and clarifies the understanding. *South, Serm.*

This makes Ouranius exceeding studious of Christian perfection, searching after every grace and holy temper, *purifying* his heart all manner of ways, fearful of every errour and defect in his life. *Law.*

5. To free from pollution, as by lustration.

On the seventh day he shall *purify* himself, and wash his clothes, and bathe himself in water, and shall be clean at even. *Num.* xix. 19.

6. To clear from barbarisms or improprieties.

He saw the French tongue abundantly *purified*. *Sprat.*

To PU'RIFY. *v. n.* To grow pure.

We do not suppose the separation of these two liquors wholly finished, before the purgation of the air began, though let them begin to *purify* at the same time. *Burnet.*

PU'RIFYING.* *n. s.* [from *purify*.] Act of making clean; act of freeing from pollution, as by lustration.

There were set six water-pots of stone, after the manner of the *purifying* of the Jews. *St. John*, ii. 6.

Those ceremonies, those *purifyings* and offerings at the altar. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.* § 11.

What were all their lustrations but so many solemn *purifyings*, to render both themselves, and their sacrifices, acceptable to their gods? *South, Serm.* ii. 281.

PU'RIST.† *n. s.* [*puriste*, Fr.] One superstitiously nice in the use of words.

We must apply certainly to English, in which you are no *purist*. *Ld. Chesterfield, Lett.*

PU'RITAN.† *n. s.* [from *pure*. "It is to be seen by Camden's Annals, that when the recusants first forbore coming to church, about that time did this party begin to be known by the name of *puritans*." Thorndike, Discourse of Forbearance, &c. p. 8.] A sectary pretending to eminent purity of religion.

I believe there are men that would be *puritans*, but not any that are! *Feltham, Res.* i. 5.

From these disorders we must pass to those people called *puritans*, who being now numerous, and observing their private meetings in Oxford, [there] were not wanting certain scholars that made it their recreation to scoff at and jeer them. — They imitated them in their whining tones, with the lifting up of eyes; in their antick actions; and left nothing undone, whereby they might make them ridiculous. *A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. in* 1632.

The schism which the papists on the one hand, and the superstition which the *puritans* on the other, lay to our charge, are very justly chargeable upon themselves. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Pu'ritan.* *adj.* Of, or belonging to, puritans.

We shall in our sermons take occasion now and then, where it may be pertinent, to discover the weakness of the *puritan* principles and tenents to the people. *Bp. Sanderson, Cases of Consc.* p. 192.

Purita'nical.† } *adj.* [from *puritan.*] Relating to
Purita'nick. } puritans.

Such guides set over the several congregations will misteach them, by instilling into them *puritanical* and superstitious principles, that they may the more securely exercise their presbyterian tyranny. *Walton.*

Too dark a stole
Was o'er Religion's decent features drawn
By *puritanic* zeal. *Mason, Eng. Gard.* B. 4.

Purita'nically.* *adv.* [from *puritanical.*] After the manner of the puritans.

I mean not *puritanically.* *Sir M. Sandys, Ess.* (1634,) p. 162.

Pu'ritanism.† *n. s.* [from *puritan.*] The notions of a puritan.

I go no farther, but leave you to yourselves; and, if it be possible, unto more charitable conceits of those that deserve no other imputation, but "They are no puritans:" which God in goodness keep out of this church and state, as dangerous as popery, for any thing I am able to discern. The only difference being, popery is for tyranny; *puritanism* for anarchy; popery is [the] original of superstition; *puritanism* the high-way unto profaneness: both alike enemies unto piety. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* (1625,) p. 321.

A serious and unpartial examination of the grounds, as well of popery as *puritanism*, according to that measure of understanding God hath afforded me. *Walton.*

To **Pu'ritanize.*** *v. n.* [from *puritan.*] To deliver the notions of a puritan.

M. Perkins in his problem though he fain would *puritanize* it and so goeth on, yet confesseth that the Fathers used to arm themselves against the devil with the sign of the cross. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 270.

Pu'rity. *n. s.* [*puritê*, old Fr. *puritas*, Lat.]

1. Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt.

Is it the *purity* of a linen vesture, which some so fear would defile the purity of the priest? *Holyday.*

Her urn
Pours streams select, and *purity* of waters. *Prior.*

The inspired air does likewise often communicate to the lungs unwholesome vapours, and many hurtful effluvia, which mingling with the blood, corrupt its *purity.* *Blackmore.*

From the body's *purity*, the mind
Receives a secret aid. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. Freedom from guilt; innocence.

Death sets us safely on shore in our long-expected Canaan, where there are no temptations, no danger of falling, but eternal *purity* and immortal joys secure our innocence and happiness for ever. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

Every thing about her resembles the *purity* of her soul, and she is always clean without, because she is always pure within. *Law.*

3. Chastity; freedom from contamination of sexes.

Could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her then from the ward of her *purity*, her reputation, and her marriage vow. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

Purl.† *n. s.* [this is justly supposed by Minsheu to be contracted from *purfle.* Dr. Johnson. — *Purrel* is the name of the list or border directed, by a statute of queen Elizabeth, to be made at the end of kerseys.]

1. An embroidered and puckered border.

Himself came in next after a triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enriched with *purl* and pearl. *Sidney.*

The jagging of pinks is like the inequality of oak leaves; but they seldom have any small *purls.* *Bacon.*

2. An ooze; a soft flow. [from the verb.]

So have I seen the little *purls* of a spring sweat through the bottom of a bank, and intenerate the stubborn pavement, till it hath made it fit for the impression of a child's foot. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 204.

3. [I know not whence derived.] A kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromaticks are infused.

To **PURL.†** *v. n.* [of this word it is doubtful what is the primitive signification; if it is referred originally to the appearance of a quick stream, which is alway dimpled on the surface, it may come from *purl*, a *pucker* or *fringe*; but if, as the use of authors seem to show, it relates to the sound, it must be derived from *porla*, Swedish, to murmur, according to Lye.]

1. To murmur; to flow with a gentle noise.

Instruments that have returns, as trumpets; or flexions, as cornets; or are drawn up, and put from, as sacbuts, have a *purling* sound; but the recorder or flute, that have none of these inequalities, give a clear sound. *Bacon.*

All fish from sea or shore,
Freshet, or *purling* brook, or shell or fin. *Milton, P. L.*

My flow'ry theme,
A painted mistress, or a *purling* stream. *Pope.*

Around th' adjoining brook, that *purls* along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock. *Thomson.*

2. To rise or appear in undulations.

From his lips did fly
Thin winding breath, which *purl'd* up to the sky. *Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.*

The moon will look red as blood; the sun will shed his light like *purling* brimstone. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 53.

To **Purl.†** *v. a.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery.

When was old Sherwood's head more quaintly curl'd,
Or nature's cradle more enchas'd and *purl'd.* *B. Jonson.*

The officious wind her loose hayre curles,
The dewe her happy linnen *purles.* *Lovelace, Luc.* p. 147.

Pu'rlieu.† *n. s.* [from the Fr. *pur*, clear, exempt, and *lieu*, a place, q. d. a place exempt from the forest. "In Henry III.'s time the Charta de Foresta [was] established; so that there was much land disafforested, which hath been called *pourlieus* ever since." Howell, Lett. iv. 16. Milton has placed the accent on the last syllable of this word.] The grounds on the borders of a forest; border; inclosure; district.

In the *purlieus* of this forest stands
A sheepcote, fenc'd about with olive trees. *Shakspeare.*

A place of bliss
In the *pourlieus* of heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

Such civil matters fall within the *purlieus* of religion. *L'Estrange.*

To understand all the *purlieus* of this place, and to illustrate this subject, I must venture myself into the haunts of beauty and gallantry. *Spectator.*

He may be left to rot among thieves in some stinking jail, merely for mistaking the *purlieus* of the law. *Swift.*

A party next of glittering dames,
Thrown round the *purlieus* of St. James,
Came early out. *Swift.*

Pu'rling.* *n. s.* [from *To purl.*] The gentle noise of a stream.

Tones are not so apt to procure sleep, as some other sounds; as the wind, the *purling* of water, and humming of bees. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Our *purlings* wait upon the spring. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

Pu'rlins. *n. s.* In architecture, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length. *Bailey.*

To **PURLO'IN.†** *v. a.* [this word is of doubtful etymology. Skinner deduces it from *pour* and *loin*, French, *pourloigner*, quasi *esloigner*; Lye from pyrlouhnan, Saxon, to lie hid; with whom Serenius

thus agrees, adding the "Goth. *firi*, præ, and *launa*, *leina*, occultare, ut sit quasi *firilauna*, clam habere, celare: ab Aleman. *furlouhnan*, denegare."] To steal; to take by theft.

He, that brave steed there finding ready dight,
Purloin'd both steed and spear, and ran away full light. *Spenser.*

The Arimaspian by stealth
Had, from his wakeful custody, *purloin'd*
The guarded gold. *Milton, P. L.*

They not content like felons to *purloin*,
Add treason to it, and debase the coin. *Denham.*

Some writers make all ladies *purloin'd*,
And knights pursuing like a whirlwind. *Hudibras.*

When did the muse from Fletcher scenes *purloin*,
As thou whole Eth'ridge dost transfuse to thine? *Dryden.*

Your butler *purloins* your liquor, and the brewer sells your hog-wash. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

Prometheus once this chain *purloin'd*,
Dissolv'd, and into money coin'd. *Swift.*

To PURLO'IN.✱ *v. n.* To practise theft.

Not *purloining*, but shewing all good fidelity. *Titus*, ii. 10.

PURLO'INER. *n. s.* [from *purloin*.] A thief; one that steals clandestinely.

It may seem hard, to see publick *purloiners* sit upon the lives of the little ones, that go to the gallows. *L'Estrange.*

PURLO'INING.✱ *n. s.* [from *purloin*.] Theft.

I must require you to use diligence in presenting specially those *purloinings*, and imbezzlements, which are of plate, vessels, or whatsoever within the king's house. *Bacon, Charge at the Sess. of the Verge.*

PU'RPARTY.☨ *n. s.* [*purparty*, old Fr. lot, part. Lacombe.] Share; part in division.

Each of the coparceners had an entire county allotted for her *purparty*. *Davies on Ireland.*

PU'RPLE.☨ *adj.* [puppup, puppupa, Saxon; *pourpre*, Fr. *purpureus*, Lat.]

1. Red tinctured with blue. It was among the ancients considered as the noblest, and as the regal colour; whether their purple was the same with ours, is not fully known.

The poop was beaten gold,
Purple the sails, and so perfumed, that
The winds were love-sick with 'em. *Shakspeare.*

You violets, that first appear,
By your pure *purple* mantles known;
What are you when the rose is blown? *Wotton.*

A small oval plate, cut off a flinty pebble, and polished, is prettily variegated with a pale grey, blue, yellow, and *purple*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. In poetry, red.

I view a field of blood,
And Tyber rolling with a *purple* flood. *Dryden.*

Their mangled limbs
Crashing at once, death dyes the *purple* seas
With gore. *Thomson, Summer.*

PU'RPLE. *n. s.* The purple colour; a purple dress.

O'er his lucid arms
A vest of military *purple* flowed
Livelier than Melibœan, or the grain
Of Sarra, worn by kings and heroes old. *Milton, P. L.*

May be it has been sometimes thought harsh in those who were born in *purple* to look into abuses with a stricter eye than their predecessors; but elected kings are presumed to come upon the foot of reformation. *Davenant.*

To PU'RPLE. *v. a.* [*purpuro*, Lat.] To make red; to colour with purple.

Whilst your *purpled* hands do reak and smoak,
Fulfil your pleasure. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Cruel and suddain, hast thou since
Purpled thy nail in blood of innocence? *Donne.*

Not alone, while thou
Visit'st my slumbers nightly; or when morn
Purples the East. *Milton, P. L.*

Throw hither all your quaint enamell'd eyes,
That on the green turf suck the honied showers,
And *purple* all the ground with vernal flowers. *Milton, Lycidas.*

Aurora had but newly chas'd the night,
And *purpled* o'er the sky with blushing light. *Dryden.*

Not with more glories in the ethereal plain,
The sun first rises o'er the *purpled* main. *Pope.*

Reclining soft in blissful bowers,
Purpled sweet with springing flowers. *Fenton.*

PU'RPLES.☨ *n. s.* [without a singular. Dr. Johnson. — It certainly had the singular number formerly.] Spots of a livid red which break out in malignant fevers, a purple fever.

God punysheth full sore with grete sikenesse,
As pockes, pestylence, *purple*, and axes. *Old Morality of Hycke-Scorner.*

PU'RPLISH. *adj.* [from *purple*.] Somewhat purple.

I could change the colour, and make it *purplish*. *Boyle.*

PU'RPORT.☨ *n. s.* [*purport*, old Fr. teneur: "selon le *purport*, selon la *teneur* de." Lacombe.] Design; tendency of a writing or discourse.

That Plato intended nothing less, is evident from the whole scope and *purport* of that dialogue. *Norris.*

To PU'RPORT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To intend; to tend to show.

There was an article against the reception of the rebels *purporting*, that if any such rebel should be required of the prince confederate, that the prince confederate should command him to avoid the country. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

They in most grave and solemn wise unfolded
Matter, which little *purported*, but words
Rank'd in right learned phrase. *Rowe.*

PU'RPOSE.☨ *n. s.* [*pourpos*, old Fr. *propos*, modern; *propositum*, Lat.]

1. Intention; design.

He quit the house of *purpose*, that their punishment
Might have the freer course. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Change this *purpose*,
Which being so horrible, so bloody, must
Lead on to some foul issue. *Shakspeare.*

He with troops of horsemen beset the passages of *purpose*, that when the army should set forward, he might in the streights, fit for his *purpose*, set upon them. *Knolles.*

And I persuade me God hath not permitted
His strength again to grow, were not his *purpose*
To use him farther yet. *Milton, S. A.*

That kind of certainty which doth not admit of any doubt, may serve us as well to all intents and *purposes*, as that which is infallible. *Wilkins.*

St. Austin hath laid down a rule to this very *purpose*. *Burnet.*

They, who are desirous of a name in painting, should read and make observations of such things as they find for their *purpose*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

He travelled the world, on *purpose* to converse with the most learned men. *Guardian.*

The common materials, which the ancients made their ships of, were the ornus or wild ash; the fir was likewise used for this *purpose*. *Arbuthnot.*

I do this, on *purpose* to give you a more sensible impression of the imperfection of your knowledge. *Watts.*

Where men err against this method, it is usually on *purpose*, and to shew their learning. *Swift.*

2. Effect; consequence; the end desired.

To small *purpose* had the council of Jerusalem been assembled, if once their determination being set down, men might afterwards have defended their former opinions. *Hooker.*

The ground will be like a wood, which keepeth out the sun, and so continueth the wet, whereby it will never graze to *purpose* that year. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Their design is a war, whenever they can open it with a prospect of succeeding to *purpose*. *Temple.*

Such first principles will serve us to very little *purpose*, and we shall be as much at a loss with as without them, if they

may, by any human power, such as is the will of our teachers, or opinions of our companions, be altered or lost in us. *Locke.*

He that would relish success to *purpose*, should keep his passion cool, and his expectation low. *Collier on Desire.*

What the Romans have done is not worth notice, having had little occasion to make use of this art, and what they have of it to *purpose* being borrowed from Aristotle. *Baker.*

3. Instance; example.

'Tis common for double dealers to be taken in their own snares, as for the *purpose* in the matter of power. *L'Estrange.*

4. Conversation. Obsolete.

She in pleasant *purpose* did abound. *Spenser, F. Q.*

5. A kind of enigma or riddle. See CROSSPURPOSE.

Oft *purposes*, oft riddles he devis'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The ordinary recreations which we have in winter, — are cards, catches, *purposes*, questions, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*

To PU'RPOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to design; to resolve.

What David did *purpose*, it was the pleasure of God that Solomon his son should perform. *Hooker.*

It is a *purpos'd* thing, and grows by plot,
To curb the nobility. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The whole included race his *purpos'd* prey. *Milton, P. L.*

Oaths were not *purpos'd*, more than law,
To keep the good and just in awe,
But to confine the bad and sinful,
Like moral cattle in a pinfold. *Hudibras.*

To PU'RPOSE.† *v. n.*

1. To have an intention; to have a design.

I am *purposed* that my mouth shall not transgress. *Ps.* xvii.

This is the purpose that is *purposed* upon the whole earth. *Isaiah*, xiv. 26.

Paul *purposed* in the spirit to go to Jerusalem. *Acts*, xix. 21.

The Christian captains, *purposing* to retire home, placed on each side of the army four ranks of waggons. *Knolles.*

Doubling my crime, I promise and deceive,
Purpose to slay, whilst swearing to forgive. *Prior.*

2. To discourse. Obsolete.

She in merry sort
Them gan to bord, and *purpose* diversly. *Spenser, F. Q.*

PU'RPOSELESS.* *adj.* [*purpose* and *less.*] Having no effect.

Prayer is ever joined with fasting, in all our humiliations; without which, the emptiness of our maws were but a vain and *purposeless* ceremony. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 179.

PU'RPOSELY. *adv.* [from *purpose.*] By design; by intention.

Being the instrument which God hath *purposely* framed, thereby to work the knowledge of salvation in the hearts of men, what cause is there wherefore it should not be acknowledged a most apt mean? *Hooker.*

I have *purposely* avoided to speak any thing concerning the treatment due to such persons. *Addison.*

In composing this discourse, I *purposely* declined all offensive and displeasing truths. *Atterbury.*

The vulgar thus through imitation err,
As oft the learned by being singular;
So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng
By chance go right, they *purposely* go wrong. *Pope.*

PU'RPRISE. *n. s.* [*pourpris*, old Fr. *purprisum*, law Lat.] A close or inclosure; as also the whole compass of a manour.

The place of justice is hallowed; and therefore not only the bench, but the foot-pace and precincts, and *purprise*, ought to be preserved without corruption. *Bacon, Ess.*

PURR. *n. s.* [*alauda marina.*] A sea lark. *Ainsworth.*

To PURR.† See *To* PUR.

PURSE.† *n. s.* [*bourse*, Fr. *pwrs*, Welsh; pura, Saxon. "Utrum Icel. *pus*, pera, an Suio-Goth. *bur*, penuarium domûs, cognatum sit, in medium relinquimus." Serenius. *Birsa*, Italian, is the cheveril skin to make *purses* with. See Florio's Ital. Dict. 1598.] A small bag in which money is contained.

She bears the *purse* too; she is a region in Guiana, all gold and bounty. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

Shall the son of England prove a thief,
And take *purses*? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

He sent certain of the chief prisoners, richly apparelled with their *purses* full of money, into the city. *Knolles.*

I will give him the thousand pieces, and, to his great surprise, present him with another *purse* of the same value. *Addison.*

To PURSE. *v. a.*† [from the noun.]

1. To put into a purse.

With that he *purs'd* the gold. *Trag. of Soliman and Pers.* (1599.)

I am spell-caught by Philidel,
And *purs'd* within a net. *Dryden.*

I *purs'd* it up, but little reckoning made,
Till now that this extremity compell'd. *Milton, Comus.*

It is the same injustice and fraud, that it would be in any steward, to *purse* up that money for his private benefit, which was entrusted to him for the maintenance of the family. *Wh. Duty of Man*, Sund. 13.

2. To contract as a purse.

Thou cried'st,
And didst contract and *purse* thy brow together,
As if thou then had'st shut up in thy brain
Some horrible conceit. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

PU'RSENET. *n. s.* [*purse* and *net.*] A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.

Conies are taken by *pursenets* in their burrows. *Mortimer.*

PU'RSEPRIDE.* *n. s.* [*purse and pride.*] The insolence of a purseproud person.

Pursepride is quarrellous, domineering over the humble neighbourhood, and raising quarrels out of trifles. *Bp. Hall, Sel. Thoughts, Supernum.* § 4.

PU'RSEPROUD.† *adj.* [*purse* and *proud.*] Puffed up with money.

The second are *purseproud*: as St. Austin wittily [saith,] Pride is in the purse as the worm in the apple. *Bp. Hall, Fall of Pride.*

Plum'd Conceit himself surveying;
Folly with her shadow playing;
Purseproud, elbowing Insolence! *Grainger, Ode on Solitude.*

PU'RSER. *n. s.* [from *purse.*] The paymaster of a ship.

PU'RSINESS.† } *n. s.* [from *pursy.*] Shortness of
PU'RSIVENESS. } breath. Sherwood has *pursiness.*

PU'RSLAIN.† *n. s.* [*porcellana*, Italian; *portulaca*, Lat.] A plant.

The medicaments, proper to diminish the milk, are lettice, *purslain*, and endive. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

PU'RSLAN-TREE. *n. s.* [*halimus*, Lat.] A shrub proper to hedge with.

PURSU'ABLE.† *adj.* [from *pursue.*] What may be pursued. *Sherwood.*

PURSU'ANCE. *n. s.* [from *pursue.*] Prosecution; process.

PURSU'ANT. *adj.* [from *pursue.*] Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing.

To PURSU'E.† *v. a.* [*poursuivre*, Fr. *persequor*, Latin.]

1. To persecute. This appears to have been the primary meaning, which Dr. Johnson has overpassed.

He that *pursuyde* us sum tyme, prechide now the feith. *Wicliffe, Gal.* i. 13.

Peter offended in denyenge Cryste; Poule, in *pursewynge* his chirche. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* 35.

The Jews *pursued* Cryste to deth. *Lib. Fest.* fol. 25. b.

2. To chase; to follow in hostility.

Love like a shadow flies, when substance love *pursues*;
Pursuing that that flies, and flying what *pursues*. *Shakspeare.*

When Abraham heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained servants, and *pursued*. *Gen.* xiv. 14.

To thy speed add wings,
Lest with a whip of scorpions I *pursue*
Thy lingering. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To prosecute; to continue.

As righteousness tendeth to life; so he that *pursueth* evil, *pursueth* it to his own death. *Prov.* xii. 19.

Insatiate to *pursue*
Vain war with heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

I will *pursue*
This ancient story, whether false or true. *Dryden.*

When men *pursue* their thoughts of space, they stop at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end. *Locke.*

4. To imitate; to follow as an example.

The fame of ancient matrons you *pursue*,
And stand a blameless pattern to the new. *Dryden.*

5. To endeavour to attain.

Let us not then *pursue*
A splendid vassalage. *Milton, P. L.*

We happiness *pursue*; we fly from pain;
Yet the pursuit, and yet the flight is vain. *Prior.*

What nature has deny'd, fools will *pursue*,
As apes are ever walking upon two. *Young.*

To PURSU'E. *v. n.* To go on; to proceed. A gallicism.

I have, *pursues* Carneades, wondered chymists should not consider. *Boyle.*

PURSU'ER.† *n. s.* [from *pursue*.]

1. One who follows in hostility.

Fled with the rest,
And falling from a hill, he was so bruis'd
That the *pursuers* took him. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

His swift *pursuers* from heaven's gates discern
The advantage, and descending tread us down
Thus drooping. *Milton, P. L.*

Like a declining statesman left forlorn
To his friends' pity and *pursuers'* scorn. *Denham.*

2. One who endeavours to attain an object. Dr. Johnson notices only the preceding sense.

Is not all this to dictate magisterially? A thing very unpleasing to the ingenuous and free *pursuers* of rational knowledge. *Worthington to Hartlib*, (1661,) Ep. 15.

Our *pursuer* soon came up and joined us with all the familiarity of an old acquaintance. *Goldsmith, Ess.* 10.

PURSU'IT. *n. s.* [*poursuite*, Fr.]

1. The act of following with hostile intention.

Arm, warriors, arm for fight! the foe at hand,
Whom fled we thought, will save us long *pursuit*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Endeavour to attain.

This means they long propos'd, but little gain'd,
Yet after much *pursuit*, at length obtain'd. *Dryden.*

Its honours and vanities are continually passing before him, and inviting his *pursuit*. *Rogers.*

He has annexed a secret pleasure to the idea of any thing that is new or uncommon, that he might encourage us in the *pursuit* after knowledge, and engage us to search into the wonders of his creation. *Addison.*

The will, free from the determination of such desires, is left to the *pursuit* of nearer satisfactions, and to the removal of those uneasinesses it feels in its longings after them. *Locke.*

3. Prosecution; continuance of endeavour.

He concluded with sighs and tears, to conjure them, that they would no more press him to give his consent to a thing so contrary to his reason, the execution whereof would break his heart, and that they would give over further *pursuit* of it. *Clarendon.*

PU'RSUIVANT. *n. s.* [*poursuivant*, Fr.] A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds.

How oft do they with golden pinions cleave
The flitting skies, like flying *pursuivant*. *Spenser.*

These grey locks, the *pursuivants* of death,
Argue the end of Edmund Mortimer. *Shakspeare.*

Send out a *pursuivant* at arms
To Stanley's regiment, bid him bring his power
Before sun-rising. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

For helmets, crests, mantles, and supporters, I leave the reader to Edmond Bolton, Gerard Leigh, John Ferne, and John Guillim Portismouth, *pursuivants* of arms, who have diligently laboured in armory. *Camden, Rem.*

The *pursuivants* came next,
And like the heralds each his scutcheon bore. *Dryden.*

PU'RSY.† *adj.* [*poussif*, Fr. the same. Serenius conjectures it to come from the Icel. *porre*, a cough. Menage explains it by *pulsivus*, quasi *ilia pulsans*, Lat.] Short-breathed and fat.

In the fatness of these *pursy* times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea courb and woo for leave to do it good. *Shakspeare.*

Now breathless wrong
Shall sit and paint in your great chairs of ease,
And *pursy* insolence shall break his wind
With fear and horrid fright. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

An hostess dowager,
Grown fat and *pursy* by retail
Of pots of beer and bottled ale. *Hudibras.*

By these, the Medes
Perfume their breaths, and cure old *pursy* men. *Temple.*

PU'RTENANCE. *n. s.* [*appertenance*, Fr.] The pluck of an animal.

Roast the lamb with fire, his head with his legs and with the *purtenance* thereof. *Ex.* xii. 9.

The shaft against a rib did glance,
And gall'd him in the *purtenance*. *Hudibras.*

To PURVE'Y. *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, Fr.]

1. To provide with conveniencies. This sense is now not in use.

Give no odds to your foes, but do *purvey*
Yourself of sword before that bloody day. *Spenser.*

His house with all convenience was *purvey'd*,
The rest he found. *Dryden.*

2. To procure.

What though from outmost land and sea *purvey'd*
For him; each rarer tributary life
Bleeds not. *Thomson, Summer.*

To PURVE'Y.† *v. n.* To buy in provisions: to provide.

I the praise
Yield thee, so well this day thou hast *purvey'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

It is the active arm, and the busy hand, that must both *purvey* for the mouth, and withal give it a right to every morsel that is put into it. *South, Serm.* vii. 46.

PURVE'YANCE. *n. s.* [from *purvey*.]

1. Provision.

Whence mounting up, they find *purveyance* meet
Of all, that royal prince's court became. *Spenser.*

2. Procurement of victuals.

3. An exaction of provisions for the king's followers.

Some lands be more changeable than others; as for their lying near to the borders, or because of great and continual *purveyances* that are made upon them. *Bacon.*

PURVE'YOR. *n. s.* [from *purvey*.]

1. One that provides victuals.

The *purveyors* or victuallers are much to be condemned, as not a little faulty in that behalf. *Raleigh.*

And wing'd *purveyors* his sharp hunger fed
With frugal scraps of flesh, and maslin bread. *Harte.*

2. A procurer; a pimp.

These women are such cunning *purveyors*!
Mark where their appetites have once been pleased,
The same resemblance in a younger lover,
Lies brooding in their fancies the same pleasures. *Dryden.*

The stranger, ravish'd at his good fortune, is introduced to some imaginary title; for this *purveyor* has her representatives of some of the finest ladies. *Addison.*

3. An officer who exacted provision for the king's followers.

PU'RVIEW.† *n. s.* [*pourveu*, French.] Proviso; providing clause.

These are profanations within the *purview* of several statutes; and those you are to present. *Bacon, Charge at the Sess. of the Verge.*

Though the petition expresses only treason and felony, yet the act is general against all appeals in parliament; and many times the *purview* of an act is larger than the preamble or the petition. *Hale, Comm. Law.*

PU'RULENCE. } *n. s.* [from *purulent.*] Generation of
PU'RULENCY. } pus or matter.

Consumptions are induced by *purulency* in any of the viscera. *Arbuthnot on Dict.*

PU'RULENT. *adj.* [*purulent*, Fr. *purulentus*, Lat.] Consisting of pus or the running of wounds.

A carcase of man is most infectious and odious to man, and *purulent* matter of wounds to sound flesh. *Bacon.*

It is no easy thing always to discern, whether the suspected matter expectorated by a cough be really *purulent*, that is, such as comes from an ulcer. *Blackmore.*

It spews a filthy froth
Of matter *purulent* and white,
Which happen'd on the skin to light,
And there corrupting on a wound,
Spreads leprosy. *Swift, Miscell.*

An acrimonious or *purulent* matter, stagnating in some organ, is more easily deposited upon the liver than any other part. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PUS. n. s. [Latin.] The matter of a well digested sore.

Acrid substances break the vessels, and produce an ichor instead of laudable *pus.* *Arbuthnot.*

To PUSH. *v. a.* [*pousser*, Fr.]

1. To strike with a thrust.

If the ox *push* a man-servant, he shall be stoned. *Ex.* xxi.

2. To force or drive by impulse.

The youth *push* away my feet. *Job*, xxx. 12.

3. To force not by a quick blow, but by continued violence.

Shew your mended faiths,
To *push* destruction and perpetual shame
Out of the weak door of our fainting land. *Shakspeare.*

Through thee will we *push* down our enemies. *Ps.* xliv. 5.

Waters forcing way,
Sidelong had *push'd* a mountain from his seat,
Half sunk with all his pines. *Milton, P. L.*

This terrible scene which might have proved dangerous, if Cornelius had not been *pushed* out of the room. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To press forward.

He forewarns his care
With rules to *push* his fortune or to bear. *Dryden.*

With such impudence did he *push* this matter, that when he heard the cries of above a million of people begging for their bread, he termed it the clamours of faction. *Addison.*

Arts and sciences, in one and the same century, have arrived at great perfection, and no wonder, since every age has a kind of universal genius, which inclines those that live in it to some particular studies, the work then being *pushed* on by many hands, must go forward. *Dryden.*

5. To urge; to drive.

Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions, as are apt to procure honour to the actor. *Addison, Spect.*

6. To enforce; to drive to a conclusion.

We are *pushed* for an answer, and are forced at last freely to confess, that the corruptions of the administration were intolerable. *Swift.*

7. To importune; to teaze.

To PUSH. *v. n.*

1. To make a thrust.

None shall dare
With shortned sword to stab in closer war,
Nor *push* with biting point, but strike at length. *Dryden.*

A calf will so manage his head, as though he would *push* with his horns even before they shoot. *Ray.*

Lambs, though they never saw the actions of their species, *push* with their foreheads, before the budding of a horn. *Addison.*

2. To make an effort.

War seem'd asleep for nine long years; at length
Both sides resolv'd to *push*, we try'd our strength. *Dryden.*

3. To make an attack.

The king of the South shall *push* at him, and the king of the North shall come against him. *Dan.* xi. 40.

4. To burst out with violence.

PUSH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Thrust; the act of striking with a pointed instrument.

Ne might his corse be harmed
With dint of sword or *push* of pointed spear. *Spenser.*

They, like resolute men, stood in the face of the breach, receiving them with deadly shot and *push* of pike, in such furious manner, that the Turks began to retire. *Knolles.*

2. An impulse; force impressed.

So great was the puissance of his *push*,
That from his saddle quite he did him bear. *Spenser.*

Jove was not more pleas'd
With infant nature, when his spacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas
To give it the first *push*, and see it roll
Along the vast abyss. *Addison, Guardian.*

3. Assault; attack.

He gave his countenance against his name,
To laugh with gybing boys, and stand the *push*
Of every beardless vain comparative. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

When such a resistance is made, these bold talkers will draw in their horns, when their fierce and feeble *pushes* against truth are repelled with pushing and confidence. *Watts.*

4. A forcible onset; a strong effort.

A sudden *push* gives them the overthrow;
Ride, ride, Messala. *Shakspeare.*

Away he goes, makes his *push*, stands the shock of a battle, and compounds for leaving of a leg behind him. *L'Estrange.*

We have beaten the French from all their advanced posts, and driven them into their last entrenchments: one vigorous *push*, one general assault will force the enemy to cry out for quarter. *Addison.*

5. Exigence; trial; extremity.

We'll put the matter to the present *push*. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis common to talk of dying for a friend; but when it comes to the *push*, 'tis no more than talk. *L'Estrange.*

The question we would put, is not whether the sacrament of the mass be as truly propitiatory, as those under the law? but whether it be as truly a sacrifice? if so, then it is a true proper sacrifice, and is not only commemorative or representative, as we are told at a *push*. *Atterbury.*

6. A sudden emergence.

There's time enough for that;
Lest they desire, upon this *push*, to trouble
Your joys with like relation. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

7. [*Pustula*, Lat.] A pimple; an efflorescence; a wheal; an eruption.

It was a proverb amongst the Grecians, that he that was praised to his hurt, should have a *push* rise upon his nose; as a blister will rise upon one's tongue, that tells a lie. *Bacon, Ess.*

PU'SHER.† *n. s.* [from *push.*]

1. One who pushes back. *Sherwood.*
2. One who pushes forward.

PU'SHING. *adj.* [from *push.*] Enterprising; vigorous.

PU'SHPIN. *n. s.* [*push* and *pin.*] A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately.

Men, that have wandering thoughts at the voice of wisdom out of the mouth of a philosopher, deserve as well to be whipt, as boys for playing at *pushpin*, when they should be learning. *L'Estrange.*

PUSILLANI'MITY.† *n. s.* [*pusillanimité*, Fr. *pusillus*, little, and *animus*, mind, Lat. The word is very old in our language. Gower uses it; and at the same time explains it, as probably he introduced the word into the language.

"There is yet *pusillanimitee*,
"Whiche is to saie in this language,
"He that hath *littel* of *courage*."] Cowardice; meanness of spirit.

The property of your excellent sherris is the warming of the blood, which, before cold and settled, left the liver white and pale, the badge of *pusillanimity* and cowardice. *Shakspeare.*

The Chinese sail where they will; which sheweth, that their law of keeping out strangers is a law of *pusillanimity* and fear. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

It is obvious, to distinguish between an act of courage and an act of rashness, an act of *pusillanimity* and an act of great modesty or humility. *South.*

PUSILLA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*pusillanime*, Fr. *pusillus* and *animus*, Lat.] Meanspirited; narrowminded; cowardly.

An argument fit for great princes, that neither by overmeasuring their forces, they lose themselves in vain enterprizes; nor, by undervaluing them, descend to fearful and *pusillanimous* counsels. *Bacon, Ess.*

He became *pusillanimous*, and was easily ruffled with every little passion within; supine, and as openly exposed to any temptation from without. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

What greater instance can there be of a weak *pusillanimous* temper, than for a man to pass his whole life in opposition to his own sentiments. *Spectator.*

PUSILLA'NIMOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *pusillanimous*.] With pusillanimity.

The rebels, *pusillanimously* opposing that new torrent of destruction, gaze a while. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 86.

PUSILLA'NIMOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *pusillanimous*.] Meanness of spirit.

PUSS.† *n. s.* [I know not whence derived; *pusio*, Lat. is a dwarf. Dr. Johnson. — Skinner, who calls our word "*vox blanditoria* quâ feles compellamus," derives it from the ancient Lat. *pusa*, *pusula*, *pucella*, i. e. *puella*, a girl. He would therefore have smiled, with complacency, if he had cast his eye on the epithets, which Burton has selected for the young ladies of his time, viz. "bird, mouse, lamb, pigeon, *puss*!" Anat. of Mel. p. 527.]
The fondling name of a cat.

A young fellow, in love with a cat, made it his humble suit to Venus to turn *puss* into a woman. *L'Estrange.*

Let *puss* practise what nature teaches. *Watts.*

I will permit my son to play at apodidrascinda, which can be no other than our *puss* in a corner. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. The sportsman's term for a hare.

Poor honest *puss*,
It grieves my heart to see thee thus;
But hounds eat sheep as well as hares. *Gay.*

To PU'STULATE.* *v. a.* [*pustulatus*, Lat.] To form into pustules or blisters.

Besides the blains *pustulated* to afflict his [Job's] body, the devil not only instigated his wife to grieve his mind, but disturbed his imagination likewise to terrify his conscience. *Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bible.*

PU'STULE. *n. s.* [*pustule*, Fr. *pustula*, Lat.] A small swelling; a pimple; a push; an efflorescence.

The blood turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hemorrhages, *pustules* red, black and gangrenous. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'STULOUS.† *adj.* [*pustuleux*, Fr. from *pustule*.] Full of pustules; pimply. *Cockeram.*

To PUT.† *v. a.* [Of this word, so common in the English language, it is very difficult to find the etymology; *putter*, to plant, is Danish. Junius. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. G. Chalmers says, that this common word, which has puzzled all the etymologists, is from the Welsh *pwt*, *pwtian*, to poke, to thrust. Gloss. to Sir D. Lindsay's Works.]

1. To lay or reposit in any place.

God planted a garden, and there he *put* a man. *Gen.* ii. 8.

Speak unto him, and *put* words in his mouth. *Ex.* iv. 15.

If a man *put* in his beast, and feed in another man's field; of the best of his own shall he make restitution. *Ex.* xxii. 5.

In these he *put* two weights. *Milton, P. L.*

Feed land with beasts and horses, and after both *put* in sheep. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. To place in any situation.

When he had *put* them all out, he entereth in. *St. Mark*, v. 40.

Four speedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the sounding alchemy. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To place in any state or condition.

Before we will lay by our just born arms,
We'll *put* thee down, 'gainst whom these arms we bear,
Or add a royal number to the dead. *Shakspeare.*

Put me in a surety with thee. *Job*, xvii. 3.

The stones he *put* for his pillows. *Gen.* xxviii. 11.

He hath *put* my brethren far from me. *Job*, xix. 13.

As we were *put* in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God. 1 *Thess.* ii. 4.

They shall ride upon horses, every one *put* in array like a man to the battle against thee. *Jer.* l. 42.

He *put* them into ward three days. *Gen.* xlii. 17.

She shall be his wife, he may not *put* her away. *Deut.* xxii.

Daniel said, *put* these two aside. *Sus.* ver. 51.

This question ask'd *puts* me in doubt. *Milton, P. L.*

So nature prompts; so soon we go astray,
When old experience *puts* us in the way. *Dryden.*

Men may *put* government into what hands they please. *Locke.*

He that has any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought to *put* himself wholly into this state of ignorance, and throwing wholly by all his former notions, examine them with a perfect indifference. *Locke.*

Declaring by word or action a sedate, settled design upon another man's life, *puts* him in a state of war with him. *Locke.*

As for the time of *putting* the rams to the ewes, you must consider at what time your grass will maintain them. *Mortimer.*

If without any provocation gentlemen will fall upon one, in an affair wherein his interest and reputation are embarked, they cannot complain of being *put* into the number of his enemies. *Pope.*

4. To repose.

How wilt thou *put* thy trust on Egypt for chariots. 2 *Kings.*

God was entreated of them, because they *put* their trust in him. 1 *Chr.* v. 20.

5. To trust; to give up: as, he *put* himself into the pursuer's hands.

6. To expose; to apply to any thing.

A sinew cracked seldom recovers its former strength, or the memory of it leaves a lasting caution in the man, not to *put* the part quickly again to robust employment. *Locke.*

7. To push into action.

Thank him who *puts* me loth to this revenge. *Milton, P. L.*

When men and women are mixed and well chosen, and *put* their best qualities forward, there may be any intercourse of civility and good will. *Swift.*

8. To apply.

Your goodliest young men and asses he will *put* them to his work. 1 *Sam.* viii. 16.

No man having *put* his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God. *St. Luke*, ix. 62.

Rejoice before the Lord in all that thou *puttest* thine hands unto. *Deut.* xii. 18.

Chymical operations are excellent tools in the hands of a natural philosopher, and are by him applicable to many nobler uses, than they are wont to be *put* to in laboratories. *Boyle.*

The avarice of their relations *put* them to painting, as more gainful than any other art. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

The great difference in the notions of mankind, is from the different use they *put* their faculties to. *Locke.*

I expect an offspring, docile and tractable in whatever we *put* them to. *Tatler.*

9. To use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed.

I do but keep the peace, *put* up thy sword. *Shakspeare.*

Put up your sword; if this young gentleman
Have done offence, I take the fault on me. *Shakespeare.*

He *put* his hand unto his neighbour's goods. *Ex.* xxii.

Whatsoever cannot be digested by the stomach, is by the stomach *put* up by vomit, or *put* down to the guts. *Bacon.*

It *puts* a man from all employment, and makes a man's discourses tedious. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

A nimble fencer will *put* in a thrust so quick, that the foil will be in your bosom, when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot *put* himself under the absolute arbitrary power of another to take it. *Locke.*

Instead of making apologies, I will send it with my hearty prayers, that those few directions I have here *put* together, may be truly useful to you. *Wake.*

He will know the truth of these maxims, upon the first occasion that shall make him *put* together those ideas, and observe whether they agree or disagree. *Locke.*

When you cannot get dinner ready, *put* the clock back. *Swift, Direct. to the Cook.*

10. To cause; to produce.

There is great variety in men's understanding; and their natural constitutions *put* so wide a difference between some men, that industry would never be able to master. *Locke.*

11. To comprise; to consign to writing.

Cyrus made proclamation, and *put* it also in writing. 2 *Chr.*

12. To add.

Whatsoever God doeth, nothing can be *put* to it, nor any thing taken from it. *Ecclus.* iii. 14.

13. To place in a reckoning.

If we will rightly estimate things, we shall find, that most of them are wholly to be *put* on the account of labour. *Locke.*

That such a temporary life, as we now have, is better than no being, is evident by the high value we *put* upon it ourselves. *Locke.*

14. To reduce to any state.

Marcellus and Flavius, for pulling scarfs off Cæsar's images, are *put* to silence. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

This dishonours you no more,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which else would *put* you to your fortune. *Shakspeare.*

And five of you shall chase an hundred, and an hundred of you shall *put* ten thousand to flight. *Lev.* xxvi. 8.

With well-doing, ye may *put* to silence foolish men. 1 *Pet.*

The Turks were in every place *put* to the worst, and lay by heaps slain. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

This scrupulous way would make us deny our senses; for there is scarcely any thing but *puts* our reason to a stand. *Collier.*

Some modern authors, observing what straits they have been *put to* to find out water for Noah's flood, say, Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation. *Burnet.*

We see the miserable shifts some men are *put* to, when that, which was founded upon, and supported by idolatry, is become the sanctuary of atheism. *Bentley.*

15. To oblige; to urge.

Those that *put* their bodies to endure in health, may, in most sicknesses, be cured only with diet and tendering. *Bacon.*

The discourse I mentioned was written to a private friend, who *put* me upon that task. *Boyle.*

When the wisest council of men have with the greatest prudence made laws, yet frequent emergencies happen which they did not foresee, and therefore they are *put* upon repeals and supplements of such their laws; but Almighty God, by one simple foresight, foresaw all events, and could therefore fit laws proportionate to the things he made. *Hale.*

We are *put* to prove things, which can hardly be made plainer. *Tillotson.*

Where the loss can be but temporal, every small probability of it need not *put* us so anxiously to prevent it. *South.*

They should seldom be *put* about doing those things, but when they have a mind. *Locke.*

16. To incite; to instigate; to exhort; to urge by influence.

The great preparation *put* the king *upon* the resolution of having such a body in his way. *Clarendon.*

Those who have lived wickedly before, must meet with a great deal more trouble, because they are *put upon* changing the whole course of their life. *Tillotson.*

This caution will *put* them *upon* considering, and teach them the necessity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*

It need not be any wonder, why I should employ myself upon that study, or *put* others *upon* it. *Walker.*

He replied, with some vehemence, that he would undertake to prove trade would be the ruin of the English nation; I would fain have *put* him *upon* it. *Addison.*

This *put* me *upon* observing the thickness of the glass, and considering whether the dimensions and proportions of the rings may be truly derived from it by computation. *Newton.*

It banishes from our thoughts a lively sense of religion, and *puts* us *upon* so eager a pursuit of the advantages of life, as to leave us no inclination to reflect on the great author of them. *Atterbury.*

These wretches *put* us *upon* all mischief, to feed their lusts and extravagancies. *Swift.*

17. To propose; to state.

A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold and silver, to find out every device which shall be *put* to him. 2 *Chr.* ii. 14.

Put it thus — unfold to Stains straight,
What to Jove's ear thou didst impart of late:
He'll stare. *Dryden.*

The question originally *put* and disputed in publick schools was, whether, under any pretence whatsoever, it may be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate. *Swift.*

I only *put* the question, whether, in reason, it would not have been proper the kingdom should have received timely notice. *Swift.*

I *put* the case at the worst, by supposing what seldom happens, that a course of virtue makes us miserable in this life. *Spectator.*

18. To form; to regulate.

19. To reach to another.

Wo unto him that giveth his neighbour drink, that *puttest* thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken. *Hab.* ii. 15.

20. To bring into any state of mind or temper.

Solyman, to *put* the Rhodians out of all suspicion of invasion, sent those soldiers he had levied in the countries nearest unto Rhodes far away, and so upon the sudden to set upon them. *Knolles, Hist.*

His highness *put* him in mind of the promise he had made the day before, which was so sacred, that he hoped he would not violate it. *Clarendon.*

To *put* your ladyship in mind of the advantages you have in all these points, would look like a design to flatter you. *Temple.*

I broke all hospitable laws,
To bear you from your palace-yard by might,
And *put* your noble person in a fright. *Dryden.*

The least harm that befalls children, *puts* them into complaints and bawling. *Locke on Educ.*

21. To offer; to advance.

I am as much ashamed to *put* a loose indigested play upon the publick, as I should be to offer brass money in a payment. *Dryden.*

Wherever he *puts* a slight upon good works, 'tis as they stand distinct from faith. *Atterbury.*

22. To unite; to place as an ingredient.

He has right to *put* into his complex idea, signified by the word gold, those qualities, which upon trial he has found united. *Locke.*

23. *To* PUT *by*. To turn off; to divert.

Watch and resist the devil; his chief designs are to hinder thy desire in good, to *put* thee *by* from thy spiritual employment. *Bp. Taylor.*

A fright hath *put by* an ague fit, and mitigated a fit of the gout. *Grew, Cosmol.*

24. *To* PUT *by*. To thrust aside.

Basilius, in his old years, marrying a young and fair lady, had of her those two daughters so famous in beauty, which *put by* their young cousin from that expectation. *Sidney.*

Was the crown offer'd him thrice?
— Ay, marry, was't, and he *put* it *by* thrice,
Every time gentler than other. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Jonathan had died for being so,
Had not just God *put by* the unnatural blow. *Cowley.*

When I drove a thrust, home as I could,
To reach his traitor heart, he *put* it *by*,
And cried, Spare the stripling. *Dryden.*

25. *To* PUT *down.* To baffle; to repress; to crush.

How the ladies and I have *put* him *down!* *Shakspeare.*

26. *To* PUT *down.* To degrade.

The greedy thirst of royal crown
Stirr'd Porrex up to *put* his brother *down.* *Spenser.*

The king of Egypt *put* Jehoahaz *down* at Jerusalem. 2 *Chr.*

27. *To* PUT *down.* To bring into disuse.

Sugar hath *put down* the use of honey; inasmuch as we have lost those preparations of honey which the ancients had. *Bacon.*

With copper collars and with brawny backs,
Quite to *put down* the fashion of our blacks. *Dryden.*

28. *To* PUT *down.* To confute.

Mark now how a plain tale shall *put* you *down.* *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

29. *To* PUT *forth.* To propose.

Samson said, I will now *put forth* a riddle unto you. *Judges.*

30. *To* PUT *forth.* To extend.

He *put forth* his hand, and pulled her in. *Gen.* viii. 9.

31. *To* PUT *forth.* To emit, as a sprouting plant.

An excellent observation of Aristotle, why some plants are of greater age than living creatures, for that they yearly *put forth* new leaves; whereas living creatures *put forth*, after their period of growth, nothing but hair and nails, which are excrements. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He said, let the earth
Put forth the verdant grass, herb yielding seed,
And fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Milton, P. L.*

32. *To* PUT *forth.* To exert.

I *put* not *forth* my goodness. *Milton, P. L.*

In honouring God, *put forth* all thy strength. *Bp. Taylor.*

We should *put forth* all our strength, and, without having an eye to his preparations, make the greatest push we are able. *Addison.*

33. *To* PUT *in.* To interpose.

Give me leave to *put in* a word to tell you, that I am glad you allow us different degrees of worth. *Collier.*

34. *To* PUT *in.* To drive; to harbour.

No ties,
Halsers, or gabels need, nor anchors cast,
Whom stormes *put in* there, are with stay embrac't. *Chapman.*

35. *To* PUT *in practice.* To use; to exercise.

Neither gods nor man will give consent,
To *put in practice* your unjust intent. *Dryden.*

36. *To* PUT *off.* To divest; to lay aside.

None of us *put off* our cloaths, saving that every one *put* them *off* for washing. *Nehem.* iv. 23.

Ambition, like a torrent, ne'er looks back;
And is a swelling, and the last affection
A high mind can *put off.* *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

It is the new skin or shell that *putteth off* the old; so we see, that it is the young horn that *putteth off* the old; and in birds, the young feathers *put off* the old; and so birds cast their beaks, the new beak *putting* off the old. *Bacon.*

Ye shall die perhaps, by *putting off*
Human, to put on gods; death to be wish'd. *Milton, P. L.*

I for his sake will leave
Thy bosom, and this glory next to thee
Freely *put off*, and for him lastly die. *Milton, P. L.*

When a man shall be just about to quit the stage of this world, to *put off* his mortality, and to deliver up his last accounts to God, his memory shall serve him for little else, but to terrify him with a frightful review of his past life. *South.*

Now the cheerful light her fears dispell'd,
She with no winding turns the truth conceal'd,
But *put* the woman *off*, and stood reveal'd. *Dryden.*

My friend, fancying her to be an old woman of quality, *put off* his hat to her, when the person pulling off his mask, appeared a smock-faced young fellow. *Addison.*

Homer says he *puts off* that air of grandeur which so properly belongs to his character, and debases himself into a droll. *Broome, Notes on the Odyss.*

37. *To* PUT *off.* To defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse.

The gains of ordinary trades are honest; but those of bargains are more doubtful, when men should wait upon others necessity, broke by servants to draw them on, *put off* others cunningly that would be better chapmen. *Bacon.*

I hoped for a demonstration, but Themistius hoped to *put* me *off* with an harangue. *Boyle.*

Some hard words the goat gave, but the fox *puts off* all with a jest. *L'Estrange.*

I do not intend to be thus *put off* with an old song. *More.*

Do men in good earnest think that God will be *put off* so? Or that the law of God will be baffled with a lie cloathed in a scoff. *South.*

This is a very unreasonable demand, and we might *put* him *off* with this answer, that there are several things which all men in their wits disbelieve, and yet none but madmen will go about to disprove. *Bentley.*

38. *To* PUT *off.* To delay; to defer; to procrastinate.

Let not the work of to-day be *put off* till to-morrow; for the future is uncertain. *L'Estrange.*

So many accidents may deprive us of our lives, that we can never say, that he who neglects to secure his salvation to-day, may without danger *put* it *off* to to-morrow. *Wake.*

He seems generally to prevail, persuading them to a confidence in some partial works of obedience, or else to *put off* the care of their salvation to some future opportunities. *Rogers.*

39. *To* PUT *off.* To pass fallaciously.

It is very hard, that Mr. Steele should take up the artificial reports of his own faction, and then *put* them *off* upon the world as additional fears of a popish successor. *Swift.*

40. *To* PUT *off.* To discard.

Upon these taxations,
The clothiers all *put off*
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shakspeare.*

41. *To* PUT *off.* To recommend; to vend or obtrude.

The effects which pass between the spirits and the tangible parts, are not at all handled, but *put off* by the names of virtues, natures, actions, and passions. *Bacon.*

42. *To* PUT *on* or *upon.* To impute; to charge.

43. *To* PUT *on* or *upon.* To invest with, as clothes or covering.

Strangely visited people he cures,
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakspeare.*

Give even way unto my rough affairs;
Put not you *on* the visage of the times,
And be like them to Percy troublesome. *Shakspeare.*

So shall inferior eyes,
That borrow their behaviour from the great,
Grow great by your example, and *put on*
The dauntless spirit of resolution. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

If God be with me, and give me bread to eat, and raiment to *put on*, then shall the Lord be my God. *Gen.* xxviii. 20.

She has
Very good suits, and very rich; but then
She cannot *put* 'em *on;* she knows not how
To wear a garment. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Taking his cap from his head, he said, this cap will not hold two heads, and therefore it must be fitted to one, and so *put* it *on* again. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Avarice *puts on* the canonical habit. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Mercury had a mind to learn what credit he had in the world, and so *put on* the shape of a man. *L'Estrange.*

The little ones are taught to be proud of their cloaths, before they can *put* them *on.* *Locke.*

44. *To* PUT *on.* To forward; to promote; to incite.

I grow fearful,
By what yourself too late have spoke and done,
That you protect this course, and *put* it *on*
By your allowance. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Say, you ne'er had don't,
But by our *putting on.* *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Others envy to the state draws, and *puts on*
For contumelies receiv'd. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

This came handsomely to *put on* the peace, because it was a fair example of a peace bought. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

As danger did approach, her spirits rose,
And *putting on* the king dismay'd her foes. *Halifax.*

45. *To* PUT *on* or *upon.* To impose; to inflict.
I have offended; that which thou *puttest on* me, I will bear. *2 Kings*, xviii. 14.
He not only undermineth the base of religion, but *puts upon* us the remotest error from truth. *Brown.*
The stork found he was *put upon*, but set a good face however upon his entertainment. *L'Estrange.*
Fallacies we are apt to *put upon* ourselves, by taking words for things. *Locke.*
Why are Scripture maxims *put upon* us, without taking notice of Scripture examples which lie cross them. *Atterbury.*

46. *To* PUT *on.* To assume; to take.
The duke hath *put on* a religious life,
And thrown into neglect the pompous court. *Shakspeare.*
Wise men love you, in their own despight,
And, finding in their native wit no ease,
Are forc'd to *put* your folly *on* to please. *Dryden.*
There is no quality so contrary to any nature which one cannot affect, and *put on* upon occasion, in order to serve an interest. *Swift.*

47. *To* PUT *over.* To refer.
For the certain knowledge of that truth,
I *put* you *o'er* to heaven, and to my mother. *Shakspeare.*

48. *To* PUT *out.* To place at usury.
Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? he that *putteth* not *out* his money to usury. *Ps.* xv. 5.
To live retir'd upon his own,
He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of pelf,
Soon split him on the former shelf,
He *put* it *out* again. *Dryden, Hor.*
Money at use, when returned into the hands of the owner, usually lies dead there till he gets a new tenant for it, and can *put* it *out* again. *Locke.*
An old usurer, charmed with the pleasures of a country life, in order to make a purchase, called in all his money; but, in a very few days after, he *put* it *out* again. *Addison.*
One hundred pounds only, *put out* at interest at ten per cent. doth in seventy years encrease to above one hundred thousand pounds. *Child.*

49 *To* PUT *out.* To extinguish.
The Philistines *put out* his eyes. *Judg.* xvii. 21.
Wheresoever the wax floated, the flame forsook it, till at last it spread all over, and *put* the flame quite *out.* *Bacon.*
I must die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes *put out.* *Milton, S. A.*
In places that abound with mines, when the sky seemed clear, there would suddenly arise a certain steam, which they call a damp, so gross and thick, that it would oftentimes *put out* their candles. *Boyle.*
This barbarous instance of a wild unreasonable passion, quite *put out* those little remains of affection she still had for her lord. *Addison, Spect.*

50. *To* PUT *out.* To emit, as a plant.
Trees planted too deep in the ground, for love of approach to the sun, forsake their first root, and *put out* another more towards the top of the earth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

51. *To* PUT *out.* To extend; to protrude.
When she travailed, the one *put out* his hand. *Gen.* xxxviii. 28.

52. *To* PUT *out.* To expel; to drive from.
When they have overthrown him, and the wars are finished, shall they themselves be *put out?* *Spenser.*
I am resolved, that when I am *put out* of the stewardship, they may receive me into their houses. *St. Luke*, xvi. 4.
The nobility of Castile *put out* the king of Arragon, in favour of king Philip. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

53. *To* PUT *out.* To make publick.
You tell us, that you shall be forced to leave off your modesty; you mean that little which is left; for it was worn to rags when you *put out* this medal. *Dryden.*
When I was at Venice, they were *putting out* curious stamps of the several edifices, most famous for their beauty or magnificence. *Addison.*

54. *To* PUT *out.* To disconcert.
There is no affectation in passion; for that *putteth* a man *out* of his precepts, and in a new case their custom leaveth him. *Bacon.*

55. *To* PUT *to.* To kill by; to punish by.
From Ireland am I come,
To signify that rebels there are up,
And *put* the Englishmen *unto* the sword. *Shakspeare.*
There were no barks to throw the rebels into, and send them away by sea, they were *put* all *to* the sword. *Bacon.*
Such as were taken on either side, were *put to* the sword or to the halter. *Clarendon.*
Soon as they had him at their mercy,
They *put* him *to* the cudgel fiercely. *Hudibras.*

56. *To* PUT *to.* To refer to; to expose.
Having lost two of their bravest commanders at sea, they durst not *put* it *to* a battle at sea, and set up their rest wholly upon the land enterprize. *Bacon.*
It is to be *put to* question in general, whether it be lawful for Christian princes to make an invasive war, simply for the propagation of the faith? *Bacon.*
I was not more concern'd in that debate
Of empire, when our universal state
Was *put to* hazard, and the giant race
Our captive skies were ready to embrace. *Dryden.*

57. *To* PUT *to it.* To distress; to perplex; to press hard.
What would'st thou write of me, if thou should'st praise me.
— O gentle lady, do not *put* me *to't*,
For I am nothing if not critical. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
Lord Angelo dukes it well in his absence;
He *puts* transgression *to't.* *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*
They have a leader,
Tullus Aufidius, that will *put* you *to't.* *Shakspeare.*
They were actually making parties to go up to the moon together, and were more *put to it* how to meet with accommodations by the way, than how to go thither. *Addison.*
The figures and letters were so mingled, that the coiner is as hard *put to it* on what part of the money to bestow the inscription. *Addison on Anc. Medals.*
I shall be hard *put to it*, to bring myself off. *Addison.*

58. *To* PUT *to.* To assist with.
Zelmane would have *put to* her helping hand, but she was taken a quivering. *Sidney.*
The carpenters being set to work, and every one *putting to* his helping hand, the bridge was repaired. *Knolles.*

59. *To* PUT *to death.* To kill.
It was spread abroad that the king had a purpose to *put to death* Edward Plantagenet in the Tower. *Bacon.*
One Bell was *put to death* at Tyburn, for moving a new rebellion. *Hayward.*
Teuta *put to death* one of the Roman ambassadors; she was obliged, by a successful war, which the Romans made, to consent to give up all the sea coast. *Arbuthnot.*

60. *To* PUT *together.* To accumulate into one sum or mass.
Put all your other subjects *together;* they have not taken half the pains for your majesty's service that I have. *L'Estrange.*
This last age has made a greater progress, than all ages before *put together.* *Burnet, Theory.*

61. *To* PUT *up.* To pass unrevenged.
I will indeed no longer endure it; nor am I yet persuaded to *put up* in peace what already I have foolishly suffered. *Shakspeare.*
It is prudence, in many cases, to *put up* the injuries of a weaker enemy, for fear of incurring the displeasure of a stronger. *L'Estrange.*
How many indignities does he pass by, and how many assaults does he *put up* at our hands, because his love is invincible. *South.*
The Canaanitish woman must *put up* a refusal, and the reproachful name of dog, commonly used by the Jews of the heathen. *Boyle.*
Nor *put up* blow, but that which laid
Right worshipful on shoulder-blade. *Hudibras.*

For reparation only of small things, which cannot countervail the evil and hazard of a suit, but ought to exercise our patience and forgiveness, and so be *put up* without recourse to judicature. *Kettlewell.*

Such national injuries are not to be *put up*, but when the offender is below resentment. *Addison.*

62. *To* Put *up.* To emit; to cause to germinate, as plants.

Hartshorn shaven, or in small pieces, mixed with dung, and watered, *putteth up* mushrooms. *Bacon.*

63. *To* Put *up.* To expose publickly: as, these goods are *put up* to sale.

64. *To* Put *up.* To start from a cover.

In town, whilst I am following one character, I am crossed in my way by another, and *put up* such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes, that they foil the scent of one another, and puzzle the chace. *Addison, Spect.*

65. *To* Put *up.* To hoard.

Himself never *put up* any of the rent, but disposed of it by the assistance of a reverend divine, to augment the vicar's portion. *Spelman.*

66. *To* Put *up.* To hide.

Why so earnestly seek you to *put up* that letter. *Shakspeare.*

67. *To* Put *upon.* To impose; to lay upon.

When in swinish sleep,
What cannot you and I perform upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? what not *put upon*
His spungy officers, who shall bear the guilt
Of our great quell? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

68. *To* Put *upon trial.* To expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination.

Christ will bring all to life, and then they shall be *put* every one *upon* his own *trial*, and receive judgement. *Locke.*

Jack had done more wisely, to have *put* himself *upon* the *trial* of his country, and made his defence in form. *Arbuthnot.*

To Put.† *v. n.*

1. To go or move.

The wind cannot be perceived, until there be an eruption of a great quantity from under the water; whereas in the first *putting* up, it cooleth in little portions. *Bacon.*

Put not
Beyond the sphere of your activity. *B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass.*

2. To shoot or germinate.

In fibrous roots, the sap delighteth more in the earth, and therefore *putteth* downward. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. To steer a vessel.

An ordinary fleet could not hope to succeed against a place that has always a considerable number of men of war ready to *put* to sea. *Addison.*

His fury thus appeas'd, he *puts* to land;
The ghosts forsake their seats. *Dryden.*

4. To push with the head. Yorkshire. *Y. Gloss.*

5. To stumble. Norfolk. *Grose.*

6. *To* Put *forth.* To leave a port.

Order for sea is given;
They have *put forth* the haven. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

7. *To* Put *forth.* To germinate; to bud; to shoot out.

No man is free,
But that his negligence, his folly, fear,
Amongst the infinite doings of the world,
Sometimes *puts forth.* *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The fig-tree *putteth forth* her green figs. *Cant.* ii. 13.

Take earth from under walls where nettles *put forth* in abundance, without any string of the nettles, and pot that earth, and set in it stock-gilliflowers. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Hirsute roots, besides the *putting forth* upwards and downwards, *putteth forth* in round. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

8. *To* Put *in.* To enter a haven.

As Homer went, the ship *put in* at Samos, where he continued the whole winter, singing at the houses of great men, with a train of boys after him. *Pope.*

9. *To* Put *in for.* To claim; to stand candidate for. A metaphor, I suppose, from putting each man his [lot] into a box. Gloss.

Many most unfit persons are now *putting in for* that place. *Abp. Usher, Lett.* 116. (dat. 1626.)

This is so grown a vice, that I know not whether it do not *put in for* the name of virtue. *Locke.*

10. *To* Put *in.* To offer a claim.

They shall stand for seed; they had gone down too, but that a wise burgher *put in* for them. *Shakspeare.*

Although astrologers may here *put in*, and plead the secret influence of this star, yet Galen, in his comment, makes no such consideration. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

If a man should *put in* to be one of the knights of Malta, he might modestly enough prove his six descents against a less qualified competitor. *Collier.*

11. *To* Put *off.* To leave land.

I boarded, and commanded to ascend
My friends and soldiers, to *put off* and lend
Way to our ship. *Chapman.*

As the hackney boat was *putting off*, a boy desiring to be taken in, was refused. *Addison.*

12. *To* Put *over.* To sail cross.

Sir Francis Drake came coasting along from Carthagena, a city of the main land to which he *put over*, and took it. *Abbot.*

13. *To* Put *to sea.* To set sail; to begin the course.

It is manifest, that the duke did his best to come down and to *put to sea.* *Bacon.*

He warn'd him for his safety to provide;
Not *put to sea*, but safe on shore abide. *Dryden.*

They *put to sea* with a fleet of three hundred sail, of which they lost the half. *Arbuthnot.*

With fresh provision hence our fleet to store,
Consult our safety, and *put off to sea.* *Pope.*

14. *To* Put *up.* To offer one's self a candidate.

Upon the decease of a lion, the beasts met to chuse a king, when several *put up.* *L'Estrange.*

15. *To* Put *up.* To advance to; to bring one's self forward.

With this he *put up* to my lord,
The courtiers kept their distance due,
He twich'd his sleeve. *Swift.*

16. *To* Put *up with.* To suffer without resentment: as, to *put up with* an affront.

17. *To* Put *up with.* To take without dissatisfaction: as, to *put up with* poor entertainment.

18. This is one of those general words, of which language makes use, to spare a needless multiplicity of expression, by applying one sound in a great number of senses, so that its meaning is determined by its concomitants, and must be shewn by examples much more than by explanation; this and many other words had occurred less frequently had they had any synonymes, or been easily paraphrased; yet without synonymes or paraphrase how can they be explained?

Put.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An action of distress.

The stag's was a forc'd *put*, and a chance rather than a choice. *L'Estrange.*

2. A rustick; a clown. I know not whence derived.

Queer country *puts* extol queen Bess's reign,
And of lost hospitality complain. *Bramston.*

3. A game at cards.

Amusive *put*,
On smooth joint stool, in emblematic play,
The vain vicissitudes of fortune shews. *Warton on Oxford Ale.*

4. Put *off.* Excuse; shift.

The fox's *put-off* is instructive towards the government of our lives, provided his fooling be made our earnest. *L'Estrange.*

This is very bare, and looks like a guilty *put-off.* *Leslie, Short Meth. against the Jews.*

PUT'*Case.** An elliptical expression of former times for *suppose that it may be so; state a possible or probable case.* Obsolete.

Put case it be fornication; the father will disinherit or abdicate his child. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* Pref.

Put case that the soul after the departure from the body may live. *Bp. Hall, Satan's Darts Quenched,* § 5.

When an indulgence is given, *put case* to abide forty days on certain conditions; whether these forty days are to be taken collectively or distributively. *Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery,* ch. 2. § 4.

PU'TAGE. *n. s.* [*putain,* Fr.] In law, prostitution on the woman's part. *Dict.*

PU'TANISM. *n. s.* [*putanisme,* Fr.] The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute. *Dict.*

PU'TATIVE. *adj.* [*putatif,* Fr. from *puto,* Lat.] Supposed; reputed.

If a wife commits adultery, she shall lose her dower, though she be only a *putative,* and not a true and real wife. *Ayliffe.*

PU'TID.† *adj.* [*putidus,* Lat.] Mean; low; worthless.

Putid fables, and ridiculous fictions. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 126.

Such is thy *putid* muse, Lucretius,
That fain would teach that souls all mortal be.
More, Immort. of the Soul, i. i. 6.

He that follows nature, is never out of his way; whereas all imitation is *putid* and servile. *L'Estrange.*

PU'TIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *putid.*] Meanness; vileness.

PU'TLOG. *n. s.*

Putlogs are pieces of timber or short poles, about seven foot long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon. *Moxon, Mech. Exer.*

PUTRE'DINOUS.† *adj.* [*putredineux,* Fr. Cotgrave; from *putredo,* Lat.] Stinking; rotten.

A *putredinous* ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with rennet is turned. *Floyer.*

PUTREFA'CTION.† *n. s.* [*putrefaction,* Fr. *putris* and *facio,* Lat.] The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.

Putrefaction is a kind of fermentation, or intestine motion of bodies, which tends to the destruction of that form of their existence, which is said to be their natural state. *Quincy.*

If the spirit protrude a little, and that motion be inordinate, there followeth *putrefaction,* which ever dissolveth the consistence of the body into much inequality. *Bacon.*

Vegetable *putrefaction* is produced by throwing green vegetables in a heap in open warm air, and pressing them together, by which they acquire a putrid stercoraceous taste and odour. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

One of these knots rises to suppuration, and bursting excludes its *putrefaction.* *Blackmore.*

PUTREFA'CTIVE.† *adj.* [*putrefactif,* Fr. Cotgrave; from *putrefacio,* Lat.] Making rotten.

They make *putrefactive* generations, conformable unto seminal productions. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

If the bone be corrupted, the *putrefactive* smell will discover it. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To PU'TREFY. *v. a.* [*putrefier,* Fr. *putrefacio,* Lat.] To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenness.

To keep them here,
They would but stink, and *putrefy* the air. *Shakspeare.*

Many ill projects are undertaken, and private suits *putrefy* the publick good. *Bacon.*

The ulcer itself being *putrefied,* I scarified it and the parts about, so far as I thought necessary, permitting them to bleed freely, and thrust out the rotten flesh. *Wiseman.*

A wound was so *putrefied,* as to endanger the bone. *Temple.*

Such a constitution of the air, as would naturally *putrefy* raw flesh, must endanger by a mortification. *Arbuthnot.*

To PU'TREFY. *v. n.* To rot.

From the sole of the foot, even unto the head, there is no soundness in it, but wounds, and bruises, and *putrefying* sores. *Is.* i. 6.

All imperfect mixture is apt to *putrefy,* and watry substances are more apt to *putrefy* than oily. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

These hymns, though not revive, embalm and spice
The world, which else would *putrefy* with vice. *Donne.*

The pain proceeded from some acrimony in the serum, which, falling into this declining part, *putrefied.* *Wiseman.*

PUTRE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [from *putresco,* Lat.] The state of rotting.

Now if any ground this effect from gall or choler, because being the fiery humour, it will readiest surmount the water, we may confess in the common *putrescence,* it may promote elevation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PUTRE'SCENT. *adj.* [*putrescens,* Lat.] Growing rotten.

Aliment is not only necessary for repairing the fluids and solids of an animal, but likewise to keep the fluids from the *putrescent* alkaline state, which they would acquire by constant motion. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PUTRE'SCIBLE.* *adj.* [from *putresco,* Latin.] That may grow rotten, or putrefy.

It does not appear to be *putrescible.* *Philos. Transact.* P. I. (1798,) § 2.

PU'TRID. *adj.* [*putride,* Fr. *putridus,* Lat.] Rotten; corrupt.

The wine to *putrid* blood converted flows. *Waller.*

If a nurse feed only on flesh, and drink water, her milk, instead of turning sour, will turn *putrid,* and smell like urine. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Putrid fever is that kind of fever, in which the humours, or parts of them, have so little circulatory motion, that they fall into an intestine one, and *putrefy,* which is commonly the case after great evacuations, great or excessive heat. *Quincy.*

PU'TRIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *putrid.*] Rottenness.

Nidorous ructus depend on the fœtid spirituosity of the ferment, and the *putridness* of the meat. *Floyer on the Humours.*

PUTRIFICA'TION.* *n. s.* [*putris* and *fio.*] State of becoming rotten.

Putrification must nedes be in a bodye. *Confut. of N. Shaxton,* (1546,) D. vii. b.

PU'TRY.* *adj.* [*putris, putre,* Lat.] Rotten.

Howl not, thou *putry* mould; groan not, ye graves;
Be dumb, all breath! *Marston, Antonio's Revenge.*

PU'TTER. *n. s.* [from *put.*]

1. One who puts.

The most wretched sort of people are dreamers upon events and *putters* of cases. *L'Estrange.*

2. PUTTER *on.* Inciter; instigator.

My good lord cardinal, they vent reproaches
Most bitterly on you, as *putter on*
Of these exactions. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

You are abus'd, and by some *putter on,*
That will be damn'd for't. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

PU'TTINGSTONE.† *n. s.*

In some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call *puttingstones* for trials of strength. *Pope.*

The *puttingstone* is a large stone thrown from the uplifted hand, or above hand, as commonly expressed: from *put,* to throw; which some deduce from the Fr. *bouter;* Mr. Chalmers, from the Welsh, *pwt.* See *To* PUT. And see Dr. Jamieson's Scot. Dict.

Those [sports of the Highlanders] retained, are throwing the *putting-stone,* or stone of strength, as they call it; which occasions an emulation who can throw a weighty one the farthest, &c. *Pennant, Tour in Scot.* (1769.)

PU'TTOCK.† *n. s.* [derived, by Minsheu, from *buteo,* Lat.] A kite.

Like as a *puttocke* having spyde in flight
A gentle falcon sitting on an hill,

(Whose other wing now made unmeet for flight
Was lately broken by some fortune ill)
The foolish kyte, led with licentious will,
Doth beat upon the gentle bird in vaine. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The Romish *puttock* hath scared the dove out of the plain. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza*, p. 273.

Who finds the partridge in the *puttock*'s nest,
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the kite soar with unbloody'd beak?
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

The next are those, which are called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, *puttock*, and cormorant. *Peacham.*

Pu'tty. *n. s.*

1. A kind of powder on which glass is ground.

An object glass of a fourteen foot telescope, made by an artificer at London, I once mended considerably, by grinding it on pitch with *putty*, and leaning on it very easily in the grinding, lest the *putty* should scratch it. *Newton.*

2. A kind of cement used by glaziers.

Puy.* See Poy.

To **PU'ZZLE.†** *v. a.* [for *postle*, from *pose*. Skinner. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius refers to the Germ. *possen*, ineptiæ, as well as to the verb *pose*; and so to the Icel. and Su. Goth. verbs *pussa*, *putsa*, imponere, illudere: which also Dr. Jamieson considers as the more direct origin of *puzzle*. Burton writes our word *pussel*. "He *pussels* himself to vindicate that ridiculous fable." Anat. of Mel. p. 676.]

1. To perplex; to confound; to embarrass; to entangle; to gravel; to put to a stand; to teaze.

Your presence needs must *puzzle* Antony. *Shakspeare.*

I say there is no darkness but ignorance, in which thou art more *puzzled* than the Egyptians in their fog. *Shakspeare.*

Both armies of the enemy would have been *puzzled* what to have done. *Clarendon.*

A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexterous in *puzzling* others, if they be not thorough-paced speculators in those great theories. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

I shall purposely omit the mention of arguments which relate to infinity, as being not so easily intelligible, and therefore more apt to *puzzle* and amuse, than to convince. *Wilkins.*

He is perpetually *puzzled* and perplexed amidst his own blunders, and mistakes the sense of those he would confute. *Addison.*

Persons, who labour under real evils, will not *puzzle* themselves with conjectural ones. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

She strikes each point with native force of mind,
While *puzzled* learning blunders far behind. *Young.*

2. To make intricate; to entangle.

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with error. *Addison.*

These, as my guide informed me, were men of subtle tempers, and *puzzled* politicks, who would supply the place of real wisdom with cunning and avarice. *Tatler.*

I did not indeed at first imagine there was in it such a jargon of ideas, such an inconsistency of notions, such a confusion of particles, that rather *puzzle* than connect the sense, which in some places he seems to have aimed at, as I found upon my nearer perusal of it. *Addison.*

To **Pu'zzle.** *v. n.* To be bewildered in one's own notions; to be awkward.

The servant is a *puzzling* fool, that heeds nothing. *L'Estrange.*

Pu'zzle. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Embarrassment; perplexity.

Men in great fortunes are strangers to themselves, and while they are in the *puzzle* of business, they have no time to tend their health either of body or mind. *Bacon, Ess.*

Pu'zzleheaded.* *adj.* [*puzzle* and *head*.] Having the head full of confused notions. Rather a low expression.

He [Maittaire] seems to have been a *puzzle-headed* man, with a large share of scholarship, but with little geometry or logick in his head, without method, and possessed of little genius. *Johnson, in Boswell's Life of him.*

Pu'zzler. *n. s.* [from *puzzle*.] He who puzzles.

Pye.* See, in all its meanings, Pie.

Py'ebald.* See Piebald.

Py'garg.† *n. s.* [*pygargue*, Fr. πύγαργος, Gr. from πυγὴ, the buttocks, and ἀργὸς, white.] A kind of eagle, having a white back or tail. The *pygarg*, mentioned in the margin of Deut. xiv. 5., is a beast, and considered by bishop Patrick as a kind of deer whose hinder parts are white.

Pygme'an.† *adj.* [from *pygmy*.] Belonging to a pygmy.

They, less than smallest dwarfs in narrow room,
Throng numberless like that *pygmean* race
Beyond the Indian mount. *Milton, P. L.*

In his first voyage he was carried, by a prosperous storm, to a discovery of the remains of the ancient *pygmean* empire. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scribl.*

PY'GMY. *n. s.* [*pygmé*, Fr. πυγμαῖος.] A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes: any thing little. See Pigmy.

If they deny the present spontaneous production of larger plants, and confine the earth to as *pygmy* births in the vegetable kingdom, as they do in the other; yet surely in such a supposed universal decay of nature, even mankind itself that is now nourished, though not produced, by the earth, must have degenerated in stature and strength in every generation. *Bentley.*

Py'gmy.* *adj.* See Pigmy.

Pylo'rus. *n. s.* [πυλωρος.] The lower orifice of the stomach.

Py'ot.* See Piet.

Py'racanth.* *n. s.* [*pyracanthe*, Fr. *pyracantha*, Lat.] A kind of thorn.

The hardy thorn,
Holly, or box, privet, or *pyracanth*. *Mason, Eng. Gard.* B. 3.

PY'RAMID.† *n. s.* [*pyramide*, Fr. πύραμις, from πῦρ, fire; because fire always ascends in the figure of a cone. Formerly this word had also the Latin form of *pyramides*; as in the passage cited from Shakspeare, wherein Dr. Johnson silently converted it into *pyramid*.] A solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one. *Harris.*

Know, sir, that I
Will not wait pinion'd at your master's court:
———— Rather make
My country's high *pyramides* my gibbet,
And hang me up in chains! *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop*

Coventry from thence her name at first did raise,
Now flourishing with fanes and proud *piramides*.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

An hollow crystal *pyramid* he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above,
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And hoods the flames. *Dryden.*

Part of the ore is shot into quadrilateral *pyramids*. *Woodward.*

Pyra'midal.†
Pyrami'dical.
Pyrami'dick. } *adj.* [*pyramidal*, Fr. from *pyramid*.] Having the form of a pyramid.

Disguising the shafts of chimnies in various fashions, whereof the noblest is the *pyramidal*. *Wotton on Architecture.*

Of which sort likewise are the gems or stones, that are here shot into cubes, into *pyramidal* forms, or into angular columns. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The *pyramidical* idea of its flame, upon occasion of the candles, is what is in question. *Locke.*

But when their gold depress'd the yielding scale,
Their gold in *pyramidic* plenty pil'd,
He saw the unutterable grief prevail. *Shenstone, El.* xix.

PYRAMI'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *pyramidical.*] In form of a pyramid.

Olympus is the largest, and therefore he makes it the basis upon which Ossa stands, that being the next to Olympus in magnitude, and Pelion being the least, is placed above Ossa, and thus they rise *pyramidically*. *Broome, Notes on Odyss.*

PY'RAMIS.† *n. s.* A pyramid.

The form of a *pyramis* in flame, which we usually see, is merely by accident, and that the air about, by quenching the sides of the flame, crusheth it, and extenuateth it into that form, for of itself it would be round, and therefore smoke is in the figure of a *pyramis* reversed; for the air quencheth the flame, and receiveth the smoke. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Searching the inside of the greatest Egyptian *pyramis*. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 199.

Place me, some god, upon a *piramis*. *Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.*

They lessen into the point of a *pyramis*. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651.)

PYRE.† *n. s.* [*pyra*, Lat.] A pile to be burnt.

The great *pyre* is now kindled: smoke, fire, darkness, horror, and confusion, cover the face of all things. *Glanville, Pre-exist.* ch. 14.

When his brave son upon the fun'ral *pyre*
He saw extended, and his beard on fire. *Dryden.*
With tender billet-doux he lights the *pyre*,
And breathes three am'rous sighs to raise the fire. *Pope.*

PYRI'TES. *n. s.* [from πῦρ.] Firestone.

Pyrites contains sulphur, sometimes arsenick, always iron, and sometimes copper. *Woodward.*

PYRO'LATRY.* *n. s.* [*pyrolatrie*, Fr. πῦρ, fire, and λατρεία, worship.] Adoration of fire.

This *pyrolatry*, or fire-worship, was an idolatry different from what we have yet met with. *Young on Idol. Corrupt.* (1734.) ii. 115.

PY'ROMANCY. *n. s.* [πυρομαντία.] Divination by fire.

Divination was invented by the Persians, and is seldom or never taken in a good sense: there are four kinds of divination, hydromancy, *pyromancy*, aeromancy, geomancy. *Ayliffe.*

PY'ROMANTICK.* *n. s.* [from *pyromancy.*] One who practises divination by fire.

The flamens, or *pyromanticks*, he sacrificed to their idol. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 264.

PYRO'METER.* *n. s.* [*pyrometre*, Fr. πῦρ, fire, and μέτρον, measure, Gr.] An instrument to measure the alteration of the dimensions of metals, and other solid bodies, arising from heat. Muschenbroek invented it. *Chambers.*

PYROTE'CHNICAL. *adj.* [*pyrotechnique*, Fr. from *pyrotechnicks.*] Engaged or skilful in fireworks.

PY'ROTECHNICKS. *n. s.* [πῦρ and τεχνη.] The act of employing fire to use or pleasure; the art of fireworks.

PY'ROTECHNIST.* *n. s.* [from *pyrotechnicks.*] One who understands pyrotechnicks.

The author of The Rambler may be considered, on this occasion, as the ringleader of a successful riot, though not as a skilful *pyrotechnist*. *Steevens of Dr. Johnson, in Boswell's Life.*

PY'ROTECHNY. *n. s.* [*pyrotechnie*, Fr.] The art of managing fire.

Great discoveries have been made by the means of *pyrotechny* and chymistry, which in late ages have attained to a greater height than formerly. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

PYRO'TICKS.* *n. s.* pl. [*pyrotique*, Fr. from πυρόω, Gr. to burn.] In medicine, causticks.

PY'RRHONISM.† *n. s.* [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the scepticks.] Scepticism; universal doubt.

All the common place arguments that Bayle and others have employed to establish this sort of *Pyrrhonism* will be quoted. *Bolingbroke on the Study of History.*

PY'RRHONIST.* *n. s.* [from *pyrrhonism.*] A sceptick.

Fye, Gallus, what a sceptick *Pyrrhonist!* *Marston, Scourge of Vill.* (1599.) i. 1.

PYTHAGORE'AN.* *n. s.* A follower of Pythagoras the philosopher.

There have been famous female *Pythagoreans*, notwithstanding most of that philosophy consisted in keeping a secret. *Addison, Guard.* No. 155.

PYTHAGORE'AN.*
PYTHAGO'RICAL.
PYTHAGO'RICK. } *adj.* Of, or belonging to, the philosophy of Pythagoras.

Those *Pythagorical* mysteries of numbers. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 137.

Egyptian inventions, and *Pythagoric* practices. *Warburton, Div. Leg.* B. 3. § 3.

The notion of eternal and immutable ideas, which Plato borrowed from the *Pythagorean* school, were totally rejected by Aristotle. *Reid, Inq.*

PYTHA'GORISM.* *n. s.* The opinions and doctrine of Pythagoras.

Stoicism, Platonism, and *Pythagorism*, are gallant lights. *More, Song of the Soul, Notes*, p. 371.

PY'THONESS.* *n. s.* [*pythonissa*, Lat. from Πύθων, Gr. Hence in Acts, xvi. 16. "A spirit of *divination*" is rendered, in the margin, "or of *Python*:" which the Greeks supposed to be an inspiration from Apollo, whom they surnamed *Pythius*. See Doddridge on the passage.] A sort of witch. It is written *phitoness*, or *phytoness*, by Chaucer, and in our old lexicography.

Had not the masters of the *pythoness* been stripped of the gain they made of that spirit of divination, by the powerful command of the Apostle, the devil had still possessed the mind. *Bp. Hall, Peacemaker*, § 9.

This makes us, instead of running to God, to trust in unskilful physicians, or like Saul to run to a *pythonisse*. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651.) p. 171.

PYTHO'NICK.* *adj.* [πυθωνικὸς, Gr. from *Python.*] Pretending to foretel future events.

Those *pythonick* spirits formerly inhabited under the cavities of these three rocks. *Ricaut, State of the Greek Church*, p. 406.

PY'THONIST.* *n. s.* [from *Python.* See PYTHONESS.] A conjurer. *Cockeram.*

PYX.† *n. s.* [*pyxis*, Lat.] The box in which the Romanists keep the host. See PIX.

The bishop of Rome, with the assistance of his papistes, hath set up a new faith and belief of their owne devisinge; that the same body really, corporally, naturally, and sensibly, is in this worlde styll, and that in an hundreth thousand places at one time; beynge inclosed in everye *pyx* and bread consecrated! *Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner*, p. 56.

Q.

Q,† Is a consonant borrowed from the Latin or French, for which, though *q* is commonly placed in the Saxon alphabet, the Saxons generally used cp, *cw*; as cpellan or *cwellan*, to quell: *qu* is, in English, pronounced as by the Italians and Spaniards *cw*; as *quail*, *quench*, except *quoit*, which is spoken, according to the manner of the French, *coit*: the name of this letter is *cue*, from *queue*, French, tail; its form being that of an O with a tail. *Johnson.*

The letter *q* was borrowed from the Roman alphabet. The Saxons had no *q*, as Martin states, Gram. p. 28.; and as Mrs. Elstob shows, Sax. Gram. Nor does it appear in the Icelandick. See Andreas's Icel. Dict., Monosyll. Iceland., and the Icel. Dict. in Hickes's Thesaurus. The Roman *q*, and *qu*, had been introduced into the orthography of several Anglo-Saxon words, in the place of the Saxon cp, (*cw*,) long before the Anglo-Saxon was mixed with the Norman French. See Hickes's Thes., Benson's Sax. Gram., and Lye's Anglo-Sax. Dict. The *qu* and *quh*, in the orthography of the old English and Scottish, were introduced from the Roman alphabet, to represent the powers and pronunciation of the Sax. *cw*, *hw*, and *w*; and of the British *gw*, and *chw*. Bailey. The *q* was also substituted for *c* in many French words. *G. Chalmers.*

QUAB.† *n. s.* [derived, by Skinner, from *gobio*, the Latin name. Dr. Johnson. — The Lat. *gobio* is a gudgeon: the Teut. *quabbe*, or *quappe*, holothuria, piscis genus, a prickly fish.] A sort of fish.

Sir T. Hanmer reads *quab*, a gudgeon. *Johnson, Note on Othello.*

To QUACK. *v. n.* [*quacken*, Teut. to cry as a goose.]

1. To cry like a duck. This word is often written *quaake*, to represent the sound better.

Wild ducks *quack* where grasshoppers did sing. *King.*

2. To chatter boastingly; to brag loudly; to talk ostentatiously.

Believe mechanick virtuosi
Can raise them mountains in Potosi,
Seek out for plants with signatures,
To *quack* of universal cures. *Hudibras.*

QUACK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand.

The change, schools, and pulpits, are full of *quacks*, jugglers and plagiaries. *L'Estrange.*

Some *quacks* in the art of teaching, pretend to make young gentlemen masters of the languages, before they can be masters of common sense. *Felton on the Classicks.*

2. A vain boastful pretender to physick; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places.

At the first appearance that a French *quack* made in Paris, a boy walked before him, publishing with a shrill voice, "My father cures all sorts of distempers;" to which the doctor added in a grave manner, "The child says true." *Addison.*

3. An artful tricking practitioner in physick.

Despairing *quacks* with curses fled the place,
And vile attorneys, now an useless race. *Pope.*

QUACK.* *adj.* Falsely pretending, or falsely alleged, to cure diseases: as, a *quack* doctor; a *quack* medicine.

QUA'CKERY.† *n. s.* [from *quack*.] Mean or bad acts in physick; false pretensions to any art.

I earnestly intreat Mr. T.'s admirers to refrain from boasting of their proselytes and repeating their defiances: such *quackery* is unworthy any person who pretends to learning. *Porson, Lett. to Travis*, p. 41.

QUA'CKISH.* *adj.* Boasting like a quack; trickish as a quack.

The last *quackish* address of the national assembly to the people of France. *Burke.*

QUA'CKISM.* *n. s.* The practice of quackery. *Ash.*

QUA'CKLED.* } *adj.* [*quacken*, Teut. So *quack* is used
QUA'CKENED. } by Chaucer for an inarticulate noise, occasioned by obstruction in the throat. *Quark*, Goth. the throat. See QUERKENED.] Almost choked or suffocated. Mr. Lemon notices *quackened*, in his dictionary of 1783, in this sense; and Mr. Pegge has since stated *quackled* to be a Norfolk and Suffolk word of the same meaning.

QUA'CKSALVER.† *n. s.* [*quack* and *salve*.] One who brags of medicines or salves; a medicaster; a charlatan. Dr. Johnson. — The *quacksalver* was at first one who made, sold, or applied ointments or oils. See Kilian, under the Teutonick word *quack-salver*. Afterwards it denoted a kind of charlatan, a travelling quack.

Many poor country vicars, for want of other means are driven to their shifts; to turn mountebanks, *quacksalvers*, empiricks. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. Pref.*

Saltinbancoes, *quacksalvers*, and charlatans, deceive the vulgar in lower degrees; were Æsop alive, the piazza and the pont neuf could speak their fallacies. *Brown.*

QUAD.* *adj.* [*quaed*, Teut. malus, Kilian; *qued*, ancient Eng. Hearne, Gloss. Rob. of Glouc.] Evil; bad. Obsolete. "None *quad*," nothing *evil*: Gower. "*Quad* yere," *bad* years. Chaucer. See Tyrwhitt's Gloss.

QUA'DRAGENE.* *n. s.* [*quadragena*, Lent, or 40 days. Lat.] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties.

You have with much labour, and some charge, purchased to yourself so many *quadragenes* or lents of pardon; that is, you have bought off the penances of so many times forty days! *Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery*, ch. 2. § 4.

QUADRAGE'SIMAL.† *adj.* [*quadragesimal*, Fr. *quadragesima*, Latin.] Lenten; belonging to Lent; used in Lent.

I have — composed sundry [collects] made up for the most part out of the church-collects, with some little enlargement or variation, as namely collects adventual, *quadragesimal*, paschal, and pentecostal. *Sanderson, Cases of Consc.* p. 164.

This *quadragesimal* solemnity, in which, for the space of some weeks, the church has, in some select days, enjoined a total abstinence from flesh, and a more restrained use of other refreshments. *South, Serm.* ix. 134.

QUADRAGE'SIMALS.* *n. s.* [*quadragesimalia*, Lat.] Offerings formerly made, on midlent Sunday, to the mother church.

QUA'DRANGLE. *n. s.* [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Latin.] A square; a surface with four right angles.

My choler being overblown
With walking once about the *quadrangle*,
I come to talk. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The escurial hath a *quadrangle* for every month in the year. *Howell.*

QUADRA'NGULAR. *adj.* [from *quadrangle*.] Square; having four right angles.

Common salt shooteth into little crystals, coming near to a cube, sometimes into square plates, sometimes into short *quadrangular* prisms. *Grew, Cosmol.*

Each environed with a crust, conforming itself to the planes, is of a figure *quadrangular*. *Woodward.*

I was placed at a *quadrangular* table, opposite to the macebearer. *Spectator.*

QUA'DRANT. *n. s.* [*quadrans*, Lat.]

1. The fourth part; the quarter.

In sixty-three years may be lost eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this *quadrant* or six hours supernumerary. *Brown.*

2. The quarter of a circle.

The obliquity of the ecliptick to the equator, and from thence the diurnal differences of the sun's right ascensions, which finish their variations in each *quadrant* of the circle of the ecliptick, being joined to the former inequality, arising from the excentricity, makes these quarterly and seeming irregular inequalities of natural days. *Holder on Time.*

3. An instrument with which altitudes are taken.

Some had compasses, others *quadrants*. *Tatler.*

Thin taper sticks must from one centre part;
Let these into the *quadrant*'s form divide. *Gay.*

QUADRA'NTAL. *adj.* [from *quadrant*.] Included in the fourth part of a circle.

To fill that space of dilating, proceed in strait lines, and dispose of those lines in a variety of parallels: and to do that in a *quadrantal* space, there appears but one way possible; to form all the intersections, which the branches make, with angles of forty-five degrees only. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

QUA'DRATE.† *adj.* [*quadratus*, Latin.]

1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides.

2. Divisible into four equal parts.

The number of ten hath been extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, *quadrate* and cubical numbers. *Brown.*

Some tell us, that the years Moses speaks of were somewhat above the monthly year, containing in them thirty-six days, which is a number *quadrate*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

3. [*Quadrans*, Lat.] Suited; applicable. This perhaps were more properly *quadrant*.

The word consumption, being applicable to a proper or improper consumption, requires a generical description, *quadrate* to both. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

4. Square; equal; exact.

The moralist tells us, that a *quadrate*, solid, wise man should involve and tackle himself within his own virtue, and slight all accidents that are incident to man; and be still the same. *Howell, Lett.* i. vi. 58.

QUA'DRATE. *n. s.*

1. A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides.

And 'twixt them both a *quadrate* was the base,
Proportion'd equally by seven and nine;
Nine was the circle set in heaven's place,
All which, compacted, made a goodly diapase. *Spenser.*

Whether the exact *quadrate* or the long square be the better, is not well determined; I prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the latitude above one third part. *Wotton.*

The powers militant
That stood for heaven, in mighty *quadrate* join'd
Of union irresistible, mov'd on
In silence their bright legions. *Milton, P. L.*

To our understanding a *quadrate*, whose diagonal is commensurate to one of the sides, is a plain contradiction. *More.*

2. [*Quadrat*, Fr.] In astrology, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are distant from each other ninety degrees, and the same with quartile. *Dict.*

To QUA'DRATE.† *v. n.* [*quadro*, Lat. *quadrer*, Fr.] To suit; to correspond; to be accommodated to.

He only carps at the similes which the good man used for the illustration of his assertions, though such as no one in his senses could think to *quadrate* in all points. *Bp. Bull, Works*, iii. 940.

Aristotle's rules for Epick poetry, which he had drawn from his reflections upon Homer, cannot be supposed to *quadrate* exactly with the heroick poems, which have been made since his time; as it is plain, his rules would have been still more perfect, could he have perused the Æneid. *Addison.*

QUADRA'TICK. *adj.* Four square; belonging to a square. *Dict.*

QUADRA'TICK *equations*. In algebra, are such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root or the number sought: and are of two sorts; first, simple quadraticks, where the square of the unknown root is equal to the absolute number given; secondly, affected quadraticks, which are such as have, between the highest power of the unknown number and the absolute number given, some intermediate power of the unknown number. *Harris.*

QUA'DRATURE. *n. s.* [*quadrature*, Fr. *quadratura*, Latin.]

1. The act of squaring.

The speculations of algebra, the doctrine of infinites, and the *quadrature* of curves should not intrench upon our studies of morality. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

2. The first and last quarter of the moon.

It is full moon, when the earth being between the sun and moon, we see all the enlightened part of the moon; new moon, when the moon being between us and the sun, its enlightened part is turned from us; and half-moon, when the moon being in the *quadratures*, we see but half the enlightened part. *Locke.*

3. The state of being square; a quadrate; a square.

All things parted by the empyreal bounds,
His *quadrature* from thy orbicular world. *Milton, P. L.*

QUADRE'NNIAL. † } *adj.* [*quadriennium*, from *quatuor*
QUADRIE'NNIAL. } and *annus*, Latin.]

1. Comprising four years. *Bullokar.*
2. Happening once in four years.

QUA'DRIBLE. *adj.* [from *quadro*, Lat.] That may be squared.

Sir Isaac Newton discovered a way of attaining the quantity of all *quadrible* curves analytically, by his method of fluxions, some time before the year 1688. *Derham.*

QUADRI'FID. *adj.* [*quadrifidis*, Lat.] Cloven into four divisions.

QUADRILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*quadrilatere*, Fr. *quatuor* and *latus*, Lat.] Having four sides.

Tin incorporated with crystal, disposes it to shoot into a *quadrilateral* pyramid, sometimes placed on a *quadrilateral* base or column. *Woodward on Fossils.*

QUADRILA'TERALNESS. *n. s.* [from *quadrilateral*.] The property of having four right lined sides, forming as many right angles. *Dict.*

QUADRI'LLE. † *n. s.* [*quadrilla*, Span. "a little company of footmen, a *squadron* of some 25 or fewer soldiers." Minsheu, Span. Dict. *Quadriglia*, Ital. *quadrille*, Fr. See SQUADRON. The *quadrille* has also accordingly signified, abroad, a squadron or troop for a tournament or publick exhibition; usually consisting of not less than four persons, nor more than twelve; each company being distinquished from one another by the colour or mode of their dress. Hence perhaps the application of the word to the game at cards. At the present time, *quadrille* seems to be also adopted for a kind of dance; I suppose, of parties of four.] A game at cards, played by four persons.

O filthy check on all industrious skill
To spoil the nation's last great trade — *quadrille!* *Pope.*

QUA'DRIN. *n. s.* [*quadrinus*, Lat.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bailey.*

QUADRINO'MICAL. *adj.* [*quatuor* and *nomen*, Lat.] Consisting of four denominations. *Dict.*

QUADRIPA'RTITE. † *adj.* [*quatuor* and *partitus*, Lat.] Having four parties; divided into four parts.

He hath been a patron among others, as in that of Frederick the third's institution of the *quadripartite* society of St. George's shield. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 4.

As to his estates, not settled on Trinity-college, [he] wills that they should remain, as is expressed and covenanted in a certain pair of *quadripartite* indentures. *Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 166.

QUADRIPA'RTITELY. † *adv.* [from *quadripartite*.] In a quadripartite distribution. *Huloet.*

QUADRIPARTI'TION. *n. s.* A division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Dict.*

QUADRIPHY'LLOUS. *adj.* [*quatuor* and φύλλον.] Having four leaves.

QUADRIRE'ME. *n. s.* [*quadriremis*, Lat.] A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISY'LLABLE. *n. s.* [*quatuor* and *syllable*.] A word of four syllables.

QUADRIVA'LVES. *n. s.* [*quatuor* and *valvæ*, Lat.] Doors with four folds.

QUADRI'VIAL. † *adj.* [*quadrivium*, Lat.] Having four ways meeting in a point.

A forum, with *quadrivial* streets. *B. Jonson Epigrams.*

QUA'DRUPED. *n. s.* [*quadrupede*, Fr. *quadrupes*, Lat.] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts.

The different flexure and order of the joints is not disposed in the elephant, as in other *quadrupeds*. *Brown.*

The fang teeth, eye teeth, or dentes canini of some *quadruped*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Most *quadrupedes*, that live upon herbs, have incisor teeth to pluck and divide them. *Arbuthnot.*

The king of brutes,
Of *quadrupeds* I only mean. *Swift.*

QUA'DRUPED. *adj.* Having four feet.

The cockney, travelling into the country, is surprized at many actions of the *quadruped* and winged animals. *Watts, Logick.*

QUA'DRUPLE. *adj.* [*quadruple*. Fr. *quadruplus*, Lat.] Fourfold; four times told.

A law, that to bridle theft doth punish thieves with a *quadruple* restitution, hath an end which will continue as long as the world itself continueth. *Hooker.*

The lives of men on earth might have continued double, treble, or *quadruple*, to any of the longest times of the first age. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Fat refreshes the blood in the penury of aliment during the winter, and some animals have a *quadruple* caul. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To QUADRU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*quadrupler*, Fr. *quadruplico*, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.

QUADRUPLICA'TION. † *n. s.* [*quadruplication*, French; from *quadruplicate*.] The taking a thing four times. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

QUA'DRUPLY. *adv.* [from *quadruple*.] To a fourfold quantity.

If the person accused maketh his innocence appear, the accuser is put to death, and out of his goods the innocent person is *quadruply* recompensed. *Swift.*

QUÆRE. [Latin.] Enquire; seek; a word put when any thing is recommended to enquiry.

Quære, if 'tis steeped in the same liquor, it may not prevent the fly and grub. *Mortimer, Hush.*

To QUAFF. † *v. a.* [of this word the derivation is uncertain: Junius, with his usual idleness of conjecture, derives it from the Greek, κυάφίζειν in the Eolick dialect used for κυαθίζειν. Skinner from *go off*, as *go off*, *guoff*, *quoff*, *quaff*. It comes from *coeffer*, Fr. to be drunk. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson had not considered, that the Fr. *coeffer* is a mere ludicrous metaphorical sense. *Quaff*, I presume, is the Scotch *quaff*, which means a small bowl to drink out of, and is described in Humphrey Clinker, iii. p. 18. Pegge, Anonym. vii. 19. — Serenius derives it from the Goth. *kaf*, profundum, the bottom: and so the Swed. *quaf*. See Widegren's Su. Lex.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts.

He calls for wine; a health, quoth he, as if
H' ad been abroad carousing to his mates
After a storm, *quafft* off the muscadel,
And threw the sops all in the sexton's face. *Shakspeare.*

I found the prince,
With such a deep demeanour in great sorrow,
That tyranny, which never *quafft* but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have wash'd his knife
With gentle eye-drops. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

On flow'rs repos'd, and with rich flow'rets crown'd,
They eat, they drink, and in communion sweet
Quaff immortality and joy. *Milton, P. L.*

To QUAFF. *v. n.* To drink luxuriously.

We may contrive this afternoon,
And *quaff* carouses to our mistress' health. *Shakspeare.*

Belshazzer, *quaffing* in the sacred vessels of the temple, sees his fatal sentence writ by the fingers of God. *South.*

Twelve days the gods their solemn revels keep,
And *quaff* with blameless Ethiops in the deep. *Dryden.*

QUA'FFER. *n. s.* [from *quaff.*] He who quaffs.

To QUA'FFER. *v. a.* [a low word, I suppose, formed by chance.] To feel out. This seems to be the meaning.

Ducks, having larger nerves that come into their bills than geese, *quaffer* and grope out their meat the most. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

QUA'GGY. *adj.* [from *quagmire.*] Boggy; soft; not solid. Ainsworth. This word is somewhere in Clarissa.

QUA'GMIRE.† *n. s.* [that is, *quakemire.* Dr. Johnson. — Spenser writes it *wagmire*, or *wagmoire.* "Foul *wagmoires*," Shep. Cal. Sept. It was also formerly *quavemire.* See QUAVEMIRE.] A shaking marsh; a bog that trembles under the feet.

The fen and *quagmire*, so marish by kind,
Are to be drained. *Tusser.*

Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horse's heels,
And make a *quagmire* of your mingled brains. *Shakspeare.*

Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath through ford and whirlpool, o'er bog and *quagmire.* *Shakspeare.*

The wet particles might have easily ever mingled with the dry, and so all had either been sea or *quagmire.* *More.*

The brain is of such a clammy consistence, that it can no more retain motion than a *quagmire.* *Glanville, Scepsis.*

QUAID. *part.* [of this participle I know not the verb, and believe it only put by Spenser, who often took great liberties, for *quailed*, for the poor convenience of his rhyme.] Crushed; dejected; depressed.

Therewith his sturdy courage soon was *quaid*,
And all his senses were with sudden dread dismaid. *Spenser.*

QUAIL. *n. s.* [*quaglia*, Italian.] A bird of game.

His *quails* ever
Beat mine. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Hen birds have a peculiar sort of voice, when they would call the male, which is so eminent in *quails*, that men, by counterfeiting this voice with a *quail* pipe, easily drew the cocks into their snares. *Ray on the Creation.*

A fresher gale
Sweeping with shadowy gust the field of corn,
While the *quail* clamours for his running mate. *Thomson.*

QUAI'LPIPE. *n. s.* [*quail* and *pipe.*] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

A dish of wild fowl furnished conversation, concluded with a late invention for improving the *quailpipe.* *Addison.*

To QUAIL.† *v. n.* [*quelen*, Teut. to languish. Kilian.] To languish; to sink into dejection; to lose spirit. Not in use. Dr. Johnson. — It is used in the north of England, as Mr. Pegge has noticed, for to fail, to fall sick, to faint.

On his shield as thick as stormy showre
Their strokes did raine; yet did he never *quaile*,
Ne backward shrinke. *Spenser, F. Q.*

This may plant courage in their *quailing* breasts,
For yet is hope of life and victory. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

After Solyman had with all his power in vain besieged Rhodes, his haughty courage began to *quail*, so that he was upon point to have raised his siege. *Knolles.*

While rocks stand,
And rivers stir, thou can'st not shrink or *quail*;
Yea, when both rocks and all things shall disband,
Then shalt thou be my rock and tower. *Herbert.*

When Dido's ghost appear'd,
It made this hardy warriour *quail.* *Wandering Pr. of Troy.*

At this the arrant's courage *quails.* *Cleaveland.*

To QUAIL.† *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.] To crush; to quell; to depress; to sink; to overpower. Not used. Dr. Johnson. — It was formerly much used: and the modern colloquial phrase, '*to cool the courage*, seems to have been adopted from this old word.

To drive him to despair, and quite to *quaile*,
He shewd him painted in a table plain
The damned ghosts. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The sight of our ensigns and cornets so *quailed their courage*, that, having no other remedy, they yielded to his mercy. *Sir R. Williams, Act. of the L. Countries*, (1618,) p. 99.

The contrary opinion *quails* the hopes, and blunts the edge, of virtuous endeavours. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 18.

My great heart
Was never *quail'd* before. *Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.*

QUAI'LING.* *n. s.* [from *To quail.*] Act of failing in resolution; declination; diminution; decay.

He writes, there is no *quailing* now;
Because the king is certainly possess'd
Of all our purposes. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. I.

There is no such decay, as is supposed. — For, to let pass the *quailing* and withering of all things by the recess, and their reviving and resurrection (as it were) by the reaccess, of the sun; I am of opinion, that the sap in trees so precisely follows the motion of the sun, that it never rests. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 71.

QUAINT.† *adj.* [*coint*, Fr. *comptus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Some cite the Arm. *coam*, "beau et joli," as the origin of the word. And some the Gr. κομάω, or κομῶ, to dress the hair, or to be adorned.]

1. Nice; dainty; curious; scrupulously, minutely, superfluously exact; having petty elegance.

Each ear sucks up the words a true love scattereth,
And plain speech oft, than *quaint* phrase framed is. *Sidney.*

She nothing *quaint*,
Nor sdeignfull of so homely fashion, —
Sate down upon the dusty ground anon. *Spenser, F. Q.*

You were glad to be employed,
To shew how *quaint* an orator you are. *Shakspeare.*

He spends some pages about two similitudes; one of mine, and another *quainter* of his own. *Stillingfleet.*

And curl the grove in ringlets *quaint.* *Milton, Arcades.*

2. Strange; odd; unusual; wonderful. This sense is not not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

Of *queinte* mirrours, and of prospectives. *Chaucer, Squ. Tale.*

Magnifick virgin, that in *queint* disguise
Of British arms, dost maske thy royall blood. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The clamorous owl, that nightly hoots and wonders
At our *quaint* spirits. *Shakspeare, M. N. Dream.*

Lest the place
And my *quaint* habits breed astonishment. *Milton, Comus.*

Long stories of absurd superstitions, ceremonies, *quaint* habits. *Milton, Hist. of Moscov.* Pref.

Where'er the power of ridicule displays
Her *quaint*-ey'd visage, some incongruous form,
Some stubborn dissonance of things combin'd,
Strikes on the quick observer. *Akenside, Pleas. of Imag.* B. 3.

3. Subtile; artful. Obsolete.

As clerkes been full subtle and *quaint.* *Chaucer.*

What's the efficient cause of a king? surely a *quaint* question? Yet a question that has been moved. *Holyday.*

4. Neat; pretty; exact.

But for a fine, *quaint*, graceful, and excellent fashion, yours is worth ten on't. *Shakspeare.*

Her mother hath intended,
That, *quaint* in green, she shall be loose enrob'd
With ribbands pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakspeare.*

I never saw a better fashioned gown,
More, *quaint*, more pleasing, nor more commendable. *Shakspeare.*

5. Subtly excogitated; finespun.

I'll speak of frays,
Like a fine bragging youth, and tell *quaint* lies,

How honourable ladies sought my love,
Which I denying, they fell sick, and died. *Shakspeare.*

He his fabrick of the heavens
Hath left to their disputes, perhaps to move
His laughter at their *quaint* opinions wide,
Hereafter. *Milton P. L.*

6. *Quaint* is, in Spenser, quailed; depressed. I believe by a very licentious irregularity. Dr. Johnson. — This is a great mistake; for, in the passage which Dr. Johnson cites from Spenser, the word *queint* is the old participle *quenched;* a word of no connection with the adjective before us. See QUEINT.

7. Affected; foppish. This is not the true idea of the word, which Swift seems not to have well understood.

To this we owe those monstrous productions, which under the name of trips, spies, amusements, and other conceited appellations, have over-run us; and I wish I could say, those *quaint* fopperies were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Swift.*

QUAI'NTLY. *adv.* [from *quaint.*]

1. Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance.

When was old Sherewood's hair more *quaintly* curl'd,
Or nature's cradle more enchas'd and purl'd. *B. Jonson.*

2. Artfully.

Breathe his faults so *quaintly*,
That they seem the taints of liberty,
The flash and outbreak of a fiery mind. *Shakspeare.*

3. Ingeniously with success. This is not the true sense.

As my Buxoma
With gentle finger stroak'd her milky care,
I *quaintly* stole a kiss. *Gay.*

QUAI'NTNESS. *n. s.* [from *quaint.*] Nicety; petty elegance.

There is a certain majesty in simplicity, which is far above all the *quaintness* of wit. *Pope.*

To QUAKE. *v. n.* [cpacian, Saxon.]

1. To shake with cold or fear; to tremble.

Dorus threw Pamela behind a tree, where she stood *quaking* like the partridge on which the hawk is ready to seize. *Sidney.*

If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt *quake* for this. *Shakspeare.*

Do such business as the better day
Would *quake* to look on. *Shakspeare.*

Who honours not his father,
Henry the fifth, that made all France to *quake*,
Shake he his weapon at us, and pass by. *Shakspeare.*

The mountains *quake* at him, and the hills melt, and the earth is burnt at his presence. *Nah.* i. 5.

The *quaking* powers of night stood in amaze. *Cowley.*

In fields they dare not fight where honour calls,
The very noise of war their souls does wound,
They *quake* but hearing their own trumpets sound. *Dryden.*

2. To shake; not to be solid or firm.

Next Smedley div'd; slow circles dimpled o'er
The *quaking* mud, that clos'd and op'd no more. *Pope.*

To QUAKE.* *v. a.* To frighten; to throw into trepidation. Obsolete.

I'll report it,
Where senators shall mingle tears with smiles;
Where great patricians shall attend, and shrug,
I' the end admire; where ladies shall be frighted,
And, gladly *quak'd*, hear more. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

QUAKE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A shudder; a tremulous agitation.

As the earth may sometimes shake,
For winds shut up will cause a *quake;*
So often jealousy and fear
Stol'n, to mine heart, cause tremblings there. *Suckling.*

QUA'KER.* *n. s.* [generally supposed to be from *quake*, on account of the tremblings with which the speakers of this sect are described: as, "Will any sober person believe, that a *quaking* speaker is divinely inspired, when he commits endless tautologies?" &c. Hallywell's Acc. of Familism as revived by the Quakers, 1673, p. 14. Mr. Malone considers this etymology doubtful, on account of Sir G. Wharton, in 1660, having connected the word with *quack* in the following lines:

"Let's tear our ribbons, burn our richer laces,
"Wear russet, and contrive bewitched faces;
"With *thee* and *thou* let us go *quack* awhile," &c.

And accordingly the poet afterwards calls them *mummers.* The term, however, is said by their own writers, to have been given on account of a justice in Derbyshire, before whom George Fox shoemaker and founder of their order was brought, deriding Fox for having bidden him and those about him, to tremble at the Word of the Lord. From that period, 1650, the name of *quaker* is said to have been applied to Fox's followers; who, however, denominated themselves *friends.*] One of a religious sect, distinguished by several particularities in opinions and manners; and especially by peaceable demeanour.

Quakers, that, like to lanterns, bear
Their light within 'em, will not swear. *Hudibras*, ii. ii.

Friend, 19th of the seventh month. Being of that part of Christians whom men call *quakers;* and being a seeker of the right way, I was persuaded yesterday to hear one of your most noted preachers: the matter he treated, was necessity of well living grounded upon a future state. *Tatler*, No. 72.

Seeing a book in his [a quaker's] hand, I asked our artist what it was, who told me it was the *quaker*'s religion. Upon perusal, I found it to be nothing but a new-fashioned grammar, or an art of abridging ordinary discourse. The nouns were reduced to a very small number, as the *light, friend, Babylon.* The principal of his pronouns was *thou.* — There were no adverbs besides *yea* and *nay.* — The conjunctions were only *hem!* and *ha!* — There was at the end of the grammar a little nomenclature, called The Christian Man's Vocabulary, which gave new appellations, or (if you will) Christian names to almost every thing in life. I replaced the book in the hand of the figure, not without admiring the simplicity of its garb, speech, and behaviour. *Addison, Tatler*, No. 257.

QUA'KERLY.* *adj.* [from *quaker.*] Resembling quakers.

You would not have Englishmen, when they are in company, hold a silent *quakerly* meeting. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. I.

QUA'KERISM.* } *n. s.* [from *quaker.*] The notions of
QUA'KERY. } quakers.

This man's faction, that man's *quakerism*, and another's popery. *South, Serm.* v. 513.

Quakery, though it pretend high, is mere Sadducism at the bottom. *Hallywell, Acc. of Fam.* ch. 4.

Suppose presbytery, anabaptism, *quakerism*, independency, &c. or any other subdivided sect among us, should be established. *Swift on Repealing the Test.*

Plainness, simplicity, and *quakerism*, either in dress or manners, will by no means do. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

QUA'KING.* *n. s.* [cpacunᵹ, Saxon.] Trepidation.

Son of man, eat thy bread with *quaking*, and drink thy water with trembling and with carefulness. *Ezek.* xii. 18.

A great *quaking* fell upon them. *Dan.* x. 7.

The *quakings* of the earth were more terrible in former ages. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 125.

QUA'KING-GRASS. *n. s.* [*phalaris*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

QUA'LIFIABLE.* *adj.* [from *qualify.*] That may be abated, or qualified. *Sherwood.*

As to that extermination of the Canaanites, which carries so horrible an appearance of severity, we may find it *qualifiable*, if

we consider that, for the nature of the trespasses, which procured it, they were insufferably heinous and abominable.
Barrow, vol. iii. S. 37.

Qualifica'tion. *n. s.* [*qualification*, Fr. from *qualify*.]

1. That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing.

It is in the power of the prince to make piety and virtue become the fashion, if he would make them necessary *qualifications* for preferment. *Swift.*

2. Accomplishment.

Good *qualifications* of mind enable a magistrate to perform his duty, and tend to create a publick esteem of him.
Atterbury.

3. Abatement; diminution.

Neither had the waters of the flood infused such an impurity, as thereby the natural and powerful operation of all plants, herbs, and fruits upon the earth received a *qualification* and harmful change. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Qua'lifier.* *n. s.* [from *qualify*.] That which modifies, or qualifies.

Tobacco, being hot and dry, must have a *qualifier* of cold and moist from the pot; and that again being cold and moist, must have a *qualifier* of hot and dry from the pipe, which makes them like ratsban'd rats drink and vent, vent and drink, Sellenger's round, and the same again!
Junius, Sin Stigm. (1639,) p. 269.

To **QUA'LIFY.** *v. a.* [*qualifier*, Fr.]

1. To fit for any thing.

Place over them such governours, as may be *qualified* in such manner as may govern the place. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

I bequeath to Mr. John Whiteway the sum of one hundred pounds, in order to *qualify* him for a surgeon. *Swift's Will.*

2. To furnish with qualifications.

That which ordinary men are fit for, I am *qualified* in, and the best of me is diligence. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

She is of good esteem,
Her dowry wealthy, and of worthy birth,
Beside so *qualified* as may beseem
The spouse of any noble gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

3. To make capable of any employment or privilege: as, he is *qualified* to kill game.

4. To abate; to soften; to diminish.

I have heard,
Your grace hath ta'en great pains to *qualify*
His rigorous course. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage,
Lest it should burn above the bounds of reason. *Shakspeare.*

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily *qualified* too; and behold what innovation it makes here.
Shakspeare.

They would report that they had records for twenty thousand years, which must needs be a very great untruth, unless we will *qualify* it, expounding their years, not of the revolution of the sun, but of the moon. *Abbot.*

It hath so pleased God to provide for all living creatures, wherewith he hath filled the world, that such inconveniences, as we contemplate afar of, are found, by trial and the witness of men's travels, to be so *qualified*, as there is no portion of the earth made in vain. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

So happy 'tis you move in such a sphere,
As your high majesty with awful fear
In human breasts might *qualify* that fire,
Which kindled by those eyes had flamed higher. *Waller.*

Children should be early instructed in the true estimate of things, by opposing the good to the evil, and compensating or *qualifying* one thing with another. *L'Estrange.*

My proposition I have *qualified* with the word, often; thereby making allowance for those cases, wherein men of excellent minds may, by a long practice of virtue, have rendered even the heights and rigours of it delightful. *Atterbury.*

5. To ease; to assuage.

He balms and herbs thereto apply'd,
And evermore with mighty spells them charm'd,
That in short space he has them *qualified*,
And him restor'd to health that would have dy'd. *Spenser.*

6. To modify; to regulate.

It hath no larinx or throttle to *qualify* the sound. *Brown.*

Qua'litied.* *adj.* [from *quality*.] Disposed, with regard to the passions.

Here Episcopius took occasion to clear himself of that imputation lately fastened upon him, that he had abused the delegates, in giving them a counterfeit copy of his speech; protesting he was not so ill *qualitied*, as that in so great a matter, and that before God and so grave a congregation, he would deal doubly and dishonestly.
Hales, Lett. from the Synod of Dort, (1618,) p. 56.

QUA'LITY. *n. s.* [*qualitas*, Lat. *qualitè*, Fr.]

1. Nature relatively considered.

These, being of a far other nature and *quality*, are not so strictly or everlastingly commanded in Scripture. *Hooker.*

Other creatures have not judgement to examine the *quality* of that which is done by them, and therefore in that they do, they neither can accuse nor approve themselves. *Hooker.*

Since the event of an action usually follows the nature or *quality* of it, and the *quality* follows the rule directing it, it concerns a man, in the framing of his actions, not to be deceived in the rule. *South.*

The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call *quality* of the subject wherein that power is. *Locke.*

2. Property; accidental adjunct.

In the division of the kingdom, it appears not which of the dukes he values most; for *qualities* are so weighed, that curiosity in neither can make choice of either's moiety.
Shakspeare.

No sensible *qualities*, as light and colour, heat and sound, can be subsistent in the bodies themselves, absolutely considered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense: these *qualities* are only the effects of our sensation, which arise from the different motions upon our nerves from objects without, according to their various modification and position. *Bentley.*

3. Particular efficacy.

O, mickle is the powerful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true *qualities*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Disposition; temper.

To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note
The *qualities* of people. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

5. Virtue or vice.

One doubt remains, said I, the dames in green,
What were their *qualities*, and who their queen? *Dryden.*

6. Accomplishment: qualification.

He had those *qualities* of horsemanship, dancing and fencing, which accompany a good breeding. *Clarendon.*

7. Character.

The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaster partakes of both *qualities*, partly of a judge in that court, and partly of an attorney general. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

We, who are hearers, may be allowed some opportunities in the *quality* of standers-by. *Swift.*

8. Comparative or relative rank.

It is with the clergy, if their persons be respected, even as it is with other men; their *quality* many times far beneath that which the dignity of their place requireth. *Hooker.*

We lived most joyful, obtaining acquaintance with many of the city, not of the meanest *quality*. *Bacon.*

The masters of these horses may be admitted to dine with the lord lieutenant: this is to be done, what *quality* soever the persons are of. *Temple.*

9. Rank; superiority of birth or station.

Let him be so entertained, as suits with gentlemen of your knowing to a stranger of his *quality*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

10. Persons of high rank. Collectively.

I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that the *quality* may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits. *Addison, Guardian.*

Of all the servile herd, the worst is he,
That in proud dullness joins with *quality*,
A constant critick at the great man's board,
To fetch and carry nonsense for my lord. *Pope.*

To *quality* belongs the highest place,
My lord comes forward; forward let him come!
Ye vulgar! at your peril give him room. *Young.*

QUALM. *n. s.* [cpealm, Saxon, a sudden stroke of death.] A sudden fit of sickness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor.

Some sudden *qualm* hath struck me to the heart,
And dimm'd mine eyes, that I can read no further. *Shakspeare.*

Compar'd to these storms, death is but a *qualm*,
Hell somewhat lightsome, the Bermudas calm. *Donne.*

I find a cold *qualm* come over my heart, that I faint, I can speak no longer. *Howell.*

All maladies
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, *qualms*
Of heart-sick agony. *Milton, P. L.*

For who, without a *qualm*, hath ever look'd
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd. *Roscommon.*

They have a sickly uneasiness upon them, shifting and changing from one error, and from one *qualm* to another, hankering after novelties. *L'Estrange.*

Thy mother well deserves that short delight,
The nauseous *qualms* of ten long months and travail to requite. *Dryden, Virg.*

When he hath stretched his vessels with wine to their utmost capacity, and is grown weary and sick, and feels those *qualms* and disturbances that usually attend such excesses, he resolves, that he will hereafter contain himself within the bounds of sobriety. *Calamy.*

The *qualms* or raptures of your blood
Rise in proportion to your food. *Prior.*

Qua'lmish. *adj.* [from *qualm.*] Seized with sickly languor.

I am *qualmish* at the smell of leek. *Shakspeare.*

You drop into the place,
Careless and *qualmish* with a yawning face. *Dryden.*

QUANDA'RY.† *n. s.* [*qu'en dirai je*, Fr. Skinner.] A doubt; a difficulty; an uncertainty. A low word.

I leave you to judge into what a *quandarie* — Pharicles was brought. *Greene, Mamillia,* (1583.)

Much I fear, forsaking of my diet
Will bring me presently to that *quandary*,
I shall bid all adieu. *Beaum. and Fl. Kn. Burn. Pestle.*

To **Quanda'ry.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring into a difficulty.

Methinks I am *quandary'd*, like one going with a party to discover the enemy's camp, but had lost his guide upon the mountains. *Otway, Soldier's Fortune.*

Qua'ntitative.* *adj.* [from *quantity.*] Estimable according to quantity.

This *quantitative* adultery, by such patching and piecing of the body, makes far more gross alterations and substantial changes of nature. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 44.

Qua'ntitive. *adj.* [*quantitivus*, Lat.] Estimable according to quantity.

This explication of rarity and density, by the composition of substance with quantity, may give little satisfaction to such who are apt to conceive therein no other composition or resolution, but such as our senses shew us, in compounding and dividing bodies according to *quantitive* parts. *Digby.*

QUA'NTITY. *n. s.* [*quantité*, Fr. *quantitas*, Lat.]

1. That property of any thing which may be encreased or diminished.

Quantity is what may be increased or diminished. *Cheyne.*

2. Any indeterminate weight or measure; as, the metals were in different *quantities.*

3. Bulk or weight.

Unskill'd in hellebore, if thou shou'dst try
To mix it, and mistake the *quantity*,
The rules of physick wou'd against thee cry. *Dryden.*

4. A portion; a part.

If I were saw'd into *quantities*, I should make four dozen of such bearded hermites staves as master Shallow. *Shakspeare.*

5. A large portion. This is not regular.

The warm antiscorbutical plants, taken in *quantities*, will occasion stinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

6. The measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.

So varying still their moods, observing yet in all
Their *quantities*, their rests, their censures metrical. *Drayton.*

The easy pronunciation of a mute before a liquid does not necessarily make the preceding vowel, by position, long in *quantity;* as patrem. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

QUA'NTUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] The quantity; the amount.

The *quantum* of presbyterian merit, during the reign of that ill-advised prince, will easily be computed. *Swift.*

To **Quap.*** See *To* Quob.

Quar.* See Quarre.

Qua'rantain.† **Qua'rantine.** } *n. s.* [*quarantain*, Fr. from the Lat. *quarentena*, Lent, or the term of forty days.] See Carentane.

1. The space of forty days, being the time which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce.

Pass your *quarantine* among some of the churches round this town, where you may learn to speak before you venture to expose your parts in a city congregation. *Swift.*

2. [In law.] A benefit allowed by the law of England to the widow of a man dying seized of land, whereby she may challenge to continue in his capital messuage, or chief mansion-house, (so it be not a castle,) by the space of forty days after his decease. *Cowel.*

The space of 40 days has had with us divers applications; as, the assise of Freshforce in cities and boroughs; and the widow's *quarentine*, which seems to have had beginning either of a deliberative time given to her, to think of her convenience in taking letters of administration, as in another country the reason of the like is given; or else from the 40 days in the essoine of child-birth, allowed by the Norman customs. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 17.

Quarre.† *n. s.* A quarry. Not in use.

Behold our diamonds here, as in the *quarrs* they stand. *Drayton.*

The very agate
Of state and policy, cut from the *quar*
Of Machiavel. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

QUA'RREL.† *n. s.* [*querelle*, Fr.]

1. A breach of concord.

You and I may engage in this question, as far as either of us shall think profitable, without any the least beginning of a *quarrel*, and then that will competently be removed from such, as of which you cannot hope to see an end. *Hammond.*

2. A brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle.

If I can fasten but one cup upon him,
With that which he hath drunk to-night already,
He'll be as full of *quarrel* and offence,
As my young mistress' dog. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

3. A dispute; a contest.

The part, which in this present *quarrel* striveth against the current and stream of laws, was a long while nothing feared. *Hooker, Dedication.*

It were a matter of more trouble, than necessity, to repeat in this *quarrel* what has been alledged by the worthies of our church. *Holyday.*

As if earth too narrow were for fate,
On open seas their *quarrels* they debate;
In hollow wood they floating armies bear,
And forc'd imprison'd winds to bring 'em near. *Dryden.*

4. A cause of debate.

I could not die any where so contented, as in the king's company; his cause being just, and his *quarrel* honourable. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

If not in service of our God we fought,
In meaner *quarrel* if this sword were shaken.
Well might thou gather in the gentle thought,
So fair a princess should not be forsaken. *Fairfax.*

5. Something that gives a right to mischief, reprisal, or action.

He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him. *Holinshed.*

Wives are young men's mistresses, companions for middle age, and old men's nurses; so a man may have a *quarrel* to marry when he will. *Bacon, Ess.*

6. Objection; ill will.

Herodias had a *quarrel* against him, and would have killed him, but she could not. *St. Mark*, vi. 19.

We are apt to pick *quarrels* with the world for every little foolery. *L'Estrange.*

I have no *quarrel* to the practice; it may be a diverting way. *Felton on the Classicks.*

7. In Shakspeare, it seems to signify any one peevish or malicious.

Better
She ne'er had known pomp, though it be temporal;
Yet if that *quarrel*, fortune, do divorce
It from the bearer, 'tis a suff'rance panging
As soul and body's sev'ring. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

8. [*quarel*, old French; *quadrella*, Ital. *quarellus*, *quadrillus*, low Lat. from *quadrum.*] An arrow with a square head.

It is reported by William Brito, that the arcubalista or arbalist was first shewed to the French by our king Richard I. who was shortly after slain by a *quarrel* thereof. *Camden.*

Twang'd the string, outflew the *quarrel* long. *Fairfax.*

9. A square of glass. [*quadrum*, Lat. See the preceding etymon.] *Sherwood.*

10. The instrument with which a square or pane of glass is cut; the glazier's diamond. [from the same root.]

The glazier's instrument is a diamond, usually cut into such a square form as the supposed diamonds on the French and English cards, in the former of which it is still properly called *carreau*, from its original; the square iron head of the arrow used for the cross-bow. In English it was called a *quarrel*, and hence the glazier's diamond and the pane of glass have received their names of square and quarrel. *Douce, Illustr. of Shakspeare*, i. 181.

To QUA'RREL. *v. n.* [*quereller*, Fr.]

1. To debate; to scuffle; to squabble.

I love the sport well, but I shall as soon *quarrel* at it as any man. *Shakspeare.*

Your words have taken such pains, as if they labour'd
To bring manslaughter into form, set *quarrelling*
Upon the head of valour. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Beasts called sociable, *quarrel* in hunger and lust; and the bull and ram appear then as much in fury and war, as the lion and the bear. *Temple, Miscell.*

2. To fall into variance.

Our discontented counties do revolt;
Our people *quarrel* with obedience. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

3. To fight; to combat.

When once the Persian king was put to flight,
The weary Macedons refus'd to fight;
Themselves their own mortality confess'd,
And left the son of Jove to *quarrel* for the rest. *Dryden.*

4. To find fault; to pick objections.

To admit the thing, and *quarrel* about the name, is to make ourselves ridiculous. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

They find out miscarriages wherever they are, and forge them often where they are not; they *quarrel* first with the officers, and then with the prince and state. *Temple.*

In a poem elegantly writ,
I will not *quarrel* with a slight mistake. *Roscommon.*

I *quarrel* not with the word, because used by Ovid. *Dryden.*

5. To disagree; to have contrary principles.

Some things arise of strange and *quarrelling* kind,
The fore part lion and a snake behind. *Cowley.*

To QUA'RREL.* *v. a.* To quarrel with. Harsh, and not in use.

That they would say: and how that I had *quarrell'd*
My brother purposely, thereby to find
An apt pretext to banish them my house.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

QUA'RRELLER.† *n. s.* [from *quarrel.*] He who quarrels.

Mockers, murmurers, *quarrellers*, and proud speakers. *Bale, Yet a Course*, (1543,) fol. 89.

Besides that he's a fool, he's a great *quarreller*. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

To speak evil of no man, to be no *quarreller*, but gentle, showing all meekness unto all men. *Barrow*, vol. i, S. 29.

QUA'RRELLING.* *n. s.* [from *quarrel.*] Breach of concord; dispute; objection; disagreement.

Wine, drunken with excess, maketh bitterness of the mind, with brawling and *quarrelling*. *Ecclus.* xxxi. 29.

In these *quarrellings* of some severer spirits against all auxiliary beauty, and helps of handsomeness in women, I observe that commonly what they want in force of arguments, rational or religious, they make up in clamour and confidence. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 65.

For divorce, a power to break that bond would too much encourage married persons in the little *quarrellings* that may rise between them. *Burnet, Life of Rochester*, p. 113.

QUA'RRELLOUS.† *adj.* [*querelleux*, Fr.] Petulant; easily provoked to enmity; quarrelsome.

Ready in gybes, quick answered, saucy, and
As *quarrellous* as the weazel. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Pursepride is *quarrellous*, domineering over the humble neighbourhood, and raising quarrels out of trifles. *B. Hall, Sel. Th. Supern.* § 4.

QUA'RRELSOME. *adj.* [from *quarrel.*] Inclined to brawls; easily irritated; irascible; cholerick; petulant.

Cholerick and *quarrelsome* persons will engage one into their quarrels. *Bacon, Ess.*

There needs no more to the setting of the whole world in a flame, than a *quarrelsome* plaintiff and defendant. *L'Estrange.*

QUA'RRELSOMELY. *adv.* [from *quarrelsome.*] In a quarrelsome manner; petulantly; cholerickly.

QUA'RRELSOMENESS.† *n. s.* [from *quarrelsome.*] Cholerickness; petulance.

To curb the lawless insolence of some, the seditious machinations of others; the extortious cruelties of some, the corrupt wresting of justice in others; the giddiness of some, others' *quarrelsomeness*. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 77.

If he perceive in company any discourse tending to ill, either by the wickedness or *quarrelsomeness* thereof, he either prevents it judiciously, or breaks it off seasonably by some diversion. *Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. 18.

QUA'RRY.† *n. s.* [*quarré*, Fr.]

1. A square.

To take down a *quarry* of glass to scowre, sodder, band, and to set it up again, is three halfpence a foot. *Mortimer.*

2. [*quarreau*, *quadreau*, Fr.] An arrow with a square head.

The shafts and *quarries* from their engines fly
As thick as falling drops in April show'rs. *Fairfax.*

3. [From *querir*, to seek, Fr. Skinner; from *carry*, Kennet.] Game flown at by a hawk: perhaps, any thing chased; prey.

His ladie, which this outrage saw,
Whilst they together for the *quarry* strove,
Into the covert did herselfe withdraw. *Spenser, F. Q.*

She dwells among the rocks, on every side
With broken mountains strongly fortify'd;
From thence whatever can be seen surveys,
And stooping, on the slaughter'd *quarry* preys. *Sandys.*

So scented the grim feature, and up turn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his *quarry*. *Milton, P. L.*

They their guns discharge;
This heard some ships of ours, though out of view,
And swift as eagles to the *quarry* flew. *Waller.*

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above,
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And hoods the flames that to their *quarry* strove. *Dryden.*

No toil, no hardship can restrain
Ambitious man inur'd to pain;
The more confin'd, the more he tries,
And at forbidden *quarry* flies. *Dryden.*

Ere now the god his arrows had not try'd,
But on the trembling deer or mountain goat,
At this new *quarry* he prepares to shoot. *Dryden.*

Let reason then at her own *quarry* fly,
But how can finite grasp infinity. *Dryden.*

4. A heap of game killed. So it seems to mean in the following passages.

Your wife and babes
Savagely murdered; to relate the manner,
Were, on the *quarry* of these murdered deer,
To add the death of you. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Let me use my sword, I'd make a *quarry*
With thousands of these quarter'd slaves, as high
As I could pick my lance. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

5. [*quarriere, quarrel,* Fr. from *carrig,* Irish, a stone, Lye; *craigg,* Erse, a rock.] A stone mine; a place where they dig stones.

The same is said of stone out of the *quarry,* to make it more durable. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Pyramids and towers
From diamond *quarries* hewn, and rocks of gold. *Milton, P. L.*

Here though grief my feeble hands up lock,
Yet on the soften'd *quarry* would I score
My plaining verse as lively as before. *Milton, Ode Pass.*

An hard and unrelenting she,
As the new-crusted Niobe;
Or, what doth more of statue carry,
A nun of the Platonick *quarry.* *Cleaveland.*

He like Amphion makes those *quarries* leap
Into fair figures from a confus'd heap. *Waller.*

Could necessity infallibly produce *quarries* of stone, which are the materials of all magnificent structures. *More.*

For them alone the heav'ns had kindly heat
In eastern *quarries,* ripening precious dew. *Dryden.*

As long as the next coal-pit, *quarry* or chalk-pit will give abundant attestation to what I write, to these I may very safely appeal. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

To QUA'RRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To prey upon. A low word not in use.

With cares and horrors at his heart, like the vulture that is day and night *quarrying* upon Prometheus's liver. *L'Estrange.*

To QUA'RRY.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dig out of a quarry.

In the mountains of Castravan they *quarry* out a white stone, every part of which contains petrified fishes. *Goldsmith.*

QUA'RRYMAN. *n. s.* [*quarry* and *man.*] One who digs in a quarry.

One rhomboidal bony scale of the needle-fish, out of Stunsfield quarry, the *quarryman* assured me was flat, covered over with scales, and three foot long. *Woodward.*

QUART.† *n. s.* [*quart,* Fr.]

1. The fourth part; a quarter. Not in use.

Albanact had all the northern part,
Which of himself Albania he did call,
And Camber did possess the western *quart.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. The fourth part of a gallon.

When I have been dry, and bravely marching, it hath served me instead of a *quart* pot to drink in. *Shakspeare.*

You have made an order, that ale should be sold at three halfpence a *quart.* *Swift, Miscell.*

3. [*Quarte,* Fr.] The vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed.

You'd rail upon the hostess of the house,
And say you would present her at the leet,
Because she bought stone jugs and no seal'd *quarts.* *Shakspeare.*

4. A sequence of four cards at the game of piquet.

QUA'RTAN.† *n. s.* [*quartaine,* old French; *febris quartana,* Lat.] The fourth day ague.

It were an uncomfortable receipt for a *quartan* ague, to lay the fourth book of Homer's Iliads under one's head. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Call her the metaphysicks of her sex,
And say she tortures wits, as *quartans* vex
Physicians. *Cleaveland.*

Among these, *quartans* and tertians of a long continuance most menace this symptom. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

A look so pale no *quartan* ever gave,
Thy dwindled legs seem crawling to the grave. *Dryden.*

QUARTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *quartus,* Lat.] A chymical operation.

In *quartation,* which refiners employ to purify gold, although three parts of silver be so exquisitely mingled by fusion with a fourth part of gold, whence the operation is denominated, that the resulting mass acquires several new qualities; yet, if you cast this mixture into aqua fortis, the silver will be dissolved in the menstruum, and the gold like a dark powder will fall to the bottom. *Boyle.*

QUA'RTER. *n. s.* [*quart, quartier,* Fr.]

1. A fourth part.

It is an accustomed action with her, to seem thus washing her hands; I have known her continue in this a *quarter* of an hour. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Suppose the common depth of the sea, taking one place with another, to be about a *quarter* of a mile. *Burnet.*

Observe what stars arise or disappear,
And the four *quarters* of the rolling year. *Dryden.*

Supposing only three millions to be paid, 'tis evident that to do this out of commodities, they must, to the consumer, be raised a *quarter* in their price; so that every thing, to him that uses it, must be a *quarter* dearer. *Locke.*

2. A region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card.

I'll give thee a wind.
— I myself have all the other,
And the very points they blow,
And all the *quarters* that they know
I' th' shipman's card. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

His praise, ye winds! that from four *quarters* blow,
Breathe soft or loud. *Milton, P. L.*

When the winds in southern *quarters* rise,
Ships, from their anchors torn, become their sport,
And sudden tempests rage within the port. *Addison.*

3. A particular region of a town or country.

The like is to be said of the populousness of their coasts and *quarters* there. *Abbot, Des. of the World.*

No leaven shall be seen in thy *quarters.* *Ex.* xiii. 7.

They had settled here many ages since, and overspread all the parts and *quarters* of this spacious continent. *Heylin.*

The sons of the church being so much dispersed, though without being driven, into all *quarters* of the land, there was some extraordinary design of divine wisdom in it. *Sprat.*

A bungling cobler, that was ready to starve at his own trade, changes his *quarter,* and sets up for a doctor. *L'Estrange.*

4. The place where soldiers are lodged or stationed.

Where is Lord Stanley quarter'd?
— Unless I have mista'en his *quarters* much,
His regiment lies half a mile
South from the mighty power of the king. *Shakspeare.*

Thou canst defend as well as get,
And never hadst one *quarter* beat up yet. *Cowley.*

The *quarters* of the sev'ral chiefs they show'd,
Here Phenix, here Achilles made abode. *Dryden.*

It was high time to shift my *quarters.* *Spectator.*

5. Proper station.

They do best, who, if they cannot but admit love, yet make it keep *quarter,* and sever it wholly from their serious affairs. *Bacon, Ess.*

Swift to their several *quarters* hasted then
The cumbrous elements. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Remission of life; mercy granted by a conqueror.

He magnified his own clemency, now they were at his mercy, to offer them *quarter* for their lives, if they gave up the castle. *Clarendon.*

When the cocks and lambs lie at the mercy of cats and wolves, they must never expect better *quarter*. *L'Estrange.*

Discover the opinion of your enemies, which is commonly the truest; for they will give you no *quarter*, and allow nothing to complaisance. *Dryden.*

7. Treatment shown by an enemy.

To the young if you give any tolerable *quarter*, you indulge them in their idleness, and ruin them. *Collier.*

Mr. Wharton, who detected some hundreds of the bishop's mistakes, meets with very ill *quarter* from his lordship. *Swift.*

8. Friendship; amity; concord. Not now in use.

Friends, all but now,
In *quarter*, and in terms like bride and groom
Divesting them for bed, and then, but now
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breasts. *Shakspeare.*

9. A measure of eight bushels.

The soil so fruitful that an acre of land well ordered will return 200 bushels or 25 *quarter* of corn. *Heylin.*

10. False *quarter* is a cleft or chink in a quarter of a horse's hoof from top to bottom; it generally happens on the inside of it, that being the weakest and thinnest part.

To QUA'RTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into four parts.

A thought that *quarter'd*, hath but one part wisdom,
And ever three parts coward. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. To divide; to break by force.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, *quartering* steel, and climbing fire. *Shakspeare.*
Mothers shall but smile, when they behold
Their infants *quarter'd* by the hands of war. *Shakspeare.*

3. To divide into distinct regions.

Then sailors *quarter'd* heaven, and found a name
For every fixt and ev'ry wand'ring star. *Dryden.*

4. To station or lodge soldiers.

When they hear the Roman horses neigh,
Behold their *quarter'd* fires,
They will waste their time upon our note,
To know from whence we are. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*
Where is lord Stanley *quarter'd?*
— His regiment lies half a mile south. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
They o'er the barren shore pursue their way,
Where *quarter'd* in their camp, the fierce Thessalians lay. *Dryden.*

5. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling.

They mean this night in Sardis to be *quarter'd*. *Shakspeare.*

You have *quartered* all the foul language upon me, that could be raked out of Billingsgate. *Spectator.*

6. To diet.

He fed on vermin;
And when these fail'd, he'd suck his claws,
And *quarter* himself upon his paws. *Hudibras.*

7. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

The first being compounded of argent and azure, is the coat of Beauchamp of Hack in the county of Somerset, now *quartered* by the earl of Hertford. *Peacham.*

QUA'RTERAGE. *n. s.* [from *quarter.*] A quarterly allowance.

He us'd two equal ways of gaining,
By hindring justice or maintaining;
To many a whore gave privilege,
And whipp'd for want of *quarterage*. *Hudibras.*

QUA'RTERDAY. *n. s.* [*quarter* and *day.*] One of the four days in the year, on which rent or interest is paid.

However rarely his own rent-days occurred, the indigent had two-and-fifty *quarter-daies* returning in his year. *Fell.*

The usurer would be very well satisfied to have all the time annihilated, that lies between the present moment and next *quarterday*. *Addison, Spect.*

QUA'RTERDECK. *n. s.* [*quarter* and *deck.*] The short upper deck.

QUA'RTERING.* *n. s.* [from *quarter.*]

1. Station.

Divers designations, regions, habitations, mansions, or *quarterings* there. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 236.

2. Appointment of quarters for soldiers.

How unequal were contributions and *quarterings* during our intestine wars! *Jura Cleri,* (1661,) p. 58.

3. A partition of a shield containing many coats of arms.

A woman with a surcoat on of the *quarterings* impaled with Fettiplace. *Ashmole, Berk.* ii. 214.

QUA'RTERLY. *adj.* [from *quarter.*] Containing a fourth part.

The moon makes four *quarterly* seasons within her little year or month of consecution. *Holder on Time.*

From the obliquity of the ecliptick to the equator arise the diurnal differences of the sun's right ascension, which finish their variations in each quadrant of the ecliptick, and this being added to the former inequality from eccentricity, makes these *quarterly* and seemingly irregular inequalities of natural days. *Bentley.*

QUA'RTERLY. *adv.* Once in a quarter of a year.

QUA'RTERMASTER. *n. s.* [*quarter* and *master.*] One who regulates the quarters of soldiers.

The *quartermaster* general was marking the ground for the encampment of the covering army. *Tatler.*

QUA'RTERN. *n. s.* A gill or the fourth part of a pint.

QUARTER-SE'SSIONS.* *n. s.* One kind of court of law. See SESSION.

The court of general *quarter-sessions* of the peace is a court that must be held in every county once in every quarter of a year. *Blackstone.*

For seldom I with squires unite,
Who hunt all day and drink all night,
Nor reckon wonderful inviting
A *quarter-sessions*, or cock-fighting. *Soame Jenyns.*

QUA'RTERSTAFF. *n. s.* A staff of defence: so called, I believe, from the manner of using it; one hand being placed at the middle, and the other equally between the middle and the end.

His *quarterstaff*, which he could ne'er forsake,
Hung half before, and half behind his back. *Dryden.*

Immense riches he squandered away at *quarterstaff* and cudgel play, in which he challenged all the country. *Arbuthnot.*

QUA'RTILE. *n. s.* An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other, and is marked thus □. *Harris.*

Mars and Venus in a *quartile* move
My pangs of jealousy for Ariet's love. *Dryden.*

QUA'RTO. *n. s.* [*quartus*, Latin.] A book in which every sheet, being twice doubled, makes four leaves.

Our fathers had a just value for regularity and systems; then folios and *quartos* were the fashionable sizes, as volumes in octavo are now. *Watts.*

QUARTZ.* *n. s.* A kind of stone.

Silicious earth is often found in a stony form, such as flint or *quartz*. *Kirwan on Manures*, p. 6.

To QUASH.† *v. a.* [*quassen*, Dutch; *squacciare*, Italian; *quasso*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — From the Sax. cpýſan.]

1. To crush; to squeeze.

The whales
Against sharp rocks like reeling vessels *quash'd*,
Though huge as mountains, are in pieces dash'd. *Waller.*

2. To subdue suddenly.

'Twas not the spawn of such as these,
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd seas,
And *quash'd* the stern Æacides. *Roscommon.*

Our she-confederates keep pace with us in *quashing* the rebellion, which had begun to spread itself among part of the fair sex. *Addison, Freeholder.*

3. [*Cassus*, Lat. *casser*, Fr.] To annul; to nullify; to make void: as, the indictment was *quashed.*

To QUASH. *v. n.* To be shaken with a noise.

A thin and fine membrane strait and closely adhering to keep it from *quashing* and shaking. *Ray on the Creation.*

The water in this dropsy, by a sudden jirk, may be heard to *quash.* *Sharp, Surgery.*

QUASH. *n. s.* A pompion. *Ainsworth.*

QUASSA'TION.* *n. s.* [*quassatio*, Lat.] The act of shaking; the state of being shaken. Not in use.

Continual contusions, threshing, and *quassations.* *Gayton on D. Quix.* p. 68.

QUA'SSIA.* *n. s.* A medicinal bitter.

QUAT.* *n. s.* [a *quat* in the midland counties is a *pimple*, which by rubbing is made to smart, or is "rubbed to sense." Roderigo is called a *quat* by the same mode of a speech, as a low fellow is now termed in low language a *scab*. Dr. Johnson, Note on Othello. — Perhaps this word is from the Teut. *quaed, quaet, quat*, ordure.] A pustule; a pimple.

I have rubb'd this young *quat* almost to the sense,
And he grows angry. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

QUA'TERCOUSINS. *n. s.* pl. As, they are not *quatercousins*, as it is commonly spoken *cater-cousins*, plus ne sont pas de *quatre cousins*, they are not of the four first degrees of kindred, that is, they are not friends. Skinner.

QUATE'RNARY. *n. s.* [*quaternarius*, Lat.] The number four.

The objections against the *quaternary* of elements and ternary of principles, needed not to be opposed so much against the doctrines themselves. *Boyle.*

QUATE'RNARY.* *adj.* Consisting of four.

We read what a great respect Pythagoras and his sect had for their *quaternary* number. *F. Gregory, Doct. of the Trin.* (1695,) p. 63.

QUATE'RNION.† *n. s.* [*quaternio*, Lat.] The number four; a file of four soldiers.

He put him in prison, and delivered him to four *quaternions* of soldiers to keep him. *Acts*, xii. 4.

Air, and ye elements, the eldest birth
Of nature's womb, that in *quaternion* run
Perpetual circle, multiform; and mix
And nourish all things; let your ceaseless change
Vary to our Great Maker still new praise. *Milton, P. L.*

I have not in this scheme of these nine *quaternions* of consonants, distinct known characters, whereby to express them, but must repeat the same. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

To QUATE'RNION.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divide into files or companies. Not in use.

The angels themselves are distinguished, and *quaternioned*, into their celestial princedoms and satrapies. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. I. ch. I.

QUATE'RNITY. *n. s.* [*quaternus*, Lat.] The number four.

The number of four stands much admired, not only in the *quaternity* of the elements, which are the principles of bodies, but in the letters of the name of God. *Brown.*

QUATRA'IN. *n. s.* [*quatrain*, Fr.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately: as,

Say, Stella, what is love, whose fatal pow'r
Robs virtue of content, and youth of joy?
What nymph or goddess in a luckless hour
Disclos'd to light the mischief-making boy? *Mrs. Mulso.*

I have writ my poem in *quatrains* or stanzas of four in alternate rhyme, because I have ever judged them of greater dignity for the sound and number, than any other verse in use. *Dryden.*

To QUAVE.* *v. n.* [Junius derives the verb *quaver* from the Goth. *vagan*, to move. So the Sax. ƿɪʒian, to wag. Serenius prefers the Goth. *quivan*, to live, to be alive.] To shake; to vibrate. A Derbyshire word, according to Pegge. It should seem to have been formerly common; whence *quavemire.*

QUA'VEMIRE.* *n. s.* [*quave* and *mire.*] A quagmire.

Gabriel Biel sticking fast in the same *quavemyre*, unable to unwelde himselfe cleane from out the same. *The Pope Confuted*, (1580,) fol. 104. b.

And through a meadow greene did make my way,
In midst of which a muddie *quavemire* was. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 653.

To QUA'VER.† *v. n.* [see the etymology of *To quave.*]

1. To shake the voice; to speak or sing with a tremulous voice; to produce a shake on a musical instrument.

Miso sitting on the ground with her knees up, and her hands upon her knees tuning her voice with many a *quavering* cough, thus discoursed. *Sidney.*

Now sportive youth
Carol incondite rhythms with suiting notes,
And *quaver* unharmonious. *Philips.*

We shall hear her *quavering* them half a minute after us, to some sprightly airs of the opera. *Addison.*

2. To tremble; to vibrate.

A membrane, stretched like the head of a drum, is to receive the impulse of the sound, and to vibrate or *quaver* according to its reciprocal motions. *Ray on the Creation.*

If the eye and the finger remain quiet, these colours vanish in a second minute of time, but if the finger be moved with a *quavering* motion, they appear again. *Newton, Opt.*

QUA'VER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A shake of the voice, or a shake on a musical instrument.

Whether we consider the instrument itself, or the several *quavers* and graces which are thrown into the playing of it. *Addison, Spect.* No. 361.

2. A musical note, equal in time to half a crotchet.

QUA'VERED.* *part. adj.* [from *quaver.*] Distributed into quavers; uttered in quavers.

Morsels of Scripture warbled, *quavered*, and crotchetted, to give pleasure unto the ears. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza*, p. 267.

QUA'VERER.* *n. s.* [from *quaver.*] A warbler; "one that in singing useth to divide much." Not in use. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

QUA'VERING.* *n. s.* [from *quaver.*] Act of shaking the voice, or of producing a shake on a musical instrument.

The division and *quavering*, which please so much in musick, have an agreement with the glittering of light playing upon a wave. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

QUAY.† *n. s.* [*quai*, Fr. *kaey*, Danish; but Mr. H. Tooke believes *quay* to be the past participle of the Sax. cæʒʒian, obserare, because a quay is that by which the water is confined and shut out.] A key; an artificial bank to the sea or river, on which goods are conveniently unladen.

This occasioned the statutes, which enable the crown by commission to ascertain the limits of all ports, and to assign proper wharfs and *quays* in each port, for the extensive landing and loading of merchandize. *Blackstone.*

QUEACH.* *n. s.* A thick bushy plot. Bullokar, ed. 1656. An old form of the substantive *quick.* Written also *queich.* See QUICK.

Behind some *queich.* *Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois*, (1641.)

To Queach.* *v. n.* To stir; to move. See *To* Quich.

Que'achy.† *adj.* [I know not whence derived, perhaps originally *quacky*, *quaggy*, or *quashy*. Dr. Johnson. — It is from *quich*, to move. See *To* Quich.]

1. Shaking; quaggy; unsolid; unsound. Not now in use.

The boggy mears and *queachy* fens below. *Drayton.*
Goodwin's *queachy* sand. *Drayton.*

2. [from the substantive *queach.*] Thick; bushy. Obsolete. *Cockeram.*

Quean.† *n. s.* [cpean, Sax. a barren cow; hopcpen, in the laws of Canute, a strumpet. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Goth. *quens*; Sax. cpen; a wench; a girl, a woman; not, originally, in a bad sense.] A worthless woman, generally a strumpet.

As fit as the nail to his hole, or as a scolding *quean* to a wrangling knave. *Shakspeare.*

This well they understand like cunning *queans*,
And hide their nastiness behind the scenes. *Dryden.*

Such is that sprinkling, which some careless *quean*
Flirts on you from her mop. *Swift.*

Que'asiness.† *n. s.* [from *queasy.*] The sickness of a nauseated stomach.

And they did fight with *queasiness* constrained,
As men drink potions. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

QUE'ASY.† *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. Sick with nausea.

He, *queasy* with his insolence already,
Will their good thoughts call from him. *Shakspeare.*

Whether a rotten state and hope of gain,
Or to disuse me from the *queasy* pain
Of being belov'd and loving,
Out push me first. *Donne.*

2. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate.

I, with your two helps, will so practise on Benedict, that, in despight of his quick wit and his *queasy* stomach, he shall fall in love with Beatrice. *Shakspeare.*

The humility of Gregory the Great would not admit the stile of bishop, but the ambition of Boniface made no scruple thereof, nor have *queasy* resolutions been harboured in their successors ever since. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I lov'd 'em not,
Because they are too *queasy* for my temper.
Beaum. and Fl. Wild Goose Chase.

That *queasy* temper of lukewarmness.
Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 1.

Men's stomachs are generally so *queasy* in these cases, that it is not safe to overload them. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Without question,
Their conscience was too *queasy* of digestion. *Dryden.*

3. Requiring to be delicately handled; tender.

I have one thing, of a *queasy* question,
Which I must act. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Those times are somewhat *queasy* to be touch'd.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

To Queck.† *v. n.* To shrink; to show pain; perhaps to complain. A word not in use. Dr. Johnson. — Perhaps not in existence, till Dr. Johnson gave it in a corrupted passage from Bacon's Essays, in which the true word is *queach*, and means to stir or move. See *To* Quich.

QUEEN. *n. s.* [cpen, Saxon, a woman, a wife, the wife of a king.]

1. The wife of a king.

He was lapt
In a most curious mantle, wrought by the hand
Of his *queen* mother. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

2. A woman who is sovereign of a kingdom.

That *queen* Elizabeth lived sixty-nine, and reigned forty-five years, means no more than, that the duration of her existence was equal to sixty-nine, and the duration of her government to forty-five annual revolutions of the sun. *Locke.*

Have I a *queen*
Past by my fellow rulers of the world?
Have I refus'd their blood to mix with yours,
And raise new kings from so obscure a race? *Dryden.*

To Queen. *v. n.* To play the queen.

A threepence bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am, to *queen* it. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Of your own state take care: this dream of mine,
Being now awake, I'll *queen* it no inch farther,
But milk my ewes and weep. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Queen-apple. *n. s.* A species of apple.

The *queen-apple* is of the summer kind, and a good cyder apple mixed with others. *Mortimer.*

Her cheeks with kindly claret spread,
Aurora-like new out of bed,
Or like the fresh *queen-apple*'s side,
Blushing at sight of Phœbus' pride. *Sidney.*

Quee'ning. *n. s.* An apple.

The winter *queening* is good for the table. *Mortimer.*

Quee'nlike.* *adj.* [*queen* and *like.*] Resembling a queen.

Istrad likewise hies
Unto the *queenlike* Cluyd. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 10.

Quee'nly.* *adj.* [from *queen.*] Becoming a queen; suitable to a queen.

He deprived her of all *quenely* honour, and put her into the abbey of Warwell, with one only mayde to wayte upon her.
Bale, Eng. Vot. B. 2. (1550,) sign. D. iii.

QUEER.† *adj.* [Of this word the original is not known: a correspondent supposes a *queer* man to be one who has a *quære* to his name in a list. Dr. Johnson. — It is most probable from the German *qwær*, or *quer*, opposite, cross, literally and figuratively.] Odd; strange; original; particular.

He never went to bed till two in the morning, because he would not be a *queer* fellow; and was every now and then knocked down by a constable, to signalize his vivacity.
Spectator.

Quee'rly. *adv.* [from *queer.*] Particularly; oddly.

Quee'rness. *n. s.* [from *queer.*] Oddness; particularity.

Queest.† *n. s.* [from *questus*, Lat. Skinner. Dr. Johnson. — *Questus* is *complaint*. Serenius says that in the Icel. Edda a bird, which he conjectures to be of the pigeon kind, is called *quisa*. In this country *quice* is a wood-pidgeon; as in Gloucestershire, according to Grose.] A ringdove; a kind of wild pigeon.

Queint.* *pret.* and *part.* of to *quench*: of frequent occurrence in our old poets.

In water maie it not be dreinte,
Where as it cometh the fire is *queint*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.

That other fire was *queinte*, and all agon;
And as it *queinte*, it made a whisteling. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

All breathless, weary, faint
Him spying, with fresh onsett he assayl'd,
And kindling new his corage seeming *queint*,
Strooke him so hugely, that through great constraint,
He made him stoup perforce unto his knee.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. v. 11.

To QUELL. *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.] To crush; to subdue; originally, to kill.

What avails
Valour or strength, though matchless, *quell'd* with pain,
Which all subdues, and makes remiss the hands
Of mightiest? *Milton, P. L.*

Compassion *quell'd*
His best of man, and gave him up to tears
A space; till firmer thoughts restrain'd excess. *Milton, P. L.*

This quell'd her pride, but other doubts remain'd
That once disdaining, she might be disdain'd. *Dryden.*

He is the guardian of the publick quiet, appointed to restrain violence, to *quell* seditions and tumults, and to preserve that peace which preserves the world. *Atterbury.*

To QUELL.† *v. n.* To abate. E. K. on Spenser.

Winter's wrath begins to *quell*,
And pleasaunt spring appeareth. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. March.*

QUELL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Murder. Not in use.

What cannot we put upon
His spungy followers, who shall bear the guilt
Of our great *quell.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

QUE'LLER. *n. s.* [from *quell.*] One that crushes or subdues.

Hail, Son of the Most High,
Queller of Satan, on thy glorious work
Now enter! *Milton, P. R.*

QUE'LQUECHOSE. n. s. [French.] A trifle: kickshaw.

From country grass to comfitures of court,
Or city's *quelquechoses*, let not report
My mind transport. *Donne.*

To QUEME.† *v. a.* [cpeman, Saxon.] To please. Obsolete.

Some well me *quemeth.* *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.
Such merimake holy saints doth *queme.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

To QUENCH.† *v. a.* [cpencan, Saxon.]

1. To extinguish fire.

Since stream, air, sand, mine eyes and ears conspire,
What hope to *quench*, where each thing blows the fire. *Sidney.*

This is the way to kindle, not to *quench.* *Shakspeare.*

A little fire is quickly trodden out,
Which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot *quench.* *Shakspeare.*

The fire had power in the water, forgetting his own virtue; and the water forgat his own *quenching* nature. *Wisd.* xix. 20.

Milk *quencheth* wild-fire better than water, because it entreth better. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Subdu'd in fire the stubborn metal lies;
One draws and blows reciprocating air,
Others to *quench* the hissing mass prepare. *Dryden.*

You have already *quench'd* sedition's brand,
And zeal, which burnt it, only warms the land. *Dryden.*

When your work is forged, do not *quench* it in water to cool it, but throw it down upon the floor or hearth to cool of itself, for the *quenching* of it in water will harden it.
Moxon, Mech. Ex.

2. To still any passion or commotion; to repress any motion of the mind good or bad.

But if all aim but this be levell'd false,
The supposition of the lady's death
Will *quench* the wonder of her infamy. *Shakspeare.*

Beseech God, that he will inflame thy heart with this heavenly fire of devotion; and when thou hast obtained it, beware that thou neither *quench* it by any wilful sin, or let it go out again for want of stirring it up and employing it.
Wh. Duty of Man.

3. To allay thirst.

Every draught to him, that has *quenched* his thirst, is but a further quenching of nature, a provision for rheum and diseases, a drowning of the spirits. *South.*

4. To destroy.

When death's form appears, she feareth not
An utter *quenching* or extinguishment;
She would be glad to meet with such a lot,
That so she might all future ill prevent. *Davies.*

Covered with skin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally very cold, and also to *quench* and dissipate the force of any stroke, and retund the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*

To QUENCH. *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool.

Dost thou think, in time
She will not *quench*, and let instructions enter
Where folly now possesses. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

QUE'NCHABLE.† *adj.* [from *quench.*] That may be quenched. *Sherwood.*

QUE'NCHER.† *n. s.* [from *quench.*] Extinguisher; one that quenches.

This heat is kindled so, and fresh in heart of me,
There is no way but of the same the *quencher* you must be.
Preston, K. Cambises, (1561.)

A griever and *quencher* of the Spirit.
Hammond, Works, iv. 514.

QUE'NCHLESS. *adj.* [from *quench.*] Unextinguishable.

Come, bloody Clifford, rough Northumberland,
I dare your *quenchless* fury to more rage. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The judge of torments, and the king of tears,
He fills a burnish'd throne of *quenchless* fire. *Crashaw.*

QUE'RELE. *n. s.* [*querela*, Lat. *querelle*, Fr.] A complaint to a court.

A circumduction obtains not in causes of appeal, but in causes of first instance and simple *querele* only. *Ayliffe.*

QUE'RENT.† *n. s.* [*querens*, Latin.]

1. The complainant; the plaintiff.

2. An enquirer. [*quærens*, Lat.]

When a patient, or *querent*, came to him [Dr. Napier,] he presently went to his closet to pray. *Aubrey, Miscell.* p. 133.

QUERIMO'NIOUS.† *adj.* [*querimonia*, Latin.] Querulous; complaining. *Cockeram, and Bullokar.*

QUERIMO'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *querimonious.*] Querulously; with complaint.

To thee, dear Thom, myself addressing,
Most *querimoniously* confessing. *Denham.*

QUERIMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *querimonious.*] Complaining temper.

QUE'RIST. *n. s.* [from *quæro*, Lat.] An enquirer; an asker of questions.

I shall propose some considerations to my gentle *querist.*
Spectator.

The juggling sea-god, when by chance trepann'd
By some instructed *querist* sleeping on the strand,
Impatient of all answers, strait became
A stealing brook. *Swift, Miscell.*

QUERK.* See QUIRK.

QUE'RKENED.* *adj.* Choked. See QUACKENED. *Querkened* is a Derbyshire word, and may be referred to the Goth. *quark*, the throat.

QUERN.† *n. s.* [*cwairns* or *quairns*, M. Goth. *quern*, Su. Goth. *kuerna*, Icel. cpeopn, Sax. mola. "Mult. ling. consensu ab ant. Scyth. *hurra*, &c. in *gyrum* agitare. Stiernh. Gloss. Ulph." Serenius. *Quern* is one of our oldest words. "Two wymmen schulen be gryndynge in oo *queerne.*" Wicliffe, St. Matt. xxiv.] A handmill.

Skim milk, and sometimes labour in the *quern*,
And bootless make the breathless huswife churn. *Shakspeare.*

Some apple-colour'd corn
Ground in fair *querns*, and some did spindles turn. *Chapman.*

QUE'RPO. *n. s.* [corrupted from *cuerpo*, Spanish.] A dress close to the body; a waistcoat.

I would fain see him walk in *querpo*, like a cased rabbit, without his holy fur upon his back. *Dryden.*

QUE'RRY.† *n. s.* [for *equerry*; which see.] A groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables, and having the charge of his horses; also the stable of a prince. *Bailey.*

Francesco del Campo, one of the archduke's *quiryes*, told us, not without importunate devotion, that in that fatal field at Newport, his vow to their Virgin helpt him to swim over a large water, when the oars of his arms had never before tryed any waves. *Bp. Hall, Epist.* D. i. Ep. 6.

QUE'RULOUS. *adj.* [*querulus*, Latin.] Mourning; whining; habitually complaining.

Although they were a people by nature heard-hearted, *querulous*, wrathful, and impatient of rest and quietness, yet was there nothing of force to work the subversion of their state, till the time before-mentioned was expired. *Hooker.*

The pressures of war have cowed their spirits, as may be gathered from the very accent of their words, which they prolate in a whining kind of *querulous* tone, as if still complaining and crest-fallen. *Howell, Voc. For.*

Though you give no countenance to the complaints of the *querulous*, yet curb the insolence of the injurious. *Locke.*

QUE'RULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *querulous.*] In a complaining manner.

His wounded ears complaints eternal fill,
As unoil'd hinges, *querulously* shrill. *Young.*

QUE'RULOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *querulous.*] Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUE'RY. *n. s.* [from *quære*, Lat.] A question; an enquiry to be resolved.

I shall conclude, with proposing only some *queries*, in order to a farther search to be made by others. *Newton.*

This shews the folly of this *query*, that might always be demanded, that would impiously and absurdly attempt to tie the arm of Omnipotence from doing any thing at all, because it can never do its utmost. *Bentley.*

To QUE'RY.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ask questions.

Three Cambridge sophs,
Each prompt to *query*, answer, and debate. *Pope.*

2. To express doubts.

He *queried*, and reasoned thus with himself. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 394.

To QUE'RY.* *v. a.*

1. To examine by questions: a low expression.

The first pitiful scout of this lamentable body he should have *queried* in this manner: — Whether he meant to lose his eyes? &c. *Gayton on D. Quix.* p. 97.

2. To doubt of.

QUEST. *n. s.* [*queste*, Fr.]

1. Search; act of seeking.

None but such as this bold ape unblest,
Can ever thrive in that unlucky *quest*. *Spenser.*

If lusty love should go in *quest* of beauty,
Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch. *Shakspeare.*

Fair silver-buskin'd nymphs,
I know this *quest* of yours and free intent
Was all in honour and devotion meant,
To the great mistress of yon princely shrine. *Milton, Arcades.*

An aged man in rural weeds,
Following, as seem'd, the *quest* of some stray ewe. *Milton, P. R.*

To search with wandering *quest* a place foretold
Should be. *Milton, P. L.*

'Twould be not strange, should we find Paradise at this day where Adam left it; and I the rather note this, because I see there are some so earnest in *quest* of it. *Woodward.*

There's not an African,
That traverses our vast Numidian desarts
In *quest* of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practises these boasted virtues. *Addison, Cato.*

We see them active and vigilant in *quest* of delight. *Spectator.*

2. [For *inquest.*] An empannelled jury.

What's my offence?
Where is the evidence, that doth accuse me?
What lawful *quest* have given their verdict up
Unto the frowning judge. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

3. Searchers. Collectively.

You have been hotly call'd for,
When, being not at your lodging to be found,
The senate sent above three several *quests*
To search you out. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

4. Enquiry; examination.

O place and greatness! millions of false eyes
Are stuck upon thee; volumes of report
Run with these false and most contrarious *quests*
Upon thy doings. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

5. Request; desire; solicitation.

Gad not abroad at every *quest* and call
Of an untrained hope or passion. *Herbert.*

To QUEST.† *v. n.* [*quêter*, Fr. from the noun.] To go in search.

This tricke he used like a thief, that, going to steale and take partriches with a setting dogge, doth rate his dogge for *questing*, or going too neare, until he have laid his net over them, for fear the game should be sprung and the purpose defeated. *Proceed. against Garnet, &c.* (1606,) S. ii. b.

Would he had *quested* first for me, and sprung them an hour ago! *B. Jonson, Gips. Metamorph.*

To QUEST.* *v. a.* To search; to seek for.

He flies to Medenpore, and thence to Odjea; but is *quested* after by Mahobet to Medenpore. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 87.

QUE'STANT. *n. s.* [from *quester*, Fr.] Seeker; endeavourer after.

See, that you come
Not to woo honour, but to wed it; when
The bravest *questant* shrinks, find what you seek,
That fame may cry you loud. *Shakspeare.*

QUE'STION. *n. s.* [*question*, Fr. *quæstio*, Latin.]

1. Interrogatory; any thing enquired.

Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask *questions*, it is more reason for the entertainment of the time, that ye ask me *questions*, than that I ask you. *Bacon.*

2. Enquiry; disquisition.

It is to be put to *question*, whether it be lawful for christian princes to make an invasive war simply for the propagation of the faith. *Bacon, Holy War.*

3. A dispute; a subject of debate.

There arose a *question* between some of John's disciples and the Jews about purifying. *St. John*, iii. 25.

4. Affair to be examined.

In points of honour to be try'd,
Suppose the *question* not your own. *Swift.*

How easy is it for a man to fill a book with quotations, as you have done, that can be content with any thing, however foreign to the *question?* *Waterland.*

5. Doubt; controversy; dispute.

This is not my writing,
Though I confess much like the character:
But out of *question* 'tis Maria's hand. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis time for him to shew himself, when his very being is called in *question*, and to come and judge the world, when men begin to doubt whether he made it. *Tillotson.*

The doubt of their being native impressions on the mind, is stronger against these moral principles than the other; not that it brings their truth at all in *question*. *Locke.*

Our own earth would be barren and desolate, without the benign influence of the solar rays, which without *question* is true of all the other planets. *Bentley.*

6. Judicial trial.

Whosoever be found guilty, the communion book hath deserved least to be called in *question* for this fault. *Hooker.*

7. Examination by torture.

Such a presumption is only sufficient to put the person to the rack or *question*, according to the civil law, and not bring him to condemnation. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

8. State of being the subject of present enquiry.

If we being defendants do answer, that the ceremonies in *question* are godly, comely, decent, profitable for the church, their reply is childish and unorderly to say, that we demand the thing in *question*, and shew the poverty of our cause, the goodness whereof we are fain to beg that our adversaries would grant. *Hooker.*

If it would purchase six shillings and three-pence weighty money, he had proved the matter in *question*. *Locke.*

Nor are these assertions that dropped from their pens by chance, but delivered by them in places where they profess to state the points in *question*. *Atterbury, Pref.*

9. Endeavour; act of seeking. Not in use.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile *question* bear it;
For that it stands not in such warlike brace,
But altogether lacks the abilities
That Rhodes is dress'd in. *Shakspeare.*

To QUE'STION. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To enquire.

Suddenly out of this delightful dream
The man awoke, and would have *question'd* more;
But he would not endure the woful theme. *Spenser.*

He that *questioneth* much shall learn much, and content much; but especially if he apply his questions to the skill of the persons whom he asketh. *Bacon, Ess.*

Unreasonable subtilety will still seem to be reasoning; and at least will *question*, when it cannot answer. *Holyday.*

2. To debate by interrogatories.

I pray you think you *question* with a Jew;
You may as well use question with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe bleat for the lamb. *Shakspeare.*

To QUE'STION. *v. a.* [*questionner*, Fr.]

1. To examine one by questions.

Question your royal thoughts, make the case yours;
Be now the father, and propose a son;
Hear your own dignity so much prophan'd:
And then imagine me taking your part,
And in your power so silencing your son. *Shakspeare.*

But hark you, Kate,
I must not have you henceforth *question* me,
Whither I go. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

This construction is not so undubitably to be received, as not at all to be *questioned*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. To doubt; to be uncertain of.

O impotent estate of human life!
Where fleeting joy does lasting doubt inspire,
And most we *question* what we most desire. *Prior.*

3. To have no confidence in; to mention as not to be trusted.

Be a design never so artificially laid, if it chances to be defeated by some cross accident, the man is then run down, his counsels derided, his prudence *questioned*, and his person despised. *South, Serm.*

QUE'STIONABLE. *adj.* [from *question.*]

1. Doubtful; disputable.

Your accustomed clemency will take in good worth, the offer of these my simple labours, bestowed for the necessary justification of laws heretofore made *questionable*, because not perfectly understood. *Hooker, Dedic.*

That persons drowned float, the ninth day when their gall breaketh, is a *questionable* determination, both in the time and cause. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

It is *questionable*, whether the use of steel springs was known in those ancient times. *Wilkins, Math. Mag.*

It is *questionable*, whether Galen ever saw the dissection of a human body. *Baker, Reflections on Learning.*

2. Suspicious; liable to suspicion; liable to question.

Be thy intents wicked, or charitable,
Thou com'st in such a *questionable* shape,
That I will speak to thee. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

QUE'STIONARY. *adj.* [from *question.*] Enquiring; asking questions.

I grow laconick even beyond laconicism; for sometimes I return only yes or no to *questionary* epistles of half a yard long. *Pope to Swift.*

QUE'STIONABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *question.*] The quality of being questionable.

QUE'STIONER.† *n. s.* [from *question.*] An enquirer.

The curious *questioner*, the foolishe answerer. *Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner*, p. 73.

He told me before that person joined us, that he was a *questioner*, who, according to his description, is one who asks questions not with a design to receive information, but an affectation to shew his uneasiness for want of it. *Tatler*, No. 41.

QUE'STIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *question.*] A questioner: an enquirer.

The impudence of this hollow *questionist*. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

At his being a schoolboy, he was an early *questionist*, quietly inquisitive, why this was, and that was not, to be remembered. *Walton, Life of Hooker.*

QUE'STIONLESS. *adv.* [from *question.*] Certainly; without doubt; doubtless.

Questionless, hence it comes that many were mistaken. *Ralegh.*

Questionless, duty moves not so much upon command as promise; now that which proposes the greatest and most suitable rewards to obedience, and the greatest punishments to disobedience, doubtless is the most likely to inforce the one and prevent the other. *South.*

QUE'STMAN.† } QUE'STMONGER. } *n. s.* [*quest*, *man*, and *monger.*] Starter of lawsuits or prosecutions; one having power to make legal enquiry.

Their principal working was upon penal laws, wherein they spared none, great nor small, but raked over all new and old statutes, having ever a rabble of promoters, *questmongers*, and leading jurors, at their command. *Bacon.*

The churchwardens or *questmen*, and their assistants, shall mark, as well as the minister, whether all and every of the parishioners come so often every year to the holy communion, as the laws and our constitutions do require. *Const. and Canons, Eccl.* 28.

QUE'STOR.* *n. s.* [*quæstor*, Lat.] An officer, among the Romans, who had the management of the publick treasure.

Men pay monie to the pope, or his pardoning *questors*, for leaden bulles. *Fulke against Allen*, (1580,) p. 368.

Codrus, — that was before
Great Pompey's *quæstor*. *May's Lucan*, B. 8.

QUE'STORSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *questor.*] Office of a questor.

He, whom an honest *quæstorship* had endeared to the Sicilians. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

QUE'STRIST.† *n. s.* [from *quest.* Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the old French verb *quistre*, to seek for.] Seeker; pursuer.

Six and thirty of his knights,
Hot *questrists* after him, met him at the gate,
Are gone with him tow'rd Dover. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

QUE'STUARY. *adj.* [from *quæstus*, Lat.] Studious of profit.

Although lapidaries and *questuary* enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals conceive the stone of this name to be a mineral concretion, not to be found in animals. *Brown.*

QUE'STUARY.* *n. s.* One employed to collect profits.

Gerson and Dominicus à Soto are ashamed of these prodigious indulgences, and suppose that the Pope's *quæstuaries* did procure them. *Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery*, ch. 2. § 3.

*QUEUE.** See CUE.

QUIB. *n. s.* A sarcasm; a bitter taunt. Ainsworth. The same perhaps with *quip.*

QUI'BBLE.† *n. s.* [from *quidlibet*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from *quip.*] A slight cavil; a low conceit depending on the sound of words; a sort of pun.

This may be of great use to immortalize puns and *quibbles*, and to let posterity see their forefathers were blockheads. *Addison.*

Quirks or *quibbles* have no place in the search after truth. *Watts.*

Having once fully answered your *quibble*, you will not, I hope, expect that I should do it again and again. *Waterland.*

To QUI'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pun; to play on the sound of words.

The first service was neats tongues sliced, which the philosophers took occasion to discourse and *quibble* upon in a grave formal way. *L'Estrange.*

QUI'BBLER. *n. s.* [from *quibble.*] A punster.

QUICE.* See QUEEST.

To Quich.* *v. n.* [cpiccian, Sax. to quicken. See also the etymology of Quick. Dr. Johnson has given *queck* instead of this word, in a corrupted example from Bacon; which has not escaped the notice of Mr. Malone, who says that, in the edition of Bacon's Essays printed in 1632, the word is *queeching:* but it is certainly *queching.*] To stir; to move. Our ancient lexicography has the word with this definition: as in the Pr. Parv.

Underneath her feet, there as she sate,
An huge great lyon lay (that mote appall
An hardy courage) like captived thrall
With a strong yron chain and coller bound,
That once he could not move, nor *quich* at all.
Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 33.

The lads of Sparta, of ancient time, were wont to be scourged upon the altar of Diana, without so much as *queching.* *Bacon, Ess.* (ed. 1632,) p. 233.

QUICK.† *adj.* [cpic, Sax. from cpiccian; " *quikr*, Icel. mobilis, vivax; LL. Sueth. *quik*, vivus, à *quika*, moveri." Serenius.]

1. Living; not dead.

As *quicke* stones be ye above buildid into spiritual housis. *Wicliffe*, 1 *Pet.* ii.

They swallowed us up *quick*, when their wrath was kindled against us. *Ps.* cxxiv. 3.

If there be *quick* raw flesh in the risings, it is an old leprosy. *Lev.* xiii. 10.

The *quick* and the dead. *Common Prayer.*

As the sun makes; here noon, there day, there night
Melts wax, dries clay, makes flow'rs, some *quick*, some dead. *Davies.*

Thence shall come,
When this world's dissolution shall be ripe,
With glory and power to judge both *quick* and dead.
Milton, P. L.

2. Swift; nimble; done with celerity.

Prayers whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity, thereby the better to express that *quick* and speedy expedition, wherewith ardent affections, the wings of prayer, are delighted to present our suits in heaven. *Hooker.*

3. Speedy; free from delay.

Oft he to her his charge of *quick* return
Repeated. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Active; spritely; ready.

I shall be found of a *quick* conceit in judgement. *Wisd.* viii. 11.

A man of great sagacity in business, and he preserved so great a vigour of mind even to his death, when near eighty, that some, who had known him in his younger years, did believe him to have much *quicker* parts in his age than before. *Clarendon.*

A man must have passed his noviciate in sinning, before he comes to this, be he never so *quick* a proficient. *South.*

5. Pregnant.

Then shall Hector be whipp'd for Jaquenetta that is *quick* by him. *Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.*

Quick. *adv.* Nimbly; speedily; readily.

Ready in gybes, *quick* answer'd, saucy, and
As quarrellous as the weazle. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

This shall your understanding clear
Those things from me that you shall hear,
Conceiving much the *quicker.* *Drayton, Nymphid.*

They gave those complex ideas, that the things they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and *quicker* understood. *Locke.*

This is done with little notice, if we consider how very *quick* the actions of the mind are performed, requiring not time, but many of them crowded into an instant. *Locke.*

Quick.† *n. s.*

1. A live animal. Not in use.

Peeping close into the thick,
Might see the moving of some *quick*,
Whose shape appeared not;
But were it fairy, fiend, or snake,
My courage earned it to wake,
And manful thereat shot. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

2. The living flesh; sensible parts.

If Stanley held, that a son of king Edward had still the better right, it was to teach all England to say as much; and therefore that speech touched the *quick.* *Bacon.*

Seiz'd with sudden smart,
Stung to the *quick*, he felt it at his heart. *Dryden.*

The thoughts of this disgraceful composition so touches me to the *quick*, that I cannot sleep. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

Scarifying gangrenes, by several incisions down to the *quick*, is almost universal, and with reason, since it not only discharges a pernicious ichor, but makes way for topical applications. *Sharp, Surgery.*

3. Living plants.

For inclosing of land, the most usual way is with a ditch and bank set with *quick.* *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Couch-grass. So *quicks* signify in the north of England. *Grose.*

To Quick.* *v. a.* To make alive. Obsolete. Now, to *quicken.*

To be *quicked* and lighted of your fire. *Chaucer, Frank. Tale.*

To Quick.* *v. n.* To become alive. Obsolete.

One of the fires queinte,
And *quiked* again. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

Qui'ckbeam, or *Quickentree. n. s.* [*ornus.*]

Quickbeam or wild sorb, by some called the Irish ash, is a species of wild ash, preceded by blossoms of an agreeable scent. *Mortimer.*

To QUI'CKEN. *v. a.* [cpiccan, Sax.]

1. To make alive.

All they that go down into the dust, shall kneel before him; and no man hath *quickened* his own soul. *Ps.* xxii. 30.

This my mean task would be
As heavy to me, as 'tis odious; but
The mistress which I serve, *quickens* what's dead,
And makes my labours pleasures. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Fair soul, since to the fairest body join'd
You gave such lively life, such *quickening* power,
And influence of such celestial kind,
As keeps it still in youth's immortal flower. *Davies.*

He throws
His influence round, and kindles as he goes;
Hence flocks and herds, and men, and beasts and fowls
With breath are *quicken'd*, and attract their souls. *Dryden.*

2. To hasten; to accelerate.

You may sooner by imagination *quicken* or slack a motion, than raise or cease it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower, than to make him stand still. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Others were appointed to consider of penal laws and proclamations in force, and to *quicken* the execution of the most principal. *Hayward.*

Though any commodity should shift hands never so fast, yet, if they did not cease to be any longer traffick, this would not at all make or *quicken* their vent. *Locke.*

3. To sharpen; to actuate; to excite.

Though my senses were astonished, my mind forced them to *quicken* themselves; because I had learnt of him, how little favour he is wont to shew in any matter of advantage. *Sidney.*

It was like a fruitful garden without an hedge, that *quickens* the appetite to enjoy so tempting a prize. *South.*

They endeavour by brandy to *quicken* their taste already extinguished. *Tatler.*

An argument of great force to *quicken* them in the improvement of those advantages to which the mercy of God had called them by the gospel. *Rogers.*

The desire of fame hath been no inconsiderable motive to *quicken* you in the pursuit of those actions, which will best deserve it. *Swift.*

To Qui'cken. *v. n.*

1. To become alive: as, a woman *quickens* with child.

These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will *quicken*, and accuse thee; I'm your host;
With robbers' hands, my hospitable favour
You should not ruffle thus. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

They rub out of it a red dust, that converteth after a while into worms, which they kill with wine when they begin to *quicken*. *Sandys, Journey.*

The heart is the first part that *quickens*, and the last that dies. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To move with activity.

Sees by degrees a purer blush arise,
And keener lightnings *quicken* in her eyes. *Pope.*

Qui'ckener. *n. s.* [from *quicken.*]

1. One who makes alive.

2. That which accelerates; that which actuates.

Love and enmity, aversation and fear, are notable whetters and *quickeners* of the spirit of life in all animals. *More.*

Qui'ckeyed.* *adj.* [*quick* and *eye.*] Having sharp sight; making keen observation.

Quick-ey'd experience. *Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.*

The cheerful children of the *quick-ey'd* morn. *More, Immort. of the Soul*, iii. iii. 41.

The animal, which is first produced of an egg, is a blind and dull worm; but that, which has its resurrection thence, is a *quick-eyed*, volatile, and sprightly fly. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

The *quick-ey'd* trout,
Or darting salmon. *Thomson, Summer.*

Qui'ckgrass. *n. s.* [from *quick* and *grass*; *gramen caninum*, Lat.] Dog-grass.

Qui'cklime. *n. s.* [*calx viva*, Lat. *quick* and *lime.*] Lime unquenched.

After burning the stone, when lime is in its perfect and unaltered state, it is called *quicklime*. *Hill.*

Qui'ckly. *adv.* [from *quick.*] Soon; speedily; without delay.

Thou com'st to use thy tongue; thy story *quickly*. *Shakspeare.*

Pleasure dwells no longer upon the appetite than the necessities of nature, which are *quickly* and easily provided for; and then all that follows is an oppression. *South.*

Qui'ckness. *n. s.* [from *quick.*]

1. Speed; velocity; celerity.

What any invention hath in the strength of its motion, is abated in the slowness of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary *quickness* of its motion, must be allowed for in the great strength that is required unto it. *Wilkins.*

Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater ardour and *quickness*, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast of his friend. *South.*

2. Activity; briskness.

The best choice is of an old physician and a young lawyer; because, where errors are fatal, ability of judgement and moderation are required; but where advantages may be wrought upon, diligence and *quickness* of wit. *Wotton.*

The *quickness* of the imagination is seen in the invention, the fertility in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression. *Dryden.*

3. Keen sensibility.

Would not *quickness* of sensation be an inconvenience to an animal that must lie still. *Locke.*

4. Sharpness; pungency.

Thy generous fruits, though gather'd ere their prime,
Still shew'd a *quickness*; and maturing time
But mellows what we write to the dull sweets of rhime. *Dryden.*

Ginger renders it brisk, and corrects its windiness, and juice of corinths whereof a few drops tinge and add a pleasant *quickness*. *Mortimer.*

Qui'cksand. *n. s.* [*quick* and *sand.*] Moving sand; unsolid ground.

What is Edward, but a ruthless sea?
What Clarence, but a *quicksand* of deceit? *Shakspeare.*

Undergirding the ship, and fearing lest they should fall into the *quicksands*, they strake sail, and so were driven. *Acts*, xxvii.

But when the vessel is on *quicksands* cast,
The flowing tide does more the sinking haste. *Dryden.*

Trajan, by the adoption of Nerva, stems the tide to her relief, and like another Neptune shoves her off the *quicksands*. *Addison on Medals.*

I have marked out several of the shoals and *quicksands* of life, in order to keep the unwary from running upon them. *Addison.*

Quicksce'nted.* *adj.* [*quick* and *scent.*] Having quick perception by the nose; discovering by the smell.

I especially commend unto you to be *quickscented*, easily to trace the footing of sin. *Hales, Rem.* p. 168.

To **Qui'ckset.** *v. a.* [*quick* and *set.*] To plant with living plants.

In making or mending, as needeth thy ditch,
Get set to *quickset* it, learn cunningly which. *Tusser.*

A man may ditch and *quickset* three poles a day, where the ditch is three foot wide and two foot deep. *Mortimer.*

Qui'ckset. *n. s.* [*quick* and *set.*] Living plant set to grow.

The batful pastures fenc'd, and most with *quickset* mound. *Drayton.*

Plant *quicksets* and transplant fruit trees towards the decrease. *Evelyn, Kal.*

Nine in ten of the *quickset* hedges are ruined for want of skill. *Swift, Miscell.*

Quicksi'ghted. *adj.* [*quick* and *sight.*] Having a sharp sight.

Nobody will deem the *quicksighted* amongst them, to have very enlarged views in ethicks. *Locke.*

No article of religion hath credibility enough for them; and yet these same cautious and *quicksighted* gentlemen can swallow down this sottish opinion about percipient atoms. *Bentley.*

Quicksi'ghtedness. *n. s.* [from *quicksighted.*] Sharpness of sight.

The ignorance that is in us no more hinders the knowledge that is in others, than the blindness of a mole is an argument against the *quicksightedness* of an eagle. *Locke.*

Qui'cksilver. *n. s.* [*quick* and *silver*; *argentum vivum*, Latin.]

Quicksilver, called mercury by the chymists, is a naturally fluid mineral, and the heaviest of all known bodies next to gold, and is the more heavy and fluid as it is more pure; it is wholly volatile in the fire, and may be driven up in vapour by a degree of heat very little greater than that of boiling water: it is the least tenacious of all bodies, and every smaller drop may be again divided by the lightest touch into a multitude of others: the specifick gravity of pure mercury is to water as 14020 to 1000, and as it is the heaviest of all fluids, it is also the coldest, and when heated the hottest; the ancients all esteemed *quicksilver* a poison, nor was it brought into internal use till about two hundred and twenty years ago, which was first occasioned by the shepherds, who ventured to give it their sheep to kill worms, and as they received no hurt by it, it was soon concluded, that men might take it safely: in time, the diggers in the mines, when they found it crude, swallowed it in vast quantities, in order to sell it privately, when they had voided it by stool: but the miners seldom follow their occupation above three or four years, and the artificers, who have much dealing in it, are generally seized with paralytick disorders. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

Cinnabar maketh a beautiful purple like unto a red rose; the best was wont to be made in Libia of brimstone and *quicksilver* burnt. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Pleasures are few, and fewer we enjoy;
Pleasure, like *quicksilver*, is bright and coy;
We strive to grasp it with our utmost skill,
Still it eludes us, and it glitters still:
If seiz'd, at last, compute your mighty gains,
What is it, but rank poison in your veins. *Young.*

Qui'cksilvered.† *adj.* [from *quicksilver.*]

1. Overlaid with quicksilver.

Metal is more difficult to be polished than glass, and is afterwards very apt to be spoiled by tarnishing, and reflects not so much light as glass *quicksilvered* over does: I would propound to use instead of the metal a glass ground concave on the foreside, and as much convex on the back side, and *quicksilvered* over on the convex side. *Newton, Opt.*

2. Partaking of the nature of quicksilver.

Those nimble and *quicksilvered* brains, which itch after change. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel.* (ed. 1605,) H. 2. b.

Quickwi'tted.* *adj.* [*quick* and *wit.*] Having ready wit.

How likes Gremio these *quick-witted* folks?
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

Quickwitted, brazen-fac'd, with fluent tongues. *Dryden, Juv.*

Quid.* *n. s.* [*kuyden*, mandere, dentibus molere. Lye. Rather a corruption of *cud.*] Something chewed: as, in vulgar language, a *quid* of tobacco. See Chew.

In Kent, a cow is said to chew her *quid*; so that *cud* and *quid* are the same. *Pegge, Anonym.* p. 261.

QUI'DAM. *n. s.* [Latin.] Somebody. Not now used.

For envy of so many worthy *quidams*, which catch at the garland, which to you alone is due, you will be persuaded to pluck out of the hateful darkness those so many excellent poems of yours, which lie hid, and bring them forth to eternal light. *Spenser.*

Qui'ddany. *n. s.* [*cydonium, cydoniatum*, Lat. *quidden*, German, a quince.] Marmalade; confection of quinces made with sugar.

Qui'ddit.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *quidlibet*, Lat. or from *que dit*, Fr.] A subtilty; an equivocation. A low word.

Why may not that be the scull of a lawyer? where be his *quiddits* now? his quillets? his cases? his tenures, and his tricks? *Shakspeare.*

Causes have their *quiddits*, and 'tis ill jesting with bell-ropes.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

Qui'ddity.† *n. s.* [*quidditas*, low Latin.]

1. Essence; that which is a proper answer to the question, *quid est?* a scholastick term.

I trowe, some mathematical *quidditie*, they cannot tell what.
Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 120.

The *quiddity* and essence of the incomprehensible Creator cannot imprint any formal conception upon the finite intellect of the creature. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 11.

He could reduce all things to acts,
And knew their natures and abstracts,
Where entity and *quiddity*,
The ghosts of defunct bodies fly. *Hudibras.*

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a captious question.

Misnomer in our laws, and other *quiddities*, I leave to the professors of law. *Camden, Rem.*

How now, how now, mad wag? what, in thy quips and thy *quiddities*? what a plague have I to do with a buff jerkin?
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

Such quirks and *quiddities*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 676.

QUIE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [from *quiesco*, Lat.] Rest; repose.

Whether the earth move or rest, I undertake not to determine: my work is to prove, that the common inducement to the belief of its *quiescence*, the testimony of sense, is weak and frivolous. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Quie'scent. *adj.* [*quiescens*, Latin.] Resting; not being in motion; not movent; lying at repose.

Though the earth move, its motion must needs be as insensible as if it were *quiescent*. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

The right side, from whence the motion of the body beginneth, is the active or moving side; but the sinister is the weaker or more *quiescent* side. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Sight takes in at a greater distance and more variety at once, comprehending also *quiescent* objects, which hearing does not.
Holder, Elem. of Speech.

If it be in some part movent, and in some part *quiescent*, it must needs be a curve line, and so no radius. *Grew.*

Pression or motion cannot be propagated in a fluid in right lines, beyond an obstacle which stops part of the motion, but will bend and spread every way into the *quiescent* medium, which lies beyond the obstacle. *Newton, Opt.*

QUI'ET. *adj.* [*quiet*, Fr. *quietus*, Latin.]

1. Still; free from disturbance.

Breaking off the end for want of breath,
And sliding soft as down to sleep her laid,
She ended all her woe in *quiet* death. *Spenser.*

This life is best,
If *quiet* life is best; sweeter to you,
That have a sharper known. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Justly thou abhorr'st
That son, who on the *quiet* state of man
Such trouble brought. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Peaceable; not turbulent; not offensive; mild.

Let it be in the ornament of a meek and *quiet* spirit.
1 *Pet.* iii. 4.

3. Still; not in motion.

They laid wait for him, and were *quiet* all the night.
Judges, xvi. 2.

4. Smooth; not ruffled.

Happy is your grace,
That can translate the stubbornness of fortune
Into so *quiet* and so sweet a style. *Shakspeare.*

Qui'et.† *n. s.* [*quiet*, old Fr. la paix; pax: of the 11th century: Lacombe; *quies*, Lat.] Rest; repose; tranquillity; freedom from disturbance; peace; security; stillness.

They came into Laish unto a people that were at *quiet* and secure. *Judges*, xviii. 27.

The land
A dreadful *quiet* felt, and worser far
Than arms, a sullen interval of war. *Dryden.*

There fix'd their arms, and there renew'd their name,
And there in *quiet* rules. *Dryden, Æn.*

Indulgent *quiet*, pow'r serene,
Mother of peace and joy and love. *Hughes.*

To **Qui'et.**† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to rest.

Nothing but well and fair,
And what may *quiet* us in a death so noble. *Milton, S. A.*

The lowest degree of faith, that can *quiet* the soul of man, is a firm conviction that God is placable. *Forbes.*

2. To still.

Putting together the ideas of moving or *quieting* corporeal motion, joined to substance, we have the idea of an immaterial spirit. *Locke.*

Qui'eter. *n. s.* [from *quiet.*] The person or thing that quiets.

Qui'etism.† *n. s.* [from *quiet.*] The sentiments of the religious sect, called *quietists*, which made a great noise towards the close of the seventeenth century; and of which Molinos, a Spanish priest, is reputed the founder.

What is called by the poets apathy or dispassion, by the scepticks indisturbance, by the Molinists *quietism*, by common men peace of conscience, seems all to mean but great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

The pretences of *quietism*, and of a more sublime and abstracted devotion, have sometimes been employed to very gross and carnal purposes. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. I.

The enthusiasm of puritanical devotion partook of the mystic visions of monastic *quietism*. *Warton, Notes on Milton's Odes.*

Qui'etist.* *n. s.* One of the mystical sect which has maintained that religion consists in the internal rest and recollection of the mind.

Nor is enthusiasm, or fanaticism, a stranger to popery; of which the *quietists*, and others of the mystick way, can give abundant testimony. *Trapp, Popery truly Stated*, P. iii.

Ye *quietists*, in homage to the skies!
Serene, of soft address, who mildly make
An unobtrusive tender of your hearts,
Abhorring violence! —
Think you my song too turbulent? *Young, Night Th.* 4.

QUI'ETLY. *adv.* [from *quiet*.]

1. Calmly; without violent emotion.

Let no man for his own poverty become more oppressing in his bargain, but *quietly*, modestly, and patiently recommend his estate to God, and leave the success to him. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Peaceably; without offence.

Although the rebels had behaved themselves *quietly* and modestly by the way as they went; yet they doubted that would but make them more hungry to fall upon the spoil in the end. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

3. At rest; without agitation.

QUI'ETNESS. *n. s.* [from *quiet*.]

1. Coolness of temper.

This cruel *quietness* neither returning to mislike nor proceeding to favour; gracious, but gracious still after one manner. *Sidney.*

That which we move for our better instruction sake, turneth into anger and choler in them; they grow altogether out of *quietness* with it; they answer fumingly. *Hooker.*

2. Peace; tranquillity.

Stop effusion of our christian blood,
And 'stablish *quietness* on ev'ry side. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

What miseries have both nations avoided, and what *quietness* and security attained by their peaceable union? *Hayward.*

3. Stillness; calmness.

If we compare the *quietness* and chastity of the Bolognese pencil to the bustle and tumult that fills every part of a Venetian picture, without the least attempt to interest the passions, their boasted art will appear a mere struggle without effect. *Reynolds.*

QUI'ETSOME. *adj.* [from *quiet*.] Calm; still; undisturbed. Not in use.

Let the night be calm and *quietsome*,
Without tempestuous storms or sad affray. *Spenser.*

QUI'ETUDE.† *n. s.* [*quietude*, Fr. from *quiet*.] Rest; repose; tranquillity. Not in common use.

From the equal distribution of the phlegmatick humour, the proper allay of fervent blood, will flow a future *quietude* and serenitude in the affections. *Wotton on Education.*

They disturbed her repose and *quietude* at home. *Howell, Disc. of Dunkirk*, p. 5.

QUIE'TUS.* *n. s.* [Latin.] Final discharge; complete acquittance: originally, a law term.

Her audit, though delay'd, answer'd must be,
And her *quietus* is to render thee. *Shakspeare, Sonn.* 126.

When he himself might his *quietus* make
With a bare bodkin. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

One would have thought, it might have given even this restless and malicious spirit himself, were he capable of it, his *quietus est.* *South, Serm.* vi. 125.

QUILL. *n. s.*

1. The hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made.

With her nimble *quills* his soul doth seem to hover,
And eye the very pitch that lusty bird did cover. *Drayton.*

Birds have three other hard substances proper to them; the bill, which is of a like matter with the teeth, the shell of the egg, and their *quills*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. The instrument of writing.

I will only touch the duke's own deportment in that island, the proper subject of my *quill*. *Wotton, D. of Buckingham.*

Those lives they fail'd to rescue by their skill,
Their muse would make immortal with her *quill*. *Garth.*

From him whose *quills* stand quiver'd at his ear,
To him that notches sticks at Westminster. *Pope.*

3. Prick or dart of a porcupine.

Near these was the black prince of Monomotapa, by whose side was seen the *quill* darting porcupine. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads.

The presumptuous damsel rashly dar'd
The goddess' self to challenge to the field,
And to compare with her in curious skill,
Of works with loom, with needle, and with *quill*. *Spenser.*

5. The instrument with which musicians strike their strings.

His flying fingers and harmonious *quill*
Strike seven distinguish'd notes, and seven at once they fill. *Dryden, Æn.*

To QUILL.* *v. a.* To plait; to form in plaits, or folds, like quills.

What they called his cravat, was a little piece of white linen *quilled* with great exactness *Addison, Tatler*, No. 257.

His cravat seemed *quilled* into a ruff. *Goldsmith, Ess.* 19.

QUI'LLET.† *n. s.* [*quidlibet*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Warburton was of opinion, that *quillet* is the peculiar word applied to law-chicane, and that the original of it was probably this. In the French pleadings, every several allegation in the plaintiff's charge, and every distinct plea in the defendant's answer, began with the words *qu'il est*, whence was formed the word *quillet*, to signify a false charge, or an evasive answer. But, as Mr. Douce has observed, there is no such term in the French language; nor is it exclusively applicable to law-chicane, though generally so used by Shakspeare. It strictly means a *subtilty*, and seems to have originated among the schoolmen of the middle ages, by whom it was called a *quidlibet*. See Illustr. of Shakspeare, i. 231.] Subtilty; nicety; fraudulent distinction; petty cant.

Why may not that be the skull of a lawyer? where be his quiddits now? his *quillets*? his cases? *Shakspeare.*

Let her leave her bobs,
I have had too many of them, and her *quillets*. *Beaum. and Fl. Tam. Tamed.*

There are many unnecessary *quillets* and quirks in grammar. *Hales, Rem.* p. 127.

A great soul weighs in the scale of reason, what it is to judge of, rather than dwell with too scrupulous a diligence upon little *quillets* and niceties. *Digby.*

Ply her with love letters and billets,
And bait them well for quirks and *quillets*. *Hudibras.*

QUILT. *n. s.* [*couette*, Fr. *kulcht*, Dutch; *culcita*, *culcitra*, Lat.] A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

Quilts of roses and spices are nothing so helpful, as to take a cake of new bread, and bedew it with a little sack. *Bacon.*

In both tables, the beds were covered with magnificent *quilts* amongst the richer sort. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

She on the *quilt* sinks with becoming woe,
Wrapt in a gown, for sickness and for show. *Pope.*

To QUILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them.

The sharp steel arriving forcibly
On his horse neck before the *quilted* fell,
Then from the head the body sundred quite. *Spenser.*

A bag *quilted* with bran is very good, but it drieth too much. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Entellus for the strife prepares,
Stripp'd of his *quilted* coat, his body bares,
Compos'd of mighty bone. *Dryden, Æn.*

A chair was ready,
So *quilted*, that he lay at ease reclin'd. *Dryden.*

Mayn't I *quilt* my rope? it galls my neck. *Arbuthnot.*

QUI'NARY. *adj.* [*quinarius*, Lat.] Consisting of five.

This *quinary* number of elements ought to have been restrained to the generality of animals and vegetables. *Boyle.*

QUINCE.† *n. s.* [*coin*, Fr. *quidden*, German. Dr. Johnson. — *Cydonium* malum, Lat. so called because said to be brought from *Cydon* in Crete.]

1. The tree.

The *quince* tree is of a low stature; the branches are diffused and crooked; the flower and fruit is like that of the pear tree; but, however cultivated, the fruit is sour and astringent, and is covered with a kind of down: of this the species are six. *Miller.*

2. The fruit.

They call for dates and *quinces* in the pastry. *Shakspeare.*

A *quince* in token of fruitfulness, by the laws of Solon, was given to the brides of Athens upon the day of their marriage. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To QUINCH.† *v. n.* [this word is the same with *quich.*] To stir.

That which I purpose, is — to bestow all my soldiers in such sort as I have done, that no part of all that realm shall be able to dare to *quinch.* *Spenser on Ireland.*

QUINCU'NCIAL. *adj.* [from *quincunx.*] Having the form of a quincunx.

Of a pentagonal or *quincuncial* disposition, Sir Thomas Brown produces several examples in his discourse about the quincunx. *Ray on the Creation.*

QUI'NCUNX. *n. s.* [Latin.]

Quincunx order is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderness; and, when viewed by an angle of the square or paralellogram, presents equal or parallel alleys.

Brown produces several examples in his discourse about the *quincunx.* *Ray on the Creation.*

He whose light'ning pierc'd the Iberian lines,
Now forms my *quincunx*, and now ranks my vines. *Pope.*

QUINQUAGE'SIMA. [Latin.] Quinquagesima Sunday, so called because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned by whole numbers; Shrove Sunday. *Dict.*

QUINQUA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*quinque* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having five corners.

Each talus, environed with a crust, conforming itself to the sides of the talus, is of a figure *quinquangular.* *Woodward.*

Exactly round, ordinately *quinquangular*, or having the sides parallel. *More against Atheism.*

QUINQUARTI'CULAR. *adj.* [*quinque* and *articulus*, Lat.] Consisting of five articles.

They have given an end to the *quinquarticular* controversy, for none have since undertaken to say more. *Sanderson.*

QUI'NQUEFID. *adj.* [*quinque* and *findo*, Lat.] Cloven in five.

QUINQUEFO'LIATED. *adj.* [*quinque* and *folium*, Lat.] Having five leaves.

QUINQUE'NNIAL.† *adj.* [*quinquennis*, Lat.] Lasting five years; happening once in five years.

A *quinquennial* festival in the isle of Delos. *Potter, Antiq. of Greece*, B. 2. ch. 20.

QUI'NSY. *n. s.* [corrupted from *squinancy.*] A tumid inflammation in the throat, which sometimes produces suffocation.

The throttling *quinsey* 'tis my star appoints,
And rheumatisms I send to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

Great heat and cold, succeeding one another, occasion pleurisies and *quinsies.* *Arbuthnot on Air.*

QUINT. *n. s.* [*quint*, Fr.] A set of five.

For state has made a *quint*
Of generals he's listed in't. *Hudibras.*

QUI'NTAIN. *n. s.* [*quintaine*, Fr.] A post with a turning top. See QUINTIN.

My better parts
Are all thrown down; and that, which here stands up,
Is but a *quintain*, a mere lifeless block. *Shakspeare.*

QUI'NTAL.† *n. s.* [*quintal*, Fr. *centupondium*, Lat.] A hundred weight to weigh with.

QUI'NTESSENCE. *n. s.* [*quinta essentia*, Lat.]

1. A fifth being.

From their gross matter she abstracts the forms,
And draws a kind of *quintessence* from things. *Davies.*

The ethereal *quintessence* of heaven
Flew upward, spirited with various forms,
That roll'd orbicular, and turn'd to stars. *Milton, P. L.*

They made fire, air, earth, and water, to be the four elements, of which all earthly things were compounded, and supposed the heavens to be a *quintessence* or fifth sort of body distinct from all these. *Watts, Logick.*

2. An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity.

To me what is this *quintessence* of dust? man delights not me, nor woman neither. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Who can in memory, or wit, or will,
Or air, or fire, or earth, or water find?
What alchymist can draw, with all his skill,
The *quintessence* of these out of the mind. *Davies.*

For I am a very dead thing,
In whom love wrought new alchymy,
For by his art he did express
A *quintessence* even from nothingness,
From dull privations and lean emptiness. *Donne.*

Paracelsus, by the help of an intense cold, teaches to separate the *quintessence* of wine. *Boyle.*

Let there be light! said God; and forthwith light
Ethereal, first of things, *quintessence* pure,
Sprung from the deep. *Milton, P. L.*

When the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior passions and affections following, there arises a serenity and complacency upon the whole soul, infinitely beyond the greatest bodily pleasures, the highest *quintessence* and elixir of wordly delights. *South, Serm.*

QUINTESSE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *quintessence.*] Consisting of quintessence.

Venturous assertions as would have puzzled the authors to have made them good, specially considering that there is nothing contrary to the *quintessential* matter and circular figure of the heavens; so neither is there to the light thereof. *Hakewill.*

QUI'NTIN.† *n. s.* [I know not whence derived; Minsheu deduces it from *quintus*, Lat. and calls it a game celebrated every fifth year; *palus quintanus*, Lat. Ainsworth; *quintaine*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — The word, it seems, is originally Welsh. "The *gwyntyn*, (literally the *vane*,) corrupted in English into *quintain*; an upright post, on the top of which a spar turned freely. At one end of this spar hung a sand-bag; the other presented a flat side. The rider in passing struck the flat side, and if not dexterous in passing was overtaken, and perhaps dismounted by the sand-bag, and became a fair object of laughter. — Whether the *gwyntyn*, or *quintain*, was in use among the Romans, I am not certain, though I rather think not. The name is, I think, decisively of Welsh origin." Cambrian Popular Antiquities, &c. by the Rev. Peter Roberts, 1815. It is one of the games at a Welsh wedding.] An upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned upon a pin, at one end of the cross post was a broad board, and at the other a heavy sand-bag;

the play was to ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass by before the sand bag coming round, should strike the tilter on the back.

At *quintin* he,
In honour of his bridaltee,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee;
Come cut and long tail, for there be
Six batchelors as bold as he,
Adjuting to his company,
And each one hath his livery. *B. Jonson.*

The highest contentments that the world can yield, become to us like the country *quintanes;* while we run upon them with a hasty speed, if we post not faster off than we at first came on, the bag of sand strikes us in the neck, and leaves us nothing but the blueness of our wounds to boast on. *Feltham, Serm. on Eccl.* ii. 11.

QUI'NTUPLE. *adj.* [*quintuplus*, Lat.] Fivefold.

In the country, the greatest proportion of mortality, one hundred and fifty-six, is above *quintuple* unto twenty-eight the least. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

QUIP. *n. s.* [derived, by the etymologists, from *whip.*] A sharp jest; a taunt; a sarcasm.

Notwithstanding all her sudden *quips*,
The least whereof would quell a lover's hope,
Yet, spaniel like, the more she spurns my love,
The more it grows, and fawneth on her still.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

If I sent him word his beard was not well cut, he would send me word, he cut it to please himself: this is called the *quip* modest. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Nymph, bring with thee
Jest and youthful jollity,
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles. *Milton, L'All.*

To QUIP.† *v. a.* To rally with bitter sarcasms; to taunt; to insult. *Ainsworth.*

When she complains,
The more he laughes, and does her closely *quip*,
To see her sore lament and bite her tender lip. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To QUIP.* *v. n.* To scoff.

I have seen many so prone to *quip* and gird, that they will rather lose their friend than their scoff.
Sir H. Sidney, Lett. to Sir P. Sidney.

QUIRE.† *n. s.* [*choeur*, Fr. *choro*, Italian; *chorus*, Latin.]

1. A body of singers; a chorus.

The trees did bud and early blosoms bore,
And all the *quire* of birds did sweetly sing,
And told that garden's pleasures in their caroling. *Spenser.*

Myself have lim'd a bush for her,
And plac'd a *quire* of such enticing birds,
That she will light to listen to their lays. *Shakspeare.*

At thy nativity a glorious *quire*
Of angels in the fields of Bethlehem sung
To shepherds watching at their folds by night,
And told them the Messiah now was born. *Milton, P. R.*

I may worship thee
For aye, with temples vow'd and virgin *quires*.
Milton, Transl. from Geoff. of Monmouth.

Begin the song, and strike the livelying lyre,
Lo how the years to come a numerous and well fitted *quire*,
All hand in hand do decently advance,
And to my song with smooth and equal measures dance.
Cowley.

As in beauty she surpass'd the *quire*,
So nobler than the rest was her attire. *Dryden.*

2. Any company or assembly.

By the twinkling of their sacred fire,
He mote perceive a little dawning sight
Of all which there was doing in that *quire;*
Mongst whom a woman spoyl'd of all attire
He spyde lamenting. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. The part of the church where the service is sung.

I am all on fire,
Not all the buckets in a country *quire*
Shall quench my rage. *Cleaveland.*

Some run for buckets to the hallow'd *quire*,
Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play. *Dryden.*

The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires,
And wolves with howling fill the sacred *quires*. *Pope.*

4. [*quaire*, old Engl. *quaayer*, old Fr. *cahier*, modern.] A bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.

To QUIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sing in concert.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still *quiring* to the young-ey'd cherubims.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

My throat of war be turn'd
Which *quired* with my drum, into a pipe
Small as an eunuch, or the virgin's voice
That babies lulls asleep. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

QUI'RISTER. *n. s.* [from *quire.*] Chorister; one who sings in concert, generally in divine service.

The coy *quiristers*, that lodge within,
Are prodigal of harmony. *Thomson, Spring.*

QUIRITA'TION.* *n. s.* [*quiritatio*, Lat.] A cry for help: an unusual word.

How is it then with thee, O Saviour, that thou thus astonishest men and angels with so woful a *quiritation?* Had thy God left thee? *Bp. Hall, Contempl. The Crucifixion.*

QUIRK.† *n. s.* [of this word I can find no rational derivation. Dr. Johnson.— It may, without violence, be from *jerk*, or *yerk;* as *quip* is from *whip*. The word was written *querk*, as well as *quirk*. "Every scholastical *querk*." Bp. Hall, Occas. Med. § 59. ed. 1661. "Not without sophistical *querks*." A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. in 1557.]

1. Quick stroke; sharp fit.

I've felt so many *quirks* of joy and grief,
That the first face of neither on the start,
Can woman me unto it. *Shakspeare.*

2. Smart taunt.

Some kind of men quarrel purposely on others to taste their valour; belike, this is a man of that *quirk*. *Shakspeare.*

I may chance to have some odd *quirks* and remnants of wit broken on me. *Shakspeare.*

3. Slight conceit.

Conceits, puns, *quirks* or quibbles, jests and repartees may agreeably entertain, but have no place in the search after truth. *Watts on the Mind.*

4. Flight of fancy. Not in use.

Most fortunately he hath achiev'd a maid,
That paragons description and wild fame,
One that excels the *quirks* of blazoning pens. *Shakspeare.*

5. Subtilty; nicety; artful distinction.

Such *quirks* and quiddities. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 676.

There are many unnecessary *quirks* and quillets in grammar. *Hales, Rem.* p. 127.

Let a lawyer tell them he has spied some defect in an entail; how solicitous are they to repair that error, and leave nothing to the mercy of a law *quirk?* *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

There are a thousand *quirks* to avoid the stroke of the law. *L'Estrange., Fab.*

6. Loose light tune.

Now the chapel's silver bell you hear,
That summons you to all the pride of pray'r;
Light *quirks* of musick, broken and uneven. *Pope.*

7. [In building.] A piece of ground taken out of any regular ground-plat, to make a court or yard. *Chambers.*

QUI'RKISH.* *adj.* [from *quirk.*] Consisting of a slight conceit, or an artful distinction.

Sometimes it [facetiousness] is lodged in a sly question, in a smart answer, in a *quirkish* reason. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 14.

To QUIT.† *v. a.* part. pass. *quit;* pret. *I quit* or *quitted*. [*quiter*, Fr. *quitare*, Italian: *quitar*, Span. Dr. Johnson. — So the Goth. *afquithan*, to renounce. *Quit* is found, in our old writers, under

the form of *quite*, in several senses; which we now follow in the word *requite*. Chaucer also uses the adjective *quite* for *free*; and Spenser, "*quite* claim" for "*quit* claim;" a law expression.]

1. To discharge an obligation; to make even.

We will be *quit* of thine oath, which thou hast made us to swear. *Jos.* ii. 20.

By this act old tyrant,
I shall be *quit* with thee; while I was virtuous,
I was a stranger to thy blood, but now
Sure thou wilt love me for this horrid crime. *Denham.*

To John I ow'd great obligation;
But John, unhappily, thought fit
To publish it to all the nation;
Sure John and I are more than *quit*. *Prior.*

2. To set free.

Thou art *quit* from a thousand calamities; therefore let thy joy, which should be as great for thy freedom from them as is thy sadness when thou feelest any of them, do the same cure upon thy discontent. *Bp. Taylor.*

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much; bent rather how I may be *quit*
Fairest, and easiest, of this cumbrous charge. *Milton, P. L.*

To *quit* you of this fear, you have already looked death in the face; what have you found so terrible in it. *Wake.*

3. To carry through; to discharge; to perform.

Never worthy prince a day did *quit*
With greater hazard, and with more renown. *Daniel.*

4. To clear himself of an affair: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Samson hath *quit himself*
Like Samson, and heroickly hath finish'd
A life heroick, on his enemies
Fully reveng'd hath left them years of mourning. *Milton, S. A.*

Be strong, and *quit yourselves* like men. 1 *Sam.* iv. 9.
Stand fast in the faith, *quit you* like men. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 13.

5. To repay; to requite.

He fair the knight saluted, louting low,
Who fair him *quitted*, as that courteous was. *Spenser.*

Enkindle all the sparks of nature,
To *quit* this horrid act. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

6. To vacate obligations.

For our reward,
All our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgements against us *quitted*. *B. Jonson.*

One step higher
Would set me highest, and in a moment *quit*
The debt immense of endless gratitude. *Milton, P. L.*

7. To pay any obligation; to clear a debt; to be tantamount.

They both did fail of their purpose, and got not so much as to *quit* their charges; because truth, which is the secret of the most high God, whose proper handy-work all things are, cannot be compassed with that wit and those senses which are our own. *Hooker.*

Does not the air feed the flame? and does not the flame at the same time warm and enlighten the air? and does not the earth *quit* scores with all the elements in the noble fruits that issue from it. *South, Serm.*

Still I shall hear, and never *quit* the score,
Stunn'd with hoarse Codrus' Theseid o'er and o'er? *Dryden.*

Iron works ought to be confined to certain places, where there is no conveyance for timber to places of vent, so as to *quit* the cost of the carriage. *Temple, Miscell.*

8. [Contracted from *acquit*.] To absolve; to acquit.

Nor further seek what their offences be,
Guiltless I *quit*, guilty I set them free. *Fairfax.*

9. To pay.

Far other plaints, tears and laments
The time, the place, and our estates require,
Think on thy sins, which man's old foe presents
Before that Judge that *quits* each soul his hire. *Fairfax.*

10. To abandon; to forsake.

Their father,
Then old and fond of issue, took such sorrow,
That he *quit* being. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Honours are promis'd
To all will *quit* 'em; and rewards propos'd
Even to slaves that can detect their courses. *B. Jonson.*

Such variety of arguments only distract the understanding, such a superficial way of examining is to *quit* truth for appearance, only to serve our vanity. *Locke.*

11. To resign; to give up.

The prince, renown'd in bounty as in arms,
With pity saw the ill-conceal'd distress,
Quitted his title to Campaspe's charms,
And gave the fair one to the friend's embrace. *Prior.*

QUI'TCHGRASS. *n. s.* [cpice, Sax. *gramen caninum*, Lat.] Dog-grass.

They are the best corn to grow on grounds subject to *quitchgrass* or other weeds. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

QUITE. *adv.* [this is derived, by the etymologists, from *quitté*, discharged, free, Fr. which however at first appearance unlikely is much favoured by the original use of the word, which was, in this combination, *quite* and *clean*; that is, *with a clean riddance:* its present signification was gradually introduced.] Completely; perfectly; totally; throughly.

Those latter exclude not the former *quite* and clean as unnecessary. *Hooker.*

He hath sold us, and *quite* devoured our money. *Gen.* xxxi.

If some foreign ideas will offer themselves, reject them, and hinder them from running away with our thoughts *quite* from the subject in hand. *Locke.*

The same actions may be aimed at different ends, and arise from *quite* contrary principles. *Addison, Spect.*

QUI'TRENT. *n. s.* [*quit* and *rent*.] Small rent reserved.

Such a tax would be insensible, and pass but as a small *quitrent*, which every one would be content to pay towards the guard of the seas. *Temple, Miscell.*

My old master, a little before his death, wished him joy of the estate which was falling to him, desiring him only to pay the gifts of charity he had left as *quitrents* upon the estate. *Addison, Spect.*

QUITS. *interj.* [from *quit*.] An exclamation used when any thing is repayed and the parties become even.

QUI'TTAL.* *n. s.* [from *quit*.] Return; repayment.

As in revenge or *quittal* of such strife.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

QUI'TTANCE. *n. s.* [*quitance*, Fr.]

1. Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance.

Now I am rememb'red, he scorn'd at me!
But that's all one; omittance is no *quittance*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Recompence; return; repayment.

Mine eyes saw him in bloody state,
Render'd faint *quittance*, wearied and outbreath'd,
To Harry Monmouth. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his steward; no meed but he repays
Sevenfold above itself; no gift to him
But breeds the giver a return exceeding
All use of *quittance*. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

We shall forget the office of our hand,
Sooner than *quittance* of desert and merit. *Shakspeare.*

To QUI'TTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repay; to recompense. A word not used.

Embrace me then this opportunity,
As fitting best to *quittance* their deceit. *Shakspeare.*

QUI'TTER. *n. s.*

1. A deliverer. *Ainsworth.*
2. Scoria of tin. *Ainsworth.*

QUI'TTERBONE. *n. s.*

Quitterbone is a hard round swelling upon the

coronet, between the heel and the quarter, and grows most commonly on the inside of the foot.
Farrier's Dict.

QUI'VER. *n. s.* [this word seems to be corrupted from *couvrir*, Fr. or *cover*.] A case or sheath for arrows.

As Diane hunted on a day,
She chaunc'd to come where Cupid lay,
His *quiver* by his head,
One of his shafts she stole away,
And one of hers did close convey
Into the other's stead;
With that Love wounded my love's heart,
But Diane beasts with Cupid's dart. *Spenser, Poems.*

Those works, with ease as much he did,
As you would ope and shut your *quiver*-lid. *Chapman.*

Diana's nymphs would be array'd in white, their arms and shoulders naked, bows in their hands, and *quivers* by their sides. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Her sounding *quiver* on her shoulder ty'd,
One hand a dart, and one a bow supply'd. *Dryden.*

QUI'VER.✝ *adj.* [probably from *quivan*, Goth. to be alive. "*Quicke*, or *quiver*, agilis." Barret, Alv. 1580.] Nimble; active. Not now in use.

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and he would manage you his piece thus; and he would about and about.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

To QUI'VER.✝ *v. n.* [from *To quaver*: which see.]

1. To quake; to play with a tremulous motion.

The birds chaunt melody on every bush,
The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind. *Shakspeare.*

When I heard, my belly trembled; my lips *quivered* at the voice. *Hab.* iii. 16.

O'er the pommel cast the knight,
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He *quiver'd* with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryden.*

With what a spring his furious soul broke loose,
And left the limbs still *quivering* on the ground. *Addison.*

Eurydice with *quivering* voice he mourn'd,
And Heber's banks Eurydice return'd. *Gay, Trivia.*

Dancing sun-beams on the waters play'd,
And verdant alders form'd a *quivering* shade. *Pope.*

The dying gales that pant upon the trees,
The lakes that *quiver* to the curling breeze. *Pope.*

2. To shiver; to shudder.

Zelmane would have put to her helping hand, but she was taken with such a *quivering*, that she thought it more wisdom to lean herself to a tree and look on. *Sidney.*

QUI'VERED. *adj.* [from *quiver*.]

1. Furnished with a quiver.

'Tis chastity;
She that has that, is clad in complete steel;
And, like a *quiver'd* nymph with arrows keen,
May trace huge forests and unharbour'd heaths,
Infamous hills, and perilous sandy wilds. *Milton, Comus.*

2. Sheathed as in a quiver.

From him whose quills stand *quivered* at his ear,
To him who notches sticks at Westminster. *Pope.*

QUI'XOTISM.✻ *n. s.* [from *Don Quixote*, the celebrated hero of Cervantes; as *rodomontade* from Rodomonte, the hero of Ariosto.] Romantick and absurd notions or actions.

Of old Sheridan he [Johnson] remarked, that he neither wanted parts nor literature; but that his vanity and *quixotism* obscured his merits. *Dr. Maxwell, of Johnson, in Boswell's Life.*

There is a degree of *quixotism*, which proceeds merely from the mimetic disposition of mankind, and is perhaps more common in the world than is generally imagined. What I mean is, a desire of imitating any great personage, whom we read of in history, in their dress, their manner of life, their most indifferent actions, or their most trifling particularities!
Graves, Spirit. Quixote, B. 2. ch. 4.

To QUOB.✝ *v. n.* [a low word, Dr. Johnson says, without offering any etymon. Under the form of *quap*, or *quop*, it is a very old word; and in both shapes is used, according to Grose, for *throb*, in Gloucestershire and Berkshire. It is perhaps of the same origin as *quave*. See *To* QUAVE. Chaucer uses *quap*; Dryden, in a very low passage, *quob*.] To move as the embrio does in the womb; to move as the heart does when throbbing.

His hearte beganne to *quappe*,
Hearing her come. *Chaucer, Tr. and Cress.* iii. 57.

QUOD.✻ The same as *quoth*, he saith; Icel. *quedia*, to say. See QUOTH.

Sire knight, *quod* he, my maister and my lord.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

QUO'DLIBET. *n. s.* [Latin.] A nice point; a subtilty.

He who reading on the heart,
When all his *quodlibets* of art
Could not expound its pulse and heat,
Swore, he had never felt it beat. *Prior.*

QUODLIBETA'RIAN. *n. s.* [*quodlibet*, Lat.] One who talks or disputes on any subject. *Dict.*

QUODLIBE'TICAL.✝ *adj.* [*quodlibet*, Lat.] Not restrained to a particular subject: in the schools, theses or problems, anciently proposed to be debated for curiosity or entertainment, were so called.
Dict.

It is pity, that the president of the *quodlibetical* disputations of Lovane had no more discretion than to propound, instead of exercises of learning, a question pertaining to the state.
Fulke, Answ. to P. Frarine, (1580,) p. 1.

QUODLIBE'TICALLY.✻ *adv.* [from *quodlibetical*.] So as to be debated.

Many positions seem *quodlibetically* constituted, and like a Delphian blade will cut on both sides. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* ii. 3.

QUOIF. *n. s.* [*coëffe*, Fr.]

1. Any cap with which the head is covered. See COIF.

Hence thou sickly *quoif*,
Thou art a guard too wanton for the head,
Which princes, flesh'd with conquest, aim to hit. *Seakspeare.*

2. The cap of a serjeant at law.

To QUOIF. *v. a.* [*coeffer*, Fr.] To cap; to dress with a head-dress.

She is always *quoiffed* with the head of an elephant, to show that this animal is the breed of that country. *Addison.*

QUOI'FFURE. *n. s.* [*coeffure*, Fr.] Head-dress.

The lady in the next medal is very particular in her *quoiffure*.
Addison on Medals.

QUOIL. *n. s.* See COIL.

QUOIN. *n. s.* [*coin*, Fr.]

1. Corner.

A sudden tempest from the desert flew
With horrid wings, and thundered as it blew,
Then, whirling round, the *quoins* together strook. *Sandys.*

Build brick houses with strong and firm *quoins* or columns at each end. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. An instrument for raising warlike engines.
Ainsworth.

QUOIT. *n. s.* [*coete*, Dutch.]

1. Something thrown to a great distance to a certain point.

He plays at *quoits* well. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

When he played at *quoits*, he was allowed his breeches and stockings. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. The discus of the ancients is sometimes called in English *quoit*, but improperly; the game of *quoits* is a game of skill; the discus was only a trial of strength, as among us to throw the hammer.

To QUOIT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To throw quoits; to play at quoits. Dryden uses it to throw the discus. See the noun.]

Noble youths for mastership should strive
To *quoit*, to run, and steeds and chariots drive. *Dryden.*

To QUOIT. *v. a.* To throw.

Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a shove-groat shilling. *Shakspeare.*

'*QUO'NDAM.* [Latin.] Having been formerly. A ludicrous word.

This is the *quondam* king, let's seize upon him. *Shakspeare.*

What lands and lordships for their owner know
My *quondam* barber, but his worship now. *Dryden.*

QUOOK. *preterite* of *quake.* Obsolete.

Freely up those royal spoils he took,
Yet at the lion's skin he inly *quook.* *Spenser.*

To QUOP.* See *To* QUOB.

QUO'RUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] A bench of justices; such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business.

They were a parcel of mummers, and being himself one of the *quorum* in his own county, he wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the heels. *Addison, Freeholder.*

QUO'TA.† *n. s.* [*quote,* Fr. "la *quote* partie, the several portion or share falling to any one," Cotgrave; *quotus, quota,* Lat. See also QUOTATION.] A share; a proportion as assigned to each.

Scarce one in this list but engages to supply a *quota* of brisk young fellows, equipt with hats and feathers. *Addison.*

QUOTA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *quote.*]

1. Share; proportion: the original word for *quota,* Mr. Malone says. In this he is confirmed by the French *quote;* "la *quote* des tailles, the sessing or assessing of taxes." Cotgrave.

That they should not be able to answer their *quotations,* (as they call them,) or payments to the general charge. *J. Chamberlain, MS. Lett. to Sir D. Carleton,* (May 13. 1613.)

2. The act of quoting; citation.

3. Passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration.

He, that has but ever so little examined the citations of writers, cannot doubt how little credit the *quotations* deserve, where the originals are wanting. *Locke.*

He rang'd his tropes, and preach'd up patience,
Back'd his opinion with *quotations.* *Prior.*

To QUOTE.† *v. a.* [*quoter,* Fr.]

1. To cite an author or passage of an author: to adduce by way of authority or illustration the words of another.

The second chapter to the Romans is here *quoted* only to paint the margent. *Whitgift.*

St. Paul *quotes* one of their poets for this saying. *Stillingfleet.*

He changed his mind, say the papers, and *quote* for it Melchier Adams and Hospinian. *Atterbury.*

He *quoted* texts right upon our Saviour, though he expounded them wrong. *Atterbury.*

He will in the middle of a session *quote* passages out of Plato and Pindar. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. To note.

I am sorry that with better heed and judgement
I had not *quoted* him. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

I have with exact view perus'd thee, Hector,
And *quoted* joint by joint. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

I do slip
No action of my life thus, but I *quote* it. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

QUOTE.* *n. s.* [*quote,* Fr.] A note upon an article. Not in use. *Cotgrave.*

QUO'TER. *n. s.* [from *quote.*] Citer; one that quotes.

I proposed this passage entire, to take off the disguise which its *quoter* put upon it. *Atterbury.*

QUOTH.† *verb imperfect.* [This is only part of cpoðan, Saxon, retained in English, and is now only used in ludicrous language. It is used by Sidney irregularly in the second person. Dr. Johnson.— *Quoth* is to be referred also to the Goth. *quithan,* Sax. cpeðan, Icel. *quedia,* to say; "vox antiquissima," Serenius observes, "et in omnibus ling. Septentr. usitatissima."] *Quoth I,* say I or said I; *quoth he,* says he or said he.

Enjoying, *quoth* you. *Sidney.*

How now, sir John, *quoth* I, what man? *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Shall we, *quoth* he, so basely brook
This paltry ass? *Hudibras.*

QUOTI'DIAN. *adj.* [*quotidien,* Fr. *quotidianus,* Lat.] Daily; happening every day.

Quotidian things, and equidistant hence
Shut in for man in one circumference. *Donne.*

Nor was this a short fit of shaking, as an ague, but a *quotidian* fever, always increasing to higher inflammation. *King Charles.*

QUOTI'DIAN.† *n. s.* [*febris quotidiana,* Latin.]

1. A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day.

If I could meet that fancymonger, I would give him counsel; for he seems to have the *quotidian* of love. *Shakspeare.*

2. Any thing which returns every day.

A disposition which to his he finds will never cement, a *quotidian* of sorrow and discontent in his house. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* ii. 16.

QUO'TIENT. *n. s.* [*quotient,* Fr. *quoties,* Latin.]

In arithmetick, *quotient* is the number produced by the division of the two given numbers the one by the other. *Cocker.*

To make all the steps belonging to the same pair of stairs of an equal height, they consider the height of the room in feet and inches, and multiply the feet by twelve, whose product, with the number of odd inches, gives the sum of the whole height in inches, which sum they divide by the number of steps they intend to have in that height, and the *quotient* shall be the number of inches and parts that each step shall be high. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.